



Caltrans[®]

**STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**

**NOTICE TO BIDDERS
AND
SPECIAL PROVISIONS**

**FOR CONSTRUCTION ON STATE HIGHWAY IN SAN MATEO AND ALAMEDA
COUNTIES IN FOSTER CITY AND HAYWARD ON THE SAN MATEO-HAYWARD BRIDGE**

In District 04 On Route 92

Under

Bid book dated May 11, 2009

Standard Specifications dated 2006

Project Plans approved March 30, 2009

Standard Plans dated 2006

Identified by

Contract No. 04-042244

04-SM,Ala-92-R14.5/R18.8,R0.0/R2.6

Bids open Tuesday, June 30, 2009

Dated May 11, 2009

SPECIAL NOTICES

- The Department moved the Amendments to the Standard Specifications to the back of the book titled "Notice to Bidders and Special Provisions."
- The Department retitled the "Proposal and Contract" book to "Bid" book and:
 1. Simplified the language
 2. Moved clauses and the contract form from the "Proposal and Contract" book into the Amendments to the Standard Specifications
 3. Standardized the forms
- The Department retitled the "Notice to Contractors" to "Notice to Bidders" and:
 1. Simplified the language
 2. Moved clauses from the "Notice to Contractors" into the Amendments to the Standard Specifications
 3. Standardized instructions for bidders' inquiries
- The Department incorporated boilerplate special provisions into the Amendments to the Standard Specifications.
- The contract award period has been extended for this project.
- See Section 5 of the special provisions for new specifications regarding retentions.
- Final action to allocate funds for this contract will not take place by the funding agency until after bids are opened. The funding agency has certified that sufficient funds are available to cover the total project forecast.
- The Department is implementing new contract requirements for submittal of Small Business Utilization Report forms. See section titled "Small Business Utilization Report" of these special provisions and bid item list.

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STANDARD PLANS LIST

The Standard Plan sheets applicable to this contract include, but are not limited to, those indicated below. Applicable Revised Standard Plans (RSP) and New Standard Plans (NSP) indicated below are included in the project plans as Standard Plan sheets.

| | |
|-----------|---|
| A10A | Acronyms and Abbreviations (Sheet 1 of 2) |
| A10B | Acronyms and Abbreviations (Sheet 2 of 2) |
| A10C | Symbols (Sheet 1 of 2) |
| A10D | Symbols (Sheet 2 of 2) |
| RSP T1A | Temporary Crash Cushion, Sand Filled (Unidirectional) |
| RSP T1B | Temporary Crash Cushion, Sand Filled (Bidirectional) |
| RSP T2 | Temporary Crash Cushion, Sand Filled (Shoulder Installations) |
| T3 | Temporary Railing (Type K) |
| T10 | Traffic Control System for Lane Closure On Freeways and Expressways |
| T10A | Traffic Control System for Lane and Complete Closures on Freeways and Expressways |
| T15 | Traffic Control System for Moving Lane Closure on Multilane Highways |
| RS1 | Roadside Signs, Typical Installation Details No. 1 |
| RS2 | Roadside Signs – Wood Post, Typical Installation Details No. 2 |
| RS4 | Roadside Signs, Typical Installation Details No. 4 |
| S89 | Roadside Sign – Formed Single Sheet Aluminum Panel |
| S94 | Roadside Framed Single Sheet Aluminum Signs, Rectangular Shape |
| S95 | Roadside Single Sheet Aluminum Signs, Diamond Shape |
| RSP ES-1A | Electrical Systems (Symbols and Abbreviations) |
| RSP ES-1B | Electrical Systems (Symbols and Abbreviations) |
| RSP ES-1C | Electrical Systems (Symbols and Abbreviations) |

NOTICE TO BIDDERS

Bids open Tuesday, June 30, 2009

Dated May 11, 2009

General work description: Replace and upgrade existing 12 kV electrical switchgear.

The Department will receive sealed bids for CONSTRUCTION ON STATE HIGHWAY IN SAN MATEO AND ALAMEDA COUNTIES IN FOSTER CITY AND HAYWARD ON THE SAN MATEO-HAYWARD BRIDGE.

District-County-Route-Post Mile: 04-SM,Ala-92-R14.5/R18.8,R0.0/R2.6

Contract No. 04-042244

The Contractor must have either a Class A license or one of the following Class C licenses: C-10.

The DVBE Contract goal is 5 percent.

Bids must be on a unit price basis.

Complete the work within 250 working days.

The estimated cost of the project is \$2,900,000.

No prebid meeting is scheduled for this project.

The Department will receive bids until 2:00 p.m. on the bid open date at 1120 N Street, Room 0200, MS 26, Sacramento, CA 95814. Bids received after this time will not be accepted.

The Department will open and publicly read the bids at the above location immediately after the specified closing time.

District office addresses are provided in the Standard Specifications.

Bidders' inquiries may be presented to the Department by following the instructions at:

http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/esc/oe/project_status/bid_inq.html

The Department posts responses to the questions at the District Web sites.

Questions about alleged patent ambiguity of the plans, specifications, or estimate must be asked before bid opening. After bid opening, such questions will not be treated as bid protests.

Submit your bid with bidder's security equal to at least 10 percent of the bid.

Under Govt Code § 14835 et seq. and 2 CA Code of Regs § 1896 et seq., the Department gives preference to certified small businesses and non-small businesses who commit to 25 percent certified small business participation.

Under Pub Cont Code § 6107, the Department gives a reciprocal preference to a California company for bid comparison purposes over a nonresident contractor from any state that provides a preference to contractors from that state on construction contracts.

Prevailing wages are required on this Contract. The Director of the California Department of Industrial Relations determines the general prevailing wage rates. Obtain the wage rates at the DIR Web site, <http://www.dir.ca.gov>, or from the Department's Labor Compliance Office of the district in which the work is located.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

JKB

Contract No. 04-042244

COPY OF BID ITEM LIST

| Item No. | Item Code | Item Description | Unit of Measure | Estimated Quantity |
|----------|-----------|---|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1 | 070013 | SMALL BUSINESS UTILIZATION REPORT | EA | 5 |
| 2 | 074016 | CONSTRUCTION SITE MANAGEMENT | LS | LUMP SUM |
| 3 | 074017 | PREPARE WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAM | LS | LUMP SUM |
| 4 | 120090 | CONSTRUCTION AREA SIGNS | LS | LUMP SUM |
| 5 | 120100 | TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEM | LS | LUMP SUM |
| 6 | 128650 | PORTABLE CHANGEABLE MESSAGE SIGN | LS | LUMP SUM |
| 7 | 016513 | SUBSTATION 1 | LS | LUMP SUM |
| 8 | 016514 | SUBSTATION 2 | LS | LUMP SUM |
| 9 | 016515 | SUBSTATION 3 | LS | LUMP SUM |
| 10 | 016516 | SUBSTATION 4 | LS | LUMP SUM |
| 11 | 016517 | SUBSTATION 5 | LS | LUMP SUM |
| 12 | 016518 | SUBSTATION 6 | LS | LUMP SUM |
| 13 | 016519 | SUBSTATION 7 | LS | LUMP SUM |
| 14 | 016520 | SUBSTATION 8 | LS | LUMP SUM |
| 15 | 016521 | FIBER OPTIC CONNECTION | LS | LUMP SUM |
| 16 | 016522 | SCADA SYSTEM | LS | LUMP SUM |
| 17 | 016523 | POWER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM | LS | LUMP SUM |
| 18 | 016524 | TEMPORARY GENERATOR | HR | 4,000 |
| 19 | 999990 | MOBILIZATION | LS | LUMP SUM |

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 1 (BLANK)

SECTION 2 BIDDING

Reserved

SECTION 3 CONTRACT AWARD AND EXECUTION

3-1.01 CONTRACT AWARD

If the Department awards the Contract, the award is made to the lowest responsible bidder within 60 days.

SECTION 4. BEGINNING OF WORK, TIME OF COMPLETION, AND LIQUIDATED DAMAGES

The 1st working day is the 180th day after contract approval.

Do not start work at the job site, except for measuring controlling field dimensions and locating utilities, until the Engineer approves your submittal for:

1. Baseline Progress Schedule (Critical Path Method)
2. Water Pollution Control Program (WPCP)
3. Notification of Dispute Resolution Advisor (DRA) or Dispute Review Board (DRB) nominee and disclosure statement as specified in Section 5-1.15, "Dispute Resolution," of the Standard Specifications

In addition to the above submittals, do not start work at the job site, except for measuring controlling field dimensions and locating utilities, until you submit:

1. Notice of Materials To Be Used.
2. Contingency plan for reopening closures to public traffic.
3. Written statement from the vendor that the order for the sign panels has been received and accepted by the vendor. The statement must show the dates that the materials will be shipped.
4. Written statement from the vendor that the order for electrical material has been received and accepted by the vendor. The statement must show the dates that the materials will be shipped.
5. Written statement from the vendor that the order for structural steel has been received and accepted by the vendor. The statement must show the dates that the materials will be shipped.

You may start work at the job site before the 180th day after contract approval if:

1. You obtain required approval for each submittal before the 180th day
2. The Engineer authorizes it in writing

The Department grants a time extension if a delay is beyond your control and prevents you from starting work at the job site on the 1st working day.

Complete the work within 250 working days.

Liquidated damages are \$2100 per day starting on the 1st day after exceeding 250 working days.

It is anticipated that water will be available in sufficient quantities for the prosecution of the work. However, water shortages may occur during the life of the contract. Arrangements or commitments obtained by the Department are not a part of the contract. It is expressly understood and agreed that the Department assumes no responsibility to the bidder or Contractor whatsoever in respect to the arrangements made with the source. The Contractor shall assume all risks in connection with the use of the source and the terms upon which the use shall be made. There is no warranty or guaranty, either expressed or implied, to the quantity of water that can be obtained from the source. If the Department has compiled "Materials Information", as referred to in "Watering" of these special provisions, the bidder or Contractor is cautioned to make independent investigations and obtain the commitments or allocations as the bidder or Contractor deems necessary to verify the quantity of water available. The Contractor shall make arrangements or obtain commitments or allocations necessary to provide water for the project.

During the progress of the work, if water becomes unavailable or unavailable in the quantities needed for prosecution of the work, the unavailability of water will be considered a "shortage of materials" in conformance with the provisions in Section 8-1.07, "Liquidated Damages," of the Standard Specifications except for compensation. The Contractor will be granted an extension of time and will not be assessed with liquidated damages for any portion of the delay in completion of the work beyond the time shown above for the completion of the work caused by the unavailability of water, provided the Contractor notifies the Engineer and furnishes proof of the "shortage of materials" as required in the third and fourth paragraphs in Section 8-1.07, "Liquidated Damages," of the Standard Specifications. If the Contractor sustains delay costs or damages which could not have been avoided by the judicious handling of forces, equipment and plant, there shall be paid to the Contractor the amount the Engineer may find to be a fair and reasonable compensation for the part of the Contractor's actual loss, as, in the opinion of the Engineer, was unavoidable, determined in the same manner as provided for right of way delays in Section 8-1.09, "Right of Way Delays," of the Standard Specifications. The Contractor shall be entitled to no other compensation for such delay. The provisions in Section 5-1.116, "Differing Site Conditions," of the Standard Specifications shall not apply to the unavailability of water.

SECTION 5 GENERAL

5-1.01 RETENTION EXCLUSION

The Department does not retain moneys from progress payments due to the Contractor for work performed (Pub Cont Code § 7202). The 3rd paragraph in Section 9-1.06, "Partial Payments," of the Standard Specifications does not apply.

5-1.02 PAYMENTS

No partial payment will be made for any materials on hand which are furnished but not incorporated in the work.

5-1.03 RELATIONS WITH CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

This project lies within the boundaries of the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB).

The Contractor shall know and comply with provisions of Federal, State, and local regulations and requirements that govern the Contractor's operations and storm water and non-storm water discharges from the project site and areas of disturbance outside the project limits during construction. Attention is directed to Sections 7-1.01, "Laws to be Observed," 7-1.11, "Preservation of Property," 7-1.12, "Indemnification and Insurance," and 9-1.055, "Penalty Withholds," of the Standard Specifications.

The Contractor shall notify the Engineer immediately upon request from the regulatory agencies to enter, inspect, sample, monitor, or otherwise access the project site or the Contractor's records pertaining to water pollution control work. The Contractor and the Department shall provide copies of correspondence, notices of violation, enforcement actions, or proposed fines by regulatory agencies to the requesting regulatory agency.

The utilities shown in the following table may interfere with pile driving, drilling activities, or subsurface construction, but the utility owner will not rearrange them. If you want any of them rearranged or temporarily deactivated, make arrangements with the utility owner.

5-1.04 AREAS FOR CONTRACTOR'S USE

No area is available within the contract limits for the exclusive use of the Contractor. However, temporary storage of equipment and materials on State property may be arranged with the Engineer, subject to the prior demands of State maintenance forces and to other contract requirements. Use of the Contractor's work areas and other State-owned property shall be at the Contractor's own risk. The State shall not be held liable for damage to or loss of materials or equipment located within these areas.

The Contractor shall remove the equipment, materials, and rubbish from the work areas and other State-owned property which the Contractor occupies and shall leave the areas in a presentable condition, in conformance with the provisions in Section 4-1.02, "Final Cleaning Up," of the Standard Specifications.

The Contractor shall secure, at the Contractor's own expense, areas required for storage of plant, equipment, and materials, or for other purposes if sufficient area is not available to the Contractor within the contract limits.

5-1.05 UTILITIES

The Contractor may use electrical power, water, and compressed air from existing State outlets within the contract limits, where the utilities exist, free of charge for contract operations provided that the Contractor does not misuse these services, the utility services are in service, and the services are not required by the State for other purposes. Utilities shall be subject to the provisions in "Cooperation" of these special provisions.

The Contractor shall make arrangements to obtain additional electrical power, water or compressed air or other utilities required for the Contractor's operations and shall make and maintain the necessary service connections at the Contractor's own expense.

5-1.06 SANITARY PROVISIONS

State sanitary facilities will not be available for use by the Contractor's employees.

5-1.07 BRIDGE TOLLS

Toll-free passage on the San Mateo/Hayward Bridge will be granted only for cars, trucks and special construction equipment which are clearly marked on the exterior with the Contractor's identification and which are being operated by the Contractor exclusively for the project, and which are used for the purpose of transporting materials and workers directly to and from the project site.

The Contractor shall make application to the Engineer in advance for toll-free passage. The Contractor will be held accountable for the proper use of passes issued, and upon completion of the work, shall return unused passes to the Engineer.

Attention is directed to Section 23302, "Evasion of Toll," of the Vehicle Code.

5-1.08 ACCESS TO PROJECT SITE

Prospective bidders may make arrangements to visit the project site by contacting the Bridge Manager, San Mateo/Hayward Bridge, at telephone (510)-782-4453.

5-1.09 DRAWINGS

Attention is directed to Section 5-1.02, "Plans and Working Drawings," of the Standard Specifications and these special provisions.

When working drawings are required by these special provisions, the drawings shall be submitted in conformance with the provisions in Section 55-1.02, "Drawings," of the Standard Specifications and the following:

- A. Working drawings shall be submitted to the Engineer.
- B. Working drawings shall not exceed 22" x 34" in size.
- C. Microfilms are required of approved shop drawings and shall be only a 24x reduction.

5-1.10 PERMITS AND LICENSES

Attention is directed to Section 7-1.04, "Permits and Licenses," of the Standard Specifications and these special provisions.

Copies of these permits can be obtained at the Department of Transportation, Plans and Bid Documents Section, MS 26, 1120 N Street, Room 200, Sacramento, CA 95814, Telephone (916) 654-4490 or may be seen at the office of the District Director of Transportation at 111 Grand Avenue, Oakland, CA 94623.

Full compensation for conforming to the requirements in these permits shall be considered as included in the prices paid for the various contract items of work and no additional compensation will be allowed therefor.

SECTION 6. (BLANK)

SECTION 7. (BLANK)

SECTION 8. MATERIALS

SECTION 8-1. MISCELLANEOUS

8-1.01 PREQUALIFIED AND TESTED SIGNING AND DELINEATION MATERIALS

The Department maintains the following list of Prequalified and Tested Signing and Delineation Materials. The Engineer shall not be precluded from sampling and testing products on the list of Prequalified and Tested Signing and Delineation Materials.

The manufacturer of products on the list of Prequalified and Tested Signing and Delineation Materials shall furnish the Engineer a Certificate of Compliance in conformance with the provisions in Section 6-1.07, "Certificates of Compliance," of the Standard Specifications for each type of traffic product supplied.

For those categories of materials included on the list of Prequalified and Tested Signing and Delineation Materials, only those products shown within the listing may be used in the work. Other categories of products, not included on the list of Prequalified and Tested Signing and Delineation Materials, may be used in the work provided they conform to the requirements of the Standard Specifications.

Materials and products may be added to the list of Prequalified and Tested Signing and Delineation Materials if the manufacturer submits a New Product Information Form to the New Product Coordinator at the Transportation Laboratory. Upon a Departmental request for samples, sufficient samples shall be submitted to permit performance of required tests. Approval of materials or products will depend upon compliance with the specifications and tests the Department may elect to perform.

PAVEMENT MARKERS, PERMANENT TYPE

Retroreflective With Abrasion Resistant Surface (ARS)

1. Apex, Model 921AR (4" x 4")
2. Ennis Paint, Models C88 (4" x 4"), 911 (4" x 4") and C80FH
3. Ray-O-Lite, Models "AA" ARS (4" x 4") and ARC Round Shoulder (4" x 4")
4. 3M Series 290 (3.5" x 4")
5. 3M Series 290 PSA
6. Glowlite, Inc Model 988AR (4" x 4")

Retroreflective With Abrasion Resistant Surface (ARS)

(for recessed applications only)

1. Ennis Paint, Model 948 (2.3" x 4.7")
2. Ennis Paint, Model 944SB (2" x 4")*
3. Ray-O-Lite, Model 2002 (2" x 4.6")
4. Ray-O-Lite, Model 2004 ARS (2" x 4")*

*For use only in 4.5 inch wide (older) recessed slots

Non-Reflective, 4-inch Round

1. Apex Universal (Ceramic)
2. Apex Universal, Models 929 (ABS) and 929PP (Polypropylene)
3. Glowlite, Inc. (Ceramic) and PP (Polypropylene)
4. Hi-Way Safety, Inc., Models P20-2000W and 2001Y (ABS)
5. Interstate Sales, "Diamond Back" (Polypropylene)
6. Novabrite Models Cdot (White) Cdot-y (Yellow), Ceramic
7. Novabrite Models Pdot-w (White) Pdot-y (Yellow), Polypropylene
8. Three D Traffic Works TD10000 (ABS), TD10500 (Polypropylene)

PAVEMENT MARKERS, TEMPORARY TYPE

Temporary Markers For Long Term Day/Night Use (180 days or less)

1. Vega Molded Products "Temporary Road Marker" (3" x 4")

Temporary Markers For Short Term Day/Night Use (14 days or less)

(For seal coat or chip seal applications, clear protective covers are required)

1. Apex Universal, Model 932
2. Filtrona Extrusion, Models T.O.M., T.R.P.M., and "HH" (High Heat)
3. Hi-Way Safety, Inc., Model 1280/1281
4. Glowlite, Inc., Model 932

STRIPING AND PAVEMENT MARKING MATERIAL

Permanent Traffic Striping and Pavement Marking Tape

1. Advanced Traffic Marking, Series 300 and 400
2. Brite-Line, Series 1000
3. Brite-Line, "DeltaLine XRP"
4. Swarco Industries, "Director 35" (For transverse application only)
5. Swarco Industries, "Director 60"
6. 3M, "Stamark" Series 380 and 5730

7. 3M, "Stamark" Series 420 (For transverse application only)

Temporary (Removable) Striping and Pavement Marking Tape (180 days or less)

1. Advanced Traffic Marking, Series 200
2. Brite-Line, Series 100
3. Garlock Rubber Technologies, Series 2000
4. P.B. Laminations, Aztec, Grade 102
5. Swarco Industries, "Director-2"
6. Trelleborg Industries, R140 Series
7. 3M Series 620 "CR", and Series A750
8. 3M Series A145, Removable Black Line Mask
(Black Tape: for use only on Hot mix asphalt surfaces)
9. Advanced Traffic Marking Black "Hide-A-Line"
(Black Tape: for use only on Hot mix asphalt surfaces)
10. Brite-Line "BTR" Black Removable Tape
(Black Tape: for use only on Hot mix asphalt surfaces)
11. Trelleborg Industries, RB-140
(Black Tape: for use only on Hot mix asphalt surfaces)

Preformed Thermoplastic (Heated in place)

1. Flint Trading Inc., "Hot Tape"
2. Flint Trading Inc., "Premark Plus"
3. Ennis Paint Inc., "Flametape"

Ceramic Surfacing Laminate, 6" x 6"

1. Highway Ceramics, Inc.

CLASS 1 DELINEATORS

One Piece Driveable Flexible Type, 66-inch

1. Filtrona Extrusion, "Flexi-Guide Models 400 and 566"
2. Carsonite, Curve-Flex CFRM-400
3. Carsonite, Roadmarker CRM-375
4. FlexStake, Model 654 TM
5. GreenLine Model CGD1-66

Special Use Type, 66-inch

1. Filtrona Extrusion, Model FG 560 (with 18-inch U-Channel base)
2. Carsonite, "Survivor" (with 18-inch U-Channel base)
3. Carsonite, Roadmarker CRM-375 (with 18-inch U-Channel base)
4. FlexStake, Model 604
5. GreenLine Model CGD (with 18-inch U-Channel base)
6. Impact Recovery Model D36, with #105 Driveable Base
7. Safe-Hit with 8-inch pavement anchor (SH248-GP1)
8. Safe-Hit with 15-inch soil anchor (SH248-GP2) and with 18-inch soil anchor (SH248-GP3)

Surface Mount Type, 48-inch

1. Bent Manufacturing Company, Masterflex Model MF-180EX-48
2. Carsonite, "Channelizer"
3. FlexStake, Models 704, 754 TM, and EB4
4. Impact Recovery Model D48, with #101 Fixed (Surface-Mount) Base
5. Three D Traffic Works "Channelflex" ID No. 522248W

CHANNELIZERS

Surface Mount Type, 36-inch

1. Bent Manufacturing Company, Masterflex Models MF-360-36 (Round) and MF-180-36 (Flat)
2. Filtrona Extrusion, Flexi-Guide Models FG300PE, FG300UR, and FG300EFX

3. Carsonite, "Super Duck" (Round SDR-336)
4. Carsonite, Model SDCF03601MB "Channelizer"
5. FlexStake, Models 703, 753 TM, and EB3
6. GreenLine, Model SMD-36
7. Hi-way Safety, Inc. "Channel Guide Channelizer" Model CGC36
8. Impact Recovery Model D36, with #101 Fixed (Surface-Mount) Base
9. Safe-Hit, Guide Post, Model SH236SMA and Dura-Post, Model SHL36SMA
10. Three D Traffic Works "Boomerang" 5200 Series

Lane Separation System

1. Filtrona Extrusion, "Flexi-Guide (FG) 300 Curb System"
2. Qwick Kurb, "Klemmfix Guide System"
3. Dura-Curb System
4. Tuff Curb

CONICAL DELINEATORS, 42-inch

(For 28-inch Traffic Cones, see Standard Specifications)

1. Bent Manufacturing Company "T-Top"
2. Plastic Safety Systems "Navigator-42"
3. Traffix Devices "Grabber"
4. Three D Traffic Works "Ringtop" TD7000, ID No. 742143
5. Three D Traffic Works, TD7500
6. Work Area Protection Corp. C-42

OBJECT MARKERS

Type "K", 18-inch

1. Filtrona Extrusion, Model FG318PE
2. Carsonite, Model SMD 615
3. FlexStake, Model 701 KM
4. Safe-Hit, Model SH718SMA

Type "K-4" / "Q" Object Markers, 24-inch

1. Bent Manufacturing "Masterflex" Model MF-360-24
2. Filtrona Extrusion, Model FG324PE
3. Carsonite, "Channelizer"
4. FlexStake, Model 701KM
5. Safe-Hit, Models SH824SMA_WA and SH824GP3_WA
6. Three D Traffic Works ID No. 531702W and TD 5200
7. Three D Traffic Works ID No. 520896W

CONCRETE BARRIER MARKERS AND TEMPORARY RAILING (TYPE K) REFLECTORS

Impactable Type

1. ARTUK, "FB"
2. Filtrona Extrusion, Models PCBM-12 and PCBM-T12
3. Duraflex Corp., "Flexx 2020" and "Electriflexx"
4. Hi-Way Safety, Inc., Model GMKRM100
5. Plastic Safety Systems "BAM" Models OM-BARR and OM-BWAR
6. Three D Traffic Works "Roadguide" Model TD 9304

Non-Impactable Type

1. ARTUK, JD Series
2. Plastic Safety Systems "BAM" Models OM-BITARW and OM-BITARA
3. Vega Molded Products, Models GBM and JD
4. Plastic Vacuum Forming, "Cap-It C400"

METAL BEAM GUARD RAIL POST MARKERS

(For use to the left of traffic)

1. Filtrona Extrusion, "Mini" (3" x 10")
2. Creative Building Products, "Dura-Bull, Model 11201"
3. Duraflex Corp., "Railrider"
4. Plastic Vacuum Forming, "Cap-It C300"

CONCRETE BARRIER DELINEATORS, 16-inch

(For use to the right of traffic)

1. Filtrona Extrusion, Model PCBM T-16
2. Safe-Hit, Model SH216RBM

CONCRETE BARRIER-MOUNTED MINI-DRUM (10" x 14" x 22")

1. Stinson Equipment Company "SaddleMarker"

GUARD RAILING DELINEATOR

(Place top of reflective element at 48 inches above plane of roadway)

Wood Post Type, 27-inch

1. Filtrona Extrusion, FG 427 and FG 527
2. Carsonite, Model 427
3. FlexStake, Model 102 GR
4. GreenLine GRD 27
5. Safe-Hit, Model SH227GRD
6. Three D Traffic Works "Guardflex" TD9100
7. New Directions Mfg, NDM27

Steel Post Type

1. Carsonite, Model CFGR-327

RETROREFLECTIVE SHEETING

Channelizers, Barrier Markers, and Delineators

1. Avery Dennison T-6500 Series (For rigid substrate devices only)
2. Avery Dennison WR-7100 Series
3. Nippon Carbide Industries, Flexible Ultralite Grade (ULG) II
4. Reflexite, PC-1000 Metalized Polycarbonate
5. Reflexite, AC-1000 Acrylic
6. Reflexite, AP-1000 Metalized Polyester
7. Reflexite, Conformalight, AR-1000 Abrasion Resistant Coating
8. 3M, High Intensity

Traffic Cones, 4-inch and 6-inch Sleeves

1. Nippon Carbide Industries, Flexible Ultralite Grade (ULG) II
2. Reflexite, Vinyl, "TR" (Semi-transparent) or "Conformalight"
3. 3M Series 3840
4. Avery Dennison S-9000C

Drums

1. Avery Dennison WR-6100
2. Nippon Carbide Industries, Flexible Ultralite Grade (ULG) II
3. Reflexite, "Conformalight", "Super High Intensity" or "High Impact Drum Sheeting"
4. 3M Series 3810

Barricades: Type I, Medium-Intensity (Typically Enclosed Lens, Glass-Bead Element)

1. Nippon Carbide Industries, CN8117
2. Avery Dennison, W 1100 series

3. 3M Series CW 44

Barricades: Type II, Medium-High-Intensity (Typically Enclosed Lens, Glass-Bead Element)

1. Avery Dennison, W-2100 Series

Signs: Type II, Medium-High-Intensity (Typically Enclosed Lens, Glass-Bead Element)

1. Avery Dennison, T-2500 Series
2. Nippon Carbide Industries, Nikkalite 18000

Signs: Type III, High-Intensity (Typically Encapsulated Glass-Bead Element)

1. Avery Dennison, T-5500A and T-6500 Series
2. Nippon Carbide Industries, Nikkalite Brand Ultralite Grade II
3. 3M 3870 and 3930 Series

Signs: Type IV, High-Intensity (Typically Unmetallized Microprismatic Element)

1. Avery Dennison, T-6500 Series
2. Nippon Carbide Industries, Crystal Grade, 94000 Series
3. Nippon Carbide Industries, Model No. 94847 Fluorescent Orange
4. 3M Series 3930 and Series 3924S

Signs: Type VI, Elastomeric (Roll-Up) High-Intensity, without Adhesive

1. Avery Dennison, WU-6014
2. Novabrite LLC, "Econobrite"
3. Reflexite "Vinyl"
4. Reflexite "SuperBright"
5. Reflexite "Marathon"
6. 3M Series RS20

Signs: Type VII, Super-High-Intensity (Typically Unmetallized Microprismatic Element)

1. 3M Series 3924S, Fluorescent Orange
2. 3M LDP Series 3970

Signs: Type VIII, Super-High-Intensity (Typically Unmetallized Microprismatic Element)

1. Avery Dennison, T-7500 Series
2. Avery Dennison, T-7511 Fluorescent Yellow
3. Avery Dennison, T-7513 Fluorescent Yellow Green
4. Avery Dennison, W-7514 Fluorescent Orange
5. Nippon Carbide Industries, Nikkalite Crystal Grade Series 92800
6. Nippon Carbide Industries, Nikkalite Crystal Grade Model 92847 Fluorescent Orange

Signs: Type IX, Very-High-Intensity (Typically Unmetallized Microprismatic Element)

1. 3M VIP Series 3981 Diamond Grade Fluorescent Yellow
2. 3M VIP Series 3983 Diamond Grade Fluorescent Yellow/Green
3. 3M VIP Series 3990 Diamond Grade
4. Avery Dennison T-9500 Series
5. Avery Dennison, T9513, Fluorescent Yellow Green
6. Avery Dennison, W9514, Fluorescent Orange
7. Avery Dennison, T-9511 Fluorescent Yellow

SPECIALTY SIGNS

1. Reflexite "Endurance" Work Zone Sign (with Semi-Rigid Plastic Substrate)

ALTERNATIVE SIGN SUBSTRATES

Fiberglass Reinforced Plastic (FRP) and Expanded Foam PVC

1. Fiber-Brite (FRP)

2. Sequentia, "Polyplate" (FRP)
3. Intoplast Group "InteCel" (0.5 inch for Post-Mounted CZ Signs, 48-inch or less)(PVC)

Aluminum Composite, Temporary Construction Signs and Permanent Signs up to 4 foot, 7 Inches

1. Alcan Composites "Dibond Material, 80 mils"
2. Mitsubishi Chemical America, Alpolic 350

SECTION 8-2. CONCRETE

8-2.01 PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE

Portland cement concrete shall conform to the provisions in Section 90, "Portland Cement Concrete," of the Standard Specifications and these special provisions.

The Department maintains a list of sources of fine and coarse aggregate that have been approved for use with a reduced amount of supplementary cementitious material in the total amount of cementitious material to be used. A source of aggregate will be considered for addition to the approved list if the producer of the aggregate submits to the Transportation Laboratory certified test results from a qualified testing laboratory that verify the aggregate complies with the requirements. Before the testing starts, the aggregate test shall be registered with the Department. A registration number can be obtained by calling (916) 227-7228. The registration number shall be used as the identification for the aggregate sample in correspondence with the Department. Upon request, a split of the tested sample shall be provided to the Department. Approval of aggregate will depend upon compliance with the specifications, based on the certified test results submitted, together with any replicate testing the Department may elect to perform. Approval will expire 3 years from the date the most recent registered and evaluated sample was collected from the aggregate source.

Qualified testing laboratories shall conform to the following requirements:

1. Laboratories performing ASTM Designation: C 1293 shall participate in the Cement and Concrete Reference Laboratory (CCRL) Concrete Proficiency Sample Program and shall have received a score of 3 or better on each test of the previous 2 sets of concrete samples.
2. Laboratories performing ASTM Designation: C 1260 shall participate in the Cement and Concrete Reference Laboratory (CCRL) Pozzolan Proficiency Sample Program and shall have received a score of 3 or better on the shrinkage and soundness tests of the previous 2 sets of pozzolan samples.

Aggregates on the list shall conform to one of the following requirements:

1. When the aggregate is tested in conformance with the requirements in California Test 554 and ASTM Designation: C 1293, the average expansion at one year shall be less than or equal to 0.040 percent; or
2. When the aggregate is tested in conformance with the requirements in California Test 554 and ASTM Designation: C 1260, the average of the expansion at 16 days shall be less than or equal to 0.15 percent.

If the aggregates used in the concrete are on the Department's list, the minimum amount of supplementary cementitious material shall conform to the following:

1. If fly ash or natural pozzolan conforming to the provisions in Section 90-2.01C, "Required Use of Supplementary Cementitious Materials," of the Standard Specifications is used, the minimum amount of supplementary cementitious material shall be 15 percent by weight of the total cementitious material; or
2. If silica fume conforming to the provisions in Section 90-2.01C, "Required Use of Supplementary Cementitious Materials," of the Standard Specifications is used, the minimum amount of supplementary cementitious material shall be 7 percent by weight of the total cementitious material.

The limitation on tricalcium silicate (C₃S) content in Type II cement specified in Section 90-2.01A, "Cement," of the Standard Specifications shall not apply.

SECTION 8-3. WELDING

8-3.01 WELDING

GENERAL

Flux cored welding electrodes conforming to the requirements of AWS A5.20 E6XT-4 or E7XT-4 shall not be used to perform welding for this project.

Wherever reference is made to the following AWS welding codes in the Standard Specifications, on the plans, or in these special provisions, the year of adoption for these codes shall be as listed:

| AWS Code | Year of Adoption |
|----------|------------------|
| D1.1 | 2006 |
| D1.4 | 2005 |
| D1.5 | 2002 |
| D1.6 | 1999 |

Requirements of the AWS welding codes shall apply unless otherwise specified in the Standard Specifications, on the plans, or in these special provisions. Wherever the abbreviation AWS is used, it shall be equivalent to the abbreviations ANSI/AWS or AASHTO/AWS.

Section 6.1.1.1 of AWS D1.5 is replaced with the following:

Quality Control (QC) shall be the responsibility of the Contractor. As a minimum, the Contractor shall perform inspection and testing of each weld joint prior to welding, during welding, and after welding as specified in this section and as necessary to ensure that materials and workmanship conform to the requirements of the contract documents.

Unless otherwise specified, Sections 6.1.3 through 6.1.4.3 of AWS D1.1, Section 7.1.2 of AWS D1.4, and Sections 6.1.1.2 through 6.1.3.3 of AWS D1.5 are replaced with the following:

The QC Inspector shall be the duly designated person who acts for and on behalf of the Contractor for inspection, testing, and quality related matters for all welding.

Quality Assurance (QA) is the prerogative of the Engineer. The QA Inspector is the duly designated person who acts for and on behalf of the Engineer.

The QC Inspector shall be responsible for quality control acceptance or rejection of materials and workmanship, and shall be currently certified as an AWS Certified Welding Inspector (CWI) in conformance with the requirements in AWS QC1, "Standard for AWS Certification of Welding Inspectors."

The QC Inspector may be assisted by an Assistant QC Inspector provided that this individual is currently certified as an AWS Certified Associate Welding Inspector (CAWI) in conformance with the requirements in AWS QC1, "Standard for AWS Certification of Welding Inspectors." The Assistant QC Inspector may perform inspection under the direct supervision of the QC Inspector provided the assistant is always within visible and audible range of the QC Inspector. The QC Inspector shall be responsible for signing all reports and for determining if welded materials conform to workmanship and acceptance criteria. The ratio of QC Assistants to QC Inspectors shall not exceed 5 to 1.

When the term "Inspector" is used without further qualification, it shall refer to the QC Inspector.

When any work is welded in conformance with the provisions in Section 75, "Miscellaneous Metal," of the Standard Specifications, not including Section 75-1.035, "Bridge Joint Restrainer Units," of the Standard Specifications, Section 6.1.4 of AWS D1.1 is replaced with the following:

The QC Inspector shall be responsible for quality control acceptance or rejection of materials and workmanship and shall be currently certified as an AWS CWI in conformance with the requirements in AWS QC1, "Standard for AWS Certification of Welding Inspectors," or as a Welding Inspector Specialist (WIS) in conformance with the requirements in AWS B5.2, "Specification for the Qualification of Welding Inspector Specialists and Welding Inspector Assistants."

Section 6.14.6, "Personnel Qualification," of AWS D1.1, Section 7.8, "Personnel Qualification," of AWS D1.4, and Section 6.1.3.4, "Personnel Qualification," of AWS D1.5 are replaced with the following:

Personnel performing nondestructive testing (NDT) shall be qualified and certified in conformance with the requirements of the American Society for Nondestructive Testing (ASNT) Recommended Practice No. SNT-TC-1A and the Written Practice of the NDT firm. The Written Practice of the NDT firm shall meet or exceed the guidelines of the ASNT Recommended Practice No. SNT-TC-1A. Individuals who perform NDT, review the results, and prepare the written reports shall be either:

- A. Certified NDT Level II technicians, or;
- B. Level III technicians who hold a current ASNT Level III certificate in that discipline and are authorized and certified to perform the work of Level II technicians.

Section 6.5.4 of AWS D1.5 is replaced with the following:

The QC Inspector shall inspect and approve each joint preparation, assembly practice, welding technique, joint fit-up, and the performance of each welder, welding operator, and tack welder to make certain that the applicable requirements of this code and the approved Welding Procedure Specification (WPS) are met. The QC Inspector shall examine the work to make certain that it meets the requirements of Sections 3 and 6.26. The size and contour of all welds shall be measured using suitable gages. Visual inspection for cracks in welds and base metal, and for other discontinuities shall be aided by strong light, magnifiers, or such other devices as may be helpful. Acceptance criteria different from those specified in this code may be used when approved by the Engineer.

Section 6.6.5, "Nonspecified NDT Other than Visual," of AWS D1.1, Section 7.6.5 of AWS D1.4 and Section 6.6.5 of AWS D1.5 shall not apply.

For any welding, the Engineer may direct the Contractor to perform NDT that is in addition to the visual inspection or NDT specified in the AWS or other specified welding codes, in the Standard Specifications, or in these special provisions. Except as provided for in these special provisions, additional NDT required by the Engineer, and associated repair work, will be paid for as extra work as provided in Section 4-1.03D, "Extra Work," of the Standard Specifications. Prior to release of welded material by the Engineer, if testing by NDT methods other than those originally specified discloses an attempt to defraud or reveals a gross nonconformance, all costs associated with the repair of the deficient area, including NDT of the weld and of the repair, and any delays caused by the repair, shall be at the Contractor's expense. A gross nonconformance is defined as the sum of planar type rejectable indications in more than 20 percent of the tested length.

When less than 100 percent of NDT is specified for any weld, it is expected that the entire length of weld meet the specified acceptance-rejection criteria. Should any welding deficiencies be discovered by additional NDT directed or performed by the Engineer that utilizes the same NDT method as that originally specified, all costs associated with the repair of the deficient area, including NDT of the weld and of the weld repair, and any delays caused by the repair, shall be at the Contractor's expense.

Repair work to correct welding deficiencies discovered by visual inspection directed or performed by the Engineer, and any associated delays or expenses caused to the Contractor by performing these repairs, shall be at the Contractor's expense.

The Engineer shall have the authority to verify the qualifications or certifications of any welder, QC Inspector, or NDT personnel to specified levels by retests or other means approved by the Engineer.

Inspection and approval of all joint preparations, assembly practices, joint fit-ups, welding techniques, and the performance of each welder, welding operator, and tack welder shall be documented by the QC Inspector on a daily basis for each day welding is performed. For each inspection, including fit-up, Welding Procedure Specification (WPS) verification, and final weld inspection, the QC Inspector shall confirm and document compliance with the requirements of the AWS or other specified code criteria and the requirements of these special provisions on all welded joints before welding, during welding, and after the completion of each weld.

In addition to the requirements specified in the applicable code, the period of effectiveness for a welder's or welding operator's qualification shall be a maximum of 3 years for the same weld process, welding position, and weld type. If welding will be performed without gas shielding, then qualification shall also be without gas shielding. Excluding welding of fracture critical members, a valid qualification at the beginning of work on a contract will be acceptable for the entire period of the contract, as long as the welder's or welding operator's work remains satisfactory.

In addition to the requirements of AWS D1.1, welding procedures qualification for work welded in conformance with that code shall conform to the following requirements:

- A. The travel speed, amperage, and voltage values that are used for tests conducted per AWS D1.1, Section 4.1.1, shall be consistent for each pass in a weld joint and shall in no case vary by more than ± 10 percent for travel speed, ± 10 percent for amperage, and ± 7 percent for voltage as measured from a predetermined target value or average within each weld pass. The travel speed shall in no case vary by more than ± 15 percent when using submerged arc welding.
- B. When a nonstandard weld joint is to be made using a combination of WPSs, a single test may be conducted combining the WPSs to be used in production, provided the essential variables, including weld bead placement, of each process are limited to those established in Table 4.5.

In addition to the requirements of AWS D1.5, Section 5.12 or 5.13, welding procedures qualification for work welded in conformance with that code shall conform to the following requirements:

- A. Unless considered prequalified, fillet welds shall be qualified in each position. The fillet weld soundness test shall be conducted using the essential variables of the WPS as established by the Procedure Qualification Record (PQR).
- B. For qualification of joints that do not conform to Figures 2.4 and 2.5 of AWS D1.5, a minimum of two WPS qualification tests are required. The tests shall be conducted using both Figure 5.1 and Figure 5.3. The test conforming to Figure 5.1 shall be conducted in conformance with AWS D1.5, Section 5.12 or 5.13. The test conforming to Figure 5.3 shall be conducted using the welding electrical parameters that were established for the test conducted conforming to Figure 5.1. The ranges of welding electrical parameters established during welding per Figure 5.1 in conformance with AWS D1.5, Section 5.12, shall be further restricted according to the limits in Table 5.3 during welding per Figure 5.3.
- C. Multiple zones within a weld joint may be qualified. The travel speed, amperage, and voltage values that are used for tests conducted per AWS D1.5 Section 5.13 shall be consistent for each pass in a weld joint, and shall in no case vary by more than ± 10 percent for travel speed, ± 10 percent for amperage, and ± 7 percent for voltage as measured from a predetermined target value or average within each weld pass or zone. The travel speed shall in no case vary by more than ± 15 percent when using submerged arc welding.
- D. For a WPS qualified in conformance with AWS D1.5 Section 5.13, the values to be used for calculating ranges for current and voltage shall be based on the average of all weld passes made in the test. Heat input shall be calculated using the average of current and voltage of all weld passes made in the test for a WPS qualified in conformance with Section 5.12 or 5.13.
- E. Macroetch tests are required for WPS qualification tests, and acceptance shall be per AWS D1.5 Section 5.19.3.
- F. When a nonstandard weld joint is to be made using a combination of WPSs, a test conforming to Figure 5.3 may be conducted combining the WPSs to be used in production, provided the essential variables, including weld bead placement, of each process are limited to those established in Table 5.3.
- G. Prior to preparing mechanical test specimens, the PQR welds shall be inspected by visual and radiographic tests. Backing bar shall be 3 inches in width and shall remain in place during NDT testing. Results of the visual and radiographic tests shall comply with AWS D1.5 Section 6.26.2, excluding Section 6.26.2.2. Test plates that do not comply with both tests shall not be used.

PAYMENT

Full compensation for conforming to the requirements of "Welding" shall be considered as included in the contract prices paid for the various items of work involved and no additional compensation will be allowed therefor.

SECTION 9. DESCRIPTION OF BRIDGE WORK

The bridge work to be done consists, in general, of constructing, widening, retrofitting, and modifying thirteen structures as follows:

San Mateo-Hayward Bridge
(Bridge No. 35-0054)

Replace 12 kV switchgear and upgrade related systems.

SECTION 10. CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

SECTION 10-1. GENERAL

10-1.01 ORDER OF WORK

Order of work shall conform to the provisions in Section 5-1.05, "Order of Work," of the Standard Specifications and these special provisions.

The first order of work shall be to place the order for the electrical equipment.

The order of work for the layout, substation 1, substation 2, substation 3, substation 4, substation 5, substation 6, substation 7, substation 8, power distribution system, SCADA system, and temporary generator shall be as follows:

- A. Perform the short circuit, protection, and coordination study as specified in "Short Circuit, Protection, and Coordination Study" and perform the "Arc Flash Hazard Study" part of the "Power System Testing" specifications on the power distribution system shown on the plans for the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge. Order the utility service on both the Hayward side and the San Mateo side of the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge. Order the primary equipment for the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge.

- B. Install wall mounted 48-connector fiber optic patch box, 24 single-mode fiber optic cable, conduits, and other material, equipment, and perform testing of the fiber optic cables on the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge.
- C. Disconnect the existing primary equipment in substations 2 to 7 from the existing system on the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge. Remove the existing primary equipment in substations 2 to 7 on the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge. Put in operation the temporary generator to maintain the existing 480/277 V systems during the installation, connection, and testing of the new primary equipment in substations 2 to 7 on the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge. Install and connect the new primary equipment in substations 2 to 7 on the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge. The work shall be done with one substation at a time as directed by the Engineer.
- D. Perform the "Functional Testing" part of the "Power System Testing" specifications on the power distribution system shown on the plans for the new primary equipment in substations 2 to 7 on the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge. Remove the temporary generator maintaining the existing 480/277 V systems in substations 2 to 7 on the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge. Put in operation the new primary equipment in substations 2 to 7 on the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge.
- E. Disconnect the existing primary equipment in substations 1 and 8 from the existing system on the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge. Remove the existing primary equipment in substations 1 and 8 on the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge. Put in operation the temporary generator to maintain existing 480/277 V systems during the installation, connection, and testing of the new primary equipment in substations 1 and 8 on the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge. Install and connect the new primary equipment in substations 1 and 8 on the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge.
- F. Perform the "Functional Testing" part of the "Power System Testing" specifications on the power distribution system shown on the plans for the new primary equipment in substations 1 and 8 on the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge. Remove the temporary generator maintaining the existing 480/277 V systems in substations 1 and 8 on the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge. Put in operation the new primary equipment in substations 1 to 8 on the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge.

No above ground electrical work shall be performed on any system within the project site until all Contractor-furnished electrical materials for that individual system have been tested and delivered to Contractor.

10-1.02 WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

GENERAL

Water pollution control work shall conform to the provisions in Section 7-1.01G, "Water Pollution," of the Standard Specifications, section of these special provisions entitled "Relations With California Regional Water Quality Control Board," and these special provisions.

The Contractor shall perform water pollution control work in conformance with the requirements in the "Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and Water Pollution Control Program (WPCP) Preparation Manual" and its addenda in effect on the day the Notice to Contractors is dated. This manual is referred to as the "Preparation Manual." Copies of the Preparation Manual may be obtained from:

State of California
 Department of Transportation
 Publication Distribution Unit
 1900 Royal Oaks Drive
 Sacramento, California 95815
 Telephone: (916) 445-3520

The Preparation Manual and other references for performing water pollution control work are available from the Department's Construction Storm Water and Water Pollution Control web site at:

<http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/construc/stormwater/stormwater1.htm>

Before the start of job site activities, the Contractor shall provide training for project managers, supervisory personnel, and employees involved with water pollution control work. The training shall include:

- A. Rules and regulations
- B. Implementation and maintenance for:

1. Temporary Soil Stabilization
2. Temporary Sediment Control
3. Tracking Control
4. Wind Erosion Control

The Contractor shall designate in writing a Water Pollution Control Manager (WPCM). The Contractor shall submit a statement of qualifications describing the training, work history, and expertise of the proposed WPCM. The qualifications shall include either:

- A. A minimum of 24 hours of Department approved storm water management training described at Department's Construction Storm Water and Water Pollution Control web site.
- B. Certification as a Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC).

The WPCM shall be:

- A. Responsible for water pollution control work.
- B. The primary contact for water pollution control work.
- C. Have authority to mobilize crews to make immediate repairs to water pollution control practices.

The Contractor may designate one manager to prepare the WPCP and a different manager to implement the plan. The WPCP preparer shall meet the training requirements for the WPCM.

WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAM

The Contractor shall submit a Water Pollution Control Program (WPCP) to the Engineer for approval. The WPCP shall conform to the requirements in the Preparation Manual and these special provisions.

The WPCP shall include water pollution control practices:

- A. For storm water and non-storm water from areas outside of the job site related to construction activities for this contract such as:
 1. Staging areas.
 2. Storage yards.
 3. Access roads.
- B. Appropriate for each season as described in "Implementation Requirements" of these special provisions.

The WPCP shall include a schedule that:

- A. Describes when work activities that could cause water pollution will be performed.
- B. Identifies soil stabilization and sediment control practices for disturbed soil area.
- C. Includes dates when these practices will be 25, 50, and 100 percent complete.
- D. Shows 100 percent completion of these practices before the rainy season.

The WPCP shall include the following temporary water pollution control practices and their associated contract items of work as shown on the plans or specified in these special provisions:

- E. Non-Storm Water Management
 1. Construction Site Management
- F. Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control
 1. Construction Site Management

Within 7 days after contract approval, the Contractor shall submit 2 copies of the WPCP to the Engineer. The Contractor shall allow 15 days for the Engineer's review. If revisions are required, the Engineer will provide comments and specify the date that the review stopped. The Contractor shall revise and resubmit the WPCP within 7 days of receipt of the Engineer's comments. The Engineer's review will resume when the complete WPCP is resubmitted. When the Engineer approves the WPCP, the Contractor shall submit 3 copies of the approved WPCP to the Engineer. The Contractor may proceed with construction activities if the Engineer conditionally approves the WPCP while minor revisions are being completed. If the Engineer fails to complete the review within the time allowed and if, in the opinion of the Engineer, completion of the work is delayed or interfered with by reason of the Engineer's delay, the Contractor will be compensated for resulting losses, and an extension of time will be granted, as provided for in Section 8-1.09, "Right of Way Delays," of the Standard Specifications.

The Contractor shall not perform work that may cause water pollution until the WPCP has been approved by the Engineer. The Engineer's review and approval shall not waive any contract requirements and shall not relieve the Contractor from complying with Federal, State and local laws, regulations, and requirements.

If there is a change in construction schedule or activities, the Contractor shall prepare an amendment to the WPCP to identify additional or revised water pollution control practices. The Contractor shall submit the amendment to the Engineer for review within a time agreed to by the Engineer not to exceed the number of days specified for the initial submittal of the WPCP. The Engineer will review the amendment within the same time allotted for the review of the initial submittal of the WPCP.

If directed by the Engineer or requested in writing by the Contractor and approved by the Engineer, changes to the water pollution control work specified in these special provisions will be allowed. Changes may include addition of new water pollution control practices. The Contractor shall incorporate these changes in the WPCP. Additional water pollution control work will be paid for as extra work in accordance with Section 4-1.03D, "Extra Work," of the Standard Specifications.

The Contractor shall keep a copy of the approved WPCP at the job site. The WPCP shall be made available when requested by a representative of the Regional Water Quality Control Board, State Water Resources Control Board, United States Environmental Protection Agency, or the local storm water management agency. Requests from the public shall be directed to the Engineer.

IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS

The Contractor's responsibility for WPCP implementation shall continue throughout any temporary suspension of work ordered in conformance with the provisions in Section 8-1.05, "Temporary Suspension of Work," of the Standard Specifications.

If the Contractor or the Engineer identifies a deficiency in the implementation of the approved WPCP, the deficiency shall be corrected immediately, unless an agreed date for correction is approved in writing by the Engineer. The deficiency shall be corrected before the onset of precipitation. If the Contractor fails to correct the deficiency by the agreed date or before the onset of precipitation, the Department may correct the deficiency and deduct the cost of correcting deficiencies from payments.

Year-Round

The Contractor shall monitor the National Weather Service weather forecast on a daily basis during the contract. The Contractor may use an alternative weather forecasting service if approved by the Engineer. Appropriate water pollution control practices shall be in place before precipitation.

The Contractor may discontinue earthwork operations for a disturbed area for up to 21 days and the disturbed soil area will still be considered active. When earthwork operations in the disturbed area have been completed, the Contractor shall implement appropriate water pollution control practices within 15 days or before predicted precipitation, whichever occurs first.

Rainy Season

Soil stabilization and sediment control practices conforming to these special provisions shall be in place during the rainy season between October 15 and April 15.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

The WPCM shall inspect the water pollution control practices identified in the WPCP as follows:

- A. Before a forecasted storm,
- B. After precipitation that causes site runoff,

- C. At 24-hour intervals during extended precipitation,
- D. On a predetermined schedule, a minimum of once every 2 weeks outside of the defined rainy season, and
- E. On a predetermined schedule, a minimum of once a week during the defined rainy season.

The WPCM shall oversee the maintenance of the water pollution control practices.

The WPCM shall use the Storm Water Quality Construction Site Inspection Checklist provided in the Preparation Manual or an alternative inspection checklist provided by the Engineer. A copy of the completed site inspection checklist shall be submitted to the Engineer within 24 hours of finishing the inspection.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

If the Contractor identifies discharges into surface waters or drainage systems causing or potentially causing pollution or if the project receives a written notice or order from a regulatory agency, the Contractor shall immediately inform the Engineer. The Contractor shall submit a written report to the Engineer within 7 days of the discharge, notice, or order. The report shall include the following information:

- A. The date, time, location, and nature of the operation, type of discharge and quantity, and the cause of the notice or order.
- B. The water pollution control practices used before the discharge, or before receiving the notice or order.
- C. The date of placement and type of additional or altered water pollution control practices placed after the discharge or after receiving the notice or order.
- D. A maintenance schedule for affected water pollution control practices.

PAYMENT

During each estimate period the Contractor fails to conform to the provisions in this section, "Water Pollution Control," or fails to implement the water pollution control practices shown on the plans or specified elsewhere in these special provisions as items of work, the Department will withhold 25 percent of the progress payment.

Withholds for failure to perform water pollution control work will be in addition to all other withholds provided for in the contract. The Department will return performance-failure withholds in the progress payment following the correction for noncompliance.

The contract lump sum price paid for prepare water pollution control program shall include full compensation for furnishing all labor, materials, tools, equipment, and incidentals and for doing all the work involved in preparing, obtaining approval of, and amending the WPCP and inspecting water pollution control practices as specified in the Standard Specifications and these special provisions, and as directed by the Engineer.

Payments for prepare water pollution control program will be made as follows:

- A. After the WPCP has been approved by the Engineer, up to 75 percent of the contract item price for prepare water pollution control program will be included in the monthly progress estimate.
- B. After acceptance of the contract in conformance with the provisions in Section 7-1.17, "Acceptance of Contract," of the Standard Specifications, payment for the remaining percentage of the contract item price for prepare water pollution control program will be made in conformance with the provisions in Section 9-1.07A, "Payment Prior to Proposed Final Estimate."

Implementation of water pollution control practices in areas outside the highway right of way not specifically provided for in the WPCP or in these special provisions will not be paid for.

Water pollution control practices for which there are separate contract items of work will be measured and paid for as those contract items of work.

10-1.03 CONSTRUCTION SITE MANAGEMENT

Construction site management shall consist of controlling potential sources of water pollution before they come in contact with storm water systems or watercourses. The Contractor shall control material pollution and manage waste and non-storm water existing at the construction site by implementing effective handling, storage, use, and disposal practices.

Attention is directed to "Water Pollution Control" of these special provisions regarding the Contractor's appointment of a water pollution control manager (WPCM) for the project.

The Contractor shall train all employees and subcontractors regarding:

- A. Material pollution prevention and control;
- B. Waste management;

- C. Non-storm water management;
- D. Identifying and handling hazardous substances; and
- E. Potential dangers to humans and the environment from spills and leaks or exposure to toxic or hazardous substances.

Training shall take place before starting work on this project. New employees shall receive the complete training before starting work on this project. The Contractor shall have regular meetings to discuss and reinforce spill prevention and control; material delivery, storage, use, and disposal; waste management; and non-storm water management procedures.

Instructions for material and waste handling, storage, and spill reporting and cleanup shall be posted at all times in an open, conspicuous, and accessible location at the construction site.

Nonhazardous construction site waste and excess material shall be recycled when practical or disposed of in accordance with the provisions in Section 7-1.13, "Disposal of Material Outside the Highway Right of Way," of the Standard Specifications, unless otherwise specified.

Vehicles and equipment at the construction site shall be inspected by the WPCM on a frequent, predetermined schedule, and by the operator each day of use. Leaks shall be repaired immediately, or the vehicle or equipment shall be removed from the construction site.

SPILL PREVENTION AND CONTROL

The Contractor shall implement spill and leak prevention procedures when chemicals or hazardous substances are stored. Spills of petroleum products; substances listed under CFR Title 40, Parts 110, 117, and 302; and sanitary and septic waste shall be contained and cleaned up as soon as is safe.

Minor spills involve small quantities of oil, gasoline, paint, or other material that can be controlled by the first responder upon discovery of the spill. Cleanup of minor spills includes:

- A. Containing the spread of the spill,
- B. Recovering the spilled material using absorption,
- C. Cleaning the contaminated area, and
- D. Disposing of contaminated material promptly and properly.

Semi-significant spills are those that can be controlled by the first responder with the help of other personnel. Cleanup of semi-significant spills shall be immediate. Cleanup of semi-significant spills includes:

- A. Containing the spread of the spill;
- B. Recovering the spilled material using absorption if the spill occurs on paved or an impermeable surface;
- C. Containing the spill with an earthen dike and digging up contaminated soil for disposal if the spill occurs on dirt;
- D. Covering the spill with plastic or other material to prevent contaminating runoff if the spill occurs during precipitation; and
- E. Disposing of contaminated material promptly and properly.

Significant or hazardous spills are those that cannot be controlled by construction personnel. Notifications of these spills shall be immediate. The following steps shall be taken:

- A. Construction personnel shall not attempt to cleanup the spill until qualified staff have arrived;
- B. Notify the Engineer and follow up with a written report;
- C. Obtain the services of a spills contractor or hazardous material team immediately;
- D. Notify the local emergency response team by dialing 911 and county officials at the emergency phone numbers kept on the construction site;
- E. Notify the Governor's Office of Emergency Services Warning Center at (805) 852-7550;
- F. Notify the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802 regarding spills of Federal reportable quantities in conformance with CFR Title 40, Parts 110, 119, and 302;
- G. Notify other agencies as appropriate, including:

- 1. Fire Department,
- 2. Public Works Department,
- 3. Coast Guard,
- 4. Highway Patrol,
- 5. City Police or County Sheriff Department,
- 6. Department of Toxic Substances,

7. California Division of Oil and Gas,
8. Cal OSHA, or
9. Regional Water Resources Control Board.

The WPCM shall oversee and enforce proper spill prevention and control measures. Minor, semi-significant, and significant spills shall be reported to the Contractor's WPCM who shall notify the Engineer immediately.

The Contractor shall prevent spills from entering storm water runoff before and during cleanup. Spills shall not be buried or washed with water.

The Contractor shall keep material or waste storage areas clean, well organized, and equipped with enough cleanup supplies for the material being stored. Plastic shall be placed under paving equipment when not in use to catch drips.

MATERIAL MANAGEMENT

Material shall be delivered, used, and stored for this contract in a manner that minimizes or eliminates discharge of material into the air, storm drain systems, or watercourses.

The Contractor shall implement the practices described in this section when taking delivery of, using, or storing the following materials:

A. Hazardous chemicals including:

1. Acids,
2. Lime,
3. Glues,
4. Adhesives,
5. Paints,
6. Solvents, and
7. Curing compounds;

B. Soil stabilizers and binders;

C. Fertilizers;

D. Detergents;

E. Plaster;

F. Petroleum products including:

1. Fuel,
2. Oil, and
3. Grease;

G. Asphalt components and concrete components; and

H. Pesticides and herbicides.

The Contractor shall supply the Material Safety Data Sheet to the Engineer for material used or stored. The Contractor shall keep an accurate inventory of material delivered and stored at the construction site.

Employees trained in emergency spill cleanup procedures shall be present when hazardous materials or chemicals are unloaded.

The Contractor shall use recycled or less hazardous products when practical.

Material Storage

The Contractor shall store liquids, petroleum products, and substances listed in CFR Title 40, Parts 110, 117, and 302 in containers or drums approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, and place them in secondary containment facilities.

Secondary containment facilities shall be impervious to the materials stored there for a minimum contact time of 72 hours.

Throughout the rainy season secondary containment facilities shall be covered during non-working days and when precipitation is predicted. Secondary containment facilities shall be adequately ventilated.

The Contractor shall keep the secondary containment facility free of accumulated rainwater or spills. After precipitation, or in the event of spills or leaks, accumulated liquid shall be collected and placed into drums within 24 hours. These liquids

shall be handled as hazardous waste in accordance with the provisions in "Hazardous Waste" of these special provisions, unless testing determines them to be nonhazardous.

Incompatible materials, such as chlorine and ammonia, shall not be stored in the same secondary containment facility.

Materials shall be stored in the original containers with the original product labels maintained in legible condition. Damaged or illegible labels shall be replaced immediately.

The secondary containment facility shall have the capacity to contain precipitation from a 24-hour-long, 25-year storm; and 10 percent of the aggregate volume of all containers, or all of the volume of the largest container within the facility, whichever is greater.

The Contractor shall store bagged or boxed material on pallets. Throughout the rainy season, bagged or boxed material shall be protected from wind and rain during non-working days and when precipitation is predicted.

The Contractor shall provide sufficient separation between stored containers to allow for spill cleanup or emergency response access. Storage areas shall be kept clean, well organized, and equipped with cleanup supplies appropriate for the materials being stored.

The Contractor shall repair or replace perimeter controls, containment structures, covers, and liners as needed. Storage areas shall be inspected before and after precipitation, and at least weekly during other times.

Stockpile Management

The Contractor shall reduce or eliminate potential air and water pollution from stockpiled material including soil, paving material, or pressure treated wood. Stockpiles shall be located out of floodplains when possible, and at least 50 feet from concentrated flows of storm water, drainage courses, or inlets unless written approval is obtained from the Engineer.

The Contractor may discontinue adding or removing material for up to 21 days and a stockpile will still be considered active.

The Contractor shall protect active stockpiles with plastic or geotextile cover, soil stabilization measures, or with linear sediment barrier when precipitation is predicted. Active stockpiles of cold mix asphalt concrete shall be placed on an impervious surface and covered with plastic when precipitation is predicted.

The Contractor shall protect inactive soil stockpiles with a plastic or geotextile cover, or with soil stabilization measures at all times during the rainy season. A linear sediment barrier around the perimeter of the stockpile shall also be used. During the non-rainy season soil stockpiles shall be covered and protected with a linear sediment barrier when precipitation is predicted. The Contractor shall control wind erosion during dry weather as provided in Section 10, "Dust Control," of the Standard Specifications.

Stockpiles of portland cement concrete rubble, asphalt concrete (AC), hot mix asphalt (HMA), AC and HMA rubble, aggregate base, or aggregate subbase shall be covered with plastic or geotextile, or protected with a linear sediment barrier at all times during the rainy season, and when precipitation is predicted during the non-rainy season.

Stockpiles of cold mix asphalt concrete shall be placed on and covered with impermeable material at all times during the rainy season, and when precipitation is predicted during the non-rainy season.

Stockpiles of pressure treated wood shall be covered with impermeable material and placed on pallets at all times during the rainy season, and when precipitation is predicted during the non-rainy season.

The Contractor shall repair or replace linear sediment barriers and covers as needed or as directed by the Engineer to keep them functioning properly. Sediment shall be removed when it accumulates to 1/3 of the linear sediment barrier height.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Solid Waste

The Contractor shall not allow litter or debris to accumulate anywhere on the construction site, including storm drain grates, trash racks, and ditch lines. The Contractor shall pick up and remove trash and debris from the construction site at least once a week. The WPCM shall monitor solid waste storage and disposal procedures on the construction site. The Contractor shall provide enough dumpsters of sufficient size to contain the solid waste generated by the project. Dumpsters shall be emptied when refuse reaches the fill line. Dumpsters shall be watertight. The Contractor shall not wash out dumpsters on the construction site. The Contractor shall provide additional containers and more frequent pickup during the demolition phase of construction

Solid waste includes:

- A. Brick,
- B. Mortar,
- C. Timber,
- D. Metal scraps,
- E. Sawdust,
- F. Pipe,

- G. Electrical cuttings,
- H. Non-hazardous equipment parts,
- I. Styrofoam and other packaging materials,
- J. Vegetative material and plant containers from highway planting, and
- K. Litter and smoking material, including litter generated randomly by the public.

Trash receptacles shall be provided and used in the Contractor's yard, field trailers, and locations where workers gather for lunch and breaks.

Hazardous Waste

The Contractor shall implement hazardous waste management practices when waste is generated on the construction site from the following substances:

- A. Petroleum products,
- B. Asphalt products,
- C. Concrete curing compound,
- D. Pesticides,
- E. Acids,
- F. Paints,
- G. Stains,
- H. Solvents,
- I. Wood preservatives,
- J. Roofing tar, and
- K. Materials classified as hazardous by California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 4.5; or listed in CFR Title 40, Parts 110, 117, 261, or 302.

Nothing in these special provisions shall relieve the Contractor of the responsibility for compliance with Federal, State, and local laws regarding storage, handling, transportation, and disposal of hazardous wastes.

The WPCM shall oversee and enforce hazardous waste management practices. Production of hazardous materials and hazardous waste on the construction site shall be kept to a minimum. Perimeter controls, containment structures, covers, and liners shall be repaired or replaced when damaged.

The Contractor shall have a laboratory certified by the Department of Health Services (DHS) sample and test waste when hazardous material levels are unknown to determine safe methods for storage and disposal.

The Contractor shall segregate potentially hazardous waste from nonhazardous waste at the construction site. Hazardous waste shall be handled, stored, and disposed of as required in California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 4.5, Section 66262.34; and in CFR Title 49, Parts 261, 262, and 263.

The Contractor shall store hazardous waste in sealed containers constructed and labeled with the contents and date accumulated as required in California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 4.5; and in CFR Title 49, Parts 172, 173, 178, and 179. Hazardous waste containers shall be kept in temporary containment facilities conforming to the provisions in "Material Storage" of these special provisions.

There shall be adequate storage volume and containers shall be conveniently located for hazardous waste collection. Containers of hazardous waste shall not be overfilled and hazardous wastes shall not be mixed. Containers of dry waste that are not watertight shall be stored on pallets. The Contractor shall not allow potentially hazardous waste to accumulate on the ground. Hazardous waste shall be stored away from storm drains, watercourses, moving vehicles, and equipment.

The Contractor shall clean water based or oil based paint from brushes or equipment within a contained area and shall not contaminate soil, watercourses, or storm drain systems. Paints, thinners, solvents, residues, and sludges that cannot be recycled or reused shall be disposed of as hazardous waste. When thoroughly dry, latex paint and paint cans, used brushes, rags, absorbent materials, and drop cloths shall be disposed of as solid waste.

The Contractor shall dispose of hazardous waste within 90 days of being generated. Hazardous waste shall be disposed of by a licensed hazardous waste transporter using uniform hazardous waste manifest forms and taken to a Class I Disposal Site. A copy of the manifest shall be provided to the Engineer.

Contaminated Soil

The Contractor shall identify contaminated soil from spills or leaks by noticing discoloration, odors, or differences in soil properties. Soil with evidence of contamination shall be sampled and tested by a laboratory certified by DHS. If levels of contamination are found to be hazardous, the soil shall be handled and disposed of as hazardous waste.

The Contractor shall prevent the flow of water, including ground water, from mixing with contaminated soil by using one or a combination of the following measures:

- A. Berms,
- B. Cofferdams,
- C. Grout curtains,
- D. Freeze walls, or
- E. Concrete seal course.

If water mixes with contaminated soil and becomes contaminated, the water shall be sampled and tested by a laboratory certified by the DHS. If levels of contamination are found to be hazardous, the water shall be handled and disposed of as hazardous waste.

Concrete Waste

The Contractor shall implement practices to prevent the discharge of portland cement concrete, AC, or HMA waste into storm drain systems or watercourses.

Portland cement concrete, AC, or HMA waste shall be collected at the following locations and disposed of:

- A. Where concrete material, including grout, is used;
- B. Where concrete dust and debris result from demolition;
- C. Where sawcutting, coring, grinding, grooving, or hydro-concrete demolition of portland cement concrete, AC, or HMA creates a residue or slurry; or
- D. Where concrete trucks or other concrete-coated equipment is cleaned at the construction site.

Sanitary and Septic Waste

Wastewater from sanitary or septic systems shall not be discharged or buried within the Department right of way. The WPCM shall inspect sanitary or septic waste storage and monitor disposal procedures at least weekly. Sanitary facilities that discharge to the sanitary sewer system shall be properly connected and free from leaks.

The Contractor shall obtain written approval from the local health agency, city, county, and sewer district before discharging from a sanitary or septic system directly into a sanitary sewer system, and provide a copy to the Engineer. The Contractor shall comply with local health agency requirements when using an on-site disposal system.

Liquid Waste

The Contractor shall not allow construction site liquid waste, including the following, to enter storm drain systems or watercourses:

- A. Drilling slurries or fluids,
- B. Grease-free or oil-free wastewater or rinse water,
- C. Dredgings,
- D. Liquid waste running off a surface including wash or rinse water, or
- E. Other non-storm water liquids not covered by separate permits.

The Contractor shall hold liquid waste in structurally sound, leak proof containers such as:

- A. Sediment traps,
- B. Roll-off bins, or
- C. Portable tanks.

Liquid waste containers shall be of sufficient quantity and volume to prevent spills and leaks. The containers shall be stored at least 50 feet from storm drains, watercourses, moving vehicles, and equipment.

The Contractor shall remove and dispose of deposited solids from sediment traps as provided in "Solid Waste" of these special provisions, unless determined infeasible by the Engineer.

Liquid waste may require testing to determine hazardous material content before disposal.

Drilling fluids and residue shall be disposed of outside the highway right of way. If the Engineer determines that an appropriate location is available, fluids and residue exempt under California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Section 2511(g) may be dried by infiltration and evaporation in a leak proof container. The remaining solid waste may be disposed of as provided in "Solid Waste" of these special provisions.

NON-STORM WATER MANAGEMENT

Water Control and Conservation

The Contractor shall prevent erosion or the discharge of pollutants into storm drain systems or watercourses by managing the water used for construction operations. The Contractor shall obtain the Engineer's approval before washing anything on the construction site with water that could discharge into a storm drain system or watercourse. Discharges shall be reported to the Engineer immediately.

The Contractor shall implement water conservation practices when water is used on the construction site. Irrigation areas shall be inspected and watering schedules shall be adjusted to prevent erosion, excess watering, or runoff. The Contractor shall shut off the water source to broken lines, sprinklers, or valves, and they shall be repaired as soon as possible. When possible, water from waterline flushing shall be reused for landscape irrigation. Paved areas shall be swept and vacuumed, not washed with water.

Construction water runoff, including water from water line repair, shall be directed to areas to infiltrate into the ground and shall not be allowed to enter storm drain systems or watercourses. Spilled water shall not be allowed to escape water truck filling areas. When possible, the Contractor shall direct water from off-site sources around the construction site, or shall minimize contact with the construction site.

Illegal Connection and Discharge Detection and Reporting

The Contractor shall inspect the construction site and the site perimeter before beginning work for evidence of illegal connections, discharges, or dumping. Subsequently, the construction site and perimeter shall be inspected on a frequent, predetermined schedule.

The Contractor shall immediately notify the Engineer when illegal connections, discharges, or dumping are discovered. The Contractor shall take no further action unless directed by the Engineer. Unlabeled or unidentifiable material shall be assumed to be hazardous.

The Contractor shall look for the following evidence of illegal connections, discharges, or dumping:

- A. Debris or trash piles,
- B. Staining or discoloration on pavement or soils,
- C. Pungent odors coming from drainage systems,
- D. Discoloration or oily sheen on water,
- E. Stains or residue in ditches, channels or drain boxes,
- F. Abnormal water flow during dry weather,
- G. Excessive sediment deposits,
- H. Nonstandard drainage junction structures, or
- I. Broken concrete or other disturbances near junction structures.

Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning

The Contractor shall limit vehicle and equipment cleaning or washing on the construction site to that necessary to control vehicle tracking or hazardous waste. Vehicles and equipment shall not be cleaned on the construction site with soap, solvents, or steam until the Engineer has been notified. The resulting waste shall be contained and recycled, or disposed of as provided in "Liquid Waste" or "Hazardous Waste" of these special provisions, whichever is applicable. The Contractor shall not use diesel to clean vehicles or equipment, and shall minimize the use of solvents.

The Contractor shall clean or wash vehicles and equipment in a structure equipped with disposal facilities. If using a structure is not possible, vehicles and equipment shall be cleaned or washed in an outside area with the following characteristics:

- A. Located at least 50 feet from storm drainage systems or watercourses,
- B. Paved with AC, HMA, or portland cement concrete,
- C. Surrounded by a containment berm, and
- D. Equipped with a sump to collect and dispose of wash water.

When washing vehicles or equipment with water, the Contractor shall use as little water as possible. Hoses shall be equipped with a positive shutoff valve.

Wash racks shall discharge to a recycle system or to another system approved by the Engineer. Sumps shall be inspected regularly, and liquids and sediments shall be removed as needed.

Vehicle and Equipment Fueling and Maintenance

The Contractor shall fuel or perform maintenance on vehicles and equipment off the construction site whenever practical. When fueling or maintenance must be done at the construction site, the Contractor shall designate a site, or sites, and obtain approval from the Engineer before using. The fueling or maintenance site shall be protected from storm water, shall be on level ground, and shall be located at least 50 feet from drainage inlets or watercourses. The WPCM shall inspect the fueling or maintenance site regularly. Mobile fueling or maintenance shall be kept to a minimum.

The Contractor shall use containment berms or dikes around the fueling and maintenance area. Adequate amounts of absorbent spill cleanup material and spill kits shall be kept in the fueling and maintenance area and on fueling trucks. Spill cleanup material and kits shall be disposed of immediately after use. Drip pans or absorbent pads shall be used during fueling or maintenance unless performed over an impermeable surface.

Fueling or maintenance operations shall not be left unattended. Fueling nozzles shall be equipped with an automatic shutoff control. Vapor recovery fueling nozzles shall be used where required by the Air Quality Management District. Nozzles shall be secured upright when not in use. Fuel tanks shall not be topped-off.

The Contractor shall recycle or properly dispose of used batteries and tires.

Material and Equipment Used Over Water

Drip pans and absorbent pads shall be placed under vehicles or equipment used over water, and an adequate supply of spill cleanup material shall be kept with the vehicle or equipment. Drip pans or plastic sheeting shall be placed under vehicles or equipment on docks, barges, or other surfaces over water when the vehicle or equipment will be idle for more than one hour.

The Contractor shall provide watertight curbs or toe boards on barges, platforms, docks, or other surfaces over water to contain material, debris, and tools. Material shall be secured to prevent spills or discharge into water due to wind.

Structure Removal Over or Adjacent to Water

The Contractor shall not allow demolished material to enter storm water systems or watercourses. The Contractor shall use covers and platforms approved by the Engineer to collect debris. Attachments shall be used on equipment to catch debris on small demolition operations. Debris catching devices shall be emptied regularly and debris shall be handled as provided in "Waste Management" of these special provisions.

The WPCM shall inspect demolition sites within 50 feet of storm water systems or watercourses every day.

Paving, Sealing, Sawcutting, and Grinding Operations

The Contractor shall prevent the following material from entering storm drain systems or water courses:

- A. Cementitious material,
- B. Asphaltic material,
- C. Aggregate or screenings,
- D. Grinding or sawcutting residue,
- E. Pavement chunks, or
- F. Shoulder backing.

The Contractor shall cover drainage inlets and use linear sediment barriers to protect downhill watercourses until paving, sealing, sawcutting, or grinding operations are completed and excess material has been removed. Drainage inlets and manholes shall be covered during the application of seal coat, tack coat, slurry seal, or fog seal.

During the rainy season or when precipitation is predicted, paving, sawcutting, and grinding operations shall be limited to places where runoff can be captured. Seal coat, tack coat, slurry seal, or fog seal operations shall not begin if precipitation is predicted for the application or the curing period. The Contractor shall not excavate material from existing roadways during precipitation.

The Contractor shall vacuum up slurry from sawcutting operations immediately after the slurry is produced. Slurry shall not be allowed to run onto lanes open to public traffic or off the pavement.

The Contractor shall collect residue from portland cement concrete grinding operations with a vacuum attachment on the grinding machine. The residue shall not be left on the pavement or allowed to flow across the pavement.

Material excavated from existing roadways may be stockpiled as provided in "Stockpile Management" of these special provisions if approved by the Engineer. AC or HMA chunks used in embankment shall be placed above the water table and covered by at least one foot of material.

Substances used to coat asphalt trucks and equipment shall not contain soap, foaming agents, or toxic chemicals.

Thermoplastic Striping and Pavement Markers

Thermoplastic striping and preheating equipment shutoff valves shall work properly at all times when on the construction site. The Contractor shall not preheat, transfer, or load thermoplastic within 50 feet of drainage inlets or watercourses. The Contractor shall not fill the preheating container to more than 6 inches from the top. Truck beds shall be cleaned daily of scraps or melted thermoplastic.

The Contractor shall not unload, transfer, or load bituminous material for pavement markers within 50 feet of drainage inlets or watercourses. All pressure shall be released from melting tanks before removing the lid to fill or service. Melting tanks shall not be filled to more than 6 inches from the top.

The Contractor shall collect bituminous material from the roadway after marker removal.

Pile Driving

The Contractor shall keep spill kits and cleanup material at pile driving locations. Pile driving equipment shall be parked over drip pans, absorbent pads, or plastic sheeting where possible. When not in use, pile driving equipment shall be stored at least 50 feet from concentrated flows of storm water, drainage courses, or inlets. The Contractor shall protect pile driving equipment by parking it on plywood and covering it with plastic when precipitation is predicted. The WPCM shall inspect the pile driving area every day for leaks and spills.

The Contractor shall use vegetable oil instead of hydraulic fluid when practical.

Concrete Curing

The Contractor shall not overspray chemical curing compound. Drift shall be minimized by spraying as close to the concrete as possible. Drainage inlets shall be covered before applying curing compound.

The Contractor shall minimize the use and discharge of water by using wet blankets or similar methods to maintain moisture when curing concrete.

Concrete Finishing

The Contractor shall collect and dispose of water and solid waste from high-pressure water blasting. Drainage inlets within 50 feet shall be covered before sandblasting. The nozzle shall be kept as close to the surface of the concrete as possible to minimize drift of dust and blast material. Blast residue may contain hazardous material.

Containment structures for concrete finishing operations shall be inspected for damage before each day of use and before predicted precipitation. Liquid and solid waste shall be removed from the containment structure after each work shift.

PAYMENT

The contract lump sum price paid for construction site management shall include full compensation for furnishing all labor, materials, tools, equipment, and incidentals and for doing all the work involved in spill prevention and control, material management, waste management, non-storm water management, and dewatering and identifying, sampling, testing, handling, and disposing of hazardous waste, as specified in the Standard Specifications and these special provisions, and as directed by the Engineer.

10-1.04 PROGRESS SCHEDULE (CRITICAL PATH METHOD)

GENERAL

Summary

Critical path method (CPM) progress schedules are required for this project. Whenever the term "schedule" is used in this section it means CPM progress schedule.

The provisions in Section 8-1.04, "Progress Schedule," of the Standard Specifications do not apply.

Definitions

The following definitions apply to this section:

activity: A task, event or other project element on a schedule that contributes to completing the project. Activities have a description, start date, finish date, duration and one or more logic ties.

baseline schedule: The initial schedule representing the Contractor's work plan on the first working day of the project.

contract completion date: The current extended date for completion of the contract shown on the weekly statement of working days furnished by the Engineer as specified in Section 8-1.06, "Time of Completion," of the Standard Specifications.

critical path: The longest continuous chain of activities for the project that has the least amount of total float of all chains. In general, a delay on the critical path will extend the scheduled completion date.

critical path method (CPM): A network based planning technique using activity durations and the relationships between activities to mathematically calculate a schedule for the entire project.

data date: The day after the date through which a schedule is current. Everything occurring earlier than the data date is "as-built" and everything on or after the data date is "planned."

float: The difference between the earliest and latest allowable start or finish times for an activity.

milestone: An event activity that has zero duration and is typically used to represent the beginning or end of a certain stage of the project.

near critical path: A chain of activities with total float exceeding that of the critical path but having no more than 10 working days of total float.

scheduled completion date: The planned project finish date shown on the current accepted schedule.

time-scaled network diagram: A graphic depiction of a CPM schedule comprised of activity bars with relationships for each activity represented by arrows. The tail of each arrow connects to the activity bar for the predecessor and points to the successor.

total float: The amount of time that an activity or chain of activities can be delayed before extending the scheduled completion date.

updated schedule: A current schedule developed from the baseline or subsequent schedule through regular monthly review to incorporate as-built progress and any planned changes.

Submittals

General Requirements

Submit to the Engineer baseline, monthly updated, and final updated schedules, each consistent in all respects with the time and order of work requirements of the contract. Work must be executed in the sequence indicated on the current accepted schedule.

Schedules must show the order in which you propose to prosecute the work with logical links between time-scaled work activities and calculations made using the critical path method to determine the controlling activities. You are responsible for assuring that all activity sequences are logical and that each schedule shows a coordinated plan for complete performance of the work.

Produce schedules using computer software and submit compatible software for the Engineer's exclusive possession and use. Submit network diagrams and schedule data as parts of each schedule submittal.

Schedules must include applicable activities that show the following:

1. Project characteristics, salient features, or interfaces, including those with outside entities, that could affect time of completion
2. Project start date, scheduled completion date and other milestones
3. Work performed by you, your subcontractors, and suppliers
4. Submittal development, delivery, review and approval, including those from you, your subcontractors, and suppliers
5. Procurement, delivery, installation, and testing of materials, plants and equipment
6. Testing and settlement periods
7. Utility notification and relocation
8. Erection and removal of falsework and shoring
9. Major traffic stage switches
10. Finishing roadway and final cleanup

Schedule activities must include the following:

1. A clear and legible description.
2. Start and finish dates.
3. A duration of not less than one working day, except for event activities, and not more than 20 working days, unless otherwise authorized by the Engineer.
4. At least one predecessor and one successor activity, except for project start and finish milestones.
5. Required constraints. Constraints other than those required by the special provisions may be included only if authorized by the Engineer.

The Engineer's review and acceptance of schedules does not waive any contract requirements and does not relieve you of any obligation or responsibility for submitting complete and accurate information. Correct rejected schedules and resubmit corrected schedules to the Engineer within 7 days of notification by the Engineer, at which time a new review period of 7 days will begin.

Errors or omissions on schedules do not relieve you from finishing all work within the time limit specified for completion of the contract. If, after a schedule has been accepted by the Engineer, either you or the Engineer discover that any aspect of the schedule has an error or omission, you must correct it on the next updated schedule.

Computer Software

Submit to the Engineer for review a description of proposed schedule software to be used. After the Engineer accepts the proposed software, submit schedule software and all original software instruction manuals. All software must be compatible with the current version of the Windows operating system in use by the Engineer. The schedule software must include:

1. Latest version of Primavera SureTrak Project Manager for Windows, or equivalent
2. Latest version of schedule-comparing HST SureChange, or equivalent

If a schedule software equivalent to SureTrak is proposed, it must be capable of generating files that can be imported into SureTrak. The schedule-comparing software must be compatible with schedule software submitted and must be able to compare two schedules and provide reports of changes in activity ID, activity description, constraints, calendar assignments, durations, and logic ties.

The schedule software and schedule-comparing software will be returned to you before the final estimate. The Department will compensate you as specified in Section 4-1.03, "Extra Work," of the Standard Specifications for replacement of software or manuals damaged, lost, or stolen after delivery to the Engineer.

Instruct the Engineer in the use of the software and provide software support until the contract is accepted. Within 15 days of contract approval, provide a commercial 8-hour training session for 2 Department employees in the use of the software at a location acceptable to the Engineer. It is recommended that you also send at least 2 employees to the same training session to facilitate development of similar knowledge and skills in the use of the software. If schedule software other than SureTrak is submitted, then the training session must be a total of 16-hours for each Department employee.

Network Diagrams, Reports, and Data

Include the following with each schedule submittal:

1. Two sets of originally plotted, time-scaled network diagrams
2. One read-only compact disk or floppy diskette containing the schedule data

The time-scaled network diagrams must conform to the following:

1. Show a continuous flow of information from left to right
2. Be based on early start and early finish dates of activities
3. Clearly show the critical path using graphical presentation
4. Be prepared on 11" x 17" or larger size
5. Include a title block and a timeline on each page

Baseline Schedule

Submit to the Engineer a baseline schedule within 20 days of approval of the contract. Allow 20 days for the Engineer's review after the baseline schedule and all support data are submitted. Beginning the week the baseline schedule is first submitted, meet with the Engineer weekly to discuss and resolve schedule issues until the baseline schedule is accepted.

The baseline schedule must include the entire scope of work and must show how you plan to complete all work contemplated. The baseline schedule must show the activities that define the critical path. Multiple critical paths and near-critical paths must be kept to a minimum. A total of not more than 50 percent of the baseline schedule activities must be critical or near critical, unless otherwise authorized by the Engineer.

The baseline schedule must not extend beyond the number of working days originally provided in these special provisions. The baseline schedule must have a data date of the first working day of the contract and not include any completed work to date. The baseline schedule must not attribute negative float or negative lag to any activity.

Updated Schedule

Submit an updated schedule and meet with the Engineer to review contract progress on or before the first day of each month, beginning one month after the baseline schedule is accepted. Allow 15 days for the Engineer's review after the updated schedule and all support data are submitted, except that the review period will not start until any previous month's

required schedule is accepted. Updated schedules that are not accepted or rejected within the review period are considered accepted by the Engineer.

The updated schedule must have a data date of the 21st day of the month or other date established by the Engineer. The updated schedule must show the status of work actually completed to date and the work yet to be performed as planned. In addition, the updated schedule must show any proposed schedule modifications including adding or deleting activities or changing activity constraints, durations, or logic. Justify in writing the reasons for any changes to activities and the critical path that result in a delay to the scheduled completion date compared to the previous accepted schedule.

Final Updated Schedule

Submit a final updated schedule with actual start and finish dates for the activities within 30 days after completion of contract work. Provide a written certificate with this submittal signed by your project manager or an officer of the company stating, "To my knowledge and belief, the enclosed final updated schedule reflects the actual start and finish dates of the actual activities for the project contained herein." An officer of the company may delegate in writing the authority to sign the certificate to a responsible manager.

PAYMENT

Full compensation for the required schedules and software is considered as included in the contract prices paid for the various items of work involved and no additional compensation will be allowed therefor.

10-1.05 SMALL BUSINESS UTILIZATION REPORT

Submit a completed Small Business Utilization Report form on or before the following dates for the prior reporting period:

1. January 15th
2. April 15th
3. July 15th
4. October 15th

Submit a completed final Small Business Utilization Report form within 30 days after contract acceptance.

The Department pays \$250 for each report submitted. The contract unit price paid for small business utilization report includes full compensation for doing all the work involved in submitting the completed Small Business Utilization Report form. If you fail to submit a completed form by the specified time, you will not receive payment for that report.

The Department does not adjust payment for an increase or decrease in the quantity of small business utilization reports submitted. Section 4-1.03B, "Increased or Decreased Quantities," of the Standard Specifications does not apply.

The work to complete the final Small Business Utilization Report contract item is excluded from Section 7-1.17, "Acceptance of Contract," of the Standard Specifications.

Failure to submit the Small Business Utilization Report is not considered a performance failure. Section 9-1.053, "Performance Failure Withholds," of the Standard Specifications does not apply.

10-1.06 CONSTRUCTION AREA SIGNS

Construction area signs for temporary traffic control shall be furnished, installed, maintained, and removed when no longer required in conformance with the provisions in Section 12, "Construction Area Traffic Control Devices," of the Standard Specifications and these special provisions.

Attention is directed to "Furnish Sign" of these special provisions.

Attention is directed to the provisions in "Prequalified and Tested Signing and Delineation Materials" of these special provisions. Type II retroreflective sheeting shall not be used on construction area sign panels. Type III, IV, VII, VIII, or IX retroreflective sheeting shall be used for stationary mounted construction area sign panels.

Unless otherwise shown on the plans or specified in these special provisions, the color of construction area warning and guide signs shall have black legend and border on orange background, except W10-1 or W47(CA) (Highway-Rail Grade Crossing Advance Warning) sign shall have black legend and border on yellow background.

Repair to construction area sign panels will not be allowed, except when approved by the Engineer. At nighttime under vehicular headlight illumination, sign panels that exhibit irregular luminance, shadowing or dark blotches shall be immediately replaced at the Contractor's expense.

The Contractor shall notify the appropriate regional notification center for operators of subsurface installations at least 2 business days, but not more than 14 days, prior to commencing excavation for construction area sign posts. The regional notification centers include, but are not limited to, the following:

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| Notification Center | Telephone Number |
| Underground Service Alert | 811 |

Excavations required to install construction area signs shall be performed by hand methods without the use of power equipment, except that power equipment may be used if it is determined there are no utility facilities in the area of the proposed post holes. The post hole diameter, if backfilled with portland cement concrete, shall be at least 4 inches greater than the longer dimension of the post cross section.

Construction area signs placed within 15 feet from the edge of the travel way shall be mounted on stationary mounted sign supports as specified in "Construction Area Traffic Control Devices" of these special provisions.

The Contractor shall maintain accurate information on construction area signs. Signs that are no longer required shall be immediately covered or removed. Signs that convey inaccurate information shall be immediately replaced or the information shall be corrected. Covers shall be replaced when they no longer cover the signs properly. The Contractor shall immediately restore to the original position and location any sign that is displaced or overturned, from any cause, during the progress of work.

10-1.07 MAINTAINING TRAFFIC

Maintaining traffic shall conform to the provisions in Section 7-1.08, "Public Convenience," Section 7-1.09, "Public Safety," and Section 12, "Construction Area Traffic Control Devices," of the Standard Specifications and these special provisions.

Closure is defined as the closure of a traffic lane or lanes, including shoulder, ramp or connector lanes, within a single traffic control system.

Closures shall conform to the provisions in "Traffic Control System for Lane Closure" of these special provisions.

Work that interferes with public traffic shall be limited to the hours when lane closures are allowed, except for work required under Sections 7-1.08, "Public Convenience," and Section 7-1.09, "Public Safety."

Designated legal holidays are: January 1st, the third Monday in February, the last Monday in May, July 4th, the first Monday in September, November 11th, Thanksgiving Day, and December 25th. When a designated legal holiday falls on a Sunday, the following Monday shall be a designated legal holiday. When November 11th falls on a Saturday, the preceding Friday shall be a designated legal holiday.

When work vehicles or equipment are parked within 6 feet of a traffic lane to perform active construction, the shoulder area shall be closed as shown on the plans.

If minor deviations from the lane requirement charts are required, a written request shall be submitted to the Engineer at least 15 days before the proposed date of the closure. The Engineer may approve the deviations if there is no significant increase in the cost to the State and if the work can be expedited and better serve the public traffic.

| Chart No. 1 Freeway/Expressway Lane Requirements | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----|---|---|---|----------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|---------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| County: San Mateo/ Alameda | | | | | Route/Direction: Rte 92 WB | | | | | | | | | | PM: SM 14.4/18.8 to Ala 0.0/2.0 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Closure Limits: On the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FROM HOUR TO HOUR | 24 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | |
| Mondays through Thursdays | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Fridays | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Saturdays | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Sundays | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Legend: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Provide at least two adjacent through freeway lanes open in direction of travel. </div> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px;"></div> Work permitted within project right of way where shoulder or lane closure is not required. </div> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| REMARKS: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Chart No. 2 Freeway/Expressway Lane Requirements | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|---|----------------------------|---|---|---|---|---------------------------------|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| County: San Mateo/ Alameda | | | | | Route/Direction: Rte 92 EB | | | | | PM: SM 14.4/18.8 to Ala 0.0/2.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Closure Limits: On the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FROM HOUR TO HOUR | | 24 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| Mondays through Thursdays | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Fridays | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Saturdays | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Sundays | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Legend: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | | Provide at least one through freeway lane open in direction of travel. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | Provide at least two adjacent through freeway lanes open in direction of travel. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Work permitted within project right of way where shoulder or lane closure is not required. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| REMARKS: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

10-1.08 CLOSURE REQUIREMENTS AND CONDITIONS

Closures shall conform to the provisions in "Maintaining Traffic" of these special provisions and these special provisions.

CLOSURE SCHEDULE

A written schedule of planned closures for the next week period, defined as Sunday noon through the following Sunday noon, shall be submitted by noon each Monday. A written schedule shall be submitted not less than 25 days and not more than 125 days before the anticipated start of any operation that will:

1. Reduce horizontal clearances, traveled way, including shoulders, to two lanes or less due to such operations as temporary barrier placement and paving
2. Reduce the vertical clearances available to the public due to such operations as pavement overlay, overhead sign installation, or falsework or girder erection

The Closure Schedule shall show the locations and times of the proposed closures. The Closure Schedule request forms furnished by the Engineer shall be used. Closure Schedules submitted to the Engineer with incomplete or inaccurate information will be rejected and returned for correction and resubmittal. The Contractor will be notified of disapproved closures or closures that require coordination with other parties as a condition of approval.

Closure Schedule amendments, including adding additional closures, shall be submitted by noon to the Engineer, in writing, at least 3 business days in advance of a planned closure. Approval of Closure Schedule amendments will be at the discretion of the Engineer.

The Engineer shall be notified of cancelled closures 2 business days before the date of closure.

Closures that are cancelled due to unsuitable weather may be rescheduled at the discretion of the Engineer.

CONTINGENCY PLAN

A detailed contingency plan shall be prepared for reopening closures to public traffic. If required by "Beginning of Work, Time of Completion and Liquidated Damages" of these special provisions, the contingency plan shall be submitted to the Engineer before work at the job site begins. Otherwise, the contingency plan shall be submitted to the Engineer within one business day of the Engineer's request.

LATE REOPENING OF CLOSURES

If a closure is not reopened to public traffic by the specified time, work shall be suspended in conformance with the provisions in Section 8-1.05, "Temporary Suspension of Work," of the Standard Specifications. No further closures are to be made until the Engineer has accepted a work plan, submitted by the Contractor, that will insure that future closures will be reopened to public traffic at the specified time. The Engineer will have 2 business days to accept or reject the Contractor's proposed work plan. The Contractor will not be entitled to compensation for the suspension of work resulting from the late reopening of closures.

For each 10-minute interval, or fraction thereof past the time specified to reopen the closure, the Department will deduct the amount per interval shown below from moneys due or that may become due the Contractor under the contract. Damages are limited to 5 percent of project cost per occurrence and will not be assessed when the Engineer requests that the closure remain in place beyond the scheduled pickup time.

| Type of Facility | Route or Segment | Period | Damages/interval (\$) |
|------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Mainline | Route 92 | 1st half hour | \$1,000 / 10 minutes |
| | | 2nd half hour | \$1,000 / 10 minutes |
| | | 2nd hour and beyond | \$1,000 / 10 minutes |

COMPENSATION

The Engineer shall be notified of delays in the Contractor's operations due to the following conditions, and if, in the opinion of the Engineer, the Contractor's controlling operation is delayed or interfered with by reason of those conditions, and the Contractor's loss due to that delay could not have been avoided by rescheduling the affected closure or by judicious handling of forces, equipment and plant, the delay will be considered a right of way delay and will be compensated in conformance with the provisions in Section 8-1.09, "Right of Way Delays," of the Standard Specifications:

1. The Contractor's proposed Closure Schedule is denied and his planned closures are within the time frame allowed for closures in "Maintaining Traffic" of these special provisions, except that the Contractor will not be entitled to compensation for amendments to the Closure Schedule that are not approved.
2. The Contractor is denied a confirmed closure.

Should the Engineer direct the Contractor to remove a closure before the time designated in the approved Closure Schedule, delay to the Contractor's schedule due to removal of the closure will be considered a right of way delay and compensation for the delay will be determined in conformance with the provisions in Section 8-1.09, "Right of Way Delays," of the Standard Specifications.

10-1.09 TRAFFIC CONTROL SYSTEM FOR LANE CLOSURE

A traffic control system shall consist of closing traffic lanes in conformance with the details shown on the plans, the provisions in Section 12, "Construction Area Traffic Control Devices," of the Standard Specifications, the provisions under "Maintaining Traffic" and "Construction Area Signs" of these special provisions, and these special provisions.

The provisions in this section will not relieve the Contractor of responsibility for providing additional devices or taking measures as may be necessary to comply with the provisions in Section 7-1.09, "Public Safety," of the Standard Specifications.

During traffic stripe operations and pavement marker placement operations using bituminous adhesive, traffic shall be controlled, at the option of the Contractor, with either stationary or moving lane closures. During other operations, traffic shall be controlled with stationary lane closures. Attention is directed to the provisions in Section 84-1.04, "Protection From Damage," and Section 85-1.06, "Placement," of the Standard Specifications.

If components in the traffic control system are displaced or cease to operate or function as specified, from any cause, during the progress of the work, the Contractor shall immediately repair the components to the original condition or replace the components and shall restore the components to the original location.

STATIONARY LANE CLOSURE

When lane closures are made for work periods only, at the end of each work period, components of the traffic control system, except portable delineators placed along open trenches or excavation adjacent to the traveled way, shall be removed from the traveled way and shoulder. If the Contractor so elects, the components may be stored at selected central locations, designated by the Engineer within the limits of the highway right of way.

Each vehicle used to place, maintain and remove components of a traffic control system on multilane highways shall be equipped with a Type II flashing arrow sign which shall be in operation when the vehicle is being used for placing, maintaining or removing the components. Vehicles equipped with Type II flashing arrow sign not involved in placing, maintaining or removing the components when operated within a stationary type lane closure shall only display the caution display mode. The sign shall be controllable by the operator of the vehicle while the vehicle is in motion. The flashing arrow sign shown on the plans shall not be used on the vehicles which are doing the placing, maintaining and removing of components of a traffic control system and shall be in place before a lane closure requiring the sign's use is completed.

MOVING LANE CLOSURE

Flashing arrow signs used in moving lane closures shall be truck-mounted. Changeable message signs used in moving lane closure operations shall conform to the provisions in Section 12-3.12, "Portable Changeable Message Signs," of the Standard Specifications, except the signs shall be truck-mounted and the full operation height of the bottom of the sign may be less than 7 feet above the ground, but should be as high as practicable.

Truck-mounted attenuators (TMA) for use in moving lane closures shall be any of the following approved models, or equal:

1. Hexfoam TMA Series 3000, Alpha 1000 TMA Series 1000, and Alpha 2001 TMA Series 2001, manufactured by Energy Absorption Systems, Inc., 35 East Wacker Drive, Suite 1100, Chicago, IL 60601:
 - 1.1. Northern California: Traffic Control Service, Inc., 8585 Thys Court, Sacramento, CA 95828, telephone (800) 884-8274, FAX (916) 387-9734
 - 1.2. Southern California: Traffic Control Service, Inc., 1818 E. Orangethorpe, Fullerton, CA 92831-5324, telephone (800) 222-8274, FAX (714) 526-9501
2. Cal T-001 Model 2 or Model 3, manufacturer and distributor: Hexcel Corporation, 11711 Dublin Boulevard, P.O. Box 2312, Dublin, CA 94568, telephone (925) 551-4900
3. Renco Rengard Model Nos. CAM 8-815 and RAM 8-815, manufacturer and distributor: Renco Inc., 1582 Pflugerville Loop Road, P.O. Box 730, Pflugerville, TX 78660-0730, telephone (800) 654-8182

Each TMA shall be individually identified with the manufacturer's name, address, TMA model number, and a specific serial number. The names and numbers shall each be a minimum 1/2 inch high and located on the left (street) side at the lower front corner. The TMA shall have a message next to the name and model number in 1/2 inch high letters which states, "The bottom of this TMA shall be _____ inches \pm _____ inch above the ground at all points for proper impact performance." Any TMA which is damaged or appears to be in poor condition shall not be used unless recertified by the manufacturer. The Engineer shall be the sole judge as to whether used TMAs supplied under this contract need recertification. Each unit shall be certified by the manufacturer to meet the requirements for TMA in conformance with the standards established by the Transportation Laboratory.

Approvals for new TMA designs proposed as equal to the above approved models shall be in conformance with the procedures (including crash testing) established by the Transportation Laboratory. For information regarding submittal of new designs for evaluation contact: Transportation Laboratory, 5900 Folsom Boulevard, Sacramento, California 95819.

New TMAs proposed as equal to approved TMAs or approved TMAs determined by the Engineer to need recertification shall not be used until approved or recertified by the Transportation Laboratory.

PAYMENT

The contract lump sum price paid for traffic control system shall include full compensation for furnishing all labor, materials (including signs), tools, equipment, and incidentals, and for doing all the work involved in placing, removing, storing, maintaining, moving to new locations, replacing and disposing of the components of the traffic control system shown on the plans, as specified in the Standard Specifications and these special provisions, and as directed by the Engineer.

The adjustment provisions in Section 4-1.03, "Changes," of the Standard Specifications shall not apply to the item of traffic control system. Adjustments in compensation for traffic control system will be made only for increased or decreased traffic control system required by changes ordered by the Engineer and will be made on the basis of the cost of the increased or decreased traffic control necessary. The adjustment will be made on a force account basis as provided in Section 9-1.03, "Force Account Payment," of the Standard Specifications for increased work and estimated on the same basis in the case of decreased work.

Traffic control system required by work which is classed as extra work, as provided in Section 4-1.03D of the Standard Specifications, will be paid for as a part of the extra work.

10-1.10 PORTABLE CHANGEABLE MESSAGE SIGN

Portable changeable message signs shall be furnished, placed, operated, and maintained at locations shown on the plans or where designated by the Engineer and shall conform to the provisions in Section 12, "Construction Area Traffic Control Devices," of the Standard Specifications and these special provisions. Messages displayed on the portable changeable message signs shall be as specified on the plans and shall conform to Section 12-3.12, "Portable Changeable Message Signs," of the Standard Specifications and "Maintaining Traffic" of these special provisions."

A portable changeable message sign shall be placed in advance of the first warning sign for each stationary lane closure.

The contract lump sum price paid for portable changeable message signs shall include full compensation for furnishing all labor, materials, tools, equipment and incidentals and for doing all the work involved in furnishing, placing, operating, maintaining repairing, transporting from location to location and removing portable changeable message signs, complete in place as specified in the Standard Specifications and these special provisions, as shown in the plans and as directed by the Engineer.

10-1.11 TEMPORARY CRASH CUSHION MODULE

This work shall consist of furnishing, installing, and maintaining sand filled temporary crash cushion modules in groupings or arrays at each location shown on the plans, as specified in these special provisions or where designated by the Engineer. The grouping or array of sand filled modules shall form a complete sand filled temporary crash cushion in conformance with the details shown on the plans and these special provisions.

Temporary crash cushions shall be secured in place prior to commencing work for which the temporary crash cushions are required.

Whenever the work or the Contractor's operations establishes a fixed obstacle, the exposed fixed obstacle shall be protected with a sand filled temporary crash cushion. The sand filled temporary crash cushion shall be in place prior to opening the lanes adjacent to the fixed obstacle to public traffic.

Sand filled temporary crash cushions shall be maintained in place at each location, including times when work is not actively in progress. Sand filled temporary crash cushions may be removed during a work period for access to the work provided that the exposed fixed obstacle is 15 feet or more from a lane carrying public traffic and the temporary crash cushion is reset to protect the obstacle prior to the end of the work period in which the fixed obstacle was exposed. When no longer required, as determined by the Engineer, sand filled temporary crash cushions shall be removed from the site of the work.

Sand filled temporary crash cushion modules shall be one of the following, or equal, and be manufactured after March 31, 1997:

1. Energite III and Fitch Inertial Modules, manufactured by Energy Absorption Systems, Inc., 35 East Wacker Drive, Suite 1100, Chicago, IL 60601:
 - 1.1. Northern California: Traffic Control Service, Inc., 8585 Thys Court, Sacramento, CA 95828, telephone (800) 884-8274, FAX (916) 387-9734
 - 1.2. Southern California: Traffic Control Service, Inc., 1818 E. Orangethorpe, Fullerton, CA 92831-5324, telephone (800) 222-8274, FAX (714) 526-9501
2. Traffix Sand Barrels, manufactured by Traffix Devices, Inc., 220 Calle Pintoresco, San Clemente, CA 92672, telephone (949) 361-5663, FAX (949) 361-9205
 - 2.1. Northern California: United Rentals, Inc., 1533 Berger Drive, San Jose, CA 95112, telephone (408) 287-4303, FAX (408) 287-1929
 - 2.2. Southern California: Statewide Safety & Sign, Inc., P.O. Box 1440, Pismo Beach, CA 93448, telephone (800) 559-7080, FAX (805) 929-5786
3. CrashGard Model CC-48 Sand Barrels, manufactured by Plastic Safety Systems, Inc., 2444 Baldwin Road, Cleveland, OH 44104:

3.1. Northern California:

- 3.1.1. Capitol Barricade Safety & Sign, 6329 Elvas Ave, Sacramento, CA 95819, telephone (888) 868-5021, FAX (916) 451-5388
- 3.1.2. Sierra Safety, Inc., 9093 Old State Highway, New Castle, CA 95658, telephone (916) 663-2026, FAX (916) 663-1858

3.2. Southern California: Hi Way Safety Inc., 13310 5th Street, Chino, CA 91710, telephone (909) 591-1781, FAX (909) 627-0999

Modules contained in each temporary crash cushion shall be of the same type at each location. The color of the modules shall be the standard yellow color, as furnished by the vendor, with black lids. The modules shall exhibit good workmanship free from structural flaws and objectionable surface defects. The modules need not be new. Good used undamaged modules conforming to color and quality of the types specified herein may be utilized. If used Fitch modules requiring a seal are furnished, the top edge of the seal shall be securely fastened to the wall of the module by a continuous strip of heavy duty tape.

Modules shall be filled with sand in conformance with the manufacturer's directions, and to the sand capacity in pounds for each module shown on the plans. Sand for filling the modules shall be clean washed concrete sand of commercial quality. At the time of placing in the modules, the sand shall contain not more than 7 percent water as determined by California Test 226.

Modules damaged due to the Contractor's operations shall be repaired immediately by the Contractor at the Contractor's expense. Modules damaged beyond repair, as determined by the Engineer, due to the Contractor's operations shall be removed and replaced by the Contractor at the Contractor's expense.

Temporary crash cushion modules may be placed on movable pallets or frames. Comply with dimensions shown on the plans. The pallets or frames shall provide a full bearing base beneath the modules. The modules and supporting pallets or frames shall not be moved by sliding or skidding along the pavement or bridge deck.

A Type R or P marker panel shall be attached to the front of the crash cushion as shown on the plans, when the closest point of the crash cushion array is within 12 feet of the traveled way. The marker panel, when required, shall be firmly fastened to the crash cushion with commercial quality hardware or by other methods determined by the Engineer.

At the completion of the project, temporary crash cushion modules, sand filling, pallets or frames, and marker panels shall become the property of the Contractor and shall be removed from the site of the work. Temporary crash cushion modules shall not be installed in the permanent work.

Temporary crash cushion modules placed in conformance with the provisions in "Public Safety" of these special provisions will not be measured nor paid for.

10-1.12 EXISTING HIGHWAY FACILITIES

The work performed in connection with various existing highway facilities shall conform to the provisions in Section 15, "Existing Highway Facilities," of the Standard Specifications and these special provisions.

EXISTING PAINT SYSTEMS

The existing paint systems on Bridge Number 35-0054 (San Mateo-Hayward Bridge) consist of paint with no lead. All debris produced when the existing paint system is disturbed shall be contained.

Debris Containment and Collection Program

Prior to starting work, the Contractor shall submit a debris containment and collection program to the Engineer in conformance with the provisions in Section 5-1.02, "Plans and Working Drawings," of the Standard Specifications, for debris produced when the existing paint system is disturbed. The program shall identify materials, equipment, and methods to be used when the existing paint system is disturbed and shall include working drawings of containment systems, loads applied to the bridge by containment structures, and provisions for ventilation and air movement for visibility and worker safety.

If the measures being taken by the Contractor are inadequate to provide for the containment and collection of debris produced when the existing paint system is disturbed, the Engineer will direct the Contractor to revise the operations and the debris containment and collection program. The directions will be in writing and will specify the items of work for which the Contractor's debris containment and collection program is inadequate. No further work shall be performed on the items until the debris containment and collection program is adequate and, if required, a revised program has been approved for the containment and collection of debris produced when the existing paint system is disturbed.

The Engineer will notify the Contractor of the approval or rejection of the submitted or revised debris containment and collection program within 2 weeks of submittal of the Contractor's program or revised program.

The State will not be liable to the Contractor for failure to approve all or any portion of an originally submitted or revised debris containment and collection program, nor for delays to the work due to the Contractor's failure to submit an acceptable program.

Full compensation for the debris containment and collection program shall be considered as included in the contract price paid for the item of work causing the existing paint system to be disturbed, and no additional compensation will be allowed therefor.

Safety and Health Provisions

Attention is directed to Section 7-1.06, "Safety and Health Provisions," of the Standard Specifications. Work practices and worker health and safety shall conform to the California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Construction Safety Orders, including Section 1532.1, "Lead."

The Contractor shall furnish the Engineer a written Code of Safe Practices and shall implement an Injury and Illness Prevention Program and a Hazard Communication Program in conformance with the requirements of Construction Safety Orders, Sections 1509 and 1510.

Prior to starting work that disturbs the existing paint system, and when revisions to the program are required by Section 1532.1, "Lead," the Contractor shall submit the compliance programs required in subsection (e)(2), "Compliance Program," of Section 1532.1, "Lead," of the Construction Safety Orders to the Engineer in conformance with the provisions in Section 5-1.02, "Plans and Working Drawings," of the Standard Specifications. The compliance programs shall include the data specified in subsections (e)(2)(B) and (e)(2)(C) of Section 1532.1, "Lead." Approval of the compliance programs by the Engineer will not be required. The compliance programs shall be reviewed and signed by a Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH) who is certified in comprehensive practice by the American Board of Industrial Hygiene (ABIH). Copies of all air monitoring or jobsite inspection reports made by or under the direction of the CIH in conformance with Section 1532.1, "Lead," shall be furnished to the Engineer within 10 days after the date of monitoring or inspection.

Full compensation for furnishing the Engineer with the submittals and for implementing the programs required by this safety and health section shall be considered as included in the contract price paid for the item of work causing the existing paint system to be disturbed, and no additional compensation will be allowed therefor.

Debris Handling

Debris produced when the existing paint system is disturbed shall not be temporarily stored on the ground. Debris accumulated inside the containment system shall be removed before the end of each work shift. Debris shall be stored in approved, leakproof containers and shall be handled in such a manner that no spillage will occur.

Disposal of debris produced when the existing paint system is disturbed shall be performed in conformance with all applicable Federal, State, and local hazardous waste laws. Laws that govern this work include:

- A. Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.5 (California Hazardous Waste Control Act).
- B. Title 22; California Code of Regulations, Division 4.5, (Environmental Health Standards for the Management of Hazardous Waste).
- C. Title 8, California Code of Regulations.

Except as otherwise provided herein, debris produced when the existing paint system is disturbed shall be disposed of by the Contractor at an approved Class 1 disposal facility in conformance with the requirements of the disposal facility operator. The debris shall be hauled by a transporter currently registered with the California Department of Toxic Substances Control using correct manifesting procedures and vehicles displaying current certification of compliance. The Contractor shall make all arrangements with the operator of the disposal facility and perform any testing of the debris required by the operator.

At the option of the Contractor, the debris produced when the existing paint system is disturbed may be disposed of by the Contractor at a facility equipped to recycle the debris, subject to the following requirements:

- A. Copper slag abrasive blended by the supplier with a calcium silicate compound shall be used for blast cleaning.
- B. The debris produced when the existing paint system is disturbed shall be tested by the Contractor to confirm that the solubility of the heavy metals is below regulatory limits and that the debris may be transported to the recycling facility as a nonhazardous waste.
- C. The Contractor shall make all arrangements with the operator of the recycling facility and perform any testing of the debris produced when the existing paint system is disturbed that is required by the operator.

Full compensation for debris handling and disposal shall be considered as included in the contract price paid for the item of work causing the existing paint system to be disturbed, and no additional compensation will be allowed therefor.

10-1.13 WATERING

Developing a water supply and applying watering shall conform to the provisions in Section 17, "Watering," of the Standard Specifications and these special provisions.

Attention is directed to "Beginning of Work, Time of Completion and Liquidated Damages" of these special provisions regarding availability of water.

10-1.14 STEEL STRUCTURES

Construction of steel structures shall conform to the provisions in Section 55, "Steel Structures," of the Standard Specifications and these special provisions.

Attention is directed to "Welding" in Section 8, "Materials," of these special provisions.

MATERIALS

High-strength fastener assemblies and other bolts attached to structural steel with nuts and washers shall be zinc coated. When direct tension indicators are used in these assemblies, the direct tension indicator and all components of the fastener assembly shall be zinc coated by the mechanical deposition process.

ROTATIONAL CAPACITY TESTING PRIOR TO SHIPMENT TO JOB SITE

Rotational capacity tests shall be performed on all lots of high-strength fastener assemblies prior to shipment of these lots to the project site. Zinc-coated assemblies shall be tested after all fabrication, coating, and lubrication of components has been completed. One hardened washer shall be used under each nut for the tests.

The requirements of this section do not apply to high-strength cap screws or high-strength bolts used for slip base plates.

Each combination of bolt production lot, nut lot, and washer lot shall be tested as an assembly.

A rotational capacity lot number shall be assigned to each combination of lots tested. Each shipping unit of fastener assemblies shall be plainly marked with the rotational capacity lot number.

Two fastener assemblies from each rotational capacity lot shall be tested.

The following equipment, procedure, and acceptance criteria shall be used to perform rotational capacity tests on and determine acceptance of long bolts. Fasteners are considered to be long bolts when full nut thread engagement can be achieved when installed in a bolt tension measuring device:

A. Long Bolt Test Equipment:

1. Calibrated bolt tension measuring device with adequate tension capacity for the bolts being tested.
2. Calibrated dial or digital torque wrench. Other suitable tools will be required for performing Steps 7 and 8 of the Long Bolt Test Procedure. A torque multiplier may be required for large diameter bolts.
3. Spacer washers or bushings. When spacer washers or bushings are required, they shall have the same inside diameter and equal or larger outside diameter as the appropriate hardened washers conforming to the requirements in ASTM Designation: F 436.
4. Steel beam or member, such as a girder flange or cross frame, to which the bolt tension measuring device will be attached. The device shall be accessible from the ground.

B. Long Bolt Test Procedure:

1. Measure the bolt length. The bolt length is defined as the distance from the end of the threaded portion of the shank to the underside of the bolt head.
2. Install the nut on the bolt so that 3 to 5 full threads of the bolt are located between the bearing face of the nut and the underside of the bolt head. Measure and record the thread stickout of the bolt. Thread stickout is determined by measuring the distance from the outer face of the nut to the end of the threaded portion of the shank.
3. Insert the bolt into the bolt tension measuring device and install the required number of washers, and additional spacers as needed, directly beneath the nut to produce the thread stickout measured in Step 2 of this procedure.
4. Tighten the nut using a hand wrench to a snug-tight condition. The snug tension shall not be less than the Table A value but may exceed the Table A value by a maximum of 2 kips.

Table A

| High-Strength Fastener Assembly Tension Values to Approximate Snug-Tight Condition | |
|--|------------------------|
| Bolt Diameter (inches) | Snug Tension (kips) |
| 1/2 | 1 |
| 5/8 | 2 |
| 3/4 | 3 |
| 7/8 | 4 |
| 1 | 5 |
| 1-1/8 | 6 |
| 1-1/4 | 7 |
| 1-3/8 | 9 |
| 1-1/2 | 10 |

5. Match-mark the assembly by placing a heavy reference start line on the face plate of the bolt tension measuring device which aligns with (1) a mark placed on one corner of the nut and (2) a radial line placed across the flat on the end of the bolt or on the exposed portions of the threads of tension control bolts. Place an additional mark on the outside of the socket that overlays the mark on the nut corner such that this mark will be visible while turning the nut. Make an additional mark on the face plate, either 2/3 of a turn, one turn, or 1-1/3 turn clockwise from the heavy reference start line, depending on the bolt length being tested as shown in Table B.

Table B

| Required Nut Rotation for Rotational Capacity Tests ^{(a) (b)} | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Bolt Length (measured in Step 1) | Required Rotation (turn) |
| 4 bolt diameters or less | 2/3 |
| Greater than 4 bolt diameters but no more than 8 bolt diameters | 1 |
| Greater than 8 bolt diameters, but no more than 12 bolt diameters ^(c) | 1-1/3 |

(a) Nut rotation is relative to bolt, regardless of the element (nut or bolt) being turned. For bolts installed by 1/2 turn and less, the tolerance shall be plus or minus 30 degrees; for bolts installed by 2/3 turn and more, the tolerance shall be plus or minus 45 degrees.

(b) Applicable only to connections in which all material within grip of the bolt is steel.

(c) When bolt length exceeds 12 diameters, the required rotation shall be determined by actual tests in a suitable tension device simulating the actual conditions.

6. Turn the nut to achieve the applicable minimum bolt tension value listed in Table C. After reaching this tension, record the moving torque, in foot-pounds, required to turn the nut, and also record the corresponding bolt tension value in pounds. Torque shall be measured with the nut in motion. Calculate the value, T, where $T = [(the\ measured\ tension\ in\ pounds) \times (the\ bolt\ diameter\ in\ inches) / 48]$.

Table C

| Minimum Tension Values for High-Strength Fastener Assemblies | |
|--|---------------------------|
| Bolt Diameter (inches) | Minimum Tension (kips) |
| 1/2 | 12 |
| 5/8 | 19 |
| 3/4 | 28 |
| 7/8 | 39 |
| 1 | 51 |
| 1-1/8 | 56 |
| 1-1/4 | 71 |
| 1-3/8 | 85 |
| 1-1/2 | 103 |

7. Turn the nut further to increase bolt tension until the rotation listed in Table B is reached. The rotation is measured from the heavy reference line made on the face plate after the bolt was snug-tight. Record this bolt tension.
8. Loosen and remove the nut and examine the threads on both the nut and bolt.

C. Long Bolt Acceptance Criteria:

1. An assembly shall pass the following requirements to be acceptable: (1) the measured moving torque (Step 6) shall be less than or equal to the calculated value, T (Step 6), (2) the bolt tension measured in Step 7 shall be greater than or equal to the applicable turn test tension value listed in Table D, (3) the nut shall be able to be removed from the bolt without signs of thread stripping or galling after the required rotation in Step 7 has been achieved, (4) the bolt does not shear from torsion or fail during the test, and (5) the assembly does not seize before the final rotation in Step 7 is reached. Elongation of the bolt in the threaded region between the bearing face of the nut and the underside of the bolt head is expected and will not be considered a failure. Both fastener assemblies tested from one rotational capacity lot shall pass for the rotational capacity lot to be acceptable.

Table D

| Turn Test Tension Values | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Bolt Diameter (inches) | Turn Test Tension (kips) |
| 1/2 | 14 |
| 5/8 | 22 |
| 3/4 | 32 |
| 7/8 | 45 |
| 1 | 59 |
| 1-1/8 | 64 |
| 1-1/4 | 82 |
| 1-3/8 | 98 |
| 1-1/2 | 118 |

The following equipment, procedure, and acceptance criteria shall be used to perform rotational capacity tests on and determine acceptance of short bolts. Fasteners are considered to be short bolts when full nut thread engagement cannot be achieved when installed in a bolt tension measuring device:

A. Short Bolt Test Equipment:

1. Calibrated dial or digital torque wrench. Other suitable tools will be required for performing Steps 7 and 8 of the Short Bolt Test Procedure. A torque multiplier may be required for large diameter bolts.
2. Spud wrench or equivalent.
3. Spacer washers or bushings. When spacer washers or bushings are required, they shall have the same inside diameter and equal or larger outside diameter as the appropriate hardened washers conforming to the requirements in ASTM Designation: F 436.
4. Steel plate or girder with a hole to install bolt. The hole size shall be 1/16 inch greater than the nominal diameter of the bolt to be tested. The grip length, including any plates, washers, and additional spacers as needed, shall provide the proper number of threads within the grip, as required in Step 2 of the Short Bolt Test Procedure.

B. Short Bolt Test Procedure:

1. Measure the bolt length. The bolt length is defined as the distance from the end of the threaded portion of the shank to the underside of the bolt head.
2. Install the nut on the bolt so that 3 to 5 full threads of the bolt are located between the bearing face of the nut and the underside of the bolt head. Measure and record the thread stickout of the bolt. Thread stickout is determined by measuring the distance from the outer face of the nut to the end of the threaded portion of the shank.

3. Install the bolt into a hole on the plate or girder and install the required number of washers and additional spacers as needed between the bearing face of the nut and the underside of the bolt head to produce the thread stickout measured in Step 2 of this procedure.
4. Tighten the nut using a hand wrench to a snug-tight condition. The snug condition shall be the full manual effort applied to the end of a 12-inch long wrench. This applied torque shall not exceed 20 percent of the maximum allowable torque in Table E.

Table E

| Maximum Allowable Torque for High-Strength Fastener Assemblies | |
|--|-------------------|
| Bolt Diameter (inches) | Torque (ft-lb) |
| 1/2 | 145 |
| 5/8 | 285 |
| 3/4 | 500 |
| 7/8 | 820 |
| 1 | 1220 |
| 1-1/8 | 1500 |
| 1-1/4 | 2130 |
| 1-3/8 | 2800 |
| 1-1/2 | 3700 |

5. Match-mark the assembly by placing a heavy reference start line on the steel plate or girder which aligns with (1) a mark placed on one corner of the nut and (2) a radial line placed across the flat on the end of the bolt or on the exposed portions of the threads of tension control bolts. Place an additional mark on the outside of the socket that overlays the mark on the nut corner such that this mark will be visible while turning the nut. Make 2 additional small marks on the steel plate or girder, one 1/3 of a turn and one 2/3 of a turn clockwise from the heavy reference start line on the steel plate or girder.
6. Using the torque wrench, tighten the nut to the rotation value listed in Table F. The rotation is measured from the heavy reference line described in Step 5 made after the bolt was snug-tight. A second wrench shall be used to prevent rotation of the bolt head during tightening. Measure and record the moving torque after this rotation has been reached. The torque shall be measured with the nut in motion.

Table F

| Nut Rotation Required for Turn-of-Nut Installation ^{(a),(b)} | |
|---|--------------------------|
| Bolt Length (measured in Step 1) | Required Rotation (turn) |
| 4 bolt diameters or less | 1/3 |

(a) Nut rotation is relative to bolt, regardless of the element (nut or bolt) being turned. For bolts installed by 1/2 turn and less, the tolerance shall be plus or minus 30 degrees.

(b) Applicable only to connections in which all material within grip of the bolt is steel.

7. Tighten the nut further to the 2/3-turn mark as indicated in Table G. The rotation is measured from the heavy reference start line made on the plate or girder when the bolt was snug-tight. Verify that the radial line on the bolt end or on the exposed portions of the threads of tension control bolts is still in alignment with the start line.

Table G

| Required Nut Rotation for Rotational Capacity Test | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Bolt Length (measured in Step 1) | Required Rotation (turn) |
| 4 bolt diameters or less | 2/3 |

8. Loosen and remove the nut and examine the threads on both the nut and bolt.

C. Short Bolt Acceptance Criteria:

1. An assembly shall pass the following requirements to be acceptable: (1) the measured moving torque from Step 6 shall be less than or equal to the maximum allowable torque from Table E, (2) the nut shall be able to be removed from the bolt without signs of thread stripping or galling after the required rotation in Step 7 has been achieved, (3) the bolt does not shear from torsion or fail during the test, and (4) the assembly shall not seize before the final rotation in Step 7 is reached. Elongation of the bolt in the threaded region between the bearing face of the nut and the underside of the bolt head will not be considered a failure. Both fastener assemblies tested from one rotational capacity lot shall pass for the rotational capacity lot to be acceptable.

INSTALLATION TENSION TESTING AND ROTATIONAL CAPACITY TESTING AFTER ARRIVAL ON THE JOB SITE

Installation tension tests and rotational capacity tests on high-strength fastener assemblies shall be performed by the Contractor prior to acceptance or installation and after arrival of the fastener assemblies on the project site. Installation tension tests and rotational capacity tests shall be performed at the job site, in the presence of the Engineer, on each rotational capacity lot of fastener assemblies.

The requirements of this section do not apply to high-strength cap screws or high-strength bolts used for slip base plates.

Installation tension tests shall be performed on 3 representative fastener assemblies in conformance with the provisions in Section 8, "Installation," of the RCSC Specification. For short bolts, Section 8.2, "Pretensioned Joints," of the RCSC Specification shall be replaced by the "Pre-Installation Testing Procedures," of the "Structural Bolting Handbook," published by the Steel Structures Technology Center, Incorporated.

The rotational capacity tests shall be performed in conformance with the requirements for rotational capacity tests in "Rotational Capacity Testing Prior to Shipment to Job Site" of these special provisions.

At the Contractor's expense, additional installation tension tests, tests required to determine job inspecting torque, and rotational capacity tests shall be performed by the Contractor on each rotational capacity lot, in the presence of the Engineer, if:

1. Any fastener is not used within 3 months after arrival on the job site,
2. Fasteners are improperly handled, stored, or subjected to inclement weather prior to final tightening,
3. Significant changes are noted in original surface condition of threads, washers, or nut lubricant, or
4. The Contractor's required inspection is not performed within 48 hours after all fasteners in a joint have been tensioned.

Failure of a job-site installation tension test or a rotational capacity test will be cause for rejection of unused fasteners that are part of the rotational capacity lot.

When direct tension indicators are used, installation verification tests shall be performed in conformance with Appendix Section X1.4 of ASTM Designation: F 959, except that bolts shall be initially tensioned to a value 5 percent greater than the minimum required bolt tension.

SURFACE PREPARATION

For all bolted connections the following shall be cleaned and coated before assembly in conformance with the provisions for cleaning and painting structural steel of these special provisions:

1. Contact surfaces,
2. Outer surfaces of existing members that are within the grip and will be hidden by surfaces of outside existing members within the grip under bolt heads, nuts, and washers, and
3. Inside surfaces of bolt holes.

SEALING

The perimeter around all direct tension indicator gaps shall be completely sealed with non-silicone type sealing compound conforming to the provisions in Federal Specification TT-S-230, Type II. The sealant shall be gray in color and have a minimum thickness of 50 mils. If painting is required, the sealing compound shall be applied prior to painting.

When zinc-coated tension control bolts are used, the sheared end of each fastener shall be completely sealed with non-silicone type sealing compound conforming to the provisions in Federal Specification TT-S-230, Type II. The sealant shall be gray in color and shall have a minimum thickness of 50 mils. The sealant shall be applied to a clean sheared surface on the same day that the splined end is sheared off.

WELDING

Table 2.2 of AWS D1.5 is superseded by the following table:

| Base Metal Thickness of the Thicker Part Joined, inches | Minimum Effective Partial Joint Penetration Groove Weld Size*, inches |
|---|---|
| Over 1/4 to 1/2 inclusive | 3/16 |
| Over 1/2 to 3/4 inclusive | 1/4 |
| Over 3/4 to 1-1/2 inclusive | 5/16 |
| Over 1-1/2 to 2-1/4 inclusive | 3/8 |
| Over 2-1/4 to 6 inclusive | 1/2 |
| Over 6 | 5/8 |

* Except the weld size need not exceed the thickness of the thinner part

The requirement of conformance with AWS D1.5 shall not apply to work conforming to Section 56-1, "Overhead Sign Structures," or Section 86-2.04, "Standards, Steel Pedestals and Posts," of the Standard Specifications.

10-1.15 FURNISH SIGN

Signs shall be fabricated and furnished in accordance with details shown on the plans, the Traffic Sign Specifications, and these special provisions.

Traffic Sign Specifications for California sign codes are available for review at:

<http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/traffops/signtech/signdel/specs.htm>

Traffic Sign Specifications for signs referenced with Federal MUTCD sign codes can be found in Standard Highway Signs Book, administered by the Federal Highway Administration, which is available for review at:

http://mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov/ser-shs_millennium.htm

Information on cross-referencing California sign codes with the Federal MUTCD sign codes is available at:

<http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/traffops/signtech/signdel/specs.htm>

Temporary or permanent signs shall be free from blemishes that may affect the serviceability and detract from the general sign color and appearance when viewing during daytime and nighttime from a distance of 25 feet. The face of each finished sign shall be uniform, flat, smooth, and free of defects, scratches, wrinkles, gel, hard spots, streaks, extrusion marks, and air bubbles. The front, back, and edges of the sign panels shall be free of router chatter marks, burns, sharp edges, loose rivets, delaminated skins, excessive adhesive over spray and aluminum marks.

QUALITY CONTROL FOR SIGNS

The requirements of "Quality Control for Signs" in this section shall not apply to construction area signs.

No later than 14 days before sign fabrication, the Contractor shall submit a written copy of the quality control plan for signs to the Engineer for review. The Engineer will have 10 days to review the quality control plan. Sign fabrication shall not begin until the Engineer approves the Contractor's quality control plan in writing. The Contractor shall submit to the Engineer at least 3 copies of the approved quality control plan. The quality control plan shall include, but not be limited to the following requirements:

- A. Identification of the party responsible for quality control of signs,
- B. Basis of acceptance for incoming raw materials at the fabrication facility,
- C. Type, method and frequency of quality control testing at the fabrication facility,
- D. List (by manufacturer and product name) of process colors, protective overlay film, retroreflective sheeting and black non-reflective film,
- E. Recommended cleaning procedure for each product, and
- F. Method of packaging, transport and storage for signs.

No legend shall be installed at the project site. Legend shall include letters, numerals, tildes, bars, arrows, route shields, symbols, logos, borders, artwork, and miscellaneous characters. The style, font, size, and spacing of the legend shall conform to the Standard Alphabets published in the FHWA Standard Highway Signs Book. The legend shall be oriented in the same direction in accordance with the manufacturer's orientation marks found on the retroreflective sheeting.

On multiple panel signs, legend shall be placed across joints without affecting the size, shape, spacing, and appearance of the legend. Background and legend shall be wrapped around interior edges of formed panel signs as shown on plans to prevent delamination.

The following notation shall be placed on the lower right side of the back of each sign where the notation will not be blocked by the sign post or frame:

- A. PROPERTY OF STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
- B. Name of the sign manufacturer,
- C. Month and year of fabrication,
- D. Type of retroreflective sheeting, and
- E. Manufacturer's identification and lot number of retroreflective sheeting.

The above notation shall be applied directly to the aluminum sign panels in 1/4-inch upper case letters and numerals by die-stamp and applied by similar method to the fiberglass reinforced plastic signs. Painting, screening, or engraving the notation will not be allowed. The notation shall be applied without damaging the finish of the sign.

Signs with a protective overlay film shall be marked with a dot of 3/8 inch in diameter. The dot placed on white border shall be black, while the dot placed on black border shall be white. The dot shall be placed on the lower border of the sign before application of the protective overlay film and shall not be placed over the legend and bolt holes. The application method and exact location of the dot shall be determined by the manufacturer of the signs.

For sign panels that have a minor dimension of 48 inches or less, no splice will be allowed in the retroreflective sheet except for the splice produced during the manufacturing of the retroreflective sheeting. For sign panels that have a minor dimension greater than 48 inches, only one horizontal splice will be allowed in the retroreflective sheeting.

Unless specified by the manufacturer of the retroreflective sheeting, splices in retroreflective sheeting shall overlap by a minimum of one inch. Splices shall not be placed within 2 inches from edges of the panels. Except at the horizontal borders, the splices shall overlap in the direction from top to bottom of the sign to prevent moisture penetration. The retroreflective sheeting at the overlap shall not exhibit a color difference under the incident and reflected light.

Signs exhibiting a significant color difference between daytime and nighttime shall be replaced immediately.

Repairing sign panels will not be allowed except when approved by the Engineer.

The Department will inspect signs at the Contractor's facility and delivery location, and in accordance with Section 6, "Control of Materials," of the Standard Specifications. The Engineer will inspect signs for damage and defects before and after installation.

Regardless of kind, size, type, or whether delivered by the Contractor or by a common carrier, signs shall be protected by thorough wrapping, tarping, or other methods to ensure that signs are not damaged by weather conditions and during transit. Signs shall be dry during transit and shipped on pallets, in crates, or tier racks. Padding and protective materials shall be placed between signs as appropriate. Finished sign panels shall be transported and stored by method that protects the face of signs from damage. The Contractor shall replace wet, damaged, and defective signs.

Signs shall be stored in dry environment at all times. Signs shall not rest directly on the ground or become wet during storage. Signs, whether stored indoor or outdoor, shall be free standing. In areas of high heat and humidity signs shall be stored in enclosed climate-controlled trailers or containers. Signs shall be stored indoor if duration of the storage will exceed 30 days.

Screen processed signs shall be protected, transported and stored as recommended by the manufacturer of the retroreflective sheeting.

When requested, the Contractor shall provide the Engineer test samples of signs and materials used at various stages of production. Sign samples shall be 12" x 12" in size with applied background, letter or numeral, and border strip.

The Contractor shall assume the costs and responsibilities resulting from the use of patented materials, equipment, devices, and processes for the Contractor's work.

SHEET ALUMINUM

Alloy and temper designations for sheet aluminum shall be in accordance with ASTM Designation: B 209.

The Contractor shall furnish the Engineer a Certificate of Compliance in conformance with Section 6-1.07, "Certificates of Compliance," of the Standard Specifications for the sheet aluminum.

Sheet aluminum shall be pretreated in accordance to ASTM Designation: B 449. Surface of the sheet aluminum shall be cleaned, deoxidized, and coated with a light and tightly adherent chromate conversion coating free of powdery residue. The conversion coating shall be Class 2 with a weight between 10 milligrams per square foot and 35 milligrams per square foot, and an average weight of 25 milligrams per square foot. Following the cleaning and coating process, the sheet aluminum shall be protected from exposure to grease, oils, dust, and contaminants.

Sheet aluminum shall be free of buckles, warps, dents, cockles, burrs, and defects resulting from fabrication. Base plate for standard route marker shall be die cut.

RETROREFLECTIVE SHEETING

The Contractor shall furnish retroreflective sheeting for sign background and legend in conformance with ASTM Designation: D 4956 and "Prequalified and Tested Signing and Delineation Materials" of these special provisions.

Retroreflective sheeting shall be applied to sign panels as recommended by the retroreflective sheeting manufacturer without stretching, tearing, and damage.

Class 1, 3, or 4 adhesive backing shall be used for Type II, III, IV, VII, VIII, and IX retroreflective sheeting. Class 2 adhesive backing may also be used for Type II retroreflective sheeting. The adhesive backing shall be pressure sensitive and fungus resistant.

When the color of the retroreflective sheeting determined from instrumental testing is in dispute, the Engineer's visual test will govern.

PROCESS COLOR AND FILM

The Contractor shall furnish and apply screened process color, non-reflective opaque black film, and protective overlay film of the type, kind, and product that are approved by the manufacturer of the retroreflective sheeting.

The Contractor shall furnish the Engineer a Certificate of Compliance in accordance to Section 6-1.07, "Certificates of Compliance," of the Standard Specifications for the screened process color, non-reflective opaque black film, and protective overlay film.

The surface of the screened process color shall be flat and smooth. When the screened process colors determined from the instrumental testing in accordance to ASTM Designation: D 4956 are in dispute, the Engineer's visual test will govern.

The Contractor shall provide patterns, layouts, and set-ups necessary for the screened process.

The Contractor may use green, red, blue, and brown reverse-screened process colors for background and non-reflective opaque black film or black screened process color for legend. The coefficient of retroreflection for reverse-screened process colors on white retroreflective sheeting shall not be less than 70 percent of the coefficient of retroreflection specified in ASTM Designation: D 4956.

The screened process colors and non-reflective opaque black film shall have the same outdoor weatherability as that of the retroreflective sheeting.

After curing, screened process colors shall withstand removal when tested by applying 3M Company Scotch Brand Cellophane Tape No. 600 or equivalent tape over the color and removing with one quick motion at 90° angle.

SINGLE SHEET ALUMINUM SIGN

Single sheet aluminum signs shall be fabricated and furnished with or without frame. The Contractor shall furnish the sheet aluminum in accordance to "Sheet Aluminum" of these special provisions. Single sheet aluminum signs shall be fabricated from sheet aluminum alloy 6061-T6 or 5052-H38.

Single sheet aluminum signs shall not have a vertical splice in the sheet aluminum. For signs with depth greater than 48 inches, one horizontal splice will be allowed in the sheet aluminum.

Framing for single sheet aluminum signs shall consist of aluminum channel or rectangular aluminum tubing. The framing shall have a length tolerance of $\pm 1/8$ inch. The face sheet shall be affixed to the frame with rivets of 3/16-inch diameter. Rivets shall be placed within the web of channels and shall not be placed less than 1/2 inch from edges of the sign panels. Rivets shall be made of aluminum alloy 5052 and shall be anodized or treated with conversion coating to prevent corrosion. The exposed portion of rivets on the face of signs shall be the same color as the background or legend where the rivets are placed.

Finished signs shall be flat within a tolerance of $\pm 1/32$ inch per linear foot when measured across the plane of the sign in all directions. The finished signs shall have an overall tolerance within $\pm 1/8$ inch of the detailed dimensions.

Aluminum channels or rectangular aluminum tubings shall be welded together with the inert gas shielded-arc welding process using E4043 aluminum electrode filler wires as shown on the plans. Width of the filler shall be equal to wall thickness of smallest welded channel or tubing.

10-1.16 CLEAN AND PAINT EXISTING STRUCTURAL STEEL

Metal surfaces of the existing structure shall be cleaned and painted in conformance with the provisions in Section 59-2, "Painting Structural Steel," Section 59-3, "Painting Galvanized Surfaces," and Section 91, "Paint," of the Standard Specifications and these special provisions.

The existing paint systems consist of materials listed in "Existing Highway Facilities" of these special provisions.

Prior to performing any painting or paint removal, the Contractor shall submit to the Engineer, in conformance with the provisions in Section 5-1.02, "Plans and Working Drawings," of the Standard Specifications, 3 copies of a separate Painting Quality Work Plan (PQWP) for each item of work for which painting or paint removal is to be performed. As a minimum, each PQWP shall include the following:

- A. The name of each Contractor or subcontractor to be used.
- B. One copy each of all current ASTM and "SSPC: The Society for Protective Coatings" specifications or qualification procedures applicable to the painting or paint removal to be performed. These documents shall become the permanent property of the Department.
- C. A copy of the coating manufacturer's guidelines and recommendations for surface preparation, painting, drying, and curing of painted structural steel, including testing methods and maximum allowable levels for soluble salts.
- D. Proposed methods and equipment to be used for any paint application.
- E. Proof of each of any required certifications, SSPC-QP 1 and SSPC-QP 2.

1. In lieu of certification in conformance with the requirements in SSPC-QP 2 for this project, the Contractor may submit written documentation showing conformance with the requirements in Sections 4.2 through 4.6 of SSPC-QP 2.

- F. Proposed methods to control environmental conditions in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and these special provisions.
- G. Proposed methods to protect the coating during the curing period.
- H. Proposed rinse water collection plan.
- I. A detailed paint repair plan for the repair of damaged areas.
- J. Procedures for containing blast media and water during application of coatings and coating repair of erected steel.
- K. Examples of proposed daily reports for all testing to be performed, including type of testing, location, lot size, time, weather conditions, test personnel, and results.

Prior to submitting the PQWP, a prepainting meeting between the Engineer, the Contractor, and a representative from each entity performing painting for this project shall be held to discuss the requirements for the PQWP.

The Engineer shall have 3 weeks to review the PQWP submittal after a complete plan has been received. No painting or paint removal shall be performed until the PQWP for that work is approved by the Engineer. Should the Engineer fail to complete the review within this time allowance and if, in the opinion of the Engineer, the Contractor's controlling operation is delayed or interfered with by reason of the delay in reviewing the PQWP, the delay will be considered a right of way delay in conformance with the provisions in Section 8-1.09, "Right of Way Delays," of the Standard Specifications.

It is understood that the Engineer's approval of the Contractor's PQWP shall not relieve the Contractor of any responsibility under the contract for the successful completion of the work in conformity with the requirements of the plans and specifications.

The Contractor shall provide enclosures to permit cleaning and painting during inclement weather. Provisions shall be made to control atmospheric conditions inside the enclosures within specified limits during cleaning and painting operations, drying to solvent insolubility, and throughout the curing period in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and these special provisions. Full compensation for providing and maintaining such enclosures shall be considered as included in the prices paid for the various contract items of work requiring paint and no additional compensation will be allowed therefor.

Fresh, potable water with a maximum chloride content of 75 ppm and a maximum sulfate content of 200 ppm shall be used for water rinsing, pressure washing, or steam cleaning operations. No continuous recycling of rinse water will be permitted. If rinse water is collected into a tank and subsequent testing determines the collected water conforms to the specified requirements, reuse may be permitted by the Engineer if no collected water is added to the tank after sample collection for determination of conformance to specified requirements.

CLEANING

Metal surfaces shall be steam cleaned as provided in Section 59-2.05, "Steam Cleaning," of the Standard Specifications. The temperature of the steam produced shall be between 275 °F and 375 °F at the nozzle.

At the option of the Contractor, a pressure wash system with a nozzle pressure between 2,500 psi and 3,000 psi may be substituted for steam cleaning apparatus. Addition of biodegradable detergent to the pressure wash will not be required.

Gloss on the existing paint shall be removed without removing sound paint so that 60 degree specular gloss is less than 6 when measured in conformance with ASTM Designation: D 523.

Areas containing rust or other foreign substances that are not removable by steam cleaning and rinsing or pressure washing, and which would hinder the bonding of new paint, shall be spot blast cleaned with abrasive blasting as required in Section 59-2.03, "Blast Cleaning," of the Standard Specifications. Blast cleaning shall not be performed until the surfaces are thoroughly dry.

Mineral and slag abrasives used for blast cleaning steel surfaces shall conform to the requirements for Class A, Grade 2 to 3 abrasives contained in SSPC-AB 1, "Mineral and Slag Abrasives," of the "SSPC: The Society for Protective Coatings," and shall not contain hazardous material.

Steel abrasives used for blast cleaning steel surfaces shall comply with the requirements of SSPC-AB 3, "Ferrous Metal Abrasive," of the "SSPC: The Society for Protective Coatings." If steel abrasive is recycled through shop or field abrasive blast cleaning units, the recycled abrasive shall conform to the requirements of SSPC-AB 2, "Specification for Cleanliness of Recycled Ferrous Metallic Abrasive," of the "SSPC: The Society for Protective Coatings."

A Certificate of Compliance conforming to the provisions in Section 6-1.07, "Certificates of Compliance," of the Standard Specifications and a Material Safety Data Sheet shall be furnished prior to use for each shipment of blast cleaning material for cleaning existing steel.

Abrasive blast cleaned surfaces shall be tested by the Contractor for soluble salts using a Class A or B retrieval method as described in Technology Guide 15, "Field Methods for Retrieval and Analysis of Soluble Salts on Steel and Other Nonporous Substrates," of the "SSPC: The Society for Protective Coatings," and cleaned so the maximum level of soluble salts does not exceed the lesser of the coating manufacturer's written recommendations or 10 micrograms per square centimeter. Areas of abrasive blast cleaned steel shall be tested at the rate of 3 tests for the first 1,000 square feet prepared per day, and one test for each additional 1,000 square feet or portion thereof, at locations selected by the Engineer. When less than 1,000 square feet of surface area is prepared in a shift, at least 2 tests shall be performed. If levels of soluble salts exceed the maximum allowed by these special provisions, the entire area represented by the testing will be rejected. The Contractor shall perform additional cleaning and testing of rejected areas until soluble salt levels conform to these requirements.

SECTION 10-2. (BLANK)

SECTION 10-3. SIGNALS, LIGHTING AND ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS

10-3.01 DESCRIPTION

The layout, substation 1, substation 2, substation 3, substation 4, substation 5, substation 6, substation 7, substation 8, power distribution system, SCADA system, and temporary generator shall conform to the provisions in Section 86, "Signals, Lighting and Electrical Systems," of the Standard Specifications and these special provisions.

At least three working days prior to performing any work on each existing system, the Contractor shall notify the Department of Transportation, Electrical and Signal Maintenance Superintendent, Phone (415) 330-6500.

The layout, substation 1, substation 2, substation 3, substation 4, substation 5, substation 6, substation 7, substation 8, power distribution system, SCADA system, and temporary generator shall consist of:

- A. Perform the short circuit, protection, arc flash hazard, and coordination study; and programming the relays and setting the current transformers on the power distribution system, as specified in "Short Circuit, Protection, Arc Flash Hazard, and Coordination Study," of these special provisions and as shown on the plans for the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge.
- B. Perform the power system testing on the power distribution system, as specified in "Power System Testing," of these special provisions and as shown on the plans for the new primary equipment being installed on the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge.
- C. Install wall mounted 48-connector fiber optic patch box, 24 singlemode fiber optic cable, conduits, and other material, equipment on the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge.
- D. Perform testing of the new fiber optic cables on the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge.
- E. Disconnect the existing primary equipment in substations 1 to 8 from the existing system on the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge. Remove the existing primary equipment in substations 1 to 8 on the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge.
- F. Put in operation the temporary generator to maintain the existing 480/277 V systems during the installation, connection, and testing of the new primary equipment in substations 1 to 8 on the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge.

- G. Remove the temporary generator maintaining the existing 480/277 V systems in substations 1 and 8 on the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge. Install and connect the new primary equipment in substations 1 to 8 on the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge.
- H. Modify the existing SCADA system to accommodate new data points, and functions.
- I. Structural steel work, as shown on the plans, required to modify substation 2.

10-3.02 ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations are added to those listed in Section 1-1.02, "Abbreviations" of the Standard Specifications:

| | |
|-------------|--|
| 27P | Phase Undervoltage (Designated as 27 or Undervoltage Element on the Plans) |
| 50P | Phase Instantaneous Overcurrent (Designated as 50 or Instantaneous Overcurrent Element on the Plans) |
| 51P | Phase Time Overcurrent (Designated as 51 or Time Overcurrent Element on the Plans) |
| 67P | Directional Phase Overcurrent (Designated as 67 or Directional Overcurrent Element on the Plans) |
| 127P | Second Phase Undervoltage (Designated as 127 or Second Undervoltage Element on the Plans) |
| AC | Alternating Current |
| AIC | Ampere Interrupting Capacity |
| ALM | Alarm |
| BTU | British Thermo Unit |
| CA | California |
| D | Depth |
| Deg | Degree |
| GND | Ground |
| H | Height |
| HMI | Human Machine Interface |
| HV | High Voltage |
| I/O | Input /Output |
| ICEA | Insulated Cable Engineering Association |
| IEC | International Electrotechnical Commission |
| IRIG-B | Inter-Range Instrumentation Group-B |
| IESNA | Illuminating Engineering Society of North America |
| ISA | Instrumentation Society of America |
| ISO | International Standards Organization |
| LAN | Local Area Network |
| LCD | Liquid Crystal Display |
| LED | Light Emitting Diode |
| MTBF | Mean Time Between Failures |
| MV | Medium Voltage |
| NEC | National Electrical Code |
| NFPA | National Fire Protection Association |
| OSHA | Occupational Safety and Health Administration |
| OTDR | Optical Time Domain Reflectometer |
| OSI | Open Systems Interconnect |
| PC | Personal Computer |
| PLC | Programmable Logic Controller |
| p-p | Peak to Peak |
| PVC | Polyvinyl Chloride |
| PWR | Power |
| RH, or R.H. | Relative Humidity |
| RTU | Remote Terminal Unit |
| SCADA | Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition |
| STP | Shielded Twisted Pair |
| UPS | Uninterruptible Power Supply |
| UTP | Unshielded Twisted Pair |
| V. Or v. | Version # |
| VRMS | Voltage Root Mean Square |
| VSWR | Voltage Standing Wave Ratio |

10-3.03 COST BREAK-DOWN

Cost break-downs shall conform to the provisions in Section 86-1.03, "Cost Break-Down," of the Standard Specifications and these special provisions.

The Engineer shall be furnished a cost break-down for each contract lump sum item of work described in this Section 10-3.

The cost break-down shall be submitted to the Engineer for approval within 15 days after the contract has been approved. The cost break-down shall be approved, in writing, by the Engineer before any partial payment for the items of electrical work will be made.

The cost break-down shall include the following items in addition to those listed in the Standard Specifications:

- A. Stainless steel NEMA Type 4X junction box
- B. Medium voltage power cable
- C. Power control relays
- D. SCADA control and indication relays
- E. Line protective relays
- F. Protective relays
- G. Backup protective relays
- H. Dual protective relays
- I. Feeder circuit breaker
- J. Power meters
- K. DC-to-DC converter
- L. Digital clock
- M. Wall mounted 48-connector fiber optic patch box
- P. Short circuit, protection, and coordination study
- Q. Transient Voltage Surge Suppression (TVSS).
- R. Power supply
- S. Satellite-synchronized clock
- T. 24 singlemode fiber optic cable
- U. Wall mounted fiber optic splice housing
- V. Primary equipment
- W. Power system testing

10-3.04 EQUIPMENT LIST, DRAWINGS, AND REPORTS

The junction boxes that contain installed electrical equipment, and medium voltage vertical sections-schematic wiring diagram, and layout of the equipment shall be inside the junction box door pocket and inside the medium voltage compartments door pocket. A copy of the schematic wiring diagram of the equipment inside the junction box door pocket and inside the medium voltage compartments door pocket shall be given to the Engineer for Maintenance.

Five groups of maintenance manual shall be furnished for all the layout, substation 1, substation 2, substation 3, substation 4, substation 5, substation 6, substation 7, substation 8, power distribution system, SCADA system, and temporary generator items such as the primary equipment, line protective relays, protective relays, backup protective relays, power meters, and the dual protective relay. The maintenance manual and operation manual may be combined into one manual. The maintenance manual or combined maintenance and operation manual shall be submitted at the time the for each of the layout, substation 1, substation 2, substation 3, substation 4, substation 5, substation 6, substation 7, substation 8, power distribution system, SCADA system, and temporary generator items are delivered for testing or, if ordered by the Engineer, prior to purchase. The maintenance manuals for each of the layout, substation 1, substation 2, substation 3, substation 4, substation 5, substation 6, substation 7, substation 8, power distribution system, SCADA system, and temporary generator items shall include, but need not be limited to, the following items:

- A. Specifications
- B. Design characteristics
- C. General operation theory
- D. Function of all controls
- E. Trouble shooting procedure (diagnostic routine)
- F. Block circuit diagram
- G. Layout and electrical of all the components in the junction boxes that contain installed electrical equipment, and the medium voltage compartments.
- H. Schematic diagrams
- I. List of replaceable component parts with stock numbers

The Contractor shall provide the Engineer six bound copies of the final report as specified in "Study Reports," under "Short Circuit, Protection, and Coordination Study," in these special provisions.

The Contractor shall provide to the Engineer, two copies of the manufacturer's splicing and termination procedures for the fiber optic cables as specified in "Conductors and Wiring," in these special provisions.

The Contractor shall provide to the Engineer, three copies of the final test report for the fiber optic cables installation as specified in "Conductors and Wiring," in these special provisions.

10-3.05 CONDUIT

Conduit to be installed underground and in buildings shall be Type 1 unless otherwise specified. Conduit to be installed outside shall be Type 2 unless otherwise specified. Type 2 conduit shall be as specified below in "Polyvinyl Chloride Coated Galvanized Rigid Steel Conduit, Threaded Couplings, and Elbows."

The conduit in a foundation and between a foundation and the nearest pull box shall be Type 1 unless otherwise specified..

When a standard coupling cannot be used for joining Type 1 conduit, a UL listed threaded union coupling conforming to the provisions in Section 86-2.05C, "Installation," of the Standard Specifications, or a concrete-tight split coupling, or concrete-tight set screw coupling shall be used.

When Type 3 conduit is placed in a trench (not in pavement or under portland cement concrete sidewalk), after the bedding material is placed and the conduit is installed, the trench shall be backfilled to not less than 4 inches above the conduit with minor concrete conforming to the provisions in Section 90-10, "Minor Concrete," of the Standard Specifications, except the concrete shall contain not less than 421 pounds of cementitious material per cubic yard. The remaining trench shall be backfilled to finished grade with backfill material.

Conduit runs shown on the plans to be located behind curbs may be installed in the street, within 3 feet of, and parallel with the face of the curb, by the "Trenching in Pavement Method" in conformance with the provisions in Section 86-2.05C, "Installation," of the Standard Specifications. Pull boxes shall be located behind the curb or at the locations shown on the plans.

After conductors have been installed, the ends of conduits terminating in pull boxes, service equipment enclosures, and controller cabinets shall be sealed with an approved type of sealing compound.

At those locations where conduit is required to be installed under pavement and existing underground facilities require special precautions in conformance with the provisions in "Obstructions" of these special provisions, conduit shall be placed by the "Trenching in Pavement Method" in conformance with the provisions in Section 86-2.05C, "Installation," of the Standard Specifications.

At other locations where conduit is required to be installed under pavement and if a delay to vehicles will not exceed 5 minutes, conduit may be installed by the "Trenching in Pavement Method."

At the option of the Contractor, the final 2 feet of conduit entering a pull box in a reinforced concrete structure may be Type 4.

Where 6 or more conduits of trade size 3-inches enter a No. 6 pull box, the conduits shall enter at an angle not greater than 45-degrees from the horizontal.

POLYVINYL CHLORIDE COATED GALVANIZED RIGID STEEL CONDUIT, THREADED COUPLINGS, AND ELBOWS

The PVC-coated galvanized rigid steel conduit (Type 2), threaded couplings, and elbows shall conform to the galvanized rigid steel conduit, threaded couplings, and elbows as specified in the Standard Specifications with the following additional requirements:

- A. All PVC coated GRS conduit, threads couplings, and elbows shall conform to NEMA standards No. RN-1. The bond between the coatings and the metal shall be greater than the tensile strength of the coatings.
- B. The hot dipped galvanized threads for conduits and elbows shall be coated with urethane.
- C. The hot dipped galvanized threads for threads coupling shall have an urethane coat of a normal thickness of 50 micron.
- D. The conduit, threaded couplings and elbows interior shall have an urethane coat of nominal thickness of 50 micron.
- E. The conduit shall be bendable without damage to the interior urethane coating.
- F. All PVC coated RGS threaded couplings exterior shall have a urethane coating of nominal thickness of 50 micron before the PVC coating is applied.
- G. All PVC coated GRS conduit, threads couplings, and elbows shall have an exterior PVC coating of with a minimum of thickness of 0.03937 inches applied by the dipping longitudinal ribs to enhance installation. All hubs on PVC coated GRS threaded couplings shall have a PVC sleeve extending one pipe diameter or 2-inches, whichever is less. The I.D. of the sleeve shall be equal to the O.D of the uncoated pipe.

H. The PVC coated GRS shall be bendable without damage to the exterior PVC coating.

10-3.06 CONDUCTORS AND WIRING

Splices shall be insulated by "Method B" for all conductors and cable except for the fiber optic cables. The splices, terminals, test, and installation for the fiber optic cables shall be as specified in these special provisions.

CONTROL CABLES

The control cables shall include, the following cables specified on the plans:

- A. 1-30 #19 conductor cable (used for 12 kV controls).
- B. 1-12 #19 conductor cable (used for 12 kV controls).
- C. 1-50 #18 conductor cable (used for SCADA control and indication).
- D. Additional cables that are not specified in these special provisions, and not shown on the plans use for controls.

The control cables shall be rated for 600 Volt, multi-conductor tin coating per ASTM B-33 copper tray cable with a cross-linked polyethylene (XLPE) insulation and with a polyethylene (PE) jacket. In calling out cables, the number before the dash shall indicate the number of cables, the number after the dash shall indicate the number of conductors in each cable, and the size of the conductors follow the "#" symbol. The cables shall be specified on the plans.

FIBER OPTIC CABLE INSTALLATION

Installation procedures shall be in conformance with the procedures specified by the cable manufacturer for the specific cable being installed. The Contractor shall submit the manufacturer's recommended procedures for pulling fiber optic cable at least 20 working days prior to installing cable. Mechanical aids may be used provided that a tension measuring device, and a break away swivel is placed in tension to the end of the cable. The tension in the cable shall not exceed 2225 N or the manufacturers recommended pulling tension, whichever is less.

During cable installation, the bend radius shall be maintained at a minimum of twenty times the outside diameter. The cable grips for installing the fiber optic cable shall have a ball bearing swivel to prevent the cable from twisting during installation.

Fiber optic cable shall be installed using a cable pulling lubricant recommended by the fiber optic cable or the innerduct manufacturer, and a pull tape conforming to the provisions described under "conduit" or "PVC-coated GRS conduit" specified elsewhere in these special provisions. The Contractor's personnel shall be stationed at each splice vault and pull box through which the cable is to be pulled to lubricate and prevent kinking or other damage. Fiber optic cable shall be installed without splices except where specifically allowed on the plans or specified elsewhere in these special provisions. If splice locations are not shown on the plans, splicing shall be limited to one cable splice every 3.75 miles. Cable splices shall be located in splice closures, installed in junction boxes as shown on the plans. A minimum of 5 meters of slack shall be provided for each fiber optic cable at each junction box. The slack shall be installed around the perimeter of the panel inside the junction box. Slack shall be divided equally on each side of the fiber optic splice closure.

FIBER OPTIC SPLICING

Unless otherwise specified, fiber optic splices shall be the fusion type. The mean splice loss shall not exceed 0.07 dB per splice. Measuring the loss through the splice in both directions and then averaging the resultant values shall obtain the mean splice loss. All splices shall be protected with a metal reinforced thermal shrink sleeve. The individual fibers shall be looped one full turn within the splice tray to avoid micro bending. A 45 mm minimum bend radius shall be maintained during installation and after final assembly in the optical fiber splice tray, in the Wall Mounted 48-Connector Fiber Optic Patch Box, Rack Mounted 96-Connector Fiber Optic Patch Box, and Wall Mounted Splice Housing. Each bare fiber shall be individually restrained in a splice tray or inside the housing. The optical fibers in buffer tubes and the placement of the bare optical fibers in the splice tray or housing shall be such that there is no discernable tensile force on the optical fiber. The Contractor will be allowed to splice a total of 6 fibers to repair any damage done during the installation of the cable without penalty. The Contractor will be assessed a fine of \$500.00 for each additional and unplanned splice. Any single fiber may not have more than 3 unplanned splices. If any fiber requires more than 3 unplanned splices, the entire length of fiber optic cable must be replaced at the Contractor's expense.

All fiber optic patch cables shall have a minimum length of three feet unless otherwise shown and specified on the plans. In addition, the fiber optic patch cable shall have ultra physical contact (UPC) polished connectors for singlemode fiber optic cables. The fiber optic fiber of the patch cable shall be the same as the fiber of the installed fiber optic cable connected to it.

FIBER OPTIC TESTING

General

All fiber optic cable specified in these special provisions shall be tested.

Testing of the fiber optic cable shall include the tests on elements of the passive fiber optic components: (1) at the factory, (2) after delivery to the project site but prior to installation, (3) after installation but prior to connection to any other portion of the system. The Contractor shall provide all personnel, equipment, instrumentation and materials necessary to perform all testing. The Engineer shall be notified two working days prior to all field tests. The notification shall include the exact location or portion of the system to be tested.

Documentation of all test results shall be provided to the Engineer within 2 working days after the test involved.

A minimum of 15 working days prior to arrival of the cable at the site, the Contractor shall provide detailed test procedures for all field-testing for the Engineer's review and approval. The procedures shall include the tests involved and how the tests are to be conducted. Included in the test procedures shall be the model, manufacturer, configuration, calibration and alignment procedures for all proposed test equipment.

Factory Testing

Documentation of compliance with the fiber specifications in the fiber optic cable specifications shall be supplied by the original equipment manufacturer. Before shipment, but while on the shipping reel, 100 percent of all fibers shall be tested for attenuation. Copies of the results shall be (1) maintained on file by the manufacturer with a file identification number for a minimum of seven years, (2) attached to the cable reel in a waterproof pouch, and (3) submitted to the Contractor and to the Engineer.

The cable and reel shall be physically inspected on delivery and 100 percent of the fibers shall be attenuation tested to confirm that the cable meets requirements. The failure of any single fiber in the cable to comply with these special provisions is cause for rejection of the entire reel. Test results shall be recorded, dated, compared and filed with the copy accompanying the shipping reel in a weatherproof envelope. Attenuation deviations from the shipping records of greater than five percent shall be brought to the attention of the Engineer. The cable shall not be installed until completion of this test sequence and the Engineer provides written approval. Copies of traces and test results shall be submitted to the Engineer. If the test results are unsatisfactory, the reel of fiber optic cable shall be considered unacceptable and all records corresponding to that reel of cable shall be marked accordingly. The unsatisfactory reels of cable shall be replaced with new reels of cable at the Contractor's expense. The new reels of cable shall then be tested to demonstrate acceptability. Copies of the test results shall be submitted to the Engineer.

After Cable Installation

Index matching gel shall not be allowed in connectors during testing. After the fiber optic cable has been pulled but before breakout and termination, 100 percent of all the fibers shall be tested with an OTDR for attenuation. Test results shall be recorded, dated, compared and filed with the previous copies of these tests. Copies of traces and test results shall be submitted to the Engineer. If the OTDR test results are unsatisfactory, the fiber optic cable segment of cable shall be unacceptable. The unsatisfactory segment of cable shall be replaced with a new segment, without additional splices, at the Contractor's expense. The new segment of cable then shall be tested to demonstrate acceptability. Copies of the test results shall be submitted to the Engineer.

System Cable Verification At Completion

A. Power Meter and Light Source

At the conclusion of the OTDR testing, 100 percent of the fiber links shall be tested end to end with a power meter and light source, in accordance with EIA Optical Test Procedure 171 and in the same wavelengths specified for the OTDR tests. These tests shall be conducted in one direction. As shown in Appendix A, the Insertion Loss (1C) shall be calculated. Test results shall be recorded, compared, and filed with the other recordings of the same links. Test results shall be submitted to the Engineer. These values shall be recorded in the Cable Verification Worksheet in Appendix A (The Contractor shall be provided the worksheet by the Engineer).

B. OTDR Testing

Once the passive cabling system has been installed and is ready for activation, 100 percent of the fibers shall be tested with the OTDR for attenuation at wavelengths of both 1310 nm and 1550 nm for single-mode fiber optic cables. OTDR testing shall be performed in both directions (bi-directional), on all fibers. Test results shall be generated from software of the test equipment, recorded, dated, compared and filed with previous copies. A hard copy printout and an electronic copy on a DOS based 89 mm diskette of traces and test results shall be submitted to the Engineer. The average of the two losses shall be calculated, and recorded in the Cable Verification Worksheet in Appendix A (The Contractor shall be provided the

worksheet by the Engineer). The OTDR shall be capable of recording and displaying anomalies of at least 0.02 dB. All connector losses must be displayed on the OTDR traces.

C. Cable Verification Worksheet

The "Cable Verification Worksheet" shown in Appendix A (The Contractor shall be provided the worksheet by the Engineer) shall be completed for all links in the fiber optic system, using the data gathered during cable verification. The completed worksheets shall be included as part of the system documentation.

D. Test Failures

If the link loss measured from the power meter and light source exceeds the calculated link loss, or the actual location of the fiber ends does not agree with the expected location of the fiber ends (as would occur with a broken fiber), the fiber optic link will not be accepted. The unsatisfactory segments of cable, or splices shall be replaced with a new segment of cable or splice at the Contractor's expense. The OTDR testing, power meter and light source testing and Cable Verification Worksheet shall be completed for the repaired link to determine acceptability. Copies of the test results shall be submitted to the Engineer. The removal and replacement of a segment of cable shall be interpreted as the removal and replacement of a single contiguous length of cable connecting two splices and two connectors. The removal of a small section containing the failure and therefore introducing new unplanned splices will not be allowed.

APPENDIX A
Cable Verification Worksheet

Contract No. _____ Contractor: _____

Operator: _____ Date: _____

Link Number: _____ Fiber Number: _____

Test Wavelength (Circle one): 1310 nm 1550 nm

Expected Location of fiber ends:
End 1: _____ End 2: _____

OTDR Test Results: _____ dB 1A
Forward Loss: _____ dB 1B
Reverse Loss: [(1A + 1B)/2] _____ dB 1C
Average Loss:

Power Meter and Light Source Test Results:
Forward Loss: _____ dB 2A
Reverse Loss: _____ dB 2B
Average Loss [(2A + 2B)/2]: _____ dB 2C

Calculated Fiber Loss
Length of the link (from OTDR): _____ km 3A
Allowed loss per km of fiber: 0.4 dB/km 3B
Total Allowed Loss due to the fiber (3A * 3B): _____ dB 3C

Calculated Splice Loss
Number of Splices in the Link: _____ 4A
Allowed Link Loss per Splice: 0.10 dB 4B
Total Allowed Loss due to Splices (4A * 4B): _____ dB 4C

Calculated Link Loss
Connector Loss: 0.9 dB 5A
Total Link Loss (5A + 3C + 4C): _____ dB 5B

Cable Verification:
Compare Power Meter Average Loss to Calculated Link Loss
(2C - 5B): _____ dB 6A
If the value of 6A is greater than zero, the link has failed the
Test. See Test Failures elsewhere in these special provisions.

Resident Engineer's Signature: _____ Cable Link Accepted: _____

10-3.07 24 FIBER SINGLEMODE FIBER OPTIC CABLE

The 24 singlemode fiber optic cable shall be a fiber optic outside plant communications cable. The cable shall meet the requirements of the ANSI/ICEA Standard for "Fiber Optic Outside Plant Communications Cable (ANSI/ICEA S-87-640-1999" or the latest version). Finally, the cable shall meet the following additional specifications below.

GENERAL CABLE SPECIFICATIONS

Number of Fibers per Buffer tube: 12 singlemode optical fibers

Number of Loose Buffer tubes in cable: 2

Number of Filler Rods in cable: 1

Cable Nominal Outside Diameter (OD): 11.0 mm

Cable Minimum Bend Radius:

- A. Loaded: 75 mm
- B. Installed: 70 mm

Temperature:

- A. Storage: -40 °C to 70 °C
- B. Installed: -30 °C to 60 °C
- C. Operating: -40 °C to 70 °C

Maximum Tensile Loads:

- A. Installation (Short-Term): 2700 N
- B. Installed (Long-Term): 890 N

OPTICAL FIBER SPECIFICATIONS

General Fiber Specifications

- A. All fibers in the buffer tube shall be usable fibers, and shall be sufficiently free of surface imperfections and inclusions to meet the optical, mechanical, and environmental requirements of the optical fiber specifications.
- B. Each optical fiber shall consist of a germania-doped silica core surrounded by a concentric glass cladding. The fiber shall be a matched clad design.
- C. Each optical fiber shall be proof tested by the fiber manufacturer at a minimum of 0.69 GPa.
- D. The fiber shall be coated with a dual layer acrylate protective coating. The coating shall be in physical contact with the cladding surface.
- E. The attenuation specification shall be a maximum value for each cabled fiber at 23 +5 °C on the original shipping reel.

Single-mode Optical Fiber Specifications

The single-mode fiber shall meet EIA/TIA-492CAAA, "Detail Specification for Class IVa Dispersion-Un-shifted Single-Mode Optical Fibers," and ITU recommendation G.652, "Characteristics of a singlemode optical fiber cable."

Geometry:

- A. Cladding Diameter: $125.0 \pm 1.0 \mu\text{m}$
- B. Core to Cladding Concentricity error: $< 1.0 \mu\text{m}$
- C. Cladding Non-Circularity: $< 1.0 \%$

Mode Field Diameter:

- A. At 1310 nm: $9.3 \pm 1.5 \mu\text{m}$
- B. At 1550 nm: $10.4 \pm 0.8 \mu\text{m}$

Coating Diameter: $250 \pm 15 \mu\text{m}$

Optical

Cabled Fiber Attenuation:

- A. At 1310 nm: < 0.4 dB/km
- B. At 1550 nm: < 0.3 dB/km

Point Discontinuity

- A. At 1310 nm: < 0.1 dB/pt
- B. At 1550 nm: < 0.1 dB/pt

Dispersion

Zero Dispersion Wavelength (ZDW): $1302 \text{ nm} < \text{ZDW} < 1322 \text{ nm}$

Zero Dispersion Slope: < 0.092 (ps/(nm² x km))

- A. At 1285-1330 nm: < 3.5 (ps/(nm x km))
- B. At 1550 nm: < 18 (ps/(nm x km))

Cutoff

Cable Cutoff Wavelength (CCW): < 1260 nm

Attenuation at water peak

Attenuation at the Water Peak: < 2.1 dB/km @ 1383 ± 3 nm

CABLE CONSTRUCTION

- A. All fibers shall be placed inside a loose buffer tube.
- B. The fibers shall not adhere to the inside of the loose buffer tube.
- C. The maximum number of fibers inside the loose buffer tube shall be 12 fibers.
- D. Each fiber shall be distinguishable by means of color-coding in accordance with TIA/EIA-598-B, "Optical Fiber Cable Color Coding."
- E. The fibers shall be colored with ultraviolet (UV) curable inks. For the 12 fibers inside the loose buffer tube, the colors shall be stable across the specified storage and operating temperature ranges, and not subject to fading or smearing onto each other or into the gel filling material. Colors shall not fibers to stick together.
- F. The nominal outer diameter of the loose buffer tube shall be 3.0 mm.
- G. The maximum number of loose buffer tubes that can be inside the cable shall be 2 tubes.
- H. The buffer tube containing the 12 fibers shall be color-coded with distinct and recognizable colors in accordance with TIA/EIA-598-B, "Optical Fiber Cable Color Coding."
- I. The buffer tube shall be filled with a non-hygroscopic, non-nutritive to fungus, electrically non-conductive, homogenous gel. The gel shall be free dirt and foreign matter. The gel shall be readily removable with conventional nontoxic solvents.
- J. The buffer tube shall be resistant to external forces and shall meet the buffer tube cold bend and shrink-back requirements of 7 CFR 1755.900.
- K. A filler rod shall be included in the cable core to maintain the symmetry of the cable cross-section. The filler rod shall be solid medium or high-density polyethylene. The diameter of filler rod shall be the same as the outer diameter of the buffer tube.
- L. The central member shall consist of a dielectric, glass reinforced plastic (GRP) rod. The purpose of the central member is to provide tensile strength and prevent buckling. The central member shall be over-coated with a thermoplastic when required to achieve dimensional sizing to accommodate buffer tubes/filler rods.
- M. The buffer tube, and filler rod shall be stranded together with the central member and a water blocking yarn using the reverse oscillation, or S-Z stranding process.
- N. Two polyester yarn binders shall be applied contra helically and with sufficient tension to secure the buffer tube, the central member, and the filler rod. The binders shall be non-hygroscopic, non-wicking and dielectric with low shrinkage.
- O. A water blocking tape shall be applied longitudinally around the outside of the cable core. The tape shall be held in place by a single polyester binder yarn. The water blocking tape shall be non-nutritive to fungus, and electrically non-conductive. It shall also be free from dirt and foreign matter.
- P. The central member and the dielectric yarns shall provide tensile strength. Dielectric strength yarns shall be applied around the outside of the cable core.
- Q. The cable shall contain at least one ripcord under the outer sheath to facilitate its removal.

- S. The cable shall be sheathed with medium density polyethylene (MDPE). The minimum nominal jacket thickness shall be 1.3 mm. Jacketing material shall be applied directly over the tensile strength members and water blocking tape. The polyethylene shall contain carbon black to provide ultraviolet light protection and shall not promote the growth of fungus.
- T. The MDPE jacket material shall be as defined by ASTM D1248, Type II, Class C and Grades J4, E7 and E8.
- U. The cable outer jacket shall be continuous, free from pinholes, splits, blisters, or other imperfections. They shall have a consistent, uniform thickness; jackets extruded under high pressure are not acceptable. The jacket shall be smooth, as is consistent with the best commercial practice. The jacket shall provide the cable with a tough, flexible, protective coating, able to withstand the stresses expected during normal installation and service.
- V. The cable outer jacket shall be marked with the manufacturer's name, month and year of manufacture, sequential meter markings, a telecommunication handset symbol as required by Section 350G of the National Electrical Safety Code (NEC), fiber count, and fiber type (including wavelength). The actual length of the cable shall be within – 0/+1 percent of the length markings. The print color shall be white stripes shall be printed in light blue. The height of the marking shall be approximately 2.5 mm.
- X. If the initial marking fails to meet the specified requirements (i.e. improper text statement, color, legibility, or print interval), the cable outer jacket may be remarked using a contrasting alternate color. The numbering sequence shall differ from the previous numbering sequence, and a tag shall be attached to both the outside end of the cable and to the reel to indicate the sequence of remarking. The preferred remarking color shall be yellow, with the secondary choice being blue.
- Y. The cable shall be all dielectric.

GENERAL CABLE PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS

The 24 singlemode fiber optic cable shall be tested in accordance to the following tests.

- A. Procedure to Measure Temperature Cycling Effects on Optical Fibers, Optical Cable, and Other Passive Fiber Optic Components (FOTP-3). The change in attenuation at extreme operational temperatures (-40 °C and 70 °C) shall not exceed 0.15 dB/km at 1550 nm (Singlemode).
- B. Repeated Impact Testing of Fiber Optic Cable and Cable Assemblies (FOTP-25). The change in attenuation shall not exceed 0.15 dB at 1550 nm (Singlemode).
- C. Fiber Optic Cable Tensile Loading and Bending Test (FOTP-33). The change in attenuation at residual load and after load removal shall not exceed 0.15 dB at 1550 nm (Singlemode).
- D. Low or High Temperature Bend Test for Fiber Optic Cable (FOTP-37). The change in attenuation shall not exceed 0.3 dB at 1550 nm (Singlemode).
- E. Compressive Loading Resistance of Fiber Optic Cables (FOTP-41). The change in attenuation shall not exceed 0.15 dB at 1550 nm (Singlemode).
- F. Compound Flow (Drip) Test for Filled Fiber Optic Cable (FOTP-81). The cable shall exhibit no flow (drip or leak) at 70 °C as defined in the test method.
- G. Fluid Penetration Test for Fluid-Blocked Fiber Optic Cable (FOTP-82). No water shall leak through the open cable end.
- H. Fiber Optic Cable Twist Test (FOTP-85). The change in attenuation shall not exceed 0.15 dB at 1550 nm (Singlemode).
- I. Fiber Optic Cable Cyclic Flexing Test (FOTP-104). The change in attenuation shall not exceed 0.15 dB at 1550 nm (Singlemode).

PACKAGING AND SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS

Documentation of compliance to the required specifications shall be provided to the Engineer prior to ordering the material. Attention is directed to "Fiber Optic Testing," in these special provisions. The completed cable shall be packaged for shipment on reels. The cable shall be wrapped in a weather and temperature resistant covering. Both ends of the cable shall be sealed to prevent the ingress of moisture. Each end of the cable shall be securely fastened to the reel to prevent the cable from coming loose during transit. Three meters of cable length on each end of the cable shall be accessible for testing. Each cable reel shall have a durable weatherproof label or tag showing the manufacturer's name, the cable type, and the actual length of cable on the reel, the Contractor's name, the contract number, and the reel number. A shipping record shall also be included in a weatherproof envelope showing the above information and also include the date of manufacture, cable characteristics (size, attenuation, bandwidth, etc.), factory test results, cable identification number and any other pertinent information. The minimum hub diameter of the reel shall be at least thirty times the diameter of the cable. The 24 singlemode fiber optic cable shall be in one continuous length per reel with no factory splices in the fiber. Each reel shall be

marked to indicate the direction the reel should be rolled to prevent loosening of the cable. Installation procedures and technical support information shall be furnished at the time of delivery.

Quality Assurance Provision:

The cable manufacturer shall be TL 9000 registered.

10-3.08 STAINLESS STEEL NEMA TYPE 4X JUNCTION BOX

The stainless steel NEMA type 4X Junction Box shall be a type 316L stainless Steel NEMA type 4X enclosure use for housing electrical components in highly corrosive environments that shall meet the following specifications.

CONSTRUCTION

- A. Type 316L stainless steel
- B. 14 gauge Type 316L stainless steel for body and door.
- C. Single Door
- D. Seams continuously welded and ground smooth, no holes or knockouts
- E. Seamless foam-in place gasket assures watertight and dust-tight seal
- F. Body stiffener in larger enclosures for extra rigidity
- G. Rolled lip around three sides of door and all sides of enclosure opening excludes liquids and contaminants
- H. Stainless steel door clamp assembly assures watertight seal
- I. Hasp and staple for padlocking
- J. Stainless steel continuous hinge pin
- K. Door removed by pulling stainless steel continuous hinge pin
- L. Data pocket in high impact thermoplastic
- M. Collar studs provided for mounting steel panel
- N. Exterior hardware on Type 316L stainless steel enclosure matches enclosure material
- O. Dimensions as shown on the plans.

ACCESSORIES

Steel Panel

FINISH

- A. The enclosures shall be unpainted unless otherwise specified.
- B. Cover, sides, top, bottom, and back shall have smooth brushed finish.
- B. The steel panel shall be painted white.

INDUSTRY STANDARDS

- A. UL 508 Type 4, Type 4X, and Type 12
- B. NEMA/EEMAC Type3, Type 4, Type 4X, Type 12, and Type 13
- C. ANSI/IEC 60529, IP66

10-3.09 STAINLESS STEEL POWER-STUD ANCHOR THREADED VERSION

Stainless steel power-stud anchor threaded version shall have a one-piece anchor body shall have a one piece anchor body with length identification code. The anchor bodies shall be manufactured from type 316 stainless steel and shall have expansion mechanism, which consists of a pair of interlocking independent wedges.

| Anchor Component | Component Material |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| Anchor Body | Type 316L Stainless Steel |
| Nut | Type 316L Stainless Steel |
| Washer | Type 316L Stainless Steel |
| Expansion Wedge | Type 316L stainless Steel |

10-3.10 WALL MOUNTED FIBER OPTIC SPLICE HOUSING

The Wall Mounted Fiber Optic Splice Housing shall be a Fiber Optic Vault Splice Box (VSB) that shall consist of and meet but not be limited to the following items:

SPLICE CLOSURES

The splice closure shall be enclosed in splice closure which shall be complete with splice organizer trays, brackets, clips, cable ties, seals and sealant, as needed. The splice closure shall be suitable for wall mounting inside junction boxes. Manufacturer's installation instructions shall be supplied to the Engineer prior to the installation of any splice closure. Location of the splice closure shall be where a splice is required as shown on the plans, designated by the Engineer, or described in these special provisions.

The splice closure shall conform to the following specifications:

- A. Non-filled thermoplastic case
- B. Expandable from 2 cables per end to 8 cables per end by using adapter plates
- C. Cable entry ports shall accommodate 10 cable entry ports of 10 mm to 25 mm diameter cables
- D. Multiple grounding straps, and a grounding bar and other hardware
- E. Accommodate up to 8 splice trays
- F. Suitable for "through" cable entry configurations
- G. Place no stress on finished splices within the splice trays
- H. The dimension shall not to exceed: H:20 in x W:25.0 in x D:6.0 in.

The splice closure shall be bolted inside the junction box.

The Contractor shall verify the quality of each splice prior to sealing the splice closure. The splice closure shall not be sealed until link testing is performed and is approved by the Engineer.

SPLICE TRAYS

The wall mounted fiber optic splice housing shall include eight splicing trays. Splice trays shall accommodate a minimum of 12 fusion splices per tray and shall allow for a minimum bend radius of 45 mm. Individual fibers must be looped one full turn within the splice tray to allow for future splicing. No stress is to be applied on the fiber when it is located in its final position. Buffer tubes must be secured near the entrance of the splice tray to reduce the chance that an inadvertent tug on the pigtail will damage the fiber. The splice tray cover may be transparent

Splice trays in the splice closure shall conform to the following:

- A. Accommodate up to 24 fusion splices
- B. Place no stress on completed within the tray
- C. Stackable with a snap-on hinge cover
- D. Buffer tubes securable with channel straps
- E. Must be able to accommodate a fusion splice with the addition of an alternative splice holder
- F. Must be labeled after splicing is completed.

The eight splicing trays shall be securely held in place as per the manufacturer's recommendation.

The manufacturer of the wall mounted fiber optic splice housing shall be ISO 9001 and TL 9000 registered.

10-3.11 WALL MOUNTED 48-CONNECTOR FIBER OPTIC PATCH BOX

The wall mounted 48-connector fiber optic patch box shall consist of and meet but not be limited to the following items:

- A. One Wall-Mountable Closet Housing. The wall-mountable closet housing shall be for cross-connecting or interconnecting purposes. The wall-mountable closet housing shall be able to install four 12-ST compatible ultra polish connector ceramic inserts on the wall-mountable closet housing. The housing shall provide for pigtail splicing and all fibers in the cable connected to the housing shall be spliced in accordance with fiber optic splicing in the "Conductors and Wiring" in these special provisions. Provisions for mounting fiber fan-out devices shall be incorporated into the housing. Fiber fan-out devices build 250- μ m fiber in buffer tubes out to 900 μ m for fiber protection and to allow connectorization. The housing shall meet the design requirements of ANSI/TIA/EIA-568 and the plastics flammability requirements of UL 94 V-0. The housing shall be manufactured using 16-gauge aluminum or equivalent for structural integrity and shall be finished with a wrinkled black power coat for durability. Assembly hardware and equipment attaching machine screws shall be included and shall be black in color. The housing shall have patch cord routing guides that allow a transition and segregation point for jumpers exiting the top and bottom of the housing. Feeder cable entries shall be grommeted to minimize dust/water intrusion. The wall-mountable closet housing shall have a tinted polycarbonate jumper door or doors, and a metal main door covering the splice/cable strain relief area. The wall-mountable closet housing shall have a labeling scheme that complies with ANSI/TIA/EIA-606. The wall-mountable closet housing shall included factory installed connectorized cable stubs.
- B. One field-installable lock for center door of the wall-mountable closet housing only: includes one lock and two keys.

- C. Four 12-ST compatible ultra-polish connector ceramic inserts with singlemode fiber optic pigtails (the pigtail fibers shall be the same type of singlemode fiber optic fibers as the cable fibers that are connected to the wall mounted 48-connector fiber optic patch box) closet connector-housing panels (the panels shall be installed with the wall-mounted closet housing) with caps. The panels shall be manufactured from injection-molded polycarbonate for structural integrity. The panels shall be finished with a wrinkled black texture to match other hardware.
- D. One wall-mounted closet housing wall standoff brackets to provide a 1-inch spacing from the wall. The brackets shall be install with the wall-mounted closet housing.
- E. The wall mounted 48-connector fiber optic patch box shall include two clamshell type cable clamping mechanism to cable strain relief for the Wall-Mountable Closet Housing. The cable clamp shall be available with an external mounting bracket. The cable clamp shall accept one cable from 0.374 inches to 1.126 inches in diameter. The cable clamp mechanism shall also handle multiple smaller fiber count cables when used with the multiple cable insert. The total cable capacity per clamp shall be five cable (< 0.402 inches OD) when used with the multiple cable insert.

The wall-mountable closet housing shall not exceed the following dimensions: H: 15 in x W: 22.0 in x D: 6.0 in.

The manufacturer of the wall mounted 48-connector fiber optic patch box shall be ISO 9001 and TL 9000 registered.

10-3.12 BACKUP PROTECTIVE RELAY

The backup protective relay shall be a microprocessor-based relay that shall provide a combination of functions including protection, monitoring, control, and automation. Backup protective relay self-checking functions shall be included. The backup protective relay shall also included but not be limited to the following requirements and specifications below:

RELAY INPUTS

5 A Current Inputs:

- A. Nominal: 5 A
- B. Continuous Rating: 15 A
- C. Limited Dynamic Values:
 - 1. Linear to 100 A symmetrical
 - 2. 500 A for 1 second
 - 3. 1250 A for 1 cycle
- D. Burden:
 - 1. 0.16 VA at 5 A
 - 2. 1.15 VA at 15 A

Power Supply

Rated: 125/250 V(dc) or V(ac)

Range: From 85 V(dc) to 350 V(dc) or from 85 V(ac) to 264 V(ac)

Power Consumption: < 6.2 W

Frequency and Rotation

- A. System Frequency: 50 or 60 Hz
- B. Phase Rotation: ABC or ACB

RELAY INPUTS (Control Inputs)

- A. Number of Control Inputs: 2 Control Inputs
- B. Pickup: 105–150 V(dc)
- C. Dropout: 75V(dc)
- D. Current Input for the Control Inputs draw approximately: 4 mA

The two control inputs shall be optically isolated inputs and programmable by the backup protective relay logic.

DESIGNATIONS

The "Secondary Relay Inputs," as shown on the plans for the feeder medium voltage circuit breaker in all the substations, except for the feeder medium voltage circuit breaker in substations 1 and 8 shall be the control inputs used for the backup protective relay as shown on the plans as follows:

- A. "BIN1" shall be the first input of the backup protective relay.
- B. "BIN2" shall be the second input of the backup protective relay.

RELAY OUTPUTS (CONTROL OUTPUTS AND ALARM OUTPUTS)

- A. Control and alarm outputs shall consist of 4 control output contacts, and one fail-safe alarm output contact.
- B. Number of control output contacts shall be 4.
- C. Number of alarm output contacts shall be 1.
- D. Type of control outputs contacts: Normally Open (N.O.).
- E. Type of alarm output contact: Normally Closed (N.C.)
- F. Make: 30 A.
- G. Carry: 6 A continuous carry.
- H. Is Rating: 100 A.
- I. Contact MOV protection (maximum voltage): 270 V(ac), 360 V(dc).
- J. Contact pickup and dropout time: < 5 ms.
- K. Contact break capacity at 125 V(dc) (10,000 operations): 0.30 A (L/R = 40 ms).
- L. Contact cyclic capacity at 125 V(dc) (2.5 cycle/second): 0.30 A (L/R = 40 ms).

Programming and Control of control output contacts

The four control output contacts shall be isolated and programmable by the backup protective relay logic.

DESIGNATIONS

The "Secondary Relay Functions (Cont)" as shown on the plans for the feeder medium voltage circuit breaker in all the substations, except for the feeder medium voltage circuit breaker in substations 1 and 8 shall be the control outputs used for the backup protective relay are shown on the plans as follows:

- A. "BTR" shall be the first output or contact of the backup protective relay.
- B. "BOUT2" shall be the second output or contact of the backup protective relay.
- C. "BOUT3" shall be the third output or contact of the backup protective relay.
- D. "BOUT4" shall be the fourth output or contact of the backup protective relay.

BACKUP PROTECTIVE RELAY LOGIC

The backup protective relay shall include programmable logic for each control output and input. Each control output shall be able to be programmed to perform Boolean algebra or logic operations to operate (based on the results of the equations) each control output using the results ((An "On or "Off") condition representing whether or not that relay element has been asserted) from the functions specified in the "Backup Relay Protection Functions and Operations" section the results from the control outputs, and the results ((An "On or "Off") condition representing whether or not that control input has been energized) from the control inputs of the backup protective relay as inputs to the Boolean algebra or logic equations.

The backup protective relay shall include programmable logic functions for a wide range of user configurable protection, monitoring, and control schemes.

BACKUP PROTECTIVE RELAY FUNCTIONS AND OPERATIONS

Phase Fault Overcurrent Protection (50P, 50Q, 51P, and 51Q)

The backup protective relay shall incorporate phase and negative-sequence overcurrent elements for detection of phase faults. For added security, the backup protective relay shall provide torque-control capability (internal and external).

Adaptive Phase Overcurrent Elements (50P, 50Q, 51P, and 51Q)

The backup protective relay shall incorporate adaptive phase overcurrent elements that perform reliably in the presence of current transformer saturation, dc offset, and off-frequency harmonics.

Ground Fault Overcurrent Protection (50N, 50G, 51N, and 51G)

The backup protective relay shall incorporate residual ground and neutral ground overcurrent elements for detection of ground faults. For added security, the backup protective relay shall provide torque-control capability (internal and external).

Autoreclosing Control (79)

The backup protective relay shall incorporate a four-shot recloser. It shall include four independently set open time intervals, an independently set reset time from recluse cycle, and an independently set reset time from lockout.

COMMUNICATIONS

Modbus RTU Communications Protocol

The backup protective relay shall incorporate Modbus RTU communications protocol capability.

Serial Communications

The backup protective relay shall include one isolated EIA-485 serial port for external communications.

IRIG-B

The backup protective relay shall include an interface port for a demodulated IRIG-B time synchronization input signal.

Serial Communications Port

EIA-485: 1 Rear, 2100 V(dc) isolation

Baud Rate: From 300 to 38,400

Connector: 9-pin sub-D connector.

Time-Code Input

Relay shall accept demodulated IRIG-B time-code input from the one isolated EIA-485 serial port.

MONITORING AND SOFTWARE REPORTING, DISPLAYS, AUTOMATION, CONTROLS, AND ALARMS

Event Reporting and Sequential Events Recorder (SER)

The backup protective relay shall be capable of automatically recording disturbance events of 15 cycles with ser-defined triggering. Events shall be stored in nonvolatile memory. The backup protective relay shall include an SER that stores the latest 512 entries.

Status and Trip Target LEDs

The backup protective relay shall include 8 status and trip target LEDs.

Overload and Unbalance Alarms

The backup protective relay shall include user-settable demand current thresholds for phase, negative-sequence, neutral, and residual demand measurements.

Automation

The backup protective relay shall include 8 local control elements, 8 remote control elements, and 8 display messages in conjunction with a local display panel included in the relay. The backup protective relay shall have the capability to display custom messages.

PC Software

The backup protective relay shall include compatibility with a PC software program for use in programming control settings and logic functions and retrieving event data. The PC software shall be included but not required to use the backup protective relay.

TESTS

Environmental Tests

A. Cold: IEC 60068-2-1:1990, "Test Ad;" normal operating status at -40 °C for 16 hours.

- B. Damp Heat, Cyclic: IEC 60068-2-30:2005, "Test Db;" normal operating status at 55 °C, 6 cycles, 95 percent humidity.
- C. Dry Heat: IEC 60068-2-2:2007, "Test Bd;" normal operating status at +85 °C for 16 hours.
- D. Object Penetration: IEC 60529:1989 IP 30, IP 54 from the front panel using the front-cover dust and splash protection.

Dielectric Strength and Impulse Tests

- A. Dielectric Strength: IEC 60255-5:2000, IEEE C37.90-2005, 2500 V(ac) for 10 seconds on analog inputs; 3100 V(dc) for 10 seconds on power supply, optoisolated inputs, and output contacts.
- B. Impulse: IEC 60255-5:2000, 0.5 J, 5000 V

Electrostatic Discharge Test

ESD: IEC 60255-22-2:2008, Severity Level 4 (8000 V contact, 15000 V air)

Electromagnetic Compatibility Immunity

Fast Transient Disturbance:

- A. IEC 60255-22-4:2008, 4 kV at 2.5 kHz

Radiated Radio Frequency:

- A. IEC 60255-22-31989, 10 V/m
- B. IEEE C37.90.2-2004, 10 V/m

Surge Withstand:

- A. IEEE C37.90.1-2002, 3000 V oscillatory, 5000 V transient
- B. IEC 60255-22-1:-2008: Severity Level: 2.5 kV peak common mode, 2.5 kV peak differential mode oscillatory waveform, 4 kV at 2.5 kHz and 5 kHz fast transient waveform.

1 MHz Burst Disturbance: IEC 60255-22-1:2008, Severity Level 3 (2500 V common and 1000 V differential mode)

Vibration and Shock Tests

Vibration:

- A. IEC 60255-21-1:1988, Class 2;
- B. IEC 60255-21-2:1988, Class 2;
- C. IEC 60255-21-3:1993, Class 2.

GENERAL

Terminal Connections

Tightening Torque:

- A. 8-in-lb Minimum
- B. 12-in-lb Maximum

Protection

Front-cover dust and splash protection shall be included for the backup protective relay.

Mounting

The backup protective relay shall be a Horizontal Panel-Mounted Relay.

Processing Specifications

The backup protective relay shall have a processor that samples 8 times or higher per power system cycle.

Environmental Capabilities

The backup protective relay shall be capable of continuous operation over a temperature range of -40 °C to +85 °C.

CERTIFICATIONS AND WARRANTY

Certifications

ISO: Relay designed and manufactured using ISO 9001:2000 certified quality program.

Other Certifications:

- A. UL Listed
- B. CSA Certified

Product Safety:

- A. C22.2 No. 14-95
- B. UL 508

Warranty

The backup protective relay shall have a minimum 10-year worldwide warranty.

10-3.13 DUAL PROTECTIVE RELAY

The dual protective relay shall be a dual overcurrent microprocessor-based protective relay that shall provide two complete and independent groups of protection functions (designated as Relay X and Relay Y) or relay components in one compact unit. The dual protective relay shall have separate optoisolated inputs, output contacts, and three-phase current inputs for each complete and independent group of protection functions (designated as Relay X or Relay Y) or relay components. The dual protective relay shall also meet the following:

A. Relay inputs (per complete and independent groups of protection functions, designated as Relay X and Relay Y):

- 1. 5 A current inputs;
- 2. Continuous rating: 15 A;
- 3. One Second Rating: 250 A and linear to 100 A (symmetrical);
- 4. Limiting dynamic value: 625 A for 1 cycle (sinusoidal waveform);
- 5. Burden: 0.16 VA at 5 A, and 1.15 VA at 15 A.

B. Relay inputs (control inputs) shall have one per complete and independent groups of protection functions (designated as Relay X and Relay Y). The control inputs shall be jumper-selectable optoisolated inputs. Both inputs shall be individually user-configured to operate on any of the following nominal voltages:

- 1. 24 V(dc) for voltage range from 15 V(dc) to 30 V(dc);
- 2. 48 V(dc) for voltage range from 30 V(dc) to 60 V(dc);
- 3. 125 V(dc) for voltage range from 80 V(dc) to 150 V(dc);
- 4. 250 V(dc) for voltage range from 150 V(dc) to 300 V(dc).

C. Designations.--The "Secondary Relay Inputs," as shown on the plans for the incoming medium voltage circuit breaker and for the feeder medium voltage circuit breaker in substations 1 and 8 shall be the control inputs used for the dual protective relay are shown on the plans as follows:

- 1. "XIN" shall be the Relay X input of the dual protective relay;
- 2. "YIN" shall be the Relay Y input of the dual protective relay.

D. Power supply, For the dual protective relay, shall meet the following:

- 1. Rated: 48/125 V(dc) or 125 V(ac);
- 2. Range from 36 V(dc) to 200 V(dc) or from 85 V(ac) to 140 V(ac);
- 3. Interruption: 100 ms at 125 V(dc);
- 4. Ripple: 5 percent;
- 5. Burden: < 5.5 W;
- 6. Interruption and Ripple shall be per IEC 60225-11:1979.

- E. Serial communications shall be one rear-panel 9-pin sub-D connector.
- F. Relay outputs (per complete and independent groups of protection functions, designed as Relay X and Relay Y):
 - 1. Control outputs shall have two complete and independent groups of protection functions, designated as Relay X and Relay Y, and one alarm contact;
 - 2. The output ratings for the control outputs (output contacts) shall be determined with IEC 60255-23:1994, using the simplified method of assessment. The output contacts shall meet the following specifications below:
 - a. Two Normally Open (N.O.) contacts per complete and independent groups of protection functions (designated as Relay X and Relay Y);
 - b. One Normally Closed (N.C.) alarm contact for the dual protective relay;
 - c. 6 A continuous carry;
 - d. 30 A make per IEEE C37.90 – 2005;
 - e. 100 A for one second;
 - f. 270 V(ac) and 360 V(dc) MOV for differential surge protection;
 - g. Pickup and dropout time: < 5 ms.
 - h. Breaking Capacity (L/R = 40 ms):

| | | |
|-------|--------|-------------------|
| 24 V | 0.75 A | 10,000 Operations |
| 48 V | 0.50 A | 10,000 Operations |
| 125 V | 0.30 A | 10,000 Operations |
| 250 V | 0.20 A | 10,000 Operations |

- i. Cyclic Capacity (L/R = 40 ms):

| | | |
|-------|--------|-----------------------|
| 24 V | 0.75 A | 2.5 cycles per second |
| 48 V | 0.50 A | 2.5 cycles per second |
| 125 V | 0.30 A | 2.5 cycles per second |
| 250 V | 0.20 A | 2.5 cycles per second |

G. Designations.--The "Secondary Relay Functions (Cont)," as shown on the plans for the incoming medium voltage circuit breaker and for the feeder medium voltage circuit breaker in substations 1 and 8 shall be the control inputs used for the dual protective relay are shown on the plans as follows:

- 1. "XTR" shall be the first Relay X output or contact of the dual protective relay;
- 2. "XOUT2" shall be the second Relay X output or contact of the dual protective relay;
- 3. "YTR" shall be the first Relay Y output or contact of the dual protective relay;
- 4. "YOUT2" shall be the second Relay Y output or contact of the dual protective relay.

DUAL PROTECTIVE RELAY FUNCTIONS AND OPERATIONS

The dual protective relays shall have the following functions and operations:

A. Dual Relay Configuration.--The dual protective relay shall have two independent sets of three-phase current inputs (X and Y) for relay components (Relay X and Relay Y respectfully) sharing a common data acquisition system, microprocessor, power supply, and alarm. Each set of current inputs and digital I/O shall independently protect, monitor and control its respective power system application.

B. Overcurrent Protection.--The dual protective relay shall have two overcurrent application settings for relay components Relay X and Relay Y, respectively. selection of overcurrent applications from the operator interface shall determine utilization of input and output contacts. The relay components Relay X and Relay Y shall have eight overcurrent elements consisting of phase, negative-sequence, and ground protection elements. The time-overcurrent elements shall be comprised of four US and four IEC-type curves.

C. Adaptive Phase Overcurrent Elements.--The dual protective relay shall incorporate adaptive phase overcurrent elements that perform reliably in the presence of current transformer saturation, DC offset, and off-frequency harmonics for each relay component (Relay X and Relay Y).

D. Motor Protection.--Each relay component (Relay X or Relay Y) shall protect motors using a thermal model capable of accounting for the thermal effects of both positive-and negative-sequence current. The motor protection application shall trip to prevent overheating for abnormal conditions of overload, locked rotor starting, frequent or prolonged starts, and unbalanced current.

E. Application Settings and Security.--The dual protective relay shall have a user interface with application settings that include feeder protection (FDR), overcurrent protection (OC1), motor protection (MOT), breaker failure protection (BFR), and a general-purpose timer (TMR). The dual protective relay shall have two levels of user-controlled password protection.

F. Metering Functions and Event Reporting.--The dual protective relay shall store five of the latest 15-cycle events, and event summaries for the latest twenty events. The event information shall present measured quantities for the relay components Relay X and Relay Y, respectively. The latest event shall be stored in nonvolatile memory. The dual protective relay shall have both an instantaneous and demand ammetering functions with a measurement accuracy of plus two percent.

G. Communication and Protocol.--The dual protective relay shall be equipped with a serial interface capable of hosting Modbus RTU protocol. The data rates shall range from 300 baud to 38,400 baud.

TESTS

Routine:

Current Inputs: 2500 V(ac) for 10 seconds.

Dielectric Test:

Power Supply, Optoisolated inputs, and Output Contacts: 3000 V(dc) for 10 seconds.

Standards:

- A. IEEE C37.90 – 2005 IEEE Standards for Relay Systems Associated with Electrical owner Apparatus, Section 8: Dielectric Tests.
Severity Level: 2500 V(ac) on analog inputs; 3100 V(dc) on Power Supply, Optoisolated inputs, and Output Contacts.
- B. IEEE C37.90.1 – 2002 IEEE Standard Surge Withstand Capability (SWC) Tests for protective relays and Relay Systems.
Severity Level: 3.0 kV oscillatory, 5.0 kV fast transient.
- D. IEEE C37.90.2 – 2004 IEEE Standard, Withstand Capability of Relay Systems to Radiated Electromagnetic Interference from Transceivers.
Severity Level: 10 V/m
- E. UL 508 and CSA C22.2 No. 14-95, Industrial Control Equipment Standard for Safety.
- F. IEC 60529 – 2004, Degrees of protection provided by enclosures. Severity Level: IP3X.

Exceptions:

- A. Performed with 200 frequency step per octave.
- B. Digital Equipment Modulation Test not performed.
- C. Test signal turned off between frequency steps to simulate keying.

Temperature Tests:

- A. IEC 60068-2-1 – 2007, Environmental testing, Part 2: Tests – Test Ad: Cold. Severity Level: 16 hours at –40 °C.
- B. IEC 60068-2-2 – 2007, Environmental testing, Part 2: Tests – Test Bd: Dry Heat. Severity Level: 16 hours at +85 °C.

Exceptions:

- A. Humidity not less than 94 percent.
- B. IEC 60255-5 – 2000, Electrical Relays, Part 5: Insulation tests for electrical Relays.

Dielectric Tests:

Severity Level: Series C (2500 V(ac) on analog inputs; 3000 V(dc) on power supply, contact inputs, and contact outputs).

Impulse voltage test:

- A. Severity Level: 0.5 Joule, 5000 volt.

Vibration, shock, bump and seismic tests:

- A. IEC 60255-21-1 – 1988, Electrical relays – Part 21: Vibration, shock, bump, and seismic tests on measuring relays and protection equipment, Section 1: Vibration test (sinusoidal). Severity Level: Class 2.
- B. IEC 60255-21-2 – 1988, Electrical relays – Part 21: Vibration, shock, bump, and seismic tests on measuring relays and protection equipment, Section 2: shock and bump tests. Severity Level: Class 2.
- C. IEC 60255-21-3 – 1993, Electrical relays – Part 21: Vibration, shock, bump, and seismic tests on measuring relays and protection equipment, Section 3: seismic tests. Severity Level: Class 2.

MECHANICAL

Temperature Rating:

The dual protective relay shall be capable of withstanding operating temperatures ranging from -40 °C to +85 °C.

Packaging:

The dual protective relay shall have physical dimensions not exceed 9 inches wide, 8.5 inches deep, and 4 inches high.

WARRANTY AND UTILITY APPROVAL

Warranty.--The dual protective relay shall be covered by a ten-year manufacturer's warranty.

Utility Approval.--The Contractor shall provide documentation that the dual protective relay is on the utility company approved relay list to the Engineer as part of the submittal for the dual protective relay.

CONFIGURATION

The dual protective relay shall be configured for both phase and ground time-overcurrent protection, and phase and ground instantaneous overcurrent protection, on both the incoming medium voltage circuit breaker using the control outputs (output contacts) from the Relay X's relay component of the dual protective relay, and on the feeder medium voltage circuit breaker using the control outputs (output contacts) from the Relay Y component of the dual protective relay. The dual protective relay shall be set in accordance with the "Short Circuit, Protection, Arc Flash Hazard, and Coordination Study" of these special provisions.

10-3.14 LINE PROTECTIVE RELAY

The line protective relay shall be a microprocessor-based relay that shall provide a combination of functions including protection, monitoring, control, and automation. Line protective relay self-checking functions shall be included. The line protective relay shall also include but not be limited to the following:

A. Relay Inputs:

- 1. 5 A currents inputs;
- 2. Nominal: 5 A;
- 3. Continuous Rating: 15 A and linear to 100 A (symmetrical);
- 4. Thermal Rating: (a) 500 A for 1 second, and (b) 1250 A for 1 cycle;
- 5. Measurement Range: From 0.5 A to 96 A (DC offset for 1.5 cycles at X/R =10);
- 6. Burden: (a) 0.27 VA at 5 A, and (b) 2.51 VA at 15 A.

B. Phase AC Voltage Inputs:

- 1. Nominal: 67 Line-to-Neutral Voltage;
- 2. Continuous: 150 Line-to-Neutral Voltage;
- 3. Measurement Range: 365 V(ac) for 10 seconds;
- 4. Burden: (a) 0.13 VA at 67 V, and (b) 0.45 VA at 120 V.

C. Power Supply:

- 1. Rated: 125/250 V(dc) or V(ac);
- 2. Range: From 85 V(dc) to 350 V(dc) or from 85 V(ac) to 264 V(ac);
- 3. Power Consumption: < 25 W.

D. Frequency and Rotation:

1. System Frequency: 50 Hz or 60 Hz;
2. Phase Rotation: ABC or ACB;
3. Frequency Tracking: From 40.1 Hz to 65 Hz.

E. Relay Inputs (Control Inputs):

1. Number of Control Inputs: 6 control inputs;
2. Pickup: From 105 V(dc) to 150 V(dc);
3. Dropout: 75 V(dc);
4. Current Input for the Control Inputs draw approximately: 8 mA.

The six control inputs shall be optically isolated inputs and programmable by the line protective relay logic.

DESIGNATIONS

The "Primary Relay Inputs," as shown on the plans for the line medium voltage circuit breaker, and for the tie medium voltage circuit breaker in substations 1 to 8 shall be the control inputs used for the line protective relay are shown on the plans as follows:

- A. "IN1" shall be the first input of the line protective relay.
- B. "IN2" shall be the second input of the line protective relay.
- C. "IN3" shall be the third input of the line protective relay.
- D. "IN4" shall be the fourth input of the line protective relay.
- E. "IN5" shall be the fifth input of the line protective relay.
- F. "IN6" shall be the sixth input of the line protective relay.

The "Secondary Relay Inputs" as shown on the plans for the line medium voltage circuit breaker; except for the tie medium voltage circuit breaker in substations 1 to 8 shall be the control inputs used for the line protective relay are shown on the plans as follows:

- A. "IN1" shall be the first input of the line protective relay.
- B. "IN2" shall be the second input of the line protective relay.
- C. "IN3" shall be the third input of the line protective relay.
- D. "IN4" shall be the fourth input of the line protective relay.
- E. "IN5" shall be the fifth input of the line protective relay.
- F. "IN6" shall be the sixth input of the line protective relay.

RELAY OUTPUTS (CONTROL OUTPUTS AND ALARM OUTPUTS)

- A. Control and alarm outputs shall consist of (7 standard control output contacts, 6 high-speed/high-current interrupting control output contacts, and one fail-safe standard alarm output contact).
- B. Number of standard control output contacts shall be 7.
- C. Number of standard alarm output contacts shall be 1.
- D. Types of standard control outputs contacts and standard alarm output contact shall be Normally Open (N.O.) or Normally Closed (N.C.) and jumper configurable.
- E. Number of high-speed/high-current interrupting control output contacts shall be 6.
- F. Type of high-speed/high-current interrupting control output contacts shall be N.O.
- G. Make: 30 A.
- H. Carry: (1) 6 A continuous carry at 158 °F and (2) 4 A continuous carry at 185 °F.
- I. 1s Rating: 50 A

Standard Control Output Contacts only

Standard Contact MOV Protection (Max Voltage): 270 V(ac), 360 V(dc), 40 J.

Standard Contact Pickup/Dropout Time: < 5 ms.

Standard Contact Break Capacity (10,000 operations): 0.30 A (L/R = 40 ms).

Standard Contact Cyclic Capacity (2.5 cycle/second): 0.30 A (L/R = 40 ms).

High-Speed/High-Current Interrupting Control Output Contacts only

High-Speed Contact MOV Protection (Max Voltage): 330 V(dc), 130 J

High-Speed Contact Pickup/Dropout Time: (1) < 10 μ s and (2) < 8 ms, typical.

High-Speed Contact Break Capacity (10,000 operations): 10.0 A (L/R = 40 ms).

High-Speed Contact Cyclic Capacity (4 interruptions/second): 10.0 A (L/R = 40 ms).

Make: per IEEE C37.90-2005.

Breaking and Cyclic Capacity: per IEC 60255-23:1994.

Programming and Control of control output contacts

All the control output contacts shall be isolated and programmable by the line protective relay logic.

DESIGNATIONS

The "Primary Relay Functions (Cont)" as shown on the plans for the line medium voltage circuit breaker and for the tie medium voltage circuit breaker in all the substations shall be the high-speed/high-current control outputs used for the line protective relay are shown on the plans as follows:

- A. "TR" shall be the first output or contact of the line protective relay.
- B. "OUT2" shall be the second output or contact of the line protective relay.
- C. "OUT3" shall be the third output or contact of the line protective relay.
- D. "OUT4" shall be the fourth output or contact of the line protective relay.
- E. "OUT5" shall be the fifth output or contact of the line protective relay.
- F. "OUT6" shall be the sixth output or contact of the line protective relay.

The "Secondary Relay Functions (Cont)" as shown on the plans for the line medium voltage circuit breaker in substations 1 to 8, except for the tie medium voltage circuit breaker in substation 3 shall be the control outputs used for the line protective relay are shown on the plans as follows:

- A. "BTR" shall be the first output or contact of the line protective relay.
- B. "BOUT2" shall be the second output or contact of the line protective relay.
- C. "BOUT3" shall be the third output or contact of the line protective relay.
- D. "BOUT4" shall be the fourth output or contact of the line protective relay.
- E. "BOUT5" shall be the fifth output or contact of the line protective relay.
- F. "BOUT6" shall be the sixth output or contact of the line protective relay.
- G. "BOUT7" shall be the seventh output or contact of the line protective relay.

LINE PROTECTIVE RELAY LOGIC

The line protective relay shall include programmable logic for each control output, and for each control input. Each control output shall be able to be program and to perform Boolean algebra or logic operations to operate (based on the results of the equations) each control output using the results ((An "On or "Off") condition representing whether or not that relay element has been pickup) from the functions specified in the "Line Relay Protection Functions and Operations" section in these special provisions, the results from the control outputs, and the results ((An "On or "Off") condition representing whether or not that control input has been energized) from the control inputs of the line protective relay as inputs to the Boolean algebra or logic equations.

The line protective relay shall include programmable logic functions for a wide range of user configurable protection, monitoring, and control schemes.

LINE PROTECTIVE RELAY FUNCTIONS AND OPERATIONS

Current Differential Protection (87L)

The line protective relay shall compare local and remote phase and sequence currents to provide operation in less than one cycle. The line protective relay shall operate for unbalanced faults with currents below line charging current. Mismatched CTs shall be accommodated by relay setting. Distortion caused by CT saturation of one or both ends shall not cause misoperation.

Distance Protection (21, 21N, and 21G)

The line protective relay shall incorporate four zones of phase, ground mho and quadrilateral ground distance protection for use if potentials are available. Two zones shall be settable for either forward or reverse direction. Both positive-sequence memory polarized and compensator-distance phase distance elements shall be available. The line protective relay shall detect Coupling Capacitor Voltage Transformer (CCVT) transients and block the operation of underreaching Zone 1 distance elements during the transient period. The line protective relay shall detect stable and unstable power swings.

Overcurrent Fault Protection (50P, 50Q, 50N, 50G, 51P, 51Q, 51N, 51G, 67P, 67Q, 67N and 67G)

The line protective relay shall incorporate phase, residual ground, and negative-sequence overcurrent elements. These shall have directional control available for use if potentials are available. A system to automatically select the most stable polarizing source for ground directional elements shall be included.

Auto Re-closing Control (79)

The line protective relay shall incorporate a four-shot re-closer with four independently set open time intervals. Independently set reset times from re-close cycle and from lockout shall be available.

Frequency (81U, and 81O)

The line protective relay shall include six steps of frequency protection. All elements shall be settable for under- or overfrequency.

Voltage Elements (27P, and 59P)

The line protective relay shall incorporate phase and phase-to-phase under- and overvoltage elements as well as sequence overvoltage elements for protection and control.

Synchronism Check (25)

The line protective relay shall include two synchronism check elements with separate maximum angle settings. The synchronism check function shall compensate for breaker close time and allow different sources of synchronizing voltage (VA, VB, VC, VAB, VBC, VCA).

Tapped Load Coordination

The line protective relay shall selectively coordinate with inverse-time overcurrent protection on a tapped load using total current from all line terminals.

PROCESSORS

Additional Processor

The line protective relay shall have a separate processor platform using separate contacts (control outputs) and firmware to run the overcurrent fault protection and distance protection elements. The additional processor shall operate the line protective relay such that the failure of the current differential protection (87L) element channel or processing hardware shall not affect the overcurrent fault protection element or the distance protection element contacts (control outputs), control inputs, firmware, and functions of the line protective relay.

Processing Specifications

1. AC voltage and current inputs shall have 16 samples or higher per power system cycle, 3 dB low-pass filter cut-off frequency of 560 Hz.
2. Digital filtering shall have one-cycle full cosine after low-pass analog filtering. Net filtering (analog plus digital) rejects DC and all harmonics greater than the fundamental.
3. Current differential processing shall have 16 times or higher per power system cycle for current differential protection (87L) and tripping logic.
4. Overcurrent fault protection, distance protection, and control processing shall have 4 times or higher per power system cycle.

COMMUNICATIONS

Channel Requirements

The line protective relay shall have a direct singlemode fiber optic interface. The line protective relay shall accommodate up to 5 ms of channel asymmetry. The direct singlemode fiber-optic interface shall simultaneously support relay-to-relay eight-bit direct logic communication.

Terminal Communications

The line protective relay shall allow communications from any ASCII terminal without software.

Serial Communications

The line protective relay shall include three independent EIA-232 and one EIA-485 serial ports for external communications. Two ports shall simultaneously support relay-to-relay eight-bit direct logic communication.

IRIG-B

The line protective relay shall include an interface port for a demodulated IRIG-B time synchronization input signal. The line current differential protection shall not rely on this or any other external time synchronization.

Serial Communications Ports

1. EIA-232: 1 Front, 2 Rear;
2. EIA-485: 1 Rear, 2100 V(dc) isolation;
3. Baud Rate: From 300 bps to 38400 bps all port except for the EIA-485 port, which is baud rate from 300 bps to 19200 bps.

Differential Communications Ports (Two fiber-optics ports)

1. Type of fiber: 1300 nm singlemode;
2. Fiber connector for ports: ST connector;
3. Tx power: -18 dBm;
4. Rx (min.) sensitivity: -58 dBm;
5. Rx (max.) sensitivity: 0 dBm;
6. System gain: 40 dB;
7. Distance limitations: 80 km.

Time-Code Input

Relay shall accept demodulated IRIG-B time-code input for two or more serial communication ports. Current differential protection shall not require an external time source.

Synchronization (with respect to the accuracy of the time source) shall be (1) $\pm 10 \mu\text{s}$ or less for synchrophasor and $\pm 5 \text{ ms}$ or less for other functions.

MONITORING AND SOFTWARE REPORTING, DISPLAYS, AUTOMATION, CONTROLS, AND ALARMS

Event Reporting and Sequential Events Recorder

The line protective relay shall be capable of automatically recording oscillographic records of 15, 30, or 60 cycles containing local and remote currents, local voltages, system frequency, and dc system voltage. Events shall be stored in nonvolatile memory. The line protective relay shall also include a Sequential Events Recorder (SER) that stores the latest 512 entries.

Status and Trip Target LEDs

The line protective relay shall include 16 status and trip target LEDs.

Circuit Breaker Monitor

The line protective relay shall include a breaker wear monitor with user-definable wear curves, operation counter, and accumulated interrupted currents per phase.

Substation Battery Monitor

The line protective relay shall measure and report the substation battery voltage presented to the line protective relay power supply terminals. Two user-selectable threshold parameters shall be provided for alarm and control purposes. Voltage level at the time of tripping shall be monitored and recorded.

Fault Locator

The line protective relay shall include a fault-locating algorithm to provide an accurate estimate of fault location without communications channels, special instrument transformers, or pre-fault information.

Automation

The line protective relay shall include 16 local control elements, 16 remote control logic switches, 16 latching control switches, and 16 display messages in conjunction with a local display panel included in the relay. The line protective relay shall have the capability to display custom messages.

Synchrophasors

The line protective relay shall include operation as a phasor measurement and control unit (PMCU).

TESTS

A. Environmental Tests:

1. Cold: IEC 60068-2-1:2007, Test Ad; Normal operating status at -40°F for 16 hours.
2. Damp Heat, Cyclic: IEC 60068-2-30:2005, Test Db; Normal operating status at 131°F , 6 cycles, 95 percent humidity.
3. Dry Heat: IEC 60068-2-2:2007, Test Bd; Normal operating status at 185°F for 16 hours.
4. Object Penetration: ANSI/IEC 60529 – 2004, IP30.

B. Dielectric Strength and Impulse Tests:

1. Dielectric Strength: (a) IEC 60255-5:2000; (b) IEEE C37.90-2005; and (c) 2500 V(ac) for 10 seconds on analog inputs; 3100 V(dc) for 10 seconds on power supply, optoisolated inputs, and output contacts; 1500 V(ac) on isolated EIA-422 port.
2. Impulse: IEC 60255-5:2000, 0.5 J, 5000 V.

C. Electrostatic Discharge Test (ESD): IEC 60255-22-2:2008, Severity Level 4 (8000 V contact, 15,000 V air).

D. Electromagnetic Compatibility Immunity:

1. Fast Transient Disturbance: (a) IEC 60255-22-4:2004, 4 kV at 2.5 kHz; (b) IEC 61000-4-4:1995, 4 kV at 2.5 kHz (4000 V on power supply, 2000 V on inputs and outputs).
2. Radiated Radio Frequency: (a) IEC 60255-22-3:2007, 10 V/m; (b) IEEE C37.90.2-2004, 35 V/m.
3. Surge Withstand: (a) IEEE C37.90.1-2002, 3000 V oscillatory, 5000 V transient; (b) IEEE C37.90.1-2002 IEEE standard for surge withstand capability (SWC), tests for protective relays and relay systems associated with electric power apparatus; (c) Severity Level: 2.5 kV peak common mode, 2.5 kV peak differential mode oscillatory waveform, 4 kV at 2.5 kHz and 5 kHz fast transient waveform.
4. 1 MHz Burst Disturbance shall be IEC 60255-22-1:2007, Severity Level 3 (2500 V common and 1000 V differential mode).

E. Vibration and Shock Tests:

1. IEC 60255-21-1:1988, Class 1;
2. IEC 60255-21-2:1988, Class 1;
3. IEC 60255-21-3:1993, Class 2.

GENERAL

A. Terminal connections for rear screw-terminal tightening torque shall be between 8-in-lb minimum and 12-in-lb maximum.

B. Line protective relay mounting shall be vertical panel-mounted.

C. Environmental capabilities of the line protective relay shall be capable of continuous operation over a temperature range from -40 °F to +185 °F.

CERTIFICATIONS AND WARRANTY

A. Certifications:

1. ISO, relay designed and manufactured using ISO 9001:2000 certified quality program;
2. UL Listed;

B. The line protective relay shall have a minimum 10-year worldwide manufacturer warranty.

10-3.15 POWER CONTROL RELAYS

The power control relays shall be the following relays:

A. Square D Class 8501 Type XO60 - NEMA type relay for AC coil voltages and Square D Class 8501 Type XDO60 - NEMA type relay for DC coil voltages, or Cutler-Hammer AR series relay with six convertible contacts for AC coil voltages and Cutler-Hammer ARD series relay with six convertible contacts for DC coil voltages, or equal. The relays specified in section "A" shall be for the following power control relays shown on the plans:

1. 16 - Substation auxiliary interlocking power control relay;
2. 94 - Auxiliary transfer trip power control relay;
3. 95 - West to East auxiliary interlocking power control relay;
4. 96 - East to West auxiliary interlocking power control relay;
5. 97 - Reset system power control relay;
6. 98 - Second reset system power control relay;
7. 99 - MV circuit breaker closed stopping power control relay.

B. Square D Class 8501 Type XO60XL - NEMA type relay attachment with the Square D Class 8501 Type XO60 - NEMA type relay, or Allen-Bradley 700-PL600, or equal for AC coil voltages and Square D Class 8501 Type XDO60XDL - NEMA type relay attachment with the Square D Class 8501 Type XDO60 - NEMA type relay, or Allen-Bradley 700DC-PL500, or equal for DC coil voltages.

The relays specified in "B" above shall be for 86 - lockout power control relay. The 86 coil shown on the plans shall be for the set (or latching) coil and the 86R coil shown on the plans shall be for the reset (or unlatching) coil.

The type of contacts (Normally Open (N.O.), Normally Closed (N.C.)) and coil voltage for the power control relays shall be as shown on the plans.

10-3.16 PROTECTIVE RELAY

The protective relay shall be a multifunctional numerical intertie protection system (Communicating microprocessor-based protective relay) that meets the protection and control requirements outlined in "IEEE Intertie Protection Standard 1547-2003." The protective relay shall provide protection, monitoring, local and remote control, fault locating, relay self-checking functions, and standard automation protocols. Also, the protective relay shall included but not be limited to the following:

RELAY INPUTS

A. 5 A current inputs:

1. Continuous Rating: 20 A;
2. One Second Rating: 400 A;
3. Saturation Limit: 150 A;
4. Burden: <10 milliohms.

B. Phase AC Voltage Inputs:

1. Continuous: 300 V, line to line;
2. One Second Rating: 600 V, line to neutral;
3. Burden: less than 1 VA at 150 V(ac).

C. Auxiliary AC Voltage Input:

1. Continuous: 150 V;
2. One Second Rating: 600 V;
3. Burden: less than 1 VA at 150 V(ac).

D. The relay shall be field selectable after purchase to operate with either wye-connected (four wire) or open-delta-connected (three wire) potential transformers.

E. Relay Inputs (Control Inputs).--The four control inputs shall be optically isolated inputs and programmable by the protective relay logic. The control inputs shall recognize both DC and AC voltages. Each control input turn-on voltage range specified below shall be adjustable to the low range or the high range:

1. Wetting Voltage Range: (a) 35 V(dc) to 150 V(dc) and (b) 55 V(ac) to 135 V(ac);
2. Turn-on Voltage Range: (a) Low range from 26 V to 38 V and (b) High range from 69 V to 100 V;
3. Burden: (a) Low range 13 k Ω and (b) High range 24 k Ω .

F. Designations:

The "Primary Relay Inputs," as shown on the plans, for the feeder medium voltage circuit breaker, except for the feeder medium voltage circuit breaker in substations 1 and 8; and for the incoming medium voltage circuit breaker in substations 1 and 8 shall be the control inputs used for the protective relay are shown on the plans as follows:

1. "IN1" shall be the first input of the protective relay;
2. "IN2" shall be the second input of the protective relay;
3. "IN3" shall be the third input of the protective relay;
4. "IN4" shall be the fourth input of the protective relay.

The "Secondary Relay Inputs," as shown on the plans, for the tie medium voltage circuit breaker in substation 3 shall be the control inputs used for the protective relay are shown on the plans as follows:

1. "BIN1" shall be the first input of the protective relay;
2. "BIN2" shall be the second input of the protective relay;
3. "BIN3" shall be the third input of the protective relay;
4. "BIN4" shall be the fourth input of the protective relay.

RELAY OUTPUTS (CONTROL AND ALARM)

A. Relay outputs for control and alarm shall meet the following:

1. Five control output contacts isolated and programmable by the protective relay logic;
2. One alarm output contacts;
3. Normally Open (N.O.) type of control outputs contacts;
4. Normally Closed (N.C.) type of alarm output contacts; ;
5. Make and carry load: 30 A (0.2 s);
6. Continuous load: 7 A;
7. Break: 0.3 A DC (L/R=0.04).

B. Designations

The "Primary Relay Functions (Cont)" as shown on the plans for the feeder medium voltage circuit breaker in all the substations, except for the feeder medium voltage circuit breaker in substations 1 and 8; and for the incoming medium voltage circuit breaker in substations 1 and 8 shall be the control outputs used for the protective relay are shown on the plans as follows:

1. "TR" shall be the first output or contact of the protective relay;
2. "OUT2" shall be the second output or contact of the protective relay;
3. "OUT3" shall be the third output or contact of the protective relay;
4. "OUT4" shall be the fourth output or contact of the protective relay;
5. "OUT5" shall be the fifth output or contact of the protective relay.

The "Secondary Relay Functions (Cont)" as shown on the plans for the tie medium voltage circuit breaker in substation 3 shall be the control outputs used for the protective relay are shown on the plans as follows:

1. "BTR" shall be the first output or contact of the protective relay;
2. "BOUT2" shall be the second output or contact of the protective relay;
3. "BOUT3" shall be the third output or contact of the protective relay;
4. "BOUT4" shall be the fourth output or contact of the protective relay;
5. "BOUT5" shall be the fifth output or contact of the protective relay.

PROTECTIVE RELAY LOGIC

The protective relay shall include programmable logic for each control output, for all control inputs, and at least ten additional virtual outputs for user programming. Each control output and each virtual output shall be able to be program and to perform Boolean algebra or logic operations to operate (based on the results of the equations) each control output and each virtual control output using the results (An "ON or "OFF") condition representing whether or not that relay element has been pickup) from the functions specified in the "Relay Protection and Control Functions" of these special provisions, the results from the virtual control outputs, and the results (An "ON or "OFF") condition representing whether or not that control input has been energized) from the control inputs of the protective relay as inputs to the Boolean algebra or logic equations.

RELAY PROTECTION AND CONTROL FUNCTIONS OVERCURRENT PROTECTION

A. Faults (50/51P-67P, 50/51Q-67Q).--The relay shall include two phase and two negative sequence instantaneous overcurrent elements, and two phase and one negative sequence time overcurrent elements, for detecting phase faults. Each instantaneous element shall have an adjustable definite time delay. Each over current element (with the exception of the 151P) shall be independently selectable for forward, reverse, or non-directional operation. Positive and negative sequence voltage and current shall polarize the 67P directional elements. The 51P phase time overcurrent element shall also have voltage control or voltage restraint mode of operation (51V). The 51P element must be set for directional control to activate the 151P element. When the 51P element is set for directional control, the 151P will detect faults in the opposite direction of the 51P. If the 51P element is set for directional control and the polarizing quantities are not available, the 151P element will be active as non-directional overcurrent element.

B. Ground faults (50/51N-67N).--The relay shall include two neutral instantaneous overcurrent elements and two neutral time overcurrent elements that operate on calculated residual (3I0) for detection of ground faults. Each instantaneous element shall have an adjustable definite time delay. Each element shall be independently selectable for forward, reverse, or non-directional operation. Negative and zero sequence voltage and zero sequence current shall polarize the 67N directional elements.

C. Breaker Failure (50 BF) shall meet the following:

1. Time set: 50 to 999 ms;
2. Drop out: 0.5 A;
3. Time accuracy: + 0.590 or 1½ cycle- ½ cycle.

D. Breaker monitoring shall meet the following:

1. Duty mode: I or I²;
2. Duty alarm range: From 0 percent to 100 percent;
3. Op counter alarm range: From 0 to 99999;
4. Trip time alarm range: From 20 ms to 1000 ms.

E. Protective relay curves.--The time overcurrent elements of the protective relay shall be able to be programmable for all US type relay protection curves, all IEC type relay protection curves, and custom relay protection curves.

VOLTAGE PROTECTION

A. Volts per Hertz (Overexcitation) (24).--The relay shall include a volts/hertz protection element to protect against transformer and generator over excitation conditions.

B. Phase Under/Over voltage (27P/59P).--The relay shall include two phase undervoltage and two phase overvoltage elements for detecting single or multiphase voltage events. Each voltage element shall be independently configurable for "1 of 3," "2 of 3," or "3 of 3" phase operation and settable to monitor either phase to phase or phase to neutral voltages.

C. Auxiliary Under/Over Voltage (27X/59X).--The relay shall include one under and two overvoltage elements that monitor phase residual voltage (3V0) for detecting grounds on a delta system, or monitors an external broken delta voltage transformer (VT) source or a neutral voltage source (capacitor bank or generator) for detecting ground faults. Elements shall monitor either fundamental or third harmonic values.

D. Negative Sequence Overvoltage (47).--The relay shall include a negative sequence voltage element for detecting phase unbalance and reverse phase rotation.

E. Fuse Loss Detection (60).--The relay shall include a fuse loss detection element (sensing voltage input) that protects against false tripping for a blown sensing fuse.

FREQUENCY PROTECTION

Under/Over/Rate of Change of Frequency (810/U/R) relay shall include six frequency elements (individually settable for over, under, rate of change frequency detection) for detection of power system frequency disturbances. The frequency elements shall each have independently set timers. The frequency elements shall have a common undervoltage inhibit setting. The ROC elements shall also include a negative sequence voltage inhibit to prevent unwanted ROC operation during unbalance faults and other system disturbances, and a high/low frequency limit that establishes a window of ROC operation.

DIRECTIONAL POWER PROTECTION

Directional Power (32/132) relay shall include two sensitive power elements that can be independently set forward or reverse. Each directional power element shall be independently configurable for "1 of 3," "2 of 3," or "3 of 3" phase operation as well as total three-phase power.

SENSING AND CONTROL

A. Automatic Re-closing Control (79).--The relay shall include a four-shot re-closer with zone sequence coordination and sequence controlled protective element blocking functions. The element shall include four independent re-close timers, a timer for reset after a successful re-close, a maximum cycle timer, and a re-close fail timer.

B. Synchronism Check (25).--The relay shall include a standard auxiliary voltage input that can be connected for synch check protection. This protection shall check for phase angle difference, voltage magnitude difference, frequency difference (slip) and if the 3-phase voltage transformer (VT) source voltage frequency is greater than the auxiliary voltage transformer (VT) frequency. A voltage monitor output shall provide independent dead/live voltage closing logic.

C. Settings Groups.--The relay shall have two user-programmable settings groups:

1. Virtual Control Switches (43/101).--The relay shall include two virtual selector switches (x43) and one virtual breaker control switch (101), controllable from both the HMI and communication ports.
2. Logic Timers (62/162).--The relay shall include two logic timers (62/162) to aid in the development of custom logic. The modes of operation for the timers (62/162) shall be pickup/dropout timer (PU/DO), one-shot nonretriggerable timer, one-shot retriggerable timer, oscillator, integrating timer, and latch. The timers (62/162) delay time shall be adjustable from 0.000 to 9999 seconds. The time accuracy of the timers (62/162) shall be less than or equal to ± 0.5 percent or $\pm \frac{3}{4}$ cycles.

MONITORING, COMMUNICATION, AND SOFTWARE REPORTING, DISPLAYS, AND ALARMS

A. Oscillography and Sequential Events Recorder (SER).--The relay shall be capable of automatically recording disturbance events of 15 to 40 cycles (user adjustable) with 4 cycles of prefault duration and user-defined triggering. The relay shall include a SER that stores the latest 255 events.

B. Nonvolatile Status and Trip Target LEDs.--The relay shall hold all programmed target and alarm information in nonvolatile memory and provide that information locally through the HMI/LEDs and remotely via communications ports.

C. Real Time Metering.--The relay shall include real time metering that provides watt, watt-hour, VAR, VAR-hour, voltage, amp, and unbalance loading telemetry for the protected circuit.

D. Demand Metering.--The relay shall include user-settable current demand for phase, neutral, and negative sequence currents, and forward and reverse watts and VARs with magnitudes and time stamps recorded for today's peak, yesterday's peak, and peak since reset.

E. Circuit Breaker Monitor.--The relay shall include breaker status and operations counter reporting, fault current interruption duty monitoring, and trip-speed monitoring. A trip coil monitor circuit shall be internally connected across the trip output to provide trip circuit continuity monitoring. No additional external wiring shall be required to implement the trip circuit monitor function.

F. Distance to Fault.--The relay shall include a distance-to-fault algorithm to provide an accurate estimate of fault location.

G. HMI/Display.--A backlit 2 line x 16-character LCD display shall be provided integral to the relay, along with a 4 key cursor/navigation keypad. Separate target/alarm reset and settings edit pushbuttons shall be included. Keypad/pushbuttons shall include a continuous, flexible, water-resistant membrane overlay over all keys.

COMMUNICATIONS

A. Relay Interface.--The relay shall include three independent general-purpose communication ports including a front and rear RS-232 port and a rear RS-485 port. All communications ports shall support ASCII protocol, and the RS-485 port shall support Modbus.

B. Modbus RTU Slave Communications.--The relay shall incorporate Modbus RTU slave protocol internally. External converters or adapters are not acceptable.

C. IRIG Input.--The relay shall include an interface port for a demodulated IRIG-B time synchronization input signal. IRIG-B connection shall be to a barrier terminal strip capable of accepting ring lug terminated wiring.

D. PC Interface.--The relay shall be capable of being set by Windows-base graphical user interface and ASCII terminal interfaces.

SETTINGS AND ANALYSIS SOFTWARE

PC software compatible with Windows NT, 2000, XP home, XP Professional, and Windows ME shall be included at no charge. The software shall be freely reproducible within the end user's organization without additional charge. The software must include serial communications for settings upload and download, graphical programming and display of logic equations (including pictorial display of AND and OR gates), and ability to display and print Common Format for Transient Data Exchange (COMTRADE) Oscillography and event files.

ELECTRICAL ENVIRONMENT

A. IEEE C37.90-2005 Standard for Relays and Relay Systems Associated with Electric Power Apparatus.

B. IEC 255-5 Insulation Test for Electrical Relays Impulse and Dielectric Strength (2000 V(ac) at 50/60 Hz).

C. IEEE C37.90.1-2002 Standard Surge Withstand Capability Tests for Relays and Relay Systems Associated with Electric Power Apparatus.

D. IEC 255-22-1 1 MHz Burst Disturbance Tests for Electrical Disturbance Tests for Measuring Relays and Protection Equipment.

E. EN 61000-4-4 Electrical Fast Transient /Burst Immunity Test.

F. EN 61000-4-3 Radiated, Radio-frequency, Electro-magnetic Field Immunity Test

G. Type tested using a 5-watt, hand-held transceiver in the ranges of 144 and 440 MHz with the antenna placed within 152.4 mm of the relay.

H. IEEE C37.90.3 - 2001 Standard Electrostatic Discharge Tests for Protective Relay.

I. EN 61000-4-2 Electrostatic Discharge Immunity Test.

J. A/D Converter.--Sampling Rate: ½ cycle, adjusted to input frequency 10-75 Hz.

K. Communication Ports shall meet the following:

1. Response Time: <100 ms for metering and control functions;
2. Baud Rate: From 300 baud to 19,200 baud.

- L. Real time clock with 8-hour capacitor ride-through for clock backup power.
- M. Power Supply shall have the following ranges:
 - 1. DC Range: From 35 V(dc) to 150 V(dc);
 - 2. AC Range: From 55 V(ac) to 135 V(ac).

- N. Burden shall have the following loads:
 - 1. 6 watts continuous;
 - 2. 8 watts maximum with all outputs energized.

MECHANICAL ENVIRONMENT

- A. Operating Temperature Range: From -40 °F to 158 °F.
- B. Operating Temperature Range for LCD only: From -4 °F to 158 °F.
- C. Storage Temperature Range: From -40 °F to 158 °F.
- D. Humidity.--Qualified to IEC 68 -2-38, 1ST Edition 1974, Basic Environmental Test Procedures, Part 2: Test Z/AD: Composite Temperature Humidity Cyclic Test.
- E. Vibration.--Qualified to IEC 255-21-1 (Class 1) Vibration Tests for Electrical Relays.
- F. Shock.--Qualified to IEC 255-21-2 (Class 1) Shock and Bump Tests for Electrical Relays.

MECHANICAL CONNECTIONS

A. Terminal Blocks and Wiring.--Other than RS-232 wiring, all connections, including RS-485 wiring and IRIG-B wiring, shall be to barrier terminal strips capable of accepting ring lug connection. RS-232 wiring shall be to DB9S female connectors on the front and rear. RS-232 wiring shall be configured to allow 1-to-1 wiring to the DTE port on a PC, without need for null-modem adaptors or proprietary cabling or connectors.

B. Case size.--The relay shall be packaged in a case no larger than 7 inches wide, 10 inches deep, and 10 inches high. The electronics module, including all active circuitry and shall be extractable as a single unit, without need to disconnect or disturb any wiring. Hot-plug gable test paddles shall be included for in-case testing of overcurrent elements by secondary injection, without wiring changes. Shorting links for current circuits shall be internal to the relay case and remain in the case when the electronics module is extracted. A cover including provisions for attachment of a seal and allowing a clear view of the LCD display shall be included. The cover shall incorporate a means of allowing targets and alarms to be reset with the cover attached and sealed.

CERTIFICATIONS

The protective relays shall be UL recognized and CSA certified.

WARRANTY AND UTILITY APPROVAL

The protective relays shall be manufactory warranty for 7 years.

The Contractor shall provide documentation that the protective relay is on the utility company approved relay list to the Engineer as part of the approval of the protective relay.

10-3.17 SCADA CONTROL AND INDICATION RELAYS

The SCADA control and indication relays shall be Cutler-Hammer D7 Series control relays with wall/panel-mounted relay socket per relay, or Square D Class 8501 Type R control relays with wall/panel-mounted relay socket per relay, or equal. Each relay shall include a pilot light, and shall be a 4-pole double throw (4PDT) contact control relay. The coil voltage for each SCADA control and indication relay shall be shown on the plans. The SCADA control and indication relays shall be specified and shown on the plans as follows:

- A. SCT – Trip Control SCADA control and indication relay.
- B. SCC – Close Control SCADA control and indication relay.
- C. SCR –Reset Circuit Breaker Control SCADA control and indication relay.
- D. R1 – MV Circuit Breaker charging Indication SCADA control and indication relay.
- E. SCRS – Reset System Control SCADA control and indication relay.

10-3.18 POWER SUPPLY

The Power Supply shall be a 30 Watt, 15 V(dc), AC to DC DIN Rail/Chassis Mount switching power supply use for industrial control and instrumentation devices and equipment that shall meet the following specifications:

INPUT

- A. AC Input Voltage: 85 to 264 V(ac)
- B. Input Frequency: 50/60 Hz
- C. Filtering EMI/RFI: EN 55011/B, 55022/B
- D. Switching Frequency: 100 kHz (Typical)
- E. Input Fusing Requirement: 2.0 A slow blow fuse (shall be included with panel mounted fuse holder)

OUTPUT

| Parameter | Condition | Value |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Output Voltage: | | 15 V(dc) |
| Output Power: | | 30 Watts |
| Output Voltage Accuracy: | Vin = 230 V | < 1% of Vout |
| | Iout = max | |
| | @ 77 degrees F | |
| | | |
| Ripple: | Vin = min | < 1% of Vout |
| | Iout = max | |
| | @ 77 degrees F | |
| | | |
| Noise: | Vin = min | <2% of Vout |
| | Iout = max | |
| | @ 77 degrees F | |
| | | |
| Line Regulation | Vin = min/max | < + 0.5% of Vout |
| | Iout = max | |
| | @ 77 degrees F | |
| | | |
| Load Regulation | Iout = 10% to 90% to 10% | < + 0.5% of Vout |
| | Vin = 230 V | |
| | @ 77 degrees F | |
| | | |
| Overcurrent Protection: | | 105% to 130% of Inom |

| Parameter | Condition | Value |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Load Regulation Timing: | Iout = 10% to 90% to 10% | < 4ms |
| Temperature Coefficient: | TA = -13 °F to 149 °F | 0.0055% F |
| Overload/Short Circuit: | Continuous | |
| De-rating: | TA > 122 °F | 1.11/1.67/2.78/%/F max |

GENERAL

| Parameter | Condition | Value |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Holdup Time: | V _{in} = 230 V(ac) | > 50 ms |
| Operating Temperature (TA): | | -13 °F to 149 °F |
| Storage Temperature (Ts): | TA = 77 °F | - 49 °F to 185 °F |
| Case Temperature Rise at full load: | | 25 °F max |
| MTBF @ 77 degrees F (I/O): | acc. MIL-HDBK-217F | 800,000 hours or longer |
| Transient Protection: | | EN61000-4-2, 3, 4, 5 |
| Cooling: | | Convection |
| Dimensions (H x W x D) (Size shall not exceed): | | 5" x 3" x 1.5" |
| Case Material/Potting: | | UL94-VO |
| CSA Power Supply Class: | | Level 3 |
| Protection: | | IP20 |
| Warranty: | | 5-year warranty |

10-3.19 DC-TO-DC CONVERTER

The DC-to-DC Converter shall be a panel/DIN Rail Mounted DC-to-DC Converter use for substations that shall meet the following specifications:

INPUT

- A. Voltage Input: 85 to 350 V(dc)
- B. Burden: < 11 Watts

OUTPUT

Voltage Outputs:

- A. + 5 V(dc), from 4.75 to 5.25 V(dc) @ 100 mA to 1.0 A
- B. + 10 V(dc), from 8.5 to 11.5 V(dc) @ 10 mA to 100 mA

Total Power Output: 5 Watts total for all voltage outputs combined.

GENERAL

Dimension (H x W x D) inches (Size shall not exceed): (5.0 x 7.5 x 2.0) inches

Operating Environment:

- A. Pollution Degree 2
- B. Overvoltage Category 2

Operating Temperature: From - 40 °F to 185 °F.

Humidity: From 5 percent to 95 percent noncondensing.

Maximum Altitude: 6,562.0 ft

Atmospheric Pressure: 11.6 to 15.95 psi

Robust Hardware

The DC-to-DC Converter shall meet and be tested for EMI, RFI, shock, vibration, and environmental compliance per the IEEE C37.90, IEEE-1613, IEC 60255, IEC 61000, and IEC 60068 standards.

Certifications

The DC-to-DC Converter shall be designed and manufactured to an ISO 9001:2000 certified quality program.

Warranty

The DC-to-DC Converter shall have a minimum warranty period of 10 years.

10-3.20 DIGITAL CLOCK

The digital clock shall be a wall-/panel mounted digital clock that displays the time or date in a large and easy-to-see form and shall be use for substations, displaying the time from a GPS receiver /IRIG-B time source. The digital clock shall meet the following specifications and provide the following features:

- A. Visibility: Bright, easy-to-read, 3-inch digits display time or date.
- B. Accuracy: Accepts demodulated IRIG-B timecode from a GPS receiver/IRIG-B time source.
- C. Internal Clock Accuracy:
 - 1. + 15 seconds per month when 15 V(dc) is present;
 - 2. + 5 minutes per month when 15 V(dc) is not present.
- D. IRIG-B Time Input: Demodulated IRIG-B000 or IRIG-B002 Input.
- E. Power Input:
 - 1. 15 V(dc);
 - 2. 8 Watts for the burden.
- F. IRIG-B Input:
 - 1. Terminal Blocks;
 - 2. RJ-45 connection
- G. IRIG-B Output: RJ-45 connection.
- H. Reliability: Synchronized internal, battery-backed clock keeps time if the IRIG-B source is lost.
- I. Flexibility: Displays date or time. (Time displayed in either 12- or 24-hour format.)
- J. Time Display Format shall be Hours: Minutes: Seconds (HH:MM:SS).
- K. Date Display Format shall be Month: Day: Year (MM: DD: YY).
- L. Settings: Date and Time shall only be stored when an external IRIG-B time source is unavailable.
- M. Indicators: IRIG-B or Internal clock time source.
- O. Operating Temperature Range: From -40 °F to +176 °F.
- P. Humidity: 0 percent to 95 percent without condensation.
- Q. Altitude: Up to 6600 ft.
- R. Dimension, shall not exceed: 6.50" (H) x 19.50" (W) x 2.25" (D).
- S. Accessories shall included:
 - 1. 50-ohm terminator resistor.
 - 2. RG-58 cable with BNC connector to tinned wires, length as required for connection as shown on the plans.
- T. Hardware: The digital clock shall meet and be tested for EMI, RFI, shock, vibration, and environmental compliance per the IEEE C37.90, IEC 60255, IEC 60529, IEC 61000, and IEC 60068 standards.
- U. Certifications: The digital clock shall be designed and manufactured to an ISO 9001:2000 certified quality program.
- V. Warranty: The digital clock shall have a minimum warranty period of 10 years.

10-3.21 SATELLITE SYNCHRONIZED CLOCK

The satellite synchronized clock shall provide high-accuracy time in multiple formats. Self-checking functions shall be included. Specific requirements are as follows:

- A. High Accuracy: The IRIG-B demodulated output shall be within ± 100 nanoseconds (average) and ± 500 nanoseconds peak of UTC time. The IRIG-B demodulated output drive level shall be demodulated IRIG-B000 and IRIG-B002.
- B. Holdover Accuracy: The satellite synchronized clock shall have an accuracy of ± 0.08 ppm for 20 minutes (over the entire operating temperature range) while the satellite synchronized clock is not locked to the GPS satellite reference.
- C. Time Outputs: The satellite synchronized clock shall have one demodulated IRIG-B output, and the satellite synchronized clock shall also provide an ASCII time output on the serial port.

- D. The serial port shall be as follows:
1. Connector: One EIA-232 DB-9 Female
 2. Speed: Fixed 9600 baud

E. Message:

1. 8 data bits
2. No parity
3. 1 Stop bit
4. 15-minute timeout, fixed

The demodulated IRIG-B output shall be as follows:

Connector for demodulated IRIG-B output: BNC Connector

Accessories

The satellite synchronized clock shall include the following Cables, Connectors and Antenna:

- A. Six RG-58 Cables with BNC Connectors on both ends, length as required for connection as shown on the plans.
- B. Five BNC Tee (Female/Female/Female, In-Line Cable).
- C. Four RG-58 Cable with BNC Connector to tinned wires, length as required for connection as shown on the plans.
- D. One BNC Terminator, 50 ohms.
- E. Antenna cable with connectors, length as required for connection as shown on the plans.
- F. One global positioning system (GPS) Antenna.

IEEE Extended Control Functions: IRIG-B outputs shall be capable of adding the extended control functions specified by IEEE C37.118.

Daylight Time: The satellite synchronized clock shall have automatic daylight-saving time advance/return with presets for North America -or custom DST-setting capability.

Alarm Contact: The alarm contact shall indicate diagnostic self-test failure and be programmable to include loss-of-satellite lock as an alarm condition.

The alarm contact shall be as follows:

- A. Form A Carry: 100 mA
- B. Rated Voltage: 32 V(dc)
- C. Condition of Contact: Open during an alarm condition

Precise Alarm Clock: The alarm contact shall be capable of a precise alarm clock function having an accuracy of within ± 500 microseconds of UTC time, and with a programmable start time and a programmable pulse length.

Settings: Settings shall be accomplished through the use of easily accessible control (DIP) switches.

Software: No proprietary software shall be required to communicate with the satellite synchronized clock. Standard PC-compatible terminal emulation programs, shall be sufficient to establish communication, provide commands and settings, and download data.

Computer Clock-Setting Software: The satellite synchronized clock shall support the capability to provide date and time to a PC or computer via a communications link using accessory software.

Security: Password security shall be provided to control clock access. Security features shall include a 12-character password length, requiring old password entry before changing to a new password, never showing the password on communications ports, and providing a lockout for failed password-entry attempts.

Mounting: The satellite synchronized clock shall be capable of standard DIN rail mounting and shall be panel mounted.

Dimensions (Not to exceed): 1.5 in H x 4.0 in W x 5.0 in D

Power Supply: The satellite synchronized clock shall have a power supply with an operating range of 9-30 Voltage.

Operating Temperature: The satellite synchronized clock shall have an operating range of -40° to $+176^{\circ}$ F with rated accuracy.

Antenna Requirements:

- A. 5 V active antenna
- B. 25 dB preamp, min. LNA gain

Robust Hardware: The satellite synchronized clock shall meet and be tested for EMI, RFI, shock, vibration, and environmental compliance per the IEEE C37.90, IEC 60255, IEC 61000, and IEC 60068 standards.

Safety: The satellite synchronized clock shall be CE-compliance marked, meeting the IEC 61010 standard.

Certifications: The satellite synchronized clock shall be designed and manufactured to an ISO 9001:2000 certified quality program.

Warranty: The satellite synchronized clock shall have a minimum warranty period of 10 years.

10-3.22 PRIMARY EQUIPMENT

The primary equipment shall be a medium voltage metal-clad switchgear that shall meet the following specification below.

REFERENCES AND STANDARDS

The primary equipment and all its components shall be designed, manufactured and tested in accordance with the latest applicable standards of NEMA SG-4 and SG-5, and ANSI/IEEE 37.20.2.

SUBMITTALS FOR APPROVAL

A. The following information shall be submitted to the Engineer:

- 1. Master drawing index
- 2. Front view elevation
- 3. Floor plan
- 4. Top view
- 5. Single line diagram
- 6. Nameplate schedule
- 7. Component list
- 8. Conduit entry/exit locations
- 9. Assembly ratings including:
 - a. Short-circuit rating
 - b. Voltage
 - c. Continuous current
 - d. Basic impulse level for equipment over 600 volts
- 10. Major component ratings including:
 - a. Voltage
 - b. Continuous current
 - c. Interrupting ratings
- 11. Cable terminal sizes
- 12. Product data sheets

B. Where applicable, the following additional information shall be submitted to the Engineer:

- 1. Busway connection
- 2. Connection details between close-coupled assemblies
- 3. Composite floor plan of close-coupled assemblies
- 4. Key interlock scheme drawing and sequence of operations
- 5. Descriptive bulletins

SUBMITTALS FOR CONSTRUCTION

The following information shall be submitted for record purposes:

- A. Final as-built drawings and information for items listed in the "Submittals for Approval" section, and shall incorporate all changes made during the manufacturing process.
- B. Wiring diagrams
- C. Certified production test reports
- D. Installation information including equipment anchorage provisions
- E. Seismic certification as specified

QUALIFICATIONS

- A. The manufacturer of the assembly shall be the manufacturer of the major components within the assembly.
- B. For the equipment specified herein, the manufacturer shall be ISO 9001 or 9002 certified.
- C. The manufacturer of this equipment shall have produced similar electrical equipment for a minimum period of five years. When requested by the Engineer, an acceptable list of installations with similar equipment shall be provided demonstrating compliance with this requirement.
- D. Provide Seismic tested equipment as follows:
 - 1. The equipment and major components shall be suitable for and certified to meet all applicable seismic requirements of the California Building Code (CBC) through zone 4 application. Guidelines for the installation consistent with these requirements shall be provided by the primary equipment manufacturer and be based upon testing of representative equipment. The test response spectrum shall be based upon a percent minimum damping factor, CBC: a peak of 2.15g's, and a ZPA of 0.86g's applied at the base of the equipment. The tests shall fully envelop this response spectrum for all equipment natural frequencies up to at least 35 Hz.
 - 2. The following minimum mounting and installation guidelines shall be met, unless specifically modified by the above referenced standards.
 - a. The Contractor shall provide equipment anchorage details, coordinated with the equipment mounting provision, prepared and stamped by a licensed civil engineer in the State. Mounting recommendations shall be provided by the manufacturer based upon approved shake table tests used to verify the seismic design of the equipment.
 - b. The equipment manufacturer shall certify that the equipment can withstand, that is, function following the seismic event, including both vertical and lateral required response spectra as specified in above codes.
 - c. The equipment manufacturer shall document the requirements necessary for proper seismic mounting of the equipment. Seismic qualification shall be considered achieved when the capability of the equipment, meets or exceeds the specified response spectra.

DELIVERY, STORAGE AND HANDLING

- A. Equipment shall be handled and stored in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. One copy of these instructions shall be included with the equipment at time of shipment.
- B. Shipping groups shall be designed to be shipped by truck, rail, or ship. Indoor groups shall be bolted to skids. Breakers and accessories shall be packaged and shipped separately.
- C. Primary equipment shall be equipped to be handled by crane. Where cranes are not available, primary equipment shall be suitable for skidding in place on rollers using jacks to raise and lower the groups.
- D. Primary equipment being stored prior to installation shall be stored so as to maintain the equipment in a clean and dry condition. If stored outdoors, indoor gear shall be covered and heated, and outdoor gear shall be heated.

PRIMARY EQUIPMENT ASSEMBLIES

The primary equipment shall consist of the following switchgear assemblies and shall meet the following specifications.

Primary equipment for substations 2 to 7 (As shown on the Plans):

- A. Three medium voltage circuit breaker compartments (Line, Tie or Line, and Feeder): Size not to exceed (50.0 H x 40.0 W x 100.0 D) inches for each compartment.
- B. One auxiliary compartment (for voltage transformers): Size not to exceed (50.0 H x 40.0 W x 100.0 D) mm primary equipment for substations 1, and 8 (As shown on the Plans):

1. One utility metering vertical section: Size not to exceed (100.0 H x 50.0 W x 100.0 D) inches.
2. Three medium voltage circuit breaker compartments (Incoming, Line, and Feeder): Size not to exceed (50.0 H x 40.0 W x 100.0 D) inches for each compartment.
3. One auxiliary compartment (For voltage transformers): Size not to exceed (50.0 H x 40.0 W x 100.0 D) inches.

RATINGS

The primary equipment 15 kV switchgear assembly ratings shall be as follows:

- A. Maximum Design Voltage: 15 kV
- B. Basic Impulse Level: 95 kV
- C. Available System 3-phase Short Circuit Current: 63 kA symmetrical
- D. Nominal System Voltage: 12. kV three-phase three-wire
- E. System Grounding: ungrounded
- F. Main Cross Bus Continuous Current Rating: 1200 Amperes

The 15 kV breaker ratings shall be as follows:

- A. Circuit Breaker Nominal 3-Phase MVA Class: 500 MVA
- B. Rated Continuous Current @ 60 Hz: 1200 A
- C. Circuit Breaker Rated Short-Circuit Current at Rated Maximum kV: 63 kA symmetrical
- D. Short-Time (3-Second) Current: 63 kA asymmetrical
- E. Circuit Breaker Closing and Latching Capability and assembly momentary: 100 kA asymmetrical
- F. Spring charge motor run Amperes: 4.0 A or less
- G. Close or Trip Amperes coils: 7.0 A or less
- H. Close Voltage range coil: 100 V(dc) or less to 140 V(dc) max
- I. Trip Voltage range coil: 70 V(dc) or less to 140 V(dc) max
- J. Rated Interrupting Time: 3 cycles or less

CONSTRUCTION

- A. The primary equipment switchgear assembly shall consist of individual vertical sections housing various combinations of circuit breakers and auxiliaries, bolted to form a rigid metal-clad switchgear assembly. Metal side sheets shall provide grounded barriers between adjacent structures and solid removable metal barriers shall isolate the major primary sections of each circuit. Hinged rear doors, complete with provisions for padlocking, shall be provided.
- B. The stationary primary contacts shall be silver-plated and recessed within insulating tubes. A steel shutter shall automatically cover the stationary primary disconnecting contacts when the breaker is in the disconnected position or out of the cell. Provide rails to allow withdrawal of each 15 kV circuit breaker for inspection and maintenance without the use of a separate lifting device.

BUS

- A. The main bus shall be copper with fluidized bed epoxy flame-retardant and track-resistant insulation. The bus supports between units shall be flame-retardant, track-resistant, glass polyester. The primary equipment shall be constructed so that all buses, bus supports and connections shall withstand stresses that would be produced by currents equal to the momentary ratings of the circuit breakers. Main bus for 15 kV shall be rated 1200 amperes. Insulated copper main bus shall be provided and have provisions for future extension. All bus joints shall be plated, bolted and insulated with easily installed boots. The bus shall be braced to withstand fault currents equal to the close and latch rating of the breakers. The temperature rise of the bus and connections shall be in accordance with ANSI standards and documented by design tests.
- B. A copper ground bus shall extend the entire length of the primary equipment.

WIRING/TERMINATIONS

- A. The primary equipment manufacturer shall provide suitable terminal blocks for secondary wire terminations and a minimum of 10 percent spare terminals shall be provided. One control circuit cutout device shall be provided in each circuit breaker housing. Primary equipment secondary wire shall be #14 AWG, type SIS rated 600 volt, 90 degrees °C, furnished with wire markers at each termination. Wires shall terminate on terminal blocks with marker strips numbered in agreement with detailed connection diagrams.

- B. Cable lugs for the medium voltage power cables terminating inside the primary equipment shall be of the type and size as required for the safe and proper installation of the medium voltage power cables specified in these special provisions and shown on the plans shall be furnished.

CIRCUIT BREAKERS, COMPARTMENTS, AND VERTICAL SECTION HOUSINGS

- A. The circuit breakers shall be horizontal draw out type, capable of being withdrawn on rails. The breakers shall be operated by a motor-charged stored energy spring mechanism, charged normally by a universal electric motor and in an emergency by a manual handle. The primary disconnecting contacts shall be silver-plated copper.
- B. Each circuit breaker shall contain three vacuum interrupters separately mounted in a self-contained, self-aligning pole unit, which can be removed easily. The vacuum interrupter pole unit shall be mounted on glass polyester. A contact wear gap indicator for each vacuum interrupter, which requires no tools to indicate available contact life, shall be easily visible when the breaker is removed from its compartment. The current transfer from the vacuum interrupter moving stem to the breaker main conductor shall be a non-sliding design. The breaker front panel shall be removable when the breaker is withdrawn for ease of inspection and maintenance.
- C. The secondary contacts shall be silver-plated and shall automatically engage in the breaker operating position, which can be manually engaged in the breaker test position.
- D. Interlocks shall be provided to prevent closing of a breaker between operating and test positions, to trip breakers upon insertion or removal from housing and to discharge stored energy mechanisms upon insertion or removal from the housing. The breaker shall be secured positively in the housing between and including the operating and test positions.
- E. The breakers shall be electrically operated by the following control voltages:
 - 1. 125 volt DC close.
 - 2. 125 volt DC trip.
- F. Each circuit breaker shall be complete with switches, pushbuttons, and indicating lights to indicate and control various functions of the circuit breaker and the primary equipment as specified below:
 - 1. The circuit breakers at all the substations (substations 1 to 8) except for the incoming medium voltage circuit breaker in substations 1 and 8, and the tie medium voltage circuit breaker in substation 3 shall have the following switches, pushbuttons, and indication lights to be installed on the medium voltage circuit breaker compartments as shown on the plans and shall be connected as shown on the plans:
 - a. One Red Indication Light with the word "CLOSED" next to the light to indicate when the circuit breaker is closed.
 - b. One Green Indication Light with the word "OPEN" next to the light to indicate when the circuit breaker is open.
 - c. One Amber or Yellow Indication Light with the word "CHARGING" next to the light to indicate when the circuit breaker motor is charging.
 - d. One White Indication Light with the word "LOCAL" next to the light to indicate when the circuit breaker is set to the local condition.
 - e. One Control Switch (ANSI Device –Function #01) with the words "TRIP" and "CLOSE" on the control switch used to trip and close the circuit breaker.
 - f. One Control Switch (ANSI Device-Function #43) with the words "LOCAL" and "REMOTE" on the control switch used to set the circuit breaker into the local or remote condition.
 - g. One Pushbutton (Normally Open) with the words "RESET CB" next to the pushbutton used to reset the circuit breaker.
 - 2. The incoming medium voltage circuit breaker in substations 1 and 8 shall have the following switches, pushbuttons, and indication lights to be installed on the incoming medium voltage circuit breaker compartments as shown on the plans, and shall be connected as shown on the plans:
 - a. All the switches, and indication lights as specified in section 1. One Pushbutton (Normally Open) with the words "RESET SYSTEM" next to the pushbutton to reset the power source back to the normal.

3. The tie medium voltage circuit breaker in substation 3 shall have the following switches, pushbuttons, and indication lights to be installed on the tie medium voltage circuit breaker compartment as shown on the plans, and shall be connected as shown on the plans:
 - a. All the switches, and indication lights as specified in section 1.
 - b. The pushbutton as specified in section 2.
 - c. One Red Pushbutton (Normally Open) with the words "INTERLOCK BYPASS (EMERGENCY USE ONLY)" next to the pushbutton use to by-pass the circuit breaker interlock system.

4. The line medium voltage circuit breaker in substations 1 to 8 shall have the following pushbutton to be installed on the line medium voltage circuit breaker compartment as shown on the plans, and shall be connected as shown on the plans in addition to the pushbuttons as specified in section 1:
 - a. One Red Pushbutton (Normally Open) with the words "INTERLOCK BYPASS (EMERGENCY USE ONLY)" next to the pushbutton use to by-pass the circuit breaker interlock system.
 - b. The compartments (the medium voltage circuit breaker compartments, and the auxiliary compartment) shall include but not be limited to fuses, wires, terminal blocks, and any additional accessories shown on the plans and as required for the proper and safe installation and operation of the protective relays, backup protective relays, dual protective relays, line protective relays, power meters, current transformers, satellite synchronized clocks, digital clocks, DC-to-DC Converters, and voltage transformers shown on the plans and not specified in this specification of these special provisions.
 - c. Medium voltage circuit breaker compartment door contactors for each compartment.

UTILITY METERING

Where shown on the plans (one for substation 1 and one for substation 8), each utility metering vertical section and bus work shall contain provisions for voltage transformers and current transformers as required by the utility. The construction shall conform to the utility company's metering standards. The utility metering vertical section shall conform to the general electrical and construction design of the primary equipment. The utility metering vertical section shall provide separate barriered-off utility metering compartment or structure complete with hinged seal-able door.

AUXILIARY DEVICES

Current Transformers

- A. The medium voltage circuit breaker compartments shall included three multi-ratio ring type current transformers (selectable from 1200/5 to 50/5 ratios) inside each compartment. The thermal and mechanical ratings of the current transformers shall be coordinated with the medium voltage circuit breaker. Their accuracy rating shall be equal to or higher than ANSI standard requirements. Shorting terminal blocks shall be furnished on the secondary of all the current transformers. The current transformers shall be wired to shorting-type terminal blocks. The standard location for the current transformers on the bus side and line side of the medium voltage circuit breaker shall be front accessible to permit adding or changing current transformers without removing high-voltage insulation connections.
- B. The primary equipment for substations 1 to 8 shall included four conductors and those conductors shall be connected to the protective relays, backup protective relays, dual protective relays, line protective relays, and power meters from the secondary side of the current transformers as shown on the plans, and as required for the proper and safe installation and operation of those relays and meters.
- C. The primary equipment for substations 1, and 8 shall included four conductors and those conductors shall be connected to the dual protective relays Y component of the incoming medium voltage circuit breaker compartment from the secondary side of the current transformers through the protective relay, and the power meter of the feeder medium voltage circuit breaker as shown on the plans, and as required for the proper and safe installation and operation of those relays.

Voltage Transformers

- A. The primary equipment shall include one set or two sets of three voltage transformers (12 kV/120 V voltage ratio) including primary and secondary protective devices inside each enclosed auxiliary compartment (auxiliary compartment) of the primary equipment. The voltage transformers shall be mounted in draw out drawers contained in an enclosed auxiliary compartment (auxiliary compartment). Rails shall be provided as applicable for each drawer to permit easy inspection, testing and fuse replacement. Shutters shall isolate primary bus stabs when drawers are withdrawn. The three voltage transformers shall be connected in a wye configuration on both the primary and secondary side of the voltage transformers.
- B. The primary equipment for substations 1, 3, and 8 shall include one set of three voltage transformers in the enclosed auxiliary compartment (auxiliary compartment) with one set connected to the line side of the incoming medium voltage circuit breaker in the primary equipment for substations 1, and 8; and with one set connected to the line side of the tie medium voltage circuit breaker in the primary equipment for substation 3.
- C. The primary equipment for substations 1 to 8 shall include one set of three voltage transformers in the enclosed auxiliary compartment (auxiliary compartment) connected to the bus side of the primary equipment.
- D. The primary equipment for substations 1 to 8 shall include four conductors and those conductors shall be connected to the protective relays, dual protective relays, line protective relays, and power meters from the secondary side of the sets of the three voltage transformers as shown on the plans, and as required for the proper and safe installation and operation of those relays and meters.
- E. The primary equipment for substations 1, 3, and 8 shall include two conductors with the phases shown on the plans and those conductors shall be connected to the auxiliary voltage input of the protective relays from the secondary side of the sets of the three voltage transformers phase connections shown on the plans, and as required for the proper and safe installation and operation of those protective relays.

CONTROL RELAYS

Power Control Relays, and SCADA Control and Indication Relays as specified in "Power Control Relays," and "SCADA Control and Indication Relays" of these special provisions and as shown on the plans, within the compartments of the primary equipment shall be furnished and installed in the compartments as shown on the plans, and as required for proper and safe operation of the power control relays, and SCADA control and indication relays. Each control relay shall be labeled with its function name next to the relay.

TRIP UNITS

- A. The Contractor shall furnish the quantity of protective relays as shown on the plans. (One protective relay per primary equipment for substations 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7 for the feeder medium voltage circuit breaker. Two protective relays per primary equipment for substations 1, 3, and 8 for the incoming and feeder medium voltage circuit breakers in substations 1, and 8; and for the tie and feeder medium voltage circuit breakers in substation 3. The type of protection relays as specified in the "Protective Relay" in these special provisions. The primary equipment manufacturer shall install in the primary equipment the protective relays shown on the plans, as required for the proper and safe installation and operation of those protective relays.
- B. The Contractor shall furnish the quantity of backup protective relays as shown on the plans. One backup protective relay per primary equipment for the feeder medium voltage circuit breaker in substations 2 to 7. The type of backup protection relays as specified in the "Backup Protective Relay" in these special provisions. The primary equipment manufacturer shall install in the primary equipment the backup protective relays shown on the plans, as required for the proper and safe installation and operation of those backup protective relays.
- C. The Contractor shall furnish the quantity of dual protective relays as shown on the plans. One dual protective relay per primary equipment for each incoming medium voltage circuit breaker in substations 1, and 8. The type of dual protection relays as specified in the "Dual Protective Relay" in these special provisions. The primary equipment manufacturer shall install in the primary equipment the dual protective relays shown on the plans, as required for the proper and safe installation and operation of those dual protective relays.
- D. The Contractor shall furnish the quantity of line protective relays as shown on the plans. Two line protective relays per primary equipment for the line medium voltage circuit breakers in substations 2 to 7. One line protective relay per primary equipment for the line medium voltage circuit breaker in substations 1, and 8. The type of line protection relays as specified in the "Line Protective Relay" in these special provisions. The primary equipment manufacturer shall install in the primary equipment the line protective relays shown on the plans, as required for the proper and safe installation and operation of those line protective relays.

POWER METERS

The Contractor shall furnish the quantity of power meters as shown on the plans. One power meter per primary equipment for the feeder medium voltage circuit breaker in substations 1 to 8; and one power meter per primary equipment for the incoming medium voltage circuit breaker in substations 1 and 8. The type of power meter as specified in the "Power Meter" in these special provisions. The primary equipment manufacturer shall install in the primary equipment the power meter shown on the plans, as required for the proper and safe installation and operation of those power meters.

SATELLITE SYNCHRONIZED CLOCKS

The Contractor shall furnish the quantity of satellite synchronized clocks as shown on the plans. One satellite synchronized clock per primary equipment that shall be located in the feeder medium voltage circuit breaker compartment in substations 1 to 8 and shall be connected to all of the protective relays, the backup protective relays, the line protective relays, and the digital clock in each primary equipment. The type of Satellite Synchronized Clock is specified in these special provisions. The primary equipment manufacturer shall install in the primary equipment the satellite synchronized clock shown on the plans, as required for the proper and safe installation and operation of those satellite synchronized clocks.

DC-TO-DC CONVERTER

The Contractor shall furnish the quantity of DC-to-DC converters as shown on the plans. One DC-to DC converter per primary equipment that shall be located in the feeder medium voltage circuit breaker compartment in substations 1 to 8 and shall be connected to the satellite synchronized clock for power in each primary equipment. The type of DC-to-DC converter as specified in these special provisions. The primary equipment manufacturer shall install in the primary equipment the DC-to-DC converter.

DIGITAL CLOCKS

The Contractor shall furnish the quantity of digital clocks as shown on the plans (one digital clock per primary equipment that shall be located on the Incoming medium voltage circuit breaker compartment in substations 1 and 8; and one digital clock per primary equipment that shall be located on the Tie medium voltage circuit breaker compartment in substation 3. The digital clocks shall be connected to the satellite synchronized clock and the power supply in those primary equipment. The type of digital clock as specified in the "Digital Clock" in these special provisions. The primary equipment manufacturer shall install the digital clock in the primary equipment.

ACCESSORIES

- A. Maintenance tool for manually charging the breaker closing spring and manually opening the shutter
- B. One Levering crank for moving the breaker between test and connected positions
- C. One Test jumper for electrically operating the breaker while out of its Compartment
- D. One Breaker lifting yoke used for attachment to breaker for lifting breaker on or off compartment rails, when applicable.
- E. One Set of rail extensions and rail clamps, when applicable
- F. One Portable lifting device for lifting the breaker on or off the rails
- G. One Ramp for rolling breaker mounted in lower compartment directly onto the floor
- H. One Test cabinet for testing electrically operated breakers outside housing
- I. One "Dock-able" transport dolly for moving breaker about outside its Compartment.
- J. One Electrical levering device.
- K. Rubber mats (for indoor use) extending the full-length of the operating aisles of the primary equipment installed. The mats shall be in accordance with latest edition of the ASTM specifications for rubber matting with a dielectric strength of 50,000 volts minimum with 3,000 volts to ground minimum, 1/3-inch thick, and 3 ft wide with a corrugated surface. Install mats at the time of the field-testing of the primary equipment.
- L. 18 kV distribution class surge arresters shall be provided and connected at the incoming terminations of the incoming medium voltage circuit breaker in substations 1, and 8 and securely grounded to the metal structure per manufacturers recommendation for the proper and safe installation and operation and as directed by the Engineer.
- M. Two manual ground and test devices for the bridge.

ENCLOSURE FOR THE PRIMARY EQUIPMENT

The switchgear described in these specifications shall be indoor construction, with devices arranged as shown on the plans.

CORONA FREE DESIGN

The primary equipment shall be corona free by design and shall be tested for partial discharges in accordance with EEMAC standard G11-1. The corona discharges measured during the tests shall be less than 100 pico-coulombs.

NAMEPLATES

- A. Engraved nameplates, mounted on the face of the assembly, shall be furnished for all incoming, line, tie, and feeder circuits as shown on the plans, and in these special provisions. Nameplates shall be laminated plastic, black characters on white background, and secured with screws. Characters shall be 3/16-inch high, minimum. Furnish master nameplate for each primary equipment giving information in accordance with IEEE Std. C37.20.2-1999, Section 7.4.1. Circuit nameplates shall be provided with circuit designations as shown on the State's single-line diagrams on the power distribution system shown on the plans.
- B. Control components mounted within the assembly, such as fuse blocks, relays, pushbuttons, switches, etc., shall be suitably marked for identification corresponding to appropriate designations on manufacturer's wiring diagrams.

FINISH

The finish shall consist of a coat of gray (ANSI-61), thermosetting, polyester powder paint applied electrostatically to pre-cleaned and phosphatized steel and aluminum for internal and external parts. The coating shall have corrosion resistance of 600 hours to 5 percent salt spray.

EXECUTION

Factory Testing

- A. The following standard factory tests shall be performed on the circuit breaker element provided under this section. All tests shall be in accordance with the latest version of ANSI standards.
 - 1. Alignment test with master cell to verify all interfaces and interchangeability
 - 2. Circuit breakers operated over the range of minimum to maximum control voltage
 - 3. Factory setting of contact gap
 - 4. One-minute dielectric test per ANSI standards
 - 5. Final inspections and quality checks
- B. The following production test shall be performed on each breaker housing:
 - 1. Alignment test with master breaker to verify interfaces
 - 2. One-minute dielectric test per ANSI standards on primary and secondary circuits.
 - 3. Operation of wiring, relays and other devices verified by an operational sequence test.
 - 4. Final inspection and quality check.
- C. The manufacturer shall provide three certified copies of factory test reports.

Field Quality Control

- A. Provide the services of a qualified factory-trained manufacturer's representative to assist the Contractor in installation and startup of the equipment specified under this section for a period of 15 working days. The manufacturer's representative shall provide technical direction and assistance to the contractor in general assembly of the equipment, connections and adjustments, and testing of the assembly and components contained therein.
- B. The Contractor shall provide three copies of the manufacturer's field startup report.

Manufacturers Certification

- A. A qualified factory-trained manufacturer's representative shall certify in writing that the equipment has been installed, adjusted and tested in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.
- B. The Contractor shall provide three copies of the manufacturer's representative's certification.

Installation

- A. The Contractor shall install all equipment per the manufacturer's recommendations, these special provisions, and the plans.
- B. All necessary hardware to secure the assembly in place shall be provided by the Contractor.

On-site assembly

The primary equipment in substations 2, and 3 shall be reduce to its smallest structures and assembled at those substations. The primary equipment installed in those substations shall meet or exceed all the requirements specified in this specification of these special provisions.

Field Adjustments

- A. The Contractors shall perform field adjustments of the protective devices (protective relays, backup protective relays, dual protective relays, and line protective relays) and of the current transformers as required to place the primary equipment in final operating condition. The settings shall be in accordance with the approved report on the protective devices settings and current transformers settings from the "Short Circuit, Protection, Arc Flash Hazard, and Coordination Study" in these special provisions.
- B. The Contractor at no additional cost to the state shall perform all necessary field settings of devices and adjustments and minor modifications to the primary equipment to accomplish conformance with an approved report on the short circuit fault duty and other information associated with the protective devices from the "Short Circuit, Protection, Arc Flash Hazard, and Coordination Study" in these special provisions.

10-3.23 SHORT CIRCUIT, PROTECTION, ARC FLASH HAZARD, AND COORDINATION STUDY

The Contractor shall perform a short circuit, protection, and coordination study on the power distribution system shown on the plans for the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge. The study shall consist of the work specified in the "Power System Studies, Settings, and Programming", and "Data Collection for the Studies" of these special provisions. The Contractor shall provide the reports for the study as specified in the "Study Reports" in these special provisions. Finally, the Contractor shall adhere to the scope of the study as specified in these special provisions.

SCOPE

- A. The studies from the short circuit, protection, and coordination study shall be submitted to the Engineer prior to receiving final approval of the primary equipment shop drawings and prior to release of the primary equipment for manufacturing. If formal completion of the studies may cause delay in equipment manufacturing, approval from the Engineer may be obtained for a preliminary submittal of sufficient study data to ensure that the selection of device ratings and characteristics will be satisfactory.
- B. The studies shall include all portions of the primary power source in the power distribution system. Normal system connections and those, which result in maximum fault conditions, shall be adequately covered in the study.
- C. The vendor shall be currently involved in high-and low-voltage power system evaluation. The studies shall be performed, stamped and signed by a registered professional engineer. Credentials of the individual(s) performing the studies and background of the vendor shall be submitted to the Engineer for approval prior to start of the work. A minimum of five years experience in power system analysis is required for the individual in charge of the project of equal size and complexity as the project shown on the plans and specified in the special provisions.
- D. The vendor performing the study shall demonstrate capability and experience needed to provide assistance during start up as required.
- E. Submit qualifications of individual(s) who will perform the work for approval prior to commencement of the study. Provide studies from the short circuit, protection, and coordination study in conjunction with equipment submittals to verify equipment ratings required. Submit the study to Engineer for review prior to delivery of the study to the State. Make all additions or changes as required by the Engineer.

DATA COLLECTION FOR THE STUDIES

- A. The Contractor shall provide the required data for preparation of the studies from the short circuit, protection, and coordination study. The vendor performing the system studies shall furnish the Contractor with a listing of the required data immediately after award of the contract.
- B. The Contractor shall expedite collection of the data to assure completion of the studies as required for final approval of each primary equipment shop drawings and prior to the release of the equipment for manufacturing.
- C. The Contractor shall furnish all data as required by the short circuit, protection, and coordination study vendor. Utilize data for the study obtained by the Contractor from the plans and special provisions.

POWER SYSTEM STUDIES, SETTINGS, AND PROGRAMMING

The Contractor shall perform all the work as specified below for the protective relays, backup protective relays, dual protective relays, line protective relays, and the current transformers (CT's) in the power distribution system shown on the plans and in the primary equipment in these special provisions. In addition, the contractor shall perform all the studies as specified below on the power distribution system shown on the plans:

- A. Program each protective relay, and each line protective relay in the power distribution system shown on the plans to perform Boolean algebra operations using the results (An "ON" or "OFF" condition representing whether or not that relay element has been pickup (condition has occurred)) from the various relay elements of the Protective Relay, and the line protective relay respectfully, and the results (An "ON" or "OFF" condition representing whether or not that control input has been energized) from the control inputs of the Protective Relay, and the line protective relay respectfully, as inputs to the Boolean algebra equations for the programming of the relay to operate (based on the results of the equations) the control outputs of the protective relays, and the line protective relays respectfully, as shown on the plans and as specified in these special provisions.
- B. Program each dual protective relay's relay components (Relay X, and Relay Y) to operate the control outputs of the dual protective relay's relay components (Relay X, and Relay Y) using the results (An "ON" or "OFF" condition representing whether or not any of the non-directional (51P, 51N, 50P, and 50N) overcurrent elements has been pickup (condition has occurred)) specified in the "Protective Relay Functions and Operations" section of the "Dual Protective Relay" specifications, as specified in these special provisions, and as shown on the plans.
- C. Program each backup protective relay to operate the control outputs of the backup protective relay using the results (An "ON" or "OFF" condition representing whether or not any of the non-directional (51P, 51N, 50P, and 50N) overcurrent elements has been pickup (condition has occurred)) specified in the "Backup Protective Relay Functions and Operations" section of the "Backup Protective Relay" specifications, as specified in these special provisions, and as shown on the plans:
 1. The "Primary Relay Functions (Cont)" as shown on the plans for the line and the tie medium voltage circuit breakers shall be the control outputs use for the line protective relays current differential elements.
 2. The "Primary Relay Functions (Cont)" as shown on the plans for the incoming and the feeder medium voltage circuit breakers shall be the control outputs use for the protective relays.
 3. The "Secondary Relay Functions (Cont)" as shown on the plans for the line medium voltage circuit breakers shall be the control outputs use for the line protective relays non-current differential element from the additional processor as specified in the "Line Protective Relay" in these special provisions.
 4. The "Secondary Relay Functions (Cont)" as shown on the plans for the tie medium voltage circuit breakers shall be the control outputs use for the Protective Relay.
 5. The "Secondary Relay Functions (Cont)" as shown on the plans for the feeder medium voltage circuit breaker, except for the feeder medium voltage circuit breaker in substation 1 and 8 shall be the control outputs use for the backup protective relay.
 6. The "Secondary Relay Functions (Cont)" as shown on the plans for the incoming and the feeder medium voltage circuit breakers in substation 1 and 8 shall be the control outputs (Relay X control outputs for incoming and Relay Y control outputs for feeder) use for the dual protective relay.
- D. Perform a short circuit study on the power distribution system shown on the plans. The short-circuit study shall be performed with the aid of a digital computer program and shall be in accordance with the latest applicable IEEE and ANSI standards. In the short-circuit study, provide calculation methods and assumptions, the base per unit quantities selected, one-line diagrams, source impedance data including power company system characteristics, typical calculations, tabulations of calculation quantities and results, conclusions, and recommendations. Calculate short-circuit interrupting and momentary duties for an assumed 3-phase bolted fault at each primary equipment and other significant overcurrent protective device locations throughout the power distribution system. Provide a ground fault current study for the same power distribution system areas, including the associated zero sequence impedance data. Include in tabulations fault impedance, X to R ratios, asymmetry factors, motor fault contribution, short circuit kVA, and symmetrical and asymmetrical fault currents, include complete fault calculations as specified in these special provisions.

- E. Perform a protection device coordination study on the power distribution system shown on the plans in order to determine the settings of the directional (67P, and 67N) and non-directional (51P, 51N, 50P, and 50N) overcurrent elements of each Protective Relay and line protective relay shown on the plans for the relays to be set to the "ON" condition, and each backup protective relay and dual protective relay to be set to the "ON" condition on the non-directional (51P, 51N, 50P, and 50N) overcurrent elements only. In the protective device coordination study, provide time-current curves graphically indicating the coordination proposed for the system, centered on conventional, full-size, log-log forms. Include with each curve sheet a complete title and one-line diagram with legend identifying the specific portion of the system covered by that particular curve sheet. Include a detailed description of each protective device (protective relay, backup protective relay, dual protective relay, line protective relay, and the existing Feeder Circuit Breaker) identifying its type, function, manufacturer, and time-current characteristics. Tabulate recommended device tap, time dial, pickup, instantaneous, and time delay settings. Include on the curve sheets power company relay and fuse characteristics, medium-voltage equipment protective relay characteristics, low-voltage equipment circuit breaker trip device characteristics, pertinent transformer characteristics, and characteristics of other system load protective devices. Include all adjustable settings for ground fault protective devices (protective relays, backup protective relays, dual protective relays, and line protective relays). Include manufacturing tolerance and damage bands in plotted fuse characteristics if appropriate. Show the existing transformer full load currents, transformer-magnetizing inrush, existing ANSI transformer withstand parameters, and significant symmetrical fault currents. Terminate device characteristic curves at a point reflecting the maximum symmetrical fault current to which the device is exposed. Select the protective relays, the dual protective relays, and the backup protective relays protection characteristic curves used for the feeder medium voltage circuit breakers (The breakers used for a delta-wye connected transformers) in the substations of the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge so that its characteristic or operating band is within the existing transformer characteristics, including a point equal to 58 percent of the ANSI withstand point to provide secondary line-to-ground fault protection. Set the protective relays, the dual protective relays, and the backup protective relays protection characteristic curves used for the feeder medium voltage circuit breakers (The breakers used for a delta-wye connected transformers) on the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge such that it separate the protective relays and the backup protective relays protection characteristic curves from there existing associated secondary devices (existing Feeder Circuit Breakers) characteristic curves by a 16 percent current margin to provide proper coordination and protection in the event of secondary line-to-line faults. Set each medium voltage circuit breaker Protective Relay, each medium voltage circuit breaker backup protective relay, each medium voltage circuit breaker dual protective relay, and each medium voltage circuit breaker line protective relay protection characteristic curve in the power distribution system shown on the plans such that it separate that medium voltage circuit breaker Protective Relay, that medium voltage circuit breaker dual protective relay, that medium voltage circuit breaker backup protective relay, or that medium voltage circuit breaker line protective relay from the other upstream or downstream medium voltage circuit breaker protective relays, medium voltage circuit breaker backup protective relays, medium voltage circuit breaker dual protective relays, medium voltage circuit breaker line protective relays, and the existing Feeder Circuit Breakers in the power distribution system characteristic curves by at least a 0.3-second time margin.
- F. Program each Protective Relay, each backup protective relay, each dual protective relay and each line protective relay shown on the plans overcurrent elements in accordance to the protection device coordination study (Specified in section C) in order for the protective relays and line protective relays to be set to the "ON" condition for there prospective relays, and the backup protective relays and the dual protective relays to be set to the "ON" condition for there prospective relays on the non-directional (51P, 51N, 50P, and 50N) overcurrent elements only. The directional (67P and 67N) overcurrent elements in the line protective relays and the protective relay used for the line or tie medium voltage circuit breakers between two substations that are connected by the medium voltage power cable for those substations (as shown on the plans) shall be set to the "ON" condition and shall hold that condition for 0.2 seconds or longer after that medium voltage circuit breaker opens, in order to operate the transfer trip function of the other line or tie medium voltage circuit breaker of the other substation to that breaker in which the line protective relay or protective relay operated the directional (67P and 67N) overcurrent elements for. The trip direction for the directional (67P and 67N) overcurrent elements in the line protective relays and protective relays shall be as shown on the plans (The forward trip direction).
- G. Coordinate and Program the undervoltage (27P, and 27X) elements of each protective relay in the power distribution system shown on the plans to perform the following functions:
1. The undervoltage (27P) elements in the protective relays used for the incoming medium voltage circuit breaker in substations 1 and 8 shall be set to the "ON" condition once an undervoltage (To the voltage level specified in section 5) condition has occurred (Maximum Delay Time of 1.5 Seconds) on the either side of the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge to indicate a loss of power.

2. The undervoltage (27P) element in the protective relay used for the tie medium voltage circuit breaker in substation 3 shall be set to the "ON" condition at some time (Delay Time of 5 to 10 seconds) after an undervoltage (To the voltage level specified in section 5) condition has occurred to indicate whether or not the 12.47 kV bus is dead (or at zero volts) on the Hayward side of the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge.
 3. The undervoltage (27P) element in the protective relay used for the feeder medium voltage circuit breaker in substation 3 shall be set to the "ON" condition at some time (Delay Time of 5 to 10 seconds) after an undervoltage (To the voltage level specified in section 5) condition has occurred to indicate whether or not the 12.47 kV bus is dead (or at zero volts) on the San Mateo side of the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge.
 4. The auxiliary undervoltage (27X) elements in the protective relays used for the feeder medium voltage circuit breaker in substations 1 and 8 shall be set to the "ON" condition once an undervoltage (To the voltage level specified in section 5) condition has occurred (Maximum Delay Time of 1.5 Seconds) on the either side of the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge respectfully to indicate a loss of power. The auxiliary undervoltage (27X) element in the protective relay used for the tie medium voltage circuit breaker in substation 3 shall be set to the "ON" condition at some time (Delay Time of 5 to 10 seconds) after an undervoltage (To the voltage level specified in section 5) condition has occurred to indicate whether or not the 12.47 kV bus is dead (or at zero volts) on the San Mateo side of the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge. The auxiliary undervoltage (27X) element in the protective relay used for the feeder medium voltage circuit breaker in substation 3 shall be set to the "ON" condition at some time (Delay Time of 5 to 10 seconds) after an undervoltage (To the voltage level specified in section 5) condition has occurred to indicate whether or not the 12.47 kV bus is dead (or at zero volts) on the Hayward side of the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge.
 5. The voltage level needed to start timing (To the delay times specified in sections 1 to 4) toward the "ON" condition for all the undervoltage (27P, and 27X) elements of each protective relay in the power distribution system shown on the plans and as specified in these special provisions shall be less than 85 percent of the operating voltage (12.47 kV). The voltage level needed to change from the "ON" condition to the "OFF" condition and stop the timing toward the "ON" condition for all the undervoltage (27P, and 27X) elements of each protective relay in the power distribution system shown on the plans and as specified in these special provisions shall be greater than or equal to 85 percent of the operating voltage (12.47 kV). Finally, the undervoltage (27P) elements of each protective relay in the power distribution system shown on the plans and as specified in these special provisions shall be set to operate on 1 of 3 phase operation and to monitor phase-to-phase voltage.
- H. Program the 3 phase reverse power (32) elements in the protective relays used for the incoming medium voltage circuit breaker in substations 1 and 8 in order for the relays to be set to the "ON" condition when the power flows into the utilities power system from the power distribution system shown on plans of the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge. Finally, the 3 phase reverse power (32) elements of each protective relay in the power distribution system shown on the plans and as specified in these special provisions shall be set to operate on 1 of 3 phase operation.
- I. Program the Current Differential (87L) elements in the line protective relays used for the line and tie medium voltage circuit breakers in all the substations of the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge in the following ways:
1. To be set to the "ON" condition when the phase or the sequence currents compare by the two line protective relays that are between two substations connected by a medium voltage power cable to those substations (as shown on the plans) are not equal to each other during a balanced or unbalanced fault current condition.
 2. To be set to the "OFF" condition when the phase or the sequence currents compare by the two line protective relays that are between two substations connected by a medium voltage power cable to those substations (as shown on the plans) are equal to each other.
- J. Set all the current transformers (CT's) current ratios for each medium voltage circuit breaker in the power distribution system shown on the plans to provide the smallest error possible for current flow conditions of zero amperes to rated load to short circuit fault current at each breaker, and for the setting of the current inputs of each protective relay, each dual protective relay, each line protective relay, and each backup protective relay in the power distribution system shown on the plans and as specified in "Primary Equipment" in these special provisions.
- K. Each of the protective relays, backup protective relays, and line protective relays shown on the plans and as specified in the special provisions for the "power distribution system" as shown on the plans shall be programmed for cold load pickup to take into account of the transition (a drop and pickup operation) from feeding from the San Mateo side of the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge to feeding from the Hayward side of the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge, vice versa, and feeding from both ends of the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge.
- L. Program the general-purpose logic timer (62) elements in the protective relays used for the incoming medium voltage circuit breakers in substations 1, and 8 in the following ways:

1. To be set to the "ON" condition when the control input specified or shown on the plans has been energized for a period of time (also or shown on the plans).
 2. To be set to the "OFF" condition when the control input specified or shown on the plans is not energized.
- M. Program the substation battery monitor (SBM) function in each line protective relay in all the substations (substations 1 to 8) to be set to the "ON" condition when the voltage of the substation battery is less than 85 percent of the rated voltage (125 V(dc)), and to be set to the "OFF" condition when the voltage of the substation battery is greater than or equal to 85 percent of the rated voltage (125 V(dc)).
- N. Program each line protective relay, each protective relay, each backup protective relay, and each dual protective relay in all the substations (substations 1 to 8) for arc-flash mitigation using the door contact from the medium voltage circuit breaker compartment door as shown on the plans and as specified in the "Primary Equipment", in these special provisions connected to the control inputs of the line protective relays, the protective relays, the backup protective relays, and the dual protective relays. The line protective relays, the protective relays, the backup protective relays, and the dual protective relays in all the substations (substations 1 to 8) shall be programmed to reduce arc flash when the medium voltage circuit breaker compartment door is open.

ARC FLASH HAZARD STUDY

The Contractor shall provide an arc flash hazard study for the power distribution system shown on the plans. The intent of the arc flash hazard study shall be to determine hazards that exist at the primary equipment at each substation on San Mateo-Hayward Bridge shown on the plans. This shall included but not be limited to primary equipment. Also, in the Contractor shall provide, create and install on the primary equipment Arc Flash Hazard Warning Labels (Approved by the Engineer) based on the data from the study. These labels shall serve as a guide to assist technicians and others in the selection of proper Personal Protective Equipment when working around exposed and energized conductors.

The arc flash hazard study shall include the primary equipment at each substation on San Mateo-Hayward Bridge shown on the plans. The arc flash hazard study shall consider operation during normal conditions alternate operations, emergency power conditions, and any other operations as specified in this section of the special provisions, which could result in maximum arc flash hazard. The Contractor shall have the study prepared by qualified engineers of an independent consultant. The consultant shall be a Registered Professional Electrical Engineer (Licensed in the State of California) who has the experience and specializes in performing the arc flash hazard study for projects of equal size and complexity of the power distribution system shown on the plans (In which the consultant shall provide references to verify the experience and specialization for approval to do the study).

The arc flash hazard study shall be performed using an electrical engineering software computer software package approved by the Engineer.

The Contractor shall submit the arc flash hazard study and Arc Flash Hazard warning labels (Two sets of warning labels) at least 30 days prior to energizing the primary equipment.

The arc flash hazard study shall be perform after the short circuit, protection coordination study as specified in the "Short Circuit, Protection, Arc Flash Hazard, and Coordination Study" in these special provisions has been completed based upon IEEE Standard 1584, "IEEE Guide For Performing Arc Flash Hazard Calculations."

The arc flash hazard study shall be calculated by means of the electrical engineering software computer software package approved by the Engineer. Pertinent data, rationale employed, and assumptions in developing the calculations shall be incorporated in the introductory remarks of the study.

The arc flash hazard study shall determine the following:

- A. Flash hazard protection boundary
- B. Limited approach boundary
- C. Restricted boundary
- D. Prohibited boundary
- E. Incident energy level
- F. Required personal protective equipment class
- G. Type of fire rated clothing

The arc flash hazard warning labels shall included the information determine from the arc flash hazard study specified above in items A to G. Also the arc flash hazard warning labels shall include the bus name, system operating voltage and date of issue. The arc flash hazard warning labels shall be printed in color and be printed on adhesive backed Indoor/Outdoor Weather and Chemical resistant vinyl labels.

The Contractor shall provide Bus Detail sheets that lists the information determine from the arc flash hazard study specified above in items A to G and the following additional items:

- A. Bus name
- B. Upstream protective devices names, type and settings
- C. Bus line to line voltage

The Contractor shall provide an arc flash evaluation summary sheets listing the following items:

- A. Bus names
- B. Upstream protective devices names, type and settings for each protective relay and each backup protective relay.
- C. Buses line to line voltage
- D. Buses bolted fault current
- E. Bolted fault current for each protective relay and each backup protective relay.
- F. Arcing fault current
- G. Protective devices trip/delay time for each protective relay and each backup protective relay.
- H. Each breaker opening time
- I. Solidly grounded column
- J. Equipment type
- K. Gap
- L. Arc flash boundary
- M. Working distance
- N. Incident energy
- O. Required protective fire rated clothing type and class

Both the bus detail and arc flash evaluation summary sheets shall be included in the "Study Reports" section of the "Short Circuit, Protection, Arc Flash Hazard, and Coordination Study" in these special provisions.

Analyze the short circuit, protection coordination study as specified in the "Short Circuit, Protection, Arc Flash Hazard, and Coordination Study" in these special provisions and the arc flash calculations and highlight any equipment that is determined to be underrated or causes an abnormally high incident energy calculation. Propose approaches to reduce the energy levels. The Engineer shall take any proposed major corrective modifications under advisement and the Contractor shall be given further instructions.

The following shall be included in the "Study Reports" section of the "Short Circuit, Protection, Arc Flash Hazard, and Coordination Study" in these special provisions:

- A. Executive Summary – A synopsis of the overall findings, including equipment locations with highest incident energy levels and identification of equipment protective boundary conflicts.
- B. Introduction – A brief paragraph to explain the necessity of performing an arc-flash hazard analysis and the criteria used during the project.
- C. Methodology – A brief paragraph to explain the basis for the analyses performed for this project.
- D. Assumptions – A list of all valid engineering assumptions made and why they were made during the course of the project.
- E. Discussion – A detailed discussion of the arc flash hazard analysis results performed on the power distribution system shown on the plans and on this project.
- F. Recommendations – The Contractors detailed recommendations to reduce the incident energy levels and to improve overall future maintenance and of the power distribution system shown of the plans.
- G. Bibliography – Industry references used to complete the arc-flash analysis for the power distribution system shown of the plans.
- H. Equipment evaluation study results.
- I. Arc flash hazard analysis results in a spreadsheet format on CD.

STUDY REPORTS

- A. The results of the power system study shall be summarized in a final report. Six bound copies of the final report shall be submitted.
- B. The report shall include the following sections:

1. Descriptions, purpose, basis, and scope of the study.
 2. Tabulations of protective devices (protective relays, backup protective relays, dual protective relays, and line protective relays) in the power distribution system for the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge ratings versus calculated short-circuit duties, and commentary regarding the same.
 3. Protective devices (protective relays, backup protective relays, dual protective relays, and line protective relays) in the power distribution system for the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge time versus current coordination curves, tabulations of protective devices (protective relays, backup protective relays, dual protective relays, and line protective relays) settings and commentary regarding the same.
 4. Fault current calculations including a definition of terms and guide for interpretation of computer printout. The recommended settings for all the relay elements of each protective relay, each backup protective relay, each dual protective relay, and each line protective relay in the power distribution system for the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge.
 5. The Boolean logic equations or programs for each protective relay, each backup protective relay, each dual protective relay, and each line protective relay in the power distribution system for the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge.
 6. The recommended settings for the current transformers current ratios and errors for each medium voltage circuit breaker in the power distribution system for the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge.
 7. The information from the arc flash hazard study section of the "Short Circuit, Protection, Arc Flash Hazard, and Coordination Study" in these special provisions.
- C. Notify the Engineer in writing of protective devices (included but not be limited to the protective relays, the backup protective relays, the dual protective relays, and the line protective relays) and accessories (Current Transformers) not properly rated for fault conditions.

EXECUTION

Power Company Approval

Copies of the final report for utility company (PG&E) shall be submitted to the Engineer for comments by the utility companies.

Field Settings and Programming

- A. The Contractor shall perform field adjustments of the protective devices (protective relay, backup protective relay, dual protective relay, and line protective relay) and the current transformers (CT's) as required to place the equipment (shall include the primary equipments as specified in these special provisions) in final operating condition. The settings and programming of protection devices shall be in accordance with the approved studies and the recommended settings for the relay elements of the protective relay, backup protective relay, dual protective relay, and line protective relay from the short circuit, protection, and coordination study.
- B. Necessary field settings of devices and adjustments and minor modifications to equipment (shall include the primary equipments as specified in these special provisions) to accomplish conformance with the approved studies and the recommended settings for the current transformers (CT's), and for the relay elements of the protective relays, backup protective relays, dual protective relays, and line protective relays from the short circuit, protection, and coordination study shall be carried out by the Contractor at no additional cost to the State.

POWER SYSTEM DATA

The power system load data shall be from the existing substation transformer and the existing transformer circuit breakers; and shall use the rated values of the transformers and circuit breakers in addition to other data required for the Short Circuit, Protection, Arc Flash Hazard, and Coordination study. The Contractor shall field verify the data and make correction to the data before performing the study.

10-3.24 POWER SYSTEM TESTING

The Contractor shall verify to the Engineer on site and in writing that the power distribution system shown on the plans shall perform the functions specified below:

DEFINITION:

AC circuit breaker number # for: medium voltage circuit breaker #

FAILOVER AND RESTORATION

The Contractor shall verify to the Engineer on site and in writing that the fail over and restoration functions are operating properly as specified in the fail over and restoration functions as specified in this section of the special provisions by the following methods:

- A. From the normal conditions A and B as specified in the fail over and restoration functions: Set the AC circuit breaker number 1 controls from auto to local and open AC circuit breaker number 1, then set the AC circuit breaker number 1 controls back to auto from local.
- B. Verify to the Engineer that the loss of power from PG&E condition B as specified in the fail over and restoration functions has occurred for both protective relay #5 Aux undervoltage element (27X) detect a loss of voltage on the San Mateo side of the bridge for 5 to 10 seconds, it operates backup control output #3 (BOUT3) and protective relay #4 Undervoltage element (27P) detect a loss of voltage on the San Mateo side of the bridge for 5 to 10 seconds, it operates control output #3 (OUT3) to close AC circuit breaker number 9.
- C. Push the system reset button on AC circuit breaker compartment #1 and verify to the Engineer that the restore system to normal conditions A and B as specified in the fail over and restoration functions has occurred.
- D. From the normal conditions A and B as specified in the fail over and restoration functions: Set the AC circuit breaker number 24 controls from auto to local and open AC circuit breaker number 24, then set the AC circuit breaker number 24 controls back to auto from local.
- E. Verify to the Engineer that the loss of power from PG&E condition D as specified in the fail over and restoration functions has occurred for both protective relay #4 Aux Undervoltage element (27X) detect a loss of voltage on the Hayward side of the bridge for 5 to 10 seconds, it operates control output # (BOUT) and protective relay #5 undervoltage element (27P) detect a loss of voltage on the Hayward side of the bridge for 5 to 10 seconds, it operates Backup control output #3 (BOUT3) to close AC circuit breaker number 9.
- F. Push the system reset button on AC circuit breaker compartment #24 and verify to the Engineer that the restore system to normal conditions A and B as specified in the fail over and restoration functions has occurred.

FAILOVER AND RESTORATION FUNCTIONS**Normal Conditions:**

- A. AC circuit breakers numbers 1 to 8, which are fed from the San Mateo side of the bridge; and AC circuit breakers numbers 10 to 24, which are fed from the Hayward side of the bridge, are closed.
- B. AC circuit breaker number 9 is open.

Loss Of Power From PG&E

- A. When protective relay #1 undervoltage element (27P) detect a loss of voltage on the San Mateo side of the bridge, it operates control output #1 (TR) or when protective relay #2 aux undervoltage element (27X) detect a loss of voltage on the San Mateo side of the bridge, it operates control output #3 (OUT3) to open AC circuit breaker number 1.
- B. Then protective relay #5 aux undervoltage element (27X) detect a loss of voltage on the San Mateo side of the bridge for 5 to 10 seconds, it operates backup control output #3 (BOUT3) or protective relay #4 undervoltage element (27P) detect a loss of voltage for 5 to 10 seconds, it operates control output #3 (OUT3) to close AC circuit breaker number 9.
- C. When protective relay #11 undervoltage element (27P) detect a loss of voltage on the Hayward side of the bridge it operates control output #1 (TR) or when protective relay #10 Aux Undervoltage element (27X) detect a loss of voltage on the Hayward side of the bridge it operates control output #3 (OUT3) to open AC circuit breaker number 24.
- D. Then protective relay #4 aux undervoltage element (27X) detect a loss of voltage on the Hayward side of the bridge for 5 to 10 seconds, it operates Control output #3 (OUT3) or protective relay #5 undervoltage element (27P) detect a loss of voltage on the Hayward side of the bridge for 5 to 10 seconds, it operates backup control output #3 (BOUT3) to close AC circuit breaker number 9.

Restore System To Normal

- A. When relay 97 coils in the AC circuit breaker compartments #1 or #24 are energized for 5 seconds or more from the pushbutton in those compartments it closes contacts (97-1/7) for AC Circuit breaker compartment #1 on the San Mateo side of the bridge or (97-1/9) for AC circuit breaker compartment #24 on the Hayward side of the bridge to open AC Circuit breaker number 9 and it opens contact (99-1/9) to prevent AC circuit breaker number 9 from re-closing.
- B. When relay 97 coils in the AC circuit breaker compartments #1 or #24 are energized for 5 seconds or more from the pushbutton in those compartments it closes contacts (97-1/1) to operate the general-purpose logic timer (62) element of protective relay #1 control output #3 for AC circuit breaker compartment #1 on the San Mateo side of the bridge in 5 seconds after the coil has been energized to close AC circuit breaker number 1, or (97-1/24) to operate the general-purpose logic timer (62) element of protective relay #11 control output #3 for AC circuit breaker compartment #24 on the Hayward side of the bridge in 5 seconds after the coil has been energized to close AC circuit breaker number 24.
- C. Or when relay 98 coil in the AC circuit breaker compartment #9 is energized for 5 seconds or more from the pushbutton in that compartment it closes contacts (98-1/9) to open AC circuit breaker number 9 and it closes contact (98-2/9) to open contact (99-1/9) to prevent AC circuit breaker number 9 from re-closing.
- D. Then steps B is repeated for the 97 coils and the contacts (97-1/1) or (97-1/24) in AC circuit breaker compartments #1 or #24 respectfully.

PARALLEL PREVENTING

Parallel Preventing

The Contractor shall verify to the Engineer on site and in writing that the parallel preventing functions are operating properly as specified in the parallel preventing functions in these special provisions by the following methods:

West to East

- A. From the Normal Conditions A and B as specified in the fail over and restoration functions: Set the AC circuit breaker number 1 controls from auto to local and open AC circuit breaker number 1.
- B. Allow the Loss of Power from PG&E conditions A and B as specified in the fail over and restoration functions to occur.
- C. Close AC circuit breaker number 1 and verify to the Engineer on site and in writing that it will not close.
- D. Open AC circuit breaker number 9, then close AC circuit breaker number 1, and then set the AC circuit breaker number 1 controls back to auto from local.
- E. From the Normal Conditions A and B as specified in the fail over and restoration functions: Set the AC circuit breaker number 3 controls from auto to local and open AC circuit breaker number 3, then set the AC circuit breaker number 3 controls back to auto from local.
- F. Allow the Loss of Power from PG&E conditions A and B as specified in the fail over and restoration functions to occur.
- G. Close AC circuit breaker number 3 and verify to the Engineer on site and in writing that it will not close.
- H. Open AC circuit breaker number 9, then close AC circuit breaker number 3, and then set the AC circuit breaker number 3 controls back to auto from local.
- I. From the Normal Conditions A and B as specified in the fail over and restoration functions: Set the AC circuit breaker number 4 controls from auto to local and open AC circuit breaker number 4, then set the AC circuit breaker number 4 controls back to auto from local.
- J. Allow the Loss of Power from PG&E conditions A and B as specified in the fail over and restoration functions to occur.
- K. Close AC circuit breaker number 4 and verify to the Engineer on site and in writing that it will not close.
- L. Open AC circuit breaker number 9, then close AC circuit breaker number 4, and then set the AC circuit breaker number 4 controls back to auto from local.
- M. From the Normal Conditions A and B as specified in the fail over and restoration functions: Set the AC circuit breaker number 6 controls from auto to local and open AC circuit breaker number 6, then set the AC circuit breaker number 6 controls back to auto from local.
- N. Allow the Loss of Power from PG&E conditions A and B as specified in the fail over and restoration functions to occur.
- O. Close AC circuit breaker number 6 and verify to the Engineer on site and in writing that it will not close.
- P. Open AC circuit breaker number 9, then close AC circuit breaker number 6, and then set the AC circuit breaker number 6 controls back to auto from local.

- Q. From the Normal Conditions A and B as specified in the fail over and restoration functions: Set the AC circuit breaker number 7 controls from auto to local and open AC circuit breaker number 7, then set the AC circuit breaker number 7 controls back to auto from local.
- R. Allow the Loss of Power from PG&E conditions A and B as specified in the fail over and restoration functions to occur.
- S. Close AC circuit breaker number 7 and verify to the Engineer on site and in writing that it will not close.
- T. Open AC circuit breaker number 9, then close AC circuit breaker number 7, and then set the AC circuit breaker number 7 controls back to auto from local.

East to West

- A. From the Normal Conditions C and D as specified in the fail over and restoration functions: Set the AC circuit breaker number 24 controls from auto to local and open AC circuit breaker number 24.
- B. Allow the Loss of Power from PG&E conditions C and D as specified in the fail over and restoration functions to occur.
- C. Close AC circuit breaker number 24 and verify to the Engineer on site and in writing that it will not close.
- D. Open AC circuit breaker number 9, then close AC circuit breaker number 24, and then set the AC circuit breaker number 24 controls back to auto from local.
- E. From the Normal Conditions C and D as specified in the fail over and restoration functions: Set the AC circuit breaker number 22 controls from auto to local and open AC circuit breaker number 22, then set the AC circuit breaker number 22 controls back to auto from local.
- F. Allow the Loss of Power from PG&E conditions C and D as specified in the fail over and restoration functions to occur.
- G. Close AC circuit breaker number 22 and verify to the Engineer on site and in writing that it will not close.
- H. Open AC circuit breaker number 9, then close AC circuit breaker number 22, and then set the AC circuit breaker number 22 controls back to auto from local.
- I. From the Normal Conditions C and D as specified in the fail over and restoration functions: Set the AC circuit breaker number 21 controls from auto to local and open AC circuit breaker number 21, then set the AC circuit breaker number 21 controls back to auto from local.
- J. Allow the Loss of Power from PG&E conditions C and D as specified in the fail over and restoration functions to occur.
- K. Close AC circuit breaker number 21 and verify to the Engineer on site and in writing that it will not close.
- L. Open AC circuit breaker number 9, then close AC circuit breaker number 21, and then set the AC circuit breaker number 21 controls back to auto from local.
- M. From the Normal Conditions C and D as specified in the fail over and restoration functions: Set the AC circuit breaker number 19 controls from auto to local and open AC circuit breaker number 19, then set the AC circuit breaker number 19 controls back to auto from local.
- N. Allow the Loss of Power from PG&E conditions C and D as specified in the fail over and restoration functions to occur.
- O. Close AC circuit breaker number 19 and verify to the Engineer on site and in writing that it will not close.
- P. Open AC circuit breaker number 9, then close AC circuit breaker number 19, and then set the AC circuit breaker number 19 controls back to auto from local.
- Q. From the Normal Conditions C and D as specified in the fail over and restoration functions: Set the AC circuit breaker number 18 controls from auto to local and open AC circuit breaker number 18, then set the AC circuit breaker number 18 controls back to auto from local.
- R. Allow the Loss of Power from PG&E conditions C and D as specified in the fail over and restoration functions to occur.
- S. Close AC circuit breaker number 18 and verify to the Engineer on site and in writing that it will not close.
- T. Open AC circuit breaker number 9, then close AC circuit breaker number 18, and then set the AC circuit breaker number 18 controls back to auto from local.
- U. From the Normal Conditions C and D as specified in the fail over and restoration functions: Set the AC circuit breaker number 16 controls from auto to local and open AC circuit breaker number 16, then set the AC circuit breaker number 16 controls back to auto from local.
- V. Allow the Loss of Power from PG&E conditions C and D as specified in the fail over and restoration functions to occur.
- W. Close AC circuit breaker number 16 and verify to the Engineer on site and in writing that it will not close.
- X. Open AC circuit breaker number 9, then close AC circuit breaker number 16, and then set the AC circuit breaker number 16 controls back to auto from local.

- Y. From the Normal Conditions C and D as specified in the fail over and restoration functions: Set the AC circuit breaker number 16 controls from auto to local and open AC circuit breaker number 15, then set the AC circuit breaker number 15 controls back to auto from local.
- Z. Allow the Loss of Power from PG&E conditions C and D as specified in the fail over and restoration functions to occur.
- AA. Close AC circuit breaker number 15 and verify to the Engineer on site and in writing that it will not close.
- BB. Open AC circuit breaker number 9, then close AC circuit breaker number 15, and then set the AC circuit breaker number 15 controls back to auto from local.
- CC. From the Normal Conditions C and D as specified in the fail over and restoration functions: Set the AC circuit breaker number 13 controls from auto to local and open AC circuit breaker number 13, then set the AC circuit breaker number 18 controls back to auto from local.
- DD. Allow the Loss of Power from PG&E conditions C and D as specified in the fail over and restoration functions to occur.
- EE. Close AC circuit breaker number 13 and verify to the Engineer on site and in writing that it will not close.
- FF. Open AC circuit breaker number 9, then close AC circuit breaker number 13, and then set the AC circuit breaker number 13 controls back to auto from local.
- GG. From the Normal Conditions C and D as specified in the failover and restoration functions: Set the AC circuit breaker number 12 controls from auto to local and open AC circuit breaker number 12, then set the AC circuit breaker number 12 controls back to auto from local.
- HH. Allow the Loss of Power from PG&E conditions C and D as specified in the failover and restoration functions to occur.
- II. Close AC circuit breaker number 12 and verify to the Engineer on site and in writing that it will not close.
- JJ. Open AC circuit breaker number 9, then close AC circuit breaker number 12, and then set the AC circuit breaker number 12 controls back to auto from local.
- KK. From the Normal Conditions C and D as specified in the failover and restoration functions: Set the AC circuit breaker number 10 controls from auto to local and open AC circuit breaker number 10, then set the AC circuit breaker number 10 controls back to auto from local.
- LL. Allow the Loss of Power from PG&E conditions C and D as specified in the failover and restoration functions to occur.
- MM. Close AC circuit breaker number 10 and verify to the Engineer on site and in writing that it will not close.
- NN. Open AC circuit breaker number 9, then close AC circuit breaker number 10, and then set the AC circuit breaker number 10 controls back to auto from local.
- OO. From the Normal Conditions C and D as specified in the failover and restoration functions: close AC circuit breaker number 9 and verify to the Engineer on site and in writing that it will not close.

PARALLEL PREVENTING FUNCTIONS

Parallel Preventing

AC circuit breaker numbers 1, 3,4,6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, and 24 have interlocks using the 16, 95 and 96 contacts, and the 52b auxiliary contacts from those breakers.

TRANSFER TRIP

Transfer Trip

The Contractor shall verify to the Engineer on site and in writing that the Transfer Trip functions are operating properly as specified by the following methods below:

- A. Simulate a 67P and a 67N condition on the protective relay of AC circuit breaker number 3 to open that AC circuit breaker and verify to the Engineer on site and in writing that the AC circuit breaker number 4 has opened.
- B. Push the Reset System Button on AC circuit breaker compartment #1 and verify to the Engineer that the Restore System to Normal conditions A and B as specified in the fail over and restoration functions has occurred; and hold the reset button, then close AC circuit breaker numbers 3, and close AC circuit breaker number 4.
- C. Simulate a 67P and a 67N condition on the protective relay of AC circuit breaker number 4 to open that AC circuit breaker and verify to the Engineer on site and in writing that the AC circuit breaker number 3 has opened.
- D. Push the Reset System Button on AC circuit breaker compartment #1 and verify to the Engineer that the Restore System to Normal conditions A and B as specified in the fail over and restoration functions has occurred; and hold the reset button, then close AC circuit breaker numbers 4, and close AC circuit breaker number 3.
- E. Simulate a 67P and a 67N condition on the protective relay of AC circuit breaker number 6 to open that AC circuit breaker and verify to the Engineer on site and in writing that the AC circuit breaker number 7 has opened.

- F. Push the Reset System Button on AC circuit breaker compartment #1 and verify to the Engineer that the Restore System to Normal conditions A and B as specified in the fail over and restoration functions has occurred; and hold the reset button, then close AC circuit breaker numbers 6, and close AC circuit breaker number 7.
- G. Simulate a 67P and a 67N condition on the protective relay of AC circuit breaker number 7 to open that AC Circuit breaker and verify to the Engineer on site and in writing that the AC circuit breaker number 6 has opened.
- H. Push the Reset System Button on AC circuit breaker compartment #1 and verify to the Engineer that the Restore System to Normal conditions A and B as specified in the fail over and restoration functions has occurred; and hold the reset button, then close AC circuit breaker numbers 7, and close AC circuit breaker number 6.
- I. Simulate a 67P and a 67N condition on the protective relay of AC circuit breaker number 22 to open that AC circuit breaker and verify to the Engineer on site and in writing that the AC circuit breaker number 21 has opened.
- J. Push the Reset System Button on AC circuit breaker compartment #1 and verify to the Engineer that the Restore System to Normal conditions C and D as specified in the fail over and restoration functions has occurred; and hold the reset button, then close AC circuit breaker numbers 22, and close AC circuit breaker number 21
- K. Simulate a 67P and a 67N condition on the protective relay of AC circuit breaker number 21 to open that AC circuit breaker and verify to the Engineer on site and in writing that the AC circuit breaker number 22 has opened.
- L. Push the Reset System Button on AC circuit breaker compartment #1 and verify to the Engineer that the Restore System to Normal conditions C and D as specified in the fail over and restoration functions has occurred; and hold the reset button, then close AC circuit breaker numbers 21, and close AC circuit breaker number 22
- M. Simulate a 67P and a 67N condition on the protective relay of AC circuit breaker number 19 to open that AC circuit breaker and verify to the Engineer on site and in writing that the AC circuit breaker number 18 has opened.
- N. Push the Reset System Button on AC circuit breaker compartment #1 and verify to the Engineer that the Restore System to Normal conditions C and D as specified in the fail over and restoration functions has occurred; and hold the reset button, then close AC circuit breaker numbers 19, and close AC circuit breaker number 18.
- O. Simulate a 67P and a 67N condition on the protective relay of AC circuit breaker number 18 to open that AC circuit breaker and verify to the Engineer on site and in writing that the AC circuit breaker number 19 has opened.
- P. Push the Reset System Button on AC circuit breaker compartment #1 and verify to the Engineer that the Restore System to Normal conditions A and B as specified in the fail over and restoration functions has occurred; and hold the reset button, then close AC circuit breaker numbers 18, and close AC circuit breaker number 19.
- Q. Simulate a 67P and a 67N condition on the protective relay of AC circuit breaker number 16 to open that AC circuit breaker and verify to the Engineer on site and in writing that the AC circuit breaker number 15 has opened.
- R. Push the Reset System Button on AC circuit breaker compartment #24 and verify to the Engineer that the Restore System to Normal conditions C and D as specified in the fail over and restoration functions has occurred; and hold the reset button, then close AC circuit breaker numbers 16, and close AC circuit breaker number 15.
- S. Simulate a 67P and a 67N condition on the protective relay of AC circuit breaker number 15 to open that AC circuit breaker and verify to the Engineer on site and in writing that the AC circuit breaker number 16 has opened.
- T. Push the Reset System Button on AC circuit breaker compartment #24 and verify to the Engineer that the Restore System to Normal conditions C and D as specified in the fail over and restoration functions has occurred; and hold the reset button, then close AC circuit breaker numbers 15, and close AC circuit breaker number 16.
- U. Simulate a 67P and a 67N condition on the protective relay of AC circuit breaker number 13 to open that AC circuit breaker and verify to the Engineer on site and in writing that the AC circuit breaker number 12 has opened.
- V. Push the Reset System Button on AC circuit breaker compartment #24 and verify to the Engineer that the Restore System to Normal conditions C and D as specified in the fail over and restoration functions has occurred; and hold the reset button, then close AC circuit breaker numbers 13, and close AC circuit breaker number 12.
- W. From the Normal Conditions C and D as specified in the fail over and restoration functions: Set the AC circuit breaker number 1 controls from auto to local and open AC circuit breaker number 24.
- X. Allow the Loss of Power from PG&E conditions C and D as specified in the fail over and restoration functions to occur.
- Y. Simulate a 67P and a 67N condition on the protective relay of AC circuit breaker number 10 to open that AC circuit breaker and verify to the Engineer on site and in writing that the AC circuit breaker number 9 has opened.
- Z. Push the Reset System Button on AC circuit breaker compartment #24 and verify to the Engineer that the Restore System to Normal conditions C and D as specified in the fail over and restoration functions has occurred; and hold the reset button, then close AC circuit breaker numbers 10, and close AC circuit breaker number 9.
- AA. From the Normal Conditions C and D as specified in the fail over and restoration functions: Set the AC circuit breaker number 1 controls from auto to local and open AC circuit breaker number 24.
- BB. Allow the Loss of Power from PG&E conditions C and D as specified in the fail over and restoration functions to occur.
- CC. Simulate a 67P and a 67N condition on the protective relay of AC circuit breaker number 9 to open that AC circuit breaker and verify to the Engineer on site and in writing that the AC circuit breaker number 10 has opened.

DD. Push the Reset System Button on AC circuit breaker compartment #24 and verify to the Engineer that the Restore System to Normal conditions C and D as specified in the fail over and restoration functions has occurred; and hold the reset button, then close AC circuit breaker numbers 9, and close AC circuit breaker number 10.

PROTECTIVE RELAYS, LINE PROTECTIVE RELAYS, DUAL PROTECTIVE RELAYS, AND BACKUP PROTECTIVE RELAYS TESTING

The Contractor shall verify to the Engineer on site and in writing that all of the line protective relays, protective relays, dual protective relays and backup protective relays are operating properly as specified in the "Short Circuit, Protection, Arc Flash Hazard, and Coordination Study" in these special provisions and as shown on the plans. The test shall included but not be limited to verifying that each control output of each line protective relay, each protective relay, each dual protective relays and each backup protective relay operates as shown on the plans and as specified in the "Short Circuit, Protection, Arc Flash Hazard, and Coordination Study" in these special provisions and verifying that each control input of each line protective relay, each protective relay, each dual protective relay and each backup protective relay operates as shown on the plans and as specified in the "Short Circuit, Protection, Arc Flash Hazard, and Coordination Study" in these special provisions.

FAILURE OF THE TEST

The Contractor shall be responsible for the failure of the test or damage cause by the failure of the test due to not installing or not connecting the conductors, cables, items and equipment correctly as shown on the plans and as specified in these special provisions. Also, the Contractor shall make repairs to the items and equipment damage and replace the conductors and cables damage due to the failure of the test without additional cost to the state. Finally, after the completion of the repairs and replacements of the conductors, cables, items and equipment that was damage cause by the failure of the test, the Contractor shall retest the power distribution system as shown on the plans as specified in the "Power System Testing" in this section of the special provisions from the beginning without additional cost to the state.

COMPLETION OF THE TESTING AND THE STUDY

The Contractor shall restore the power distribution system shown on the plans to the normal condition as specified in the failover and restoration functions specified in this section of the special provisions. The Contractor shall reconnect all conductors and cable to the line protective relays, to the protective relays, to the dual protective relays and to the backup protective relay used for the test such that the line protective relays, the protective relays, the dual protective relays and the backup protective relays will operating properly as specified in the "Short Circuit, Protection, Arc Flash Hazard, and Coordination Study" in these special provisions, as specified in the "Line Protective Relay" in these special provisions, as specified in the "Backup Protective Relay" in these special provisions, as specified in the "Protective Relay" in these special provisions, as specified in the "Dual Protective Relay" in these special provisions, and as shown on the plans. The Contractor shall reset the line protective relays, the protective relays, the dual protective relays and the backup protective relays to their operational state. The Contractor shall remove all the equipment use for the test and the study that does not belong to the State and clean up test area.

10-3.25 SUPERVISORY CONTROL AND DATA ACQUISITION (SCADA) SYSTEM

The Contractor shall program the existing Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system (Computers, PLC's and Remote I/O), and install new SCADA display screens and alarms on the existing computers (Workstation and Servers) shown on the Plans and at the San Mateo Hayward Bridge for the new input/output points as follows:

SCADA DISPLAY SCREENS

The SCADA display screens shall use the one-line diagram (to replace the existing 12 kV display screen for the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge) shown on the plans to display the input points (as shown on the plans) and control the output points on the screens as follows:

Input Points

Medium voltage circuit breakers shall have the following indications on the screen:

- A. When the medium voltage circuit breaker is OPEN, the indication shall be with the color green on each breaker symbol in the one-line diagram and with the word "OPEN" in green next to each breaker symbol in the one-line diagram.
- B. When the medium voltage circuit breaker is CLOSE, the indication shall be with the color red on each breaker symbol in the one-line diagram and with the word "CLOSE" in red next to each breaker symbol in the one-line diagram.

- C. When the medium voltage circuit breaker is in the LOCAL position, the indication shall be with the word "LOCAL" in white next to each breaker symbol in the one-line diagram.
- D. When the medium voltage circuit breaker is in the REMOTE position, the indication shall be with the word "REMOTE" in blue next to each breaker symbol in the one-line diagram.
- E. The OPEN and CLOSE indications shall be in the same space.
- F. The LOCAL and REMOTE indications shall be in the same space.
- G. When the medium voltage circuit breaker is Charging, the indication shall be with the word "CHARGING" in yellow and flashing (until acknowledged by the operator) next to each breaker symbol in the one-line diagram.
- H. When the medium voltage circuit breaker is charged, the indication shall be with the word "CHARGED" in yellow next to each breaker symbol in the one-line diagram.
- I. The CHARGING and CHARGED indications shall be in the same space.
- J. When the medium voltage circuit breaker is Lockout, the indication shall be with the word "Locked" in green and flashing next to each breaker symbol in the one-line diagram.
- K. When the medium voltage circuit breaker is not lockout there shall be no indication next to each breaker symbol in the one-line diagram.

Protective relays and backup protective relays shall have the following indications on the screen:

- A. When the protective relays, line protective relays, dual protective relays, and backup protective relays alarm is activated, the indication shall be with the word "RELAY FAIL" in red and flashing (until acknowledged by the operator) next to each Relay symbol in the one-line diagram.
- B. When the protective relays, line protective relays, dual protective relays, and backup protective relays alarm is not activated, the indication shall be with the word "OK" in green next to each Relay symbol in the one-line diagram.
- C. The ALARM and OK indications shall be in the same space.

Undervoltage at the tie medium voltage circuit breaker shall have the following indications on the screen:

- A. When an undervoltage condition on a given side of the San Mateo- Hayward Bridge, the indication shall be with the words "Undervoltage" in red next to the words "52/9" on the one-line diagram.
- B. When there is not an undervoltage condition on a given side of the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge, the indication shall be with the words "OK" in green next to the words "52/9" on the one-line diagram.
- C. The Undervoltage and OK indications shall be in the same space.

Substation battery monitor (SBM) function (Batt Status of Relay) for each line protective relay on the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge shall have the following indications on the screen:

- A. When the substation battery monitor (SBM) function (Batt Status of Relay) alarm is activated, the indication shall be with the word "ALARM" in red and flashing next to that line protective relay symbol on the one-line diagram.
- B. When the substation battery monitor (SBM) function (Batt Status of Relay) alarm is activated, the indication shall be with the word "OK" in green next to that line protective relay symbol on the one-line diagram.
- C. The ALARM and OK indications shall be in the same space.

Output Points

Medium voltage circuit breakers shall have the following controls on the one-line diagram screen:

- A. The operator shall have the ability to trip (Open) each breaker on the one-line diagram screen.
- B. The operator shall have the ability to close each breaker on the one-line diagram screen.
- C. The operator shall have the ability to reset each breaker and the system to normal operation on the one-line diagram screen.

Additional Screen Information

The Contractor shall provide all the required colors not specified, and contrast for the background and foreground of the display screens in order to provide the best possible view to the operator.

ALARMS

The alarms for the input/output points shall be display and modify on the existing current alarm logs and event logs screens as same as the input points and output points parts of the screen section in this specification

ADDITIONAL WORK

The Contractor shall also include the debugging, and fine-tuning of the items (current alarms, event alarm, display screens, and all other parameters) for the existing SCADA system (Computers, PLC's and Remote I/O) shown on the plans and at the San Mateo-Hayward Bridge.

10-3.26 TEMPORARY GENERATOR

The Contractor shall furnish, deliver, and operate a 200 kilowatt temporary generator rated at 480 V(ac) for an estimated time of 21 calendar days (4000 hours) of service for each location (substations 1 to 8) The temporary generator for service shall included but not be limited to the following:

- A. All required cabling and connections to connect to the existing 480 V(ac) panelboard at a maximum distance of 350 feet away from the generator.
- B. Fuel, oil, and all other items required for the generator to be fully maintainable by the Contractor.
- C. Remove and clean up of the generator, cabling, and connectors after the completion of the project.
- D. Restore the existing 480 V(ac) panelboard to the original condition.

The Contractor shall included estimating the cost for the fuel 30 days prior to the installation of the generator, in addition to the items specified above. The contractor shall only be paid by the running hours used on the generator.

10-3.27 MAINTENANCE TRAINING

The Contractor shall furnish the services of the manufacturer's representatives for maintenance training of State Personnel to operate, and maintain the following equipment as specified in these special provisions:

- A. Primary equipment (shall also included but not be limited to the items specified in 1 to 8):
 - 1. Digital clock
 - 2. Power meter
 - 3. Medium voltage circuit breaker
 - 4. Current transformer
 - 5. Voltage transformer
 - 6. Satellite synchronized clock
 - 7. DC-to-DC converter
 - 8. Power supply
- B. Backup protective relays.
- C. Line protective relays
- D. Dual protective relays
- E. Protective relays
- F. Power control relays
- G. SCADA system
- H. SCADA indication and control Relays

For the Maintenance personnel there shall be three 8-hour sessions per day for five days. Each training session shall be provided for approximately ten personnel.

The Contractor shall videotape each session, and make three copies of the tape and submit them to the state.

10-3.28 PAYMENT

The contract lump sum prices paid for substation 1, substation 2, substation 3, substation 4, substation 5, substation 6, substation 7, substation 8, fiber optic connection, power distribution system, and SCADA system shall include full compensation for doing all the work involved for the fiber optic connection, substation 1, substation 2, substation 3, substation 4, substation 5, substation 6, substation 7, substation 8, power distribution system, and SCADA system complete in place, including training, manuals, and testing as shown on the plans, as specified in the Standard Specifications and these special provisions, and as directed by the Engineer:

The contract price unit paid per running hour for temporary generator shall include full compensation furnishing all labor, materials, tools, equipment, and incidentals and for doing all the work involved in temporary generator, complete in place, including testing as shown on the plans, as specified in the Standard Specifications and these special provisions, and as directed by the Engineer.

Full compensation for cleaning and painting structural steel shall be considered as included in the contract lump sum price for substation 2 and no separate payment will be made therefor.

**AMENDMENTS TO THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS
DATED MAY 2006**

The use of this new style does not change the meaning of a specification not yet using this style.

The specifications are written to the Bidder before award and the Contractor after. Before award, interpret sentences written in the imperative mood as starting with "The Bidder must" and interpret "you" as "the Bidder" and "your" as "the Bidder's." After award, interpret sentences written in the imperative mood as starting with "The Contractor must" and interpret "you" as "the Contractor" and "your" as "the Contractor's."

Omission of "a," "an," and "the" is intentional. These articles have been omitted in some specifications for streamlining purposes.

Unless an object or activity is specified to be less than the total, the quantity or amount is all of the object or activity.

A plural term includes the singular.

All items in a list apply unless the items are specified as choices.

Headings are included for the purposes of organization and referencing. Inclusion of a heading with no related content, "Reserved," or "Not Used" does not indicate that no specification exists for that subject; applicable specifications may be covered in a general or referenced specification.

1-2 REFERENCES

1-2.01 REFERENCES

A reference within parentheses to a law or regulation is included in the contract for convenience only and is not a comprehensive listing of related laws and regulations. Lack of a reference does not indicate no related laws or regulations exist.

If the version of a referenced document is not specified, use the current version in effect on the date of Notice to Bidders.

A reference to a subsection includes the section's general specifications of which the subsection is a part.

A code not specified as a Federal code is a California code.

1-3 ABBREVIATIONS AND MEASUREMENT UNITS

1-3.01 ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations

| Abbreviation | Meaning |
|--------------|--|
| AAN | American Association of Nurserymen |
| AASHTO | American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials |
| AISC | American Institute of Steel Construction |
| AISI | American Iron and Steel Institute |
| AMA | archaeological monitoring area |
| ANSI | American National Standards Institute |
| APHA | American Public Health Association |
| API | American Petroleum Institute |
| AREMA | American Railway Engineering and Maintenance-of-Way Association |
| ASME | American Society of Mechanical Engineers |
| ASTM | American Society for Testing and Materials |
| AWG | American Wire Gage |
| AWPA | American Wood-Preservers' Association |
| AWS | American Welding Society |
| AWWA | American Water Works Association |
| CIH | Certified Industrial Hygienist |
| DBE | Disadvantaged Business Enterprise |
| DVBE | Disabled Veteran Business Enterprise |
| EIA | Electronic Industries Alliance |
| ESA | environmentally sensitive area |
| ETL | Electrical Testing Laboratories |
| FHWA | Federal Highway Administration |
| IEEE | Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers |
| NETA | National Electrical Testing Association, Inc. |
| NEMA | National Electrical Manufacturers Association |
| PLAC | permit, license, agreement, certification, or any combination of these |
| SSPC | The Society for Protective Coatings |
| UL | Underwriters' Laboratories Inc. |

1-3.02 MEASUREMENT UNITS

| Measurement Units | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Symbols as used in the specifications | Symbols as used in the Bid Item List | Meaning |
| A | — | amperes |
| | ACRE | acre |
| | CF | cubic foot |
| | CY | cubic yard |
| -- | EA | each |
| g | -- | gram |
| ksi | -- | kips per square inch |
| | GAL | gallon |
| h | H | hour |
| | LB | pound |
| -- | LS | lump sum |
| | LF | linear foot |
| | LNMI | lane mile |
| | MFBM | thousand foot board measure |
| | MI | mile |
| | MSYD | thousand station yard |
| Ω | -- | ohm |
| pcf | -- | pounds per cubic foot |
| s | -- | second |
| | STA | 100 feet |
| | SQFT | square foot |
| | SQYD | square yard |
| | TAB | tablet |
| ton | TON | 2,000 pounds |
| W | -- | watt |
| V | -- | volt |

1-4 DEFINITIONS

1-4.01 GENERAL

Interpret terms as defined in the contract documents. A construction-industry term not defined in the contract documents has the meaning defined in Means Illustrated Construction Dictionary, Condensed Version, Second Edition.

1-4.02 GLOSSARY

aerially deposited lead: Lead primarily from vehicle emissions deposited within unpaved areas or formerly unpaved areas.

archaeological monitoring area: Area within, near, or straddling the project limits where access is allowed, but work is subject to archaeological monitoring.

archaeological resources: Remains of past human activity, including historic and prehistoric material (e.g., tools and tool fragments, hearth and food remains, structural remains, and human remains).

acceptance: Formal written acceptance by the Director of an entire contract that has been completed in all respects in accordance with the plans and specifications and any modifications to them previously approved.

base: Layer of specified material of planned thickness placed immediately below the pavement or surfacing.

basement material: Material in excavation or embankments underlying the lowest layer of subbase, base, pavement, surfacing, or other specified layer to be placed.

bid item: Specific work unit for which the bidder provides a price.

Bid Item List: List of bid items and the associated quantities.

Bid Item List, verified: Bid Item List with verified prices. The Contract Proposal of Low Bidder at the Department's Web site is the verified Bid Item List.

bridge: Structure, with a bridge number, that carries a utility facility, or railroad, highway, pedestrian or other traffic, over a water course or over or under or around any obstruction.

building-construction contract: Contract that has "building construction" on the cover of the Notice to Bidders and Special Provisions.

business day: Day on the calendar except Saturday or holiday.

California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices: The California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways (California MUTCD) is issued by the Department of Transportation and is the Federal Highway Administration's MUTCD 2003 Edition, as amended for use in California.

Certified Industrial Hygienist: Industrial hygienist certified in comprehensive practice by the American Board of Industrial Hygiene.

conduit: Pipe or tube in which smaller pipes, tubes, or electrical conductors are inserted or are to be inserted.

contract: Written and executed contract between the Department and the Contractor.

contract bonds: Security for the payment of workers and suppliers furnishing materials, labor, and services and for guaranteeing the Contractor's work performance.

contract item: Bid item.

Contractor: Person or business or its legal representative entering into a contract with the Department for performance of the work.

culvert: Structure, other than a bridge, that provides an opening under a roadway for drainage or other purposes.

day: 24 consecutive hours running from midnight to midnight; calendar day.

deduction: Amount of money permanently taken from progress payment and final payment. Deductions are not retentions under Pub Cont Code § 7107.

Department: Department of Transportation as defined in St & Hwy Code § 20 and authorized in St & Hwy Code § 90; its authorized representatives.

detour: Temporary route for traffic around a closed road part. A passageway through a job site is not a detour.

Director: Department's Director.

Disabled Veteran Business Enterprise: Business certified as a DVBE by the Office of Small Business and DVBE Services, Department of General Services.

divided highway: Highway with separated traveled ways for traffic, generally in opposite directions.

Engineer: Department's Chief Engineer acting either directly or through properly authorized agents; the agents acting within the scope of the particular duties delegated to them.

environmentally sensitive area: Area within, near, or straddling the project limits where access is prohibited or limited to protect environmental resources.

Federal-aid contract: Contract that has a Federal-aid project number on the cover of the Notice to Bidders and Special Provisions.

fixed costs: Labor, material, or equipment cost directly incurred by the Contractor as a result of performing or supplying a particular bid item that remains constant regardless of the item's quantity.

frontage road: Local street or road auxiliary to and located generally on the side of an arterial highway for service to abutting property and adjacent areas and for control of access.

grading plane: Basement material surface on which the lowest layer of subbase, base, pavement, surfacing, or other specified layer is placed.

highway: Whole right of way or area that is reserved for and secured for use in constructing the roadway and its appurtenances.

holiday:

1. Every Sunday
2. January 1st, New Year's Day
3. 3rd Monday in January, Birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr.
4. February 12th, Lincoln's Birthday
5. 3rd Monday in February, Washington's Birthday
6. March 31st, Cesar Chavez Day
7. Last Monday in May, Memorial Day
8. July 4th, Independence Day
9. 1st Monday in September, Labor Day
10. 2nd Monday in October, Columbus Day
11. November 11th, Veterans Day
12. 4th Thursday in November, Thanksgiving Day
13. Day after Thanksgiving Day
14. December 25th, Christmas Day

If January 1st, February 12th, March 31st, July 4th, November 11th, or December 25th falls on a Sunday, the Monday following is a holiday. If November 11th falls on a Saturday, the preceding Friday is a holiday. Interpret "legal holiday" as "holiday."

informal-bid contract: Contract that has "Informal Bid Authorized by Pub Cont Code §10122" on the cover of the Notice to Bidders and Special Provisions.

Information Handout: Supplemental project information furnished to bidders as a handout.

laboratory: Laboratory authorized by the Department to test materials.

liquidated damages: Amount prescribed in the specifications, pursuant to the authority of Pub Cont Code § 10226, to be paid to the State or to be deducted for each day's delay in completing the whole or any specified portion of the work beyond the time allowed in the specifications.

median: Portion of a divided highway separating the traveled ways for traffic in opposite directions including inside shoulders.

Notice to Bidders: Document that provides a general work description, bidder and bid specifications, and the time and location the Department receives bids.

paleontological resources: Fossils and the deposits they are found in. Fossils are evidence of ancient life preserved in sediments and rock. Examples of paleontological resources are remains of (1) animals, (2) animal tracks, (3) plants, and (4) other organisms. Archaeological resources are not paleontological and fossils found within an archaeological resource are generally considered archaeological resources, not paleontological resources.

pavement: Uppermost layer of material placed on the traveled way or shoulders. This term is used interchangeably with surfacing.

plans: Official project plans and Standard Plans, profiles, typical cross sections, working drawings and supplemental drawings, or reproductions thereof, approved by the Engineer, which show the location, character, dimensions and details of the work to be performed. These documents are to be considered as a part of the plans.

In the above definition, the following terms are defined as follows:

Standard Plans: Standard Plans issued by the Department.

project plans: Specific details and dimensions peculiar to the work supplemented by the Standard Plans insofar as the same may apply.

roadbed: Area between the intersection of the upper surface of the roadway and the side slopes or curb lines. The roadbed rises in elevation as each increment or layer of subbase, base, surfacing or pavement is placed. Where the medians are so wide as to include areas of undisturbed land, a divided highway is considered as including 2 separate roadbeds.

roadway: Highway portion included between the outside lines of sidewalks, or curbs, slopes, ditches, channels, waterways, and including all the appertaining structures, and other features necessary to proper drainage and protection.

shoulder: Roadway portion contiguous with the traveled way for accommodation of stopped vehicles, for emergency use, and for lateral support of base and surface courses.

special provisions: Specific clauses setting forth conditions or requirements peculiar to the work and supplementary to these Standard Specifications. The Department's publication titled "Labor Surcharge And Equipment Rental Rates" is part of the special provisions.

specifications: Directions, provisions, and requirements contained in these Standard Specifications, Amendments to the Standard Specifications, and the special provisions. Where the term "these specifications" or "these Standard Specifications" is used in this book, it means the provisions set forth in this book.

State: State of California, including its agencies, departments, or divisions, whose conduct or action is related to the work.

Structure Design: Offices of Structure Design of the Department.

subbase: Layer of specified material of planned thickness between a base and the basement material.

subgrade: Roadbed portion on which pavement, surfacing, base, subbase, or a layer of any other material is placed.

substructure: Bridge portions below the bridge seats, tops of piers, haunches of rigid frames, or below the spring lines of arches. Backwalls and parapets of abutments and wingwalls of bridges are portions of the substructure.

superstructure: Bridge portion except the bridge substructure.

supplemental project information: Information relevant to the project, specified as supplemental project information, and made available to bidders.

surfacing: Uppermost layer of material placed on the traveled way, or shoulders. This term is used interchangeably with pavement.

traffic lane: Portion of a traveled way for the movement of a single line of vehicles.

traveled way: Portion of the roadway for the movement of vehicles, exclusive of shoulders.

total bid: Sum of the item totals as verified by the Department; original contract price.

withhold: Money temporarily or permanently taken from progress payment. Withholds are not retentions under Pub Cont Code § 7107.

work: All the work specified, indicated, shown or contemplated in the contract to construct the improvement, including all alterations, amendments, or extensions to it made by contract change order or other written orders of the Engineer.

1-5 DISTRICTS

District Composition and Office Addresses

| District | Counties | Location Address | Mailing Address |
|----------|--|--|---|
| 1 | Del Norte (DN), Humboldt (Hum), Lake (Lak), Mendocino (Men) | 1656 UNION ST EUREKA, CA | PO BOX 3700 EUREKA CA 95502 |
| 2 | Lassen (Las), Modoc (Mod), Plumas (Plu), Shasta (Sha), Siskiyou (Sis), Tehama (Teh), Trinity (Tri) | 1657 RIVERSIDE DR REDDING, CA | PO BOX 496073 REDDING CA 96049-6073 |
| 3 | Butte (But), Colusa (Col), El Dorado (ED), Glenn (Gle), Nevada (Nev), Placer (Pla), Sacramento (Sac), Sierra (Sie), Sutter (Sut), Yolo (Yol), Yuba (Yub) | 703 B ST MARYSVILLE, CA | PO BOX 911 MARYSVILLE CA 95901 |
| 4 | Alameda (Ala), Contra Costa (CC), Marin (Mrn), Napa (Nap), San Francisco (SF), San Mateo (SM), Santa Clara (SCI), Solano (Sol), Sonoma (Son) | 111 GRAND AVE OAKLAND, CA | PO BOX 23660 OAKLAND CA 94623-0660 |
| 5 | Monterey (Mon), San Benito (SBt), San Luis Obispo (SLO), Santa Barbara (SB), Santa Cruz (SCr) | 50 HIGUERA ST SAN LUIS OBISPO, CA | 50 HIGUERA ST SAN LUIS OBISPO CA 93401-5415 |
| 6 | Fresno (Fre), Kern (Ker), Kings (Kin), Madera (Mad), Tulare (Tul) | 1352 W. OLIVE AVE FRESNO, CA | PO BOX 12616 FRESNO CA 93728-2616 |
| 7 | Los Angeles (LA), Ventura (Ven) | 100 S. MAIN ST LOS ANGELES | 100 S MAIN ST LOS ANGELES CA 90012 |
| 8 | Riverside (Riv), San Bernardino (SBd) | 464 W 4TH ST SAN BERNARDINO, CA | 464 W 4TH ST SAN BERNARDINO CA 92401-1400 |
| 9 | Inyo (Iny), Mono (Mno) | 500 S MAIN ST BISHOP, CA | 500 S MAIN ST BISHOP CA 93514-3423 |
| 10 | Alpine (Alp), Amador (Ama), Calaveras (Cal), Mariposa (Mpa), Merced (Mer), San Joaquin (SJ), Stanislaus (Sta), Tuolumne (Tuo) | 1976 E CHARTER WAY STOCKTON, CA | PO BOX 2048 STOCKTON CA 95201 |
| 11 | Imperial (Imp), San Diego (SD) | 4050 TAYLOR ST SAN DIEGO, CA | 4050 TAYLOR ST SAN DIEGO CA 92110-2737 |
| 12 | Orange (Ora) | 3347 MICHELSON DR STE 100 IRVINE, CA | 3347 MICHELSON DR STE 100 IRVINE CA 92612-0661 |

A project with work in District 1, 2, or 3 is a North Region project. For Districts 1, 2, and 3, interpret each reference to the district office as the North Region office. The North Region office address is the District 3 address.

1-6 WEB SITES, ADDRESSES, AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Web Sites, Addresses, and Telephone Numbers

| Agency, Department Unit, or Reference | Web Site | Address | Telephone No. |
|--|---|---|----------------------------------|
| Bid Document Unit | | MSC 26 BID DOCUMENT UNIT DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION 1120 N ST RM 200 SACRAMENTO CA 95814-5605 | |
| Department | www.dot.ca.gov | | |
| Department of General Services, Office of Small Business and DVBE Services | www.pd.dgs.ca.gov/smbus/default.htm | OFFICE OF SMALL BUSINESS AND DVBE SERVICES DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES 707 3RD ST WEST SACRAMENTO CA 95605-2811 | (800) 559-5529 (916) 375-4940 |
| Department of Industrial Relations | www.dir.ca.gov | | |
| Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Apprenticeship Standards | | 455 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102 | |
| Office Engineer | | MSC 43 OFFICE ENGINEER DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION 1727 30TH ST SACRAMENTO CA 95816-7005 | |
| Office Engineer– Verified Bid Results | http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/esc/oe/awards/bidsum_html/6week_list.html | | |
| Offices of Structure Design, Documents Unit | | MSC 9-4/4I DOCUMENTS UNIT OFFICES OF STRUCTURE DESIGN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION 1801 30TH ST SACRAMENTO CA 95816-7006 | (916) 227-0716 |
| Publication Distribution Unit | | PUBLICATION UNIT DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION 1900 ROYAL OAKS DRIVE SACRAMENTO CA 95815-3800 | |
| Transportation Laboratory | | MATERIALS AND ENGINEERING TESTING SERVICES AND GEOTECHNICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION 5900 FOLSOM BLVD SACRAMENTO CA 95819-4612 | (916) 227-7000 |
| Department's Pre-Qualified Products List | http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/esc/approved_products_list | | |

If bridge as-built drawings are available:

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

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

2-1.04 SMALL BUSINESS ENTERPRISE GOAL

The Department has established an overall 25 percent small business participation goal. To determine if the goal is achieved, the Department is tracking small business participation on all contracts.

Contractors, subcontractors, suppliers, and service providers who qualify as small business are encouraged to apply for certification as a small business by submitting their application to the Department of General Services, Office of Small Business and DVBE Services.

2-1.05 DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

Section 2-1.05, "Disadvantaged Business Enterprises," applies to a Federal-aid contract.

Under 49 CFR 26.13(b):

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

In order to ensure the Department achieves its federally mandated statewide overall DBE goal, the Department encourages the participation of DBEs as defined in 49 CFR 26.

2-1.06 DISABLED VETERAN BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

2-1.06A General

Section 2-1.06, "Disabled Veteran Business Enterprises," applies to a non-Federal-aid contract.

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

Comply with Mil & Vet Code § 999 et seq.

2-1.06B No Goal

Section 2-1.06B, "No Goal," applies if no DVBE goal is shown in the Notice to Bidders.

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

2-1.06C Goal

Section 2-1.06C, "Goal," applies if a DVBE goal is shown in the Notice to Bidders.

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

Meet the goal shown or demonstrate that you made good faith efforts to meet this goal.

2-1.07 SMALL BUSINESS AND NON-SMALL BUSINESS SUBCONTRACTOR PREFERENCES

2-1.07A General

Section 2-1.07, "Small Business and Non-Small Business Subcontractor Preferences (Govt Code § 14835 et seq. and 2 CA Code of Regs § 1896 et seq.)," applies to a non-Federal-aid contract.

2-1.07B Small Business Preference

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

1. You completed a Request for Small Business Preference or Non–Small Business Preference form
2. You attached a copy of your Office of Small Business and DVBE Services small business certification to the form
3. The low bidder is not certified as a small business

The bidder's signature on the Request for Small Business Preference or Non–Small Business Preference form certifies that the bidder is certified as a small business at the time and day of bid or has submitted a complete application to the Department of General Services. The complete application and any required substantiating documentation must be received by the Department of General Services by 5:00 p.m. on bid opening date.

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

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

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

If this reduction results in the small business contractor becoming the low bidder, the contract award is based on the total bid, not the reduced bid.

2-1.07C Non–Small Business Subcontractor Preference

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

1. You completed a Request for Small Business Preference or Non–Small Business Preference form
2. The low bidder is not certified as a small business and has not requested preference
3. The Certified Small Business Listing for the Non–Small Business Preference form shows that you are subcontracting at least 25 percent to certified small businesses.

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

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

If this reduction results in the non–small business contractor becoming the low bidder or a tie with a non-small business low bidder not requesting the preference, the contract award is based on the total bid, not the reduced bid.

A non-small business bidder cannot displace a small business bidder.

2-1.08 DVBE INCENTIVE EVALUATION

Section 2-1.08, "DVBE Incentive Evaluation," applies to a non-Federal-aid contract.

The Department applies the Small Business and Non–Small Business preference during bid verification and proceeds with the following evaluation for DVBE incentive.

The Department grants a DVBE incentive to bidders who achieve a DVBE participation of 1 percent or greater of the value of their bid (Mil & Vet Code and Code of Regs § 1896.98 et seq).

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

1. Percentage of DVBE achievement, rounded to 2 decimal places, of the verified total bid of the low bidder
2. 5 percent of the verified total bid of the low bidder
3. \$100,000

The Department applies DVBE incentive and determines if bid ranking changes.

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

The Department proceeds with awarding the contract to the new low bidder and posts the new verified bid results at its Office Engineer Web site.

2-1.09 PREFERENCE HIERARCHY

Section 2-1.09, "Preference Hierarchy," applies to a non-Federal-aid contract.

If a small business bidder and a non-small business bidder request preferences and the reductions result in a tied bid, the Department awards the contract to the small business bidder.

If a DVBE bidder and a non-DVBE bidder request preferences and the reduction results in a tied bid, the Department awards the contract to the DVBE bidder.

2-1.10 CALIFORNIA COMPANIES

Section 2-1.10, "California Companies," applies to a non-Federal-aid contract.

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

Complete a California Company Preference form.

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

If the low bidder is not a California company and a California company's bid with reciprocal preference is equal to or less than the lowest bid, the Department awards the contract to the California company on the basis of its total bid, not the reduced bid used for comparison except as specified in Section 2-1.09, "Preference Hierarchy."

2-1.11 JOB SITE AND DOCUMENT EXAMINATION

Examine the job site and bid documents.

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

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

2-1.12 BID DOCUMENT COMPLETION

2-1.12A General

Complete forms in the Bid book. Submit the forms with your bid except:

1. For the following 2 forms for non-federal-aid non-informal-bid contracts:
 - 1.1. Certified DVBE Summary and DVBE - Good Faith Efforts forms. You may submit these forms with your bid. If you do not and you are the low bidder or the 2nd or 3rd low bidder, submit them so that they are received at the Office Engineer no later than 4:00 p.m. on the 4th business day after bid opening. If a DVBE joint venture is used, submit the joint venture agreement with the Certified DVBE Summary form. Other bidders may be required to submit these forms if bid ranking changes.
 - 1.2. Certified Small Business Listing for the Non-Small Business Preference form. If you are applying for the non-small business subcontractor preference, you may submit this information with your bid. If you do not, submit it so that it is received at the Office Engineer no later than 4:00 p.m. on the 2nd business day after bid opening. The listed subcontractors and suppliers must be certified as a small business at the time and day of bid or must have submitted a complete application to the Department of General Services. The complete application and any required substantiating documentation must be received by the Department of General Services by 5:00 p.m. on bid opening date.
2. On the Subcontractor List you may either submit the percentage of each bid item subcontracted with your bid or fax the percentage to (916) 227-6282 within 24 hours after bid opening.

Except for the percentage of each bid item subcontracted, do not fax submittals.

The Department determines a bidder has made good faith efforts if it submits evidence that it:

1. Contacted the Office of Small Business and DVBE Services, Department of General Services
2. Advertised in trade media and media focusing on DVBEs unless time limits the Department imposes do not allow the advertising
3. Submitted invitations to bid to potential DVBE contractors
4. Considered available DVBEs

2-1.12B Bid Item List and Bid Comparison

Submit a bid based on the work item quantities the Department shows in the Bid Item List.

For a lump sum based bid, the Department compares bids based on the total price.

For a unit price based bid, the Department compares bids based on the sum of the item totals.

For a cost plus time based bid, the Department compares bids based on the sum of the item totals and the total bid for time.

2-1.12C Subcontractor List

In the Subcontractor List, list each subcontractor to perform work:

1. In an amount in excess of 1/2 of 1 percent of the total bid or \$10,000, whichever is greater (Pub Cont Code § 4100 et seq.)
2. That is a 1st tier DVBE subcontractor regardless of percentage of the total bid

The Subcontractor List must show the name, address, and work portions to be performed by each subcontractor listed. Show work portion by bid item number, description, and percentage of each bid item subcontracted.

2-1.13 BIDDER'S SECURITY

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

1. Cash
2. Cashier's check
3. Certified check
4. Bidder's bond signed by a surety insurer who is licensed in California

Make checks and bonds payable to the Department of Transportation.

If using a bidder's bond, you may use the form in the Bid book. If you do not use the form in the Bid book, use a form containing the same information.

2-1.14 BID SUBMITTAL

Submit your bid:

1. Under sealed cover
2. Marked as a bid
3. Identifying the contract number and the bid opening date

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

2-1.15 BID WITHDRAWAL

An authorized agent may withdraw a bid before the bid opening date and time by submitting a written bid withdrawal request at the location where the bid was submitted. Withdrawing a bid does not prevent you from submitting a new bid.

After the bid opening time, you cannot withdraw a bid.

2-1.16 BID OPENING

The Department publicly opens and reads bids at the time and place described in the Notice to Bidders.

2-1.17 BID REJECTION

The Department may reject:

3-1.04 CONTRACTOR LICENSE

For a Federal-aid contract, the Contractor must be properly licensed as a contractor (Pub Cont Code § 10164) from contract award through contract acceptance.

For a non-Federal-aid contract:

1. The Contractor must be properly licensed as a contractor from bid opening through contract acceptance (Bus & Prof Code § 7028.15)
2. Joint venture bidders must obtain a joint venture license before contract award (Bus & Prof Code § 7029.1)

3-1.05 INSURANCE POLICIES

The successful bidder must submit:

1. Copy of its commercial general liability policy and its excess policy or binder until such time as a policy is available, including the declarations page, applicable endorsements, riders, and other modifications in effect at the time of contract execution. Standard ISO form No. CG 0001 or similar exclusions are allowed if not inconsistent with Section 7-1.12, "Indemnification and Insurance." Allowance of additional exclusions is at the discretion of the Department.
2. Certificate of insurance showing all other required coverages. Certificates of insurance, as evidence of required insurance for the auto liability and any other required policy, shall set forth deductible amounts applicable to each policy and all exclusions that are added by endorsement to each policy. The evidence of insurance shall provide that no cancellation, lapse, or reduction of coverage will occur without 10 days prior written notice to the Department.
3. A declaration under the penalty of perjury by a CPA certifying the accountant has applied GAAP guidelines confirming the successful bidder has sufficient funds and resources to cover any self-insured retentions if the self-insured retention is \$50,000 or higher.

If the successful bidder uses any form of self-insurance for workers compensation in lieu of an insurance policy, it shall submit a certificate of consent to self-insure under Labor Code § 3700.

3-1.06 SMALL BUSINESS PARTICIPATION REPORT

Complete and sign the Small Business (SB) Participation Report form included in the contract documents even if no small business participation is reported.

3-1.07 PAYEE DATA RECORD

Complete and sign the Payee Data Record form included in the contract documents.

3-1.08 CALTRANS BIDDER - DBE INFORMATION FORM

Section 3-1.08, "Caltrans Bidder - DBE Information Form," applies to a Federal-aid contract.

Complete and sign the Caltrans Bidder - DBE Information form included in the contract documents even if no DBE participation is reported.

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

3-1.09 CONTRACT EXECUTION

The successful bidder must sign the contract.

Deliver to the Office Engineer:

1. Signed Contract form
2. Contract bonds
3. Documents identified in Section 3-1.05, "Insurance Policies"
4. Small Business Participation Report
5. Payee data record
6. For a Federal-aid contract, Caltrans Bidder - DBE Information form

For an informal-bid contract, the Office Engineer must receive these documents before the 5th business day after the bidder receives the contract. For all other contracts, the Office Engineer must receive these documents before the 10th business day after the bidder receives the contract.

The bidder's security may be forfeited for failure to execute the contract within the time specified (Pub Cont Code §§ 10181, 10182, and 10183).

The following is a copy of the Contract form:



STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
CONTRACT NO. _____

This contract is entered into between the State of California's Department of Transportation and the Contractor named below:

CONTRACTOR'S NAME

The parties agree to comply with the terms of the following exhibits that are by this reference made a part of this contract.

- Exhibit A - Bid book dated _____
- Exhibit B - Notice to Bidders and Special Provisions dated _____
- Exhibit C - Project Plans approved _____
- Exhibit D - Standard Specifications dated _____
- Exhibit E - Standard Plans dated _____
- Exhibit F - Addenda

Exhibits A, B, C, and F are those exhibits identified with the same contract number as this contract.

This contract has been executed by the following parties:

CONTRACTOR

CONTRACTOR'S NAME (if other than an individual, state whether a corporation, partnership, etc.)

BY (Authorized Signature)

DATE SIGNED (Do not type)

PRINTED NAME AND TITLE OF PERSON SIGNING

FEDERAL EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

BY (Authorized Signature)

DATE SIGNED (Do not type)

PRINTED NAME AND TITLE OF PERSON SIGNING

ADA Notice For individuals with sensory disabilities, this document is available in alternate formats. For information call (916) 654-6410 or TDD (916) 654-3880 or write Records and Forms Management, 1120 N Street, MS-89, Sacramento, CA 95814.

1. Description of the contract specifications and drawing details for performing the work and the proposed changes.
2. Itemization of contract specifications and drawing details that would be changed.
3. Detailed cost estimate for performing the work under the existing contract and under the proposed change. Determine the estimates under Section 9-1.03, "Force Account Payment."
4. Deadline for the Engineer to decide on the changes.
5. Bid items affected and resulting quantity changes.

The Department is not required to consider a VECP. If a VECP is similar to a change in the plans or specifications being considered by the Department at the time the proposal is submitted or if the proposal is based on or similar to drawings or specifications adopted by the Department before Contract award, the Department does not accept the VECP and may make these changes without VECP payments.

Until the Department approves a change order incorporating the VECP or parts of it, continue to perform the work under the contract. If the Department does not approve a change order before the deadline stated in the VECP or other date you subsequently stated in writing, the VECP is rejected. The Department does not adjust time or payment for a rejected VECP.

The Department decides whether to accept a VECP and the estimated net construction-cost savings from adopting the VECP or parts of it.

The Department may require you to accept a share of the investigation cost as a condition of reviewing a VECP. After written acceptance, the Department considers the VECP and deducts the agreed cost.

If the Department accepts the VECP or parts of it, the Department issues a change order that:

1. Incorporates changes in the contract necessary to implement the VECP or the parts adopted
2. Includes the Department's acceptance conditions
3. States the estimated net construction-cost savings resulting from the VECP
4. Obligates the Department to pay you 50 percent of the estimated net savings

In determining the estimated net construction-cost savings, the Department excludes your VECP preparation cost and the Department's VECP investigation cost, including parts paid by you.

If a VECP providing for a reduction in working days is accepted by the Department, 50 percent of the reduction is deducted from contract time.

If a VECP providing for a reduction in traffic congestion or avoiding traffic congestion is accepted by the Department, the Department pays 60 percent of the estimated net savings in construction costs attributable to the VECP. Submit detailed traffic handling comparisons between the existing contract and the proposed change, including estimates of the traffic volumes and congestion.

The Department may apply an accepted VECP for general use on other contracts.

If an accepted VECP is adopted for general use, the Department pays only the contractor who first submitted the VECP and only to the contracts awarded to that contractor before the submission of the accepted VECP.

If the Department does not adopt a general-use VECP, an identical or similar submitted proposal is eligible for acceptance.

4-1.035C Value Analysis Workshop

Section 4-1.035C, "Value Analysis Workshop," applies to a non-building-work contract with a total bid of over \$5 million.

You may request a value analysis workshop by submitting a request after contract approval.

The Department offers a value analysis workshop to:

1. Identify value enhancing opportunities
2. Consider changes to the contract that will reduce the total cost of construction, construction activity duration, or traffic congestion without impairing the essential functions specified for a VECP in Section 4-1.035B, "Value Engineering Change Proposal."

If the request is authorized, you and the Engineer:

1. Schedule a value analysis workshop
2. Select a facilitator and workshop site
3. Agree to other workshop administrative details

For a project with a total bid greater than \$1 million, professionally facilitated project partnering is encouraged.
For a project with a total bid greater than \$10 million, professionally facilitated project partnering is required.
In implementing project partnering, you and the Engineer manage the contract by:

1. Using early and regular communication with involved parties
2. Establishing and maintaining a relationship of shared trust, equity, and commitment
3. Identifying, quantifying, and supporting attainment of mutual goals
4. Developing strategies for using risk management concepts
5. Implementing timely communication and decision making
6. Resolving potential problems at the lowest possible level to avoid negative impacts
7. Holding periodic partnering meetings and workshops as appropriate to maintain partnering relationships and benefits throughout the life of the project
8. Establishing periodic joint evaluations of the partnering process and attainment of mutual goals

Partnering does not void any contract part.

The Department's "Field Guide to Partnering on Caltrans Construction Projects" current at the time of bid is available to the project team as reference. This guide provides structure, context, and clarity to the partnering process requirements. This guide is available at the Department's Partnering Program website:

<http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/construc/partnering.html>

In implementing project partnering, the project team must:

1. Create a partnering charter that includes:
 - 1.1. Mutual goals, including core project goals and may also include project-specific goals and mutually supported individual goals.
 - 1.2. Partnering maintenance and close-out plan.
 - 1.3. Dispute resolution plan that includes a dispute resolution ladder and may also include use of facilitated dispute resolution sessions.
 - 1.4. Team commitment statement and signatures.
2. Participate in monthly partnering evaluation surveys to measure progress on mutual goals and may also measure short-term key issues as they arise.
3. Evaluate the partnering facilitator on Forms CEM-5501 and CEM-5502. The Engineer provides the evaluation forms to the project team and collects the results. The Department makes evaluation results available upon request. Facilitator evaluations must be completed:
 - 3.1. At the end of the initial partnering workshop on Form CEM-5501.
 - 3.2. At the end of the project close-out partnering workshop on Form CEM-5502.
4. Conduct a project close-out partnering workshop.
5. Document lessons learned before contract acceptance.

5-1.012B Partnering Facilitator, Workshops, and Monthly Evaluation Surveys

The Engineer sends you a written invitation to enter into a partnering relationship after contract approval. Respond within 15 days to accept the invitation and request the initial and additional partnering workshops. After the Engineer receives the request, you and the Engineer cooperatively:

1. Select a partnering facilitator that offers the service of a monthly partnering evaluation survey with a 5-point rating and agrees to follow the Department's "Partnering Facilitator Standards and Expectations" available at the Department's Partnering Program website
2. Schedule initial partnering workshop
3. Determine initial workshop site and duration
4. Agree to other workshop administrative details

Additional partnering workshops and sessions are encouraged throughout the life of the project as determined necessary by you and the Engineer, recommended quarterly.

5-1.012C Training in Partnering Skills Development

For a project with a total bid of \$25 million or greater, training in partnering skills development is required.

For a project with a total bid between \$10 million and \$25 million, training in partnering skills is optional.

You and the Engineer cooperatively schedule the training session and select a professional trainer, training site, and 1 to 4 topics from the following list to be covered in the training:

1. Active Listening
2. Building Teams
3. Change Management
4. Communication
5. Conflict Resolution
6. Cultural Diversity
7. Dealing with Difficult People
8. Decision Making
9. Effective Escalation Ladders
10. Emotional Intelligence
11. Empathy
12. Ethics
13. Facilitation Skills
14. Leadership
15. Partnering Process and Concepts
16. Project Management
17. Project Organization
18. Problem Solving
19. Running Effective Meetings
20. Time Management
21. Win-Win Negotiation

Before the initial partnering workshop, the trainer conducts a 1-day training session in partnering skills development for the Contractor's and the Engineer's representatives. This training session must be a separate session from the initial partnering workshop and must be conducted locally. The training session must be consistent with the partnering principles under the Department's "Field Guide to Partnering on Caltrans Construction Projects."

Send at least 2 representatives to the training session. One of these must be your assigned representative as specified in Section 5-1.06, "Superintendence," of the Standard Specifications.

5-1.012D Payment

The Department pays you for:

1. 1/2 of partnering workshops and sessions based on facilitator and workshop site cost
2. 1/2 of monthly partnering evaluation survey service cost
3. Partnering skills development trainer and training site cost

The Department determines the costs based on invoice prices minus any available or offered discounts. The Department does not pay markups on these costs.

The Department does not pay for wages, travel expenses, or other costs associated with the partnering workshops and sessions, monthly partnering evaluation surveys, and training in partnering skills development.

Add:

5-1.015 RECORDS

5-1.015A General

Reserved

5-1.015B Record Retention

Retain project records from bid preparation through:

1. Final payment
2. Resolution of claims, if any

For at least 3 years after the later of these, retain cost records, including records of:

1. Bid preparation
2. Overhead
3. Payrolls
4. Payments to suppliers and subcontractors
5. Cost accounting

Maintain the records in an organized way in the original format, electronic and hard copy, conducive to professional review and audit.

5-1.015C Record Inspection, Copying, and Auditing

Make your records available for inspection, copying, and auditing by State representatives for the same time frame specified under Section 5-1.015B, "Record Retention." The records of subcontractors and suppliers must be made available for inspection, copying, and auditing by State representatives for the same period. Before contract acceptance, the State representative notifies the Contractor, subcontractor, or supplier 5 business days before inspection, copying, or auditing.

If an audit is to start more than 30 days after contract acceptance, the State representative notifies the Contractor, subcontractor, or supplier when the audit is to start.

5-1.015D Cost Accounting Records

Maintain cost accounting records for the project distinguishing between the following work cost categories:

1. Contract item work
2. Work character changes
3. Force account work
4. Extra work
5. Work performed under protests and claim notifications
6. Overhead
7. Subcontractors, suppliers, owner-operators, and professional services

Cost accounting records must include:

1. Final cost code lists and definitions
2. Itemization of the materials used and corresponding vendor's invoice copies
3. Direct cost of labor
4. Equipment rental charges
5. Workers' certified payrolls
6. Equipment:
 - 6.1. Size
 - 6.2. Type
 - 6.3. Identification number
 - 6.4. Hours operated

5-1.015E Extra Work Bills

Maintain separate records for force account costs.

Submit extra work bills using the Department's Internet extra work billing system.

The Contractor submitting and the Engineer approving an extra work bill using the Internet force account work billing system is the same as each party signing the report.

The Department provides billing system:

1. Training within 30 days of your written request
2. Accounts and user identification to your assigned representatives after a representative has received training

Each representative must maintain a unique password.

Replace Section 5-1.04 with:

5-1.04 CONTRACT COMPONENTS

A component in one contract part applies as if appearing in each. The parts are complementary and describe and provide for a complete work.

If a discrepancy exists:

1. The governing ranking of contract parts in descending order is:
 - 1.1. Special provisions
 - 1.2. Project plans
 - 1.3. Revised Standard Plans
 - 1.4. Standard Plans
 - 1.5. Amendments to the Standard Specifications
 - 1.6. Standard Specifications
 - 1.7. Supplemental project information
2. Written numbers and notes on a drawing govern over graphics
3. A detail drawing governs over a general drawing
4. A detail specification governs over a general specification
5. A specification in a section governs over a specification referenced by that section

If a discrepancy is found or confusion arises, request correction or clarification.

Add:

5-1.055 SUBCONTRACTING

5-1.055A General

No subcontract releases you from the contract or relieves you of your responsibility for a subcontractor's work.

If you violate Pub Cont Code § 4100 et seq., the Department may exercise the remedies provided under Pub Cont Code § 4110. The Department may refer the violation to the Contractors State License Board as provided under Pub Cont Code § 4111.

Except for a building-construction non-federal-aid contract, perform work equaling at least 30 percent of the value of the original total bid with your employees and with equipment owned or rented by you, with or without operators.

Each subcontract must comply with the contract.

Each subcontractor must have an active and valid State contractor's license with a classification appropriate for the work to be performed (Bus & Prof Code, § 7000 et seq.).

Submit copies of subcontracts upon request.

Before subcontracted work starts, submit a Subcontracting Request form.

Do not use a debarred contractor; a current list of debarred contractors is available at the Department of Industrial Relations' Web site.

Upon request, immediately remove and not again use a subcontractor who fails to prosecute the work satisfactorily.

5-1.055B Disadvantaged Business Enterprises

Section 5-1.055B, "Disadvantaged Business Enterprises," applies to a Federal-aid contract.

Use each subcontractor as listed on the Subcontractor List form unless you receive authorization for a substitution.

The Department requests the Contractor to:

1. Notify the Engineer of any changes to its anticipated DBE participation
2. Provide this notification before starting the affected work

Maintain records including:

1. Name and business address of each 1st-tier subcontractor
2. Name and business address of each DBE subcontractor, DBE vendor, and DBE trucking company, regardless of tier
3. Date of payment and total amount paid to each business

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

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

For a DBE that leases trucks from a non-DBE, count only the fee or commission the DBE receives as a result of the lease arrangement.

If a DBE subcontractor is decertified before completing subcontracted work, the subcontractor must notify you in writing of the decertification date. If a subcontractor becomes a certified DBE before completing subcontracted work, the subcontractor must notify you in writing of the certification date. Submit the notifications. On contract work completion, complete a Disadvantaged Business Enterprises (DBE) Certification Status Change form. Submit the form within 90 days of contract acceptance.

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

5-1.055C Disabled Veteran Business Enterprises

Section 5-1.055C, "Disabled Veteran Business Enterprises," applies to a non-Federal-aid contract.

If a DVBE goal is shown in the Notice to Bidders:

1. Use each DVBE as shown on the Certified DVBE Summary form unless you receive authorization for a substitution
2. The requirement that DVBEs be certified by the bid opening date does not apply to DVBE substitutions after contract award
3. Maintain records of subcontracts made with certified DVBEs. Include in the records:
 - 3.1. Name and business address of each business
 - 3.2. Total amount paid to each business
4. For the purpose of determining compliance with Pub Cont Code § 10115 et seq.:
 - 4.1. Provide the Department relevant information requested
 - 4.2. Upon reasonable notice and during normal business hours, permit access to its premises for the purpose of:
 - 4.2.1. Interviewing employees
 - 4.2.2. Inspecting and copying books, records, accounts and other material that may be relevant to a matter under investigation

If no DVBE goal is shown in the Notice to Bidders and if you obtain DVBE participation, submit the participating DVBE names and value of work or supplies supplied by each DVBE transaction upon contract completion.

5-1.055D Non-Small Businesses

Section 5-1.055D, "Non-Small Businesses," applies to a non-Federal-aid contract.

Use each subcontractor as shown on the Certified Small Business Listing for the Non-Small Business Preference form unless you receive authorization for a substitution.

The requirement that small businesses be certified by the bid opening date does not apply to small business substitutions after contract award.

Maintain records of subcontracts made with certified small business subcontractors and records of materials purchased from certified small business suppliers. Include in the records:

1. Name and business address of each business
2. Total amount paid to each business

For the purpose of determining compliance with 2 CA Code of Regs § 1896 et seq.:

1. Provide the Department relevant information requested.
2. Upon reasonable notice and during normal business hours, permit access to its premises for the purpose of:
 - 2.1. Interviewing employees
 - 2.2. Inspecting and copying books, records, accounts and other material that may be relevant to a matter under investigation

Replace Section 5-1.07 with:

5-1.07 LINES AND GRADES

The Engineer places stakes and marks under Chapter 12, "Construction Surveys," of the Department's Surveys Manual. Submit your request for Department-furnished stakes:

1. On a Request for Construction Stakes form. Ensure:
 - 1.1. Requested staking area is ready for stakes
 - 1.2. You use the stakes in a reasonable time
2. A reasonable time before starting an activity using the stakes

Establish priorities for stakes and note priorities on the request.

Preserve stakes and marks placed by the Engineer. If the stakes or marks are destroyed, the Engineer replaces them at the Engineer's earliest convenience and deducts the cost.

Replace Section 5-1.116 with:

5-1.116 DIFFERING SITE CONDITIONS (23 CFR 635.109)

5-1.116A Contractor's Notification

Promptly notify the Engineer if you find either of the following:

1. Physical conditions differing materially from either of the following:
 - 1.1. Contract documents
 - 1.2. Job site examination
2. Physical conditions of an unusual nature, differing materially from those ordinarily encountered and generally recognized as inherent in the work provided for in the contract

Include details explaining the information you relied on and the material differences you discovered.

If you fail to notify the Engineer promptly, you waive the differing site condition claim for the period between your discovery of the differing site condition and your notification to the Engineer.

If you disturb the site after discovery and before the Engineer's investigation, you waive the differing site condition claim.

5-1.116B Engineer's Investigation and Decision

Upon your notification, the Engineer investigates job site conditions and:

1. Notifies you whether to resume affected work
2. Decides whether the condition differs materially and is cause for an adjustment of time, payment, or both

5-1.116C Protests

You may protest the Engineer's decision by:

1. Submitting an Initial Notice of Potential Claim within 5 business days after receipt of the Engineer's notification
2. Complying with claim procedures

The Initial Notice of Potential Claim must detail the differences in your position from the Engineer's determination and support your position with additional information, including additional geotechnical data. Attach to the Initial Notice of Potential Claim a certification stating that you complied with Section 2-1.11, "Job Site and Document Examination."

Promptly submit supplementary information when obtained.

Replace Section 5-1.14 with:

5-1.14 COST REDUCTION INCENTIVE

Comply with Section 4-1.035B, "Value Engineering Change Proposal."

Add:

5-1.15 DISPUTE RESOLUTION

5-1.15A General

Section 5-1.15, "Dispute Resolution," applies to a contract with 100 or more working days.

In the Dispute Resolution Advisor Agreement and in the Dispute Review Board Agreement, interpret a reference to the special provisions as a reference to the Amendments to the Standard Specifications. In the Dispute Review Board Agreement, replace "Proposal and Contract" with "Bid book." Where the section title does not match the section number for a reference, refer to the referenced title.

5-1.15B Dispute Resolution Advisor

Section 5-1.15B, "Dispute Resolution Advisor," applies to a contract from \$3 million to \$10 million.

A dispute resolution advisor, hereinafter referred to as "DRA", is chosen by the Department and the Contractor to assist in the resolution of disputes. The DRA is a part of the contract administrative claims process as specified in the provisions in Section 9-1.04, "Notice of Potential Claim," and Section 9-1.07B, "Final Payment and Claims," of the Standard Specifications. The DRA shall not serve as a substitute for filing a protest or a notice of potential claim.

The DRA shall be established by the Department and the Contractor within 30 days of contract approval.

The Department and the Contractor shall each propose 3 potential DRA candidates. Each potential candidate shall provide the Department and the Contractor with their disclosure statement. The disclosure statement shall include a resume of the potential candidate's experience and a declaration statement describing past, present, anticipated, and planned relationships with all parties involved in this contract.

The Department and the Contractor shall select one of the 6 nominees to be the DRA. If the Department and the Contractor cannot agree on one candidate, the Department and the Contractor shall each choose one of the 3 nominated by the other. The final selection of the DRA will be decided by a coin toss between the two candidates.

The Department and the Contractor shall complete and adhere to the Dispute Resolution Advisor Agreement. No DRA meeting shall take place until the Dispute Resolution Advisor Agreement has been signed by all parties, unless all parties agree to sign it at the first meeting.

If DRA needs outside technical services, technical services shall be preapproved by both the Department and the Contractor.

DRA recommendations are nonbinding.

The Contractor shall not use the DRA for disputes between subcontractors or suppliers that have no grounds for a lawsuit against the Department.

DRA replacement is selected in the same manner as the original selection. The appointment of a replacement DRA will begin promptly upon determination of the need for replacement. The Dispute Resolution Advisor Agreement shall be amended to reflect the change of the DRA.

Failure of the Contractor to participate in selecting DRA will result in the withhold of 25 percent of the estimated value of all work performed during each estimate period that the Contractor fails to comply. DRA withholds will be released for payment on the next monthly progress payment following the date that the Contractor has provided assistance in choosing the DRA and no interest will be due the Contractor.

The State and the Contractor shall bear the costs and expenses of the DRA equally.

The DRA shall be compensated at an agreed rate of \$1,500 per day for time spent per meeting either at the start of the project or for a dispute. A member serving on more than one State DRA or Dispute Review Board, regardless the number of meetings per day shall not be paid more than the agreed rate per day. The agreed rate shall be considered full compensation for on-site time, travel expenses, transportation, lodging, time for travel, and incidentals for each day or portion thereof that the DRA is at an authorized DRA meeting.

No additional compensation will be made for time spent by the DRA to review and research activities outside the official DRA meetings unless that time, such as time spent evaluating and preparing recommendations on specific issues presented to the DRA, has been specifically agreed to in advance by the State and Contractor. Time away from the project that has been specifically agreed to in advance by the Department and the Contractor will be compensated at an agreed rate of \$150 per hour. The agreed amount of \$150 per hour shall include all incidentals including expenses for telephone, fax, and computer services.

The State will provide conference facilities for DRA meetings at no cost to the Contractor.

The Contractor shall make direct payments to the DRA for participation in authorized meetings and approved hourly rate charges from invoices submitted.

The State will reimburse the Contractor for the State's share of the costs.

There will be no markups applied to expenses associated with the DRA, either by the DRA or by the Contractor when requesting payment of the State's share of DRA expenses. Regardless of the DRA recommendation, neither party will be entitled to reimbursement of DRA costs from the other party.

The Contractor shall submit extra work bills and include invoices with original supporting documents for reimbursement of the State's share.

The cost of technical services will be borne equally by the State and Contractor. There will be no markups for these costs.

A copy of the "Dispute Resolution Advisor Agreement" to be executed by the Contractor, State and the DRA is as follows:

Form CEM 6206 Rev (04-06-07)

DISPUTE RESOLUTION ADVISOR AGREEMENT

(Contract Identification)

Contract No. _____

THIS DISPUTE RESOLUTION ADVISOR AGREEMENT, hereinafter called "AGREEMENT", made and entered into this _____ day of _____, _____, between the State of California, acting through the California Department of Transportation and the Director of Transportation, hereinafter called the "STATE," _____ hereinafter called the "CONTRACTOR," and _____, the Dispute Resolution Advisor, hereinafter called the "DRA." .

WITNESSETH, that

WHEREAS, the STATE and the CONTRACTOR, hereinafter called the "parties," are now engaged in the construction on the State Highway project referenced above; and

WHEREAS, the special provisions for the above referenced contract provides for the establishment and operation of the DRA to assist in resolving disputes; and

WHEREAS, the DRA is composed of one person, chosen by the CONTRACTOR and the STATE;

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the terms, conditions, covenants, and performance contained herein, or attached and incorporated and made a part hereof, the STATE, the CONTRACTOR, and the DRA hereto agree as follows:

SECTION I DESCRIPTION OF WORK

To assist in the timely resolution of disputes between the parties, the contract provides for the establishment and the operation of the DRA. The DRA is to fairly and impartially consider disputes placed before it and provide recommendations for resolution of these disputes to the parties. The DRA shall provide recommendations based on the facts related to the dispute, the contract and applicable laws and regulations. The DRA shall perform the services necessary to participate in the DRA's actions as designated in Section III, Scope of Work.

SECTION II DRA QUALIFICATIONS

DRA shall be knowledgeable in the type of construction and contract documents anticipated by the contract and shall have completed training through the Dispute Review Board Foundation. In addition, it is desirable for the DRA to have served on several State Dispute Review Boards (DRB).

No DRA shall have prior direct involvement in this contract. No DRA shall have a financial interest in this contract or parties thereto, including but not limited to the CONTRACTOR, subcontractors, suppliers, consultants, and legal and business services, within a period 6 months prior to award and during this contract. Exceptions to above are compensation for services on this or other DRAs and DRBs or retirement payments or pensions received from a party that are not tied to, dependent on or affected by the net worth of the party.

DRA shall fully disclose all direct or indirect professional or personal relationships with all key members of the contract.

SECTION III SCOPE OF WORK

The Scope of Work of the DRA includes, but is not limited to, the following:

A. PROCEDURES

The DRA shall meet with the parties at the start of the project to establish procedures that will govern the conduct of its business and reporting procedures in conformance with the requirements of the contract and the terms of this AGREEMENT. The DRA established procedures shall only be implemented upon approval by the parties. Subsequent meetings shall be held only to hear disputes between the parties.

The DRA shall not meet with, or discuss contract issues with individual parties.

State shall provide the DRA with the contract and all written correspondence regarding the dispute between the parties and, if available, the Contractor's supplemental notice of potential claim, and the Engineer's response to the supplemental notice of potential claim.

The parties shall not call the DRA who served on this contract as a witness in arbitration proceedings, which may arise from this contract.

The DRA shall have no claim against the STATE or the CONTRACTOR, or both, from claimed harm arising out of the parties' evaluations of the DRA's opinions.

B. DISPUTE MEETING

The term "dispute meeting" as used in this subsection shall refer to both the informal and traditional dispute meeting processes, unless otherwise noted.

If the CONTRACTOR requests a dispute meeting with the DRA, the Contractor must simultaneously notify the STATE. Upon being notified of the need for a dispute meeting, the DRA shall review and consider the dispute. The DRA shall determine the time and location of the dispute meeting with due consideration for the needs and preferences of the parties, while recognizing the importance of a speedy resolution to the dispute.

Dispute meetings shall be conducted at any location that would be convenient and provide required facilities and access to necessary documentation.

Only the STATE's Resident Engineer or Area Construction Engineer and the CONTRACTOR's or subcontractor's, if the dispute involves a subcontractor, Superintendent or Project Manager may present information at a dispute meeting. There shall be no participation of persons who are not directly involved in the contract or who do not have direct knowledge of the dispute. The exception to this is technical services, as described below:

The DRA, with approval of the parties, may obtain technical services necessary to adequately review the disputes presented, including audit, geotechnical, schedule analysis and other services. The parties' technical staff may supply those services as appropriate. The cost of technical services, as agreed to by the parties, shall be borne equally by the two parties as specified in an approved contract change order. The CONTRACTOR shall not be entitled to markups for the payments made for these services.

At the dispute meeting the DRA may ask questions, seek clarification, and request further clarification of data presented by either of the parties as may be necessary to assist in making a fully informed recommendation. However, the DRA shall refrain from expressing opinions on the merits of statements on matters under dispute during the parties' presentations. Each party will be given ample time to fully present its position, make rebuttals, provide relevant documents, and respond to DRA questions and requests.

There shall be no testimony under oath or cross-examination, during DRA dispute meetings. There shall be no reporting of the procedures by a shorthand reporter or by electronic means. Documents and verbal statements shall be received by the DRA in conformance with the rules and regulations established at the first meeting between the DRA and parties. These established rules and regulations need not comply with prescribed legal laws of evidence.

Failure to attend a dispute meeting by either of the parties shall be conclusively considered by the DRA as indication that the non-attending party considers all written documents and correspondence submitted as their entire and complete argument. The claimant shall discuss the dispute, followed by the other party. Each party shall then be allowed one or more rebuttals at the meeting until all aspects of the dispute are thoroughly covered.

1. TRADITIONAL DISPUTE MEETING:

The following procedure shall be used for the traditional dispute meeting:

- a. Within 5 days, after receiving the STATE's written response to the CONTRACTOR's supplemental notice of potential claim, the CONTRACTOR shall refer the dispute to the DRA, if the CONTRACTOR wishes to further pursue the dispute. The CONTRACTOR shall make the referral in writing to the DRA, simultaneously copied to the STATE. The written dispute referral shall describe the disputed matter in individual discrete segments, so that it will be clear to both parties and the DRA what discrete elements of the dispute have been resolved, and which remain unresolved, and shall include an estimate of the cost of the affected work and impacts, if any, on project completion.
- b. The parties shall each be afforded an opportunity to be present and to be heard by the DRA, and to offer evidence. Either party furnishing written evidence or documentation to the DRA must furnish copies of such information to the other party a minimum of 10 days prior to the date the DRA is scheduled to convene the meeting for the dispute. Either party shall produce such additional evidence as the DRA may deem necessary to reach an understanding and a determination of the dispute. The party furnishing additional evidence shall furnish copies of such additional evidence to the other party at the same time the evidence is provided to the DRA. The DRA shall not consider evidence not furnished in conformance with the terms specified herein.
- c. Upon receipt by the DRA of a written referral of a dispute, the DRA shall convene to review and consider the dispute. The dispute meeting shall be held no later than 25 days after receipt of the written referral unless otherwise agreed to by all parties.
- d. The DRA shall furnish a written report to both parties. The DRA may request clarifying information of either party within 5 days after the DRA dispute meeting. Requested information shall be submitted to the DRA within 5 days of the DRA request. The DRA shall complete its report and submit it to the parties within 10 days of the DRA dispute meeting, except that time extensions may be granted at the request of the DRA with the written concurrence of both parties. The report shall summarize the facts considered, the contract language, law or regulation viewed by the DRA as pertinent to the dispute, and the DRA's interpretation and philosophy in arriving at its conclusions and recommendations and, if appropriate, recommends guidelines for determining compensation. The DRA's written opinion shall stand on its own, without attachments or appendices.
- e. Within 10 days after receiving the DRA's report, both parties shall respond to the DRA in writing signifying that the dispute is either resolved or remains unresolved. Failure to provide the written response within the time specified, or a written rejection of the DRA's recommendation or response to a request for reconsideration presented in the report by either party, shall conclusively indicate that the party(s) failing to respond accepts the DRA recommendation. Immediately after responses have been received from both parties, the DRA shall provide copies of both responses to the parties simultaneously. Either party may request clarification of elements of the DRA's report from the DRA prior to responding to the report. The DRA shall consider any clarification request only if submitted within 5 days of receipt of the DRA's report, and if submitted simultaneously in writing to both the DRA and the other party. Each party may submit only one request for clarification for any individual DRA report. The DRA shall respond, in writing, to requests for clarification within 5 days of receipt of such requests.
- f. Either party may seek a reconsideration of the DRA's recommendation. The DRA shall only grant reconsideration based upon submission of new evidence and if the request is submitted within the 10 day time limit specified for response to the DRA's written report. Each party may submit only one request for reconsideration regarding an individual DRA recommendation.
- g. If the parties are able to settle their dispute with the aid of the DRA's report, the STATE and CONTRACTOR shall promptly accept and implement the settlement of the parties. If the parties cannot agree on compensation within 30 days of the acceptance by both parties of the settlement, either party may request the DRA to make a recommendation regarding compensation.

2. INFORMAL DISPUTE MEETING

An informal dispute meeting shall be convened, only if, the parties and the DRA agree that this dispute resolution process is appropriate to settle the dispute.

The following procedure shall be used for the informal dispute meeting:

- a. The parties shall furnish the DRA with one copy of pertinent documents requested by the DRA that are or may become necessary for the DRA to perform its function. The party furnishing documents shall furnish such documents to the other party at the same time the document is provided to the DRA.
- b. After the dispute meeting has concluded; the DRA shall deliberate in private the same day, until a response to the parties is reached or as otherwise agreed to by the parties.
- c. The DRA then verbally delivers its recommendation with findings to the parties.
- d. After the recommendation is presented, the parties may ask for clarifications.
- e. Occasionally the DRA on complex issues may be unable to formulate a recommendation based on the information given at a dispute meeting. However, the DRA may provide the parties with advice on strengths and weaknesses of their prospective positions, in the hope of the parties reaching settlement.
- f. If the parties are able to settle their dispute with the aid of the DRA's opinion, the STATE and CONTRACTOR shall promptly accept and implement the settlement of the parties.
- g. The DRA will not be bound by its oral recommendation in the event that a dispute is later heard by the DRA in a traditional dispute meeting.

Unless the dispute is settled, use of the informal dispute meeting does not relieve the parties of their responsibilities under Section 5-1.12, "Dispute Resolution Advisor," of the Special Provisions or Subsection, "Traditional Dispute Meeting," of this AGREEMENT. There will be no extension of time allowed for the process to permit the use of the informal dispute meeting, unless otherwise agreed to by the parties.

SECTION IV TIME FOR BEGINNING AND COMPLETION

Once established, the DRA shall be in operation until the day the Director accepts the contract. The DRA shall not begin work under the terms of this AGREEMENT until authorized in writing by the STATE or as agreed to by the parties.

SECTION V PAYMENT

DRA shall be compensated at an agreed rate of \$1,500 per day for time spent per meeting, either at the start of the project or for a dispute. A member serving on more than one State DRA or DRB, regardless the number of meetings per day, shall not be paid more than the agreed rate per day. The agreed rate shall be considered full compensation for onsite time, travel expenses, transportation, lodging, time for travel and incidentals for each day, or portion thereof that the DRA is at an authorized DRA meeting. No additional compensation will be made for time spent by DRA to review and research activities outside the official DRA meetings unless that time, (such as time spent evaluating and preparing recommendations on specific issues presented to the DRA), has been specifically agreed to in advance by the parties. Time away from the project, which has been specifically agreed to in advance by the parties, will be compensated at an agreed rate of \$150 per hour. The agreed amount of \$150 per hour shall include all incidentals including expenses for telephone, fax, and computer services. The State will provide administrative services such as conference facilities to the DRA.

A. PAYMENT PROCESSING

CONTRACTOR shall make direct payments to DRA for their participation in authorized meetings and approved hourly rate charges, from invoices submitted by the DRA, and technical services.

DRA may submit invoices to the CONTRACTOR for partial payment for work performed and services rendered for their participation in authorized meetings not more often than once per month during the progress of the work. The invoices shall be in a format approved by the parties and accompanied by a general description of activities performed during that billing period. Payment for hourly fees, at the agreed rate, shall not be paid to a DRA until the amount and extent of those fees are approved by the STATE and CONTRACTOR.

B. INSPECTION OF COSTS RECORDS

DRA and the CONTRACTOR shall keep available for inspection by representatives of the STATE and the United States, for a period of 3 years after final payment, the cost records and accounts pertaining to this AGREEMENT. If any litigation, claim, or audit arising out of, in connection with, or related to this contract is initiated before the expiration of the 3-year period, the cost records and accounts shall be retained until such litigation, claim, or audit involving the records is completed.

SECTION VI ASSIGNMENT OF TASKS OF WORK

DRA shall not assign the work of this AGREEMENT.

SECTION VII TERMINATION OF A DRA MEMBER

DRA may resign after providing not less than 15 days written notice of the resignation to the STATE and CONTRACTOR. The DRA may be terminated, by either party, for failing to fully comply at all times with all required employment or financial disclosure conditions of DRA membership in conformance with the terms of the contract and this AGREEMENT. Each party shall document the need for replacement and substantiate the replacement request in writing to the other party and the DRA.

SECTION VIII LEGAL RELATIONS

The parties hereto mutually understand and agree that the DRA in the performance of duties is acting in the capacity of an independent agent and not as an employee of either party.

No party to this AGREEMENT shall bear a greater responsibility for damages or personal injury than is normally provided by Federal or State of California Law.

Notwithstanding the provisions of this contract that require the CONTRACTOR to indemnify and hold harmless the STATE, the parties shall jointly indemnify and hold harmless the DRA from and against all claims, damages, losses, and expenses, including but not limited to attorney's fees, arising out of and resulting from the findings and recommendations of the DRA.

SECTION IX CONFIDENTIALITY

The parties hereto mutually understand and agree that all documents and records provided by the parties in reference to issues brought before the DRA, which documents and records are marked "Confidential - for use by the DRA only," shall be kept in confidence and used only for the purpose of resolution of subject disputes, and for assisting in development of DRA findings and recommendations; that such documents and records will not be utilized or revealed to others, except to officials of the parties who are authorized to act on the subject disputes, for any purposes, during the life of this AGREEMENT. Upon termination of this AGREEMENT, said confidential documents and records, and all copies thereof, shall be returned to the parties who furnished them to the DRA. However, the parties understand that such documents may be subsequently discoverable and admissible in court or arbitration proceedings unless a protective order has been obtained by the party seeking further confidentiality.

SECTION X DISPUTES

Disputes between the parties arising out of the work or other terms of this AGREEMENT that cannot be resolved by negotiation and mutual concurrence between the parties or through the administrative process provided in the contract shall be resolved by arbitration as provided in Section 9-1.10, "Arbitration," of the Standard Specifications. Disputes between the DRA and the parties that cannot be resolved by negotiation and mutual concurrence shall be resolved in the appropriate forum.

SECTION XI VENUE, APPLICABLE LAW, AND PERSONAL JURISDICTION

In the event that any party, including the DRA, deems it necessary to institute arbitration proceedings to enforce any right or obligation under this AGREEMENT, the parties hereto agree that such action shall be initiated in the Office of Administrative Hearings of the State of California. The parties hereto agree that all questions shall be resolved by arbitration by application of California law and that the parties to such arbitration shall have the right of appeal from such decisions to the Superior Court in conformance with the laws of the State of California. Venue for the arbitration shall be Sacramento or any other location as agreed to by the parties.

SECTION XII FEDERAL REVIEW AND REQUIREMENTS

On Federal-Aid contracts, the Federal Highway Administration shall have the right to review the work of the DRA in progress, except for private meetings or deliberations of the DRA.

Other Federal requirements in this agreement shall only apply to Federal-Aid contracts.

SECTION XIII CERTIFICATION OF CONTRACTOR, DRA, AND STATE

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this AGREEMENT as of the day and year first above written.

DRA

By: _____

Title: _____

CONTRACTOR

CALIFORNIA STATE DEPARTMENT
OF TRANSPORTATION

By: _____

By: _____

Title: _____

Title: _____

5-1.15C Dispute Review Board

Section 5-1.15C, "Dispute Review Board," applies to a contract over \$10 million.

5-1.15C(1) General

To assist in the resolution of disputes or potential claims arising out of the work of this project, a Dispute Review Board, hereinafter referred to as the "DRB," shall be established by the Engineer and Contractor cooperatively upon approval of the contract. The DRB is intended to assist the contract administrative claims resolution process as specified in the provisions in Section 9-1.04, "Notice of Potential Claim," and Section 9-1.07B, "Final Payment and Claims," of the Standard Specifications and these special provisions. The DRB shall not serve as a substitute for provisions in the specifications in regard to filing potential claims. The requirements and procedures established in this section shall be a prerequisite to filing a claim, filing for arbitration, or filing for litigation prior or subsequent to project completion.

The DRB shall be utilized when dispute or potential claim resolution at the project level is unsuccessful. The DRB shall function as specified herein until the day of acceptance of the contract, at which time the work of the DRB will cease except for completion of unfinished reports. No DRB dispute meetings shall take place later than 30 days prior to acceptance of contract. After acceptance of contract, disputes or potential claims which have followed the dispute resolution processes of the Standard Specifications and these special provisions, but have not been resolved, shall be stated or restated by the Contractor, in response to the Proposed Final Estimate within the time limits provided in Section 9-1.07B, "Final Payment and Claims," of the Standard Specifications. The State will review those claims in conformance with the provisions in Section 9-1.07B of the Standard Specifications. Following the adherence to and completion of the contractual administrative claims procedure, the Contractor may file for arbitration in conformance with the provisions in Section 9-1.10, "Arbitration," of the Standard Specifications and these special provisions.

Disputes, as used in this section, shall include differences of opinion, properly noticed as provided hereinafter, between the State and Contractor on matters related to the work and other subjects considered by the State or Contractor, or by both, to be of concern to the DRB on this project, except matters relating to Contractor, subcontractor or supplier potential claims not actionable against the Department as specified in these special provisions or quantification of disputes for overhead type expenses or costs. Disputes for overhead type expenses or costs shall conform to the requirements of Section 9-1.07B, "Final Payment and Claims," of the Standard Specifications. Whenever the term "dispute" or "disputes" is used herein, it shall be deemed to include potential claims as well as disputes.

The DRB shall serve as an advisory body to assist in the resolution of disputes between the State and the Contractor, hereinafter referred to as the "parties." The DRB shall consider disputes referred to it, and furnish written reports containing findings and recommendations pertaining to those disputes, to the parties to aid in resolution of the differences between them. DRB findings and recommendations are not binding on the parties.

5-1.15C(2) Selection Process, Disclosure and Appointments

The DRB shall consist of one member selected by the State and approved by the Contractor, one member selected by the Contractor and approved by the State, and a third member selected by the first 2 members and approved by both the State and the Contractor. The third member shall act as the DRB Chairperson.

DRB members shall be especially knowledgeable in the type of construction and contract documents potentially anticipated by the contract. DRB members shall discharge their responsibilities impartially as an independent body, considering the facts and circumstances related to the matters under consideration, pertinent provisions of the contract and applicable laws and regulations.

The State and the Contractor shall nominate and approve DRB members in conformance with the terms and conditions of the Dispute Review Board Agreement and these special provisions, within 45 days of the approval of the contract. Each party shall provide written notification to the other of the name of their selected DRB nominee along with the prospective member's complete written disclosure statement.

Disclosure statements shall include a resume of the prospective member's experience and a declaration statement describing past, present, anticipated, and planned relationships, including indirect relationships through the prospective member's primary or full-time employer, to this project and with the parties involved in this construction contract, including but not limited to, relevant subcontractors or suppliers to the parties, parties' principals, or parties' counsel. DRB members shall also include a full disclosure of close professional or personal relationships with all key members of the contract. Objections to nominees must be based on a specific breach or violation of nominee responsibilities or on nominee qualifications under these provisions unless otherwise specified. The Contractor or the State may, on a one-time basis, object to the other's nominee without specifying a reason and this person will not be selected for the DRB. Another person shall then be nominated within 15 days.

The first duty of the State and Contractor selected members of the DRB shall be to select and recommend a prospective third DRB member to the parties for final selection and approval. The first 2 DRB members shall proceed with the selection of the third DRB member immediately upon receiving written notification from the State of their selection, and shall provide their recommendation simultaneously to the parties within 15 days of the notification.

The first 2 DRB members shall select a third DRB member subject to mutual approval of the parties or may mutually concur on a list of potentially acceptable third DRB members and submit the list to the parties for final selection and approval of the third member. The goal in the selection of the third member is to complement the professional experience of the first 2 members and to provide leadership for the DRB's activities.

The third prospective DRB member shall supply a full disclosure statement to the first 2 DRB members and to the parties prior to appointment.

An impasse shall be considered to have been reached if the parties are unable to approve a third member within 15 days of receipt of the recommendation of the first 2 DRB members, or if the first 2 DRB members are unable to agree upon a recommendation within their 15 day time limit. In the event of an impasse in selection of third DRB member the State and the Contractor shall each propose 3 candidates for the third DRB member position. The parties shall select the candidates proposed under this paragraph from the current list of arbitrators certified by the Public Works Contract Arbitration Committee created by Article 7.2 (commencing with Section 10245) of the State Contract Act. The first 2 DRB members shall then select one of the 6 proposed candidates in a blind draw.

No DRB member shall have prior direct involvement in this contract. No member shall have a financial interest in this contract or the parties thereto, within a period of 6 months prior to award of this contract or during the contract, except as follows:

- A. Compensation for services on this DRB.
- B. Ownership interest in a party or parties, documented by the prospective DRB member, that has been reviewed and determined in writing by the State to be sufficiently insignificant to render the prospective member acceptable to the State.
- C. Service as a member of other Dispute Review Boards on other contracts.
- D. Retirement payments or pensions received from a party that are not tied to, dependent on or affected by the net worth of the party.
- E. The above provisions apply to parties having a financial interest in this contract, including but not limited to contractors, subcontractors, suppliers, consultants, and legal and business services.

The Contractor or the State may reject any of the 3 DRB members who fail to fully comply at all times with all required employment and financial disclosure conditions of DRB membership as described in the Dispute Review Board Agreement and as specified herein. A copy of the Dispute Review Board Agreement is included in this section.

The Contractor, the State, and the 3 members of the DRB shall complete and adhere to the Dispute Review Board Agreement in administration of this DRB within 15 days of the parties' concurrence in the selection of the third member. No DRB meeting shall take place until the Dispute Review Board Agreement has been signed by all parties. The State authorizes the Engineer to execute and administer the terms of the Agreement. The person(s) designated by the Contractor as authorized to execute contract change orders shall be authorized to execute and administer the terms of this agreement, or to delegate the authority in writing. The operation of the DRB shall be in conformance with the terms of the Dispute Review Board Agreement.

5-1.15C(3) Compensation

The State and the Contractor shall bear the costs and expenses of the DRB equally. Each DRB member shall be compensated at an agreed rate of \$1,200 per day if time spent per meeting, including on-site time plus one hour of travel time, is greater than 4 hours. Each DRB member shall be compensated at an agreed rate of \$700 per day if time spent per meeting, including on-site time plus one hour of travel time, is less than or equal to 4 hours. The agreed rates shall be considered full compensation for on-site time, travel expenses, transportation, lodging, time for travel and incidentals for each day, or portion thereof, that the DRB member is at an authorized DRB meeting. No additional compensation will be made for time spent by DRB members in review and research activities outside the official DRB meetings unless that time, (such as time spent evaluating and preparing recommendations on specific issues presented to the DRB), has been specifically agreed to in advance by the State and Contractor. Time away from the project, which has been specifically agreed to in advance by the parties, will be compensated at an agreed rate of \$125 per hour. The agreed amount of \$125 per hour shall include all incidentals including expenses for telephone, fax, and computer services. Members serving on more than one DRB involving the Department, regardless of the number of meetings per day, shall not be paid more than the all inclusive rate per day or rate per hour for an individual project. The State will provide, at no cost to the Contractor, administrative services such as conference facilities and secretarial services to the DRB. These special provisions and the Dispute Review Board Agreement state the provisions for compensation and expenses of the DRB. DRB members shall be compensated at the same daily and hourly rate. The Contractor shall make direct payments to each DRB member for their participation in authorized meetings and approved hourly rate charges from invoices submitted by each DRB member. The State will reimburse the Contractor for the State's share of the costs. There will be no markups applied to expenses connected with the DRB, either by the DRB members or by the Contractor when requesting payment of the State's share of DRB expenses. Regardless of the DRB recommendation, neither party shall be entitled to reimbursement of DRB costs from the other party.

5-1.15C(4) Replacement of DRB Members

Service of a DRB member may be terminated at any time with not less than 15 days notice as follows:

- A. The State may terminate service of the State appointed member.
- B. The Contractor may terminate service of the Contractor appointed member.
- C. Upon the written recommendation of the State and Contractor appointed members for the removal of the third member.
- D. Upon resignation of a member.
- E. The State or Contractor may terminate the service of any member who fails to fully comply with all required employment and financial disclosure conditions of DRB membership.

When a member of the DRB is replaced, the replacement member shall be appointed in the same manner as the replaced member was appointed. The appointment of a replacement DRB member will begin promptly upon determination of the need for replacement and shall be completed within 15 days. Changes in either of the DRB members chosen by the 2 parties will not require re-selection of the third member, unless both parties agree to such re-selection in writing. The Dispute Review Board Agreement shall be amended to reflect the change of a DRB member.

5-1.15C(5) Operation

The following procedure shall be used for dispute resolution:

- A. If the Contractor objects to any decision, act or order of the Engineer, the Contractor shall give written notice of potential claim in conformance with the provisions in Section 9-1.04, "Notice of Potential Claim," of the Standard Specifications and these special provisions, including the provision of applicable cost documentation; or file written protests or notices in conformance with the provisions in the Standard Specifications and these special provisions.
- B. The Engineer will respond, in writing, to the Contractor's written supplemental notice of potential claim within 20 days of receipt of the notice.
- C. Within 15 days after receipt of the Engineer's written response, the Contractor shall, if the Contractor still objects, file a written reply with the Engineer, stating clearly and in detail the basis of the objection.

- D. Following an objection to the Engineer's written response, the Contractor shall refer the dispute to the DRB if the Contractor wishes to further pursue the objection to the Engineer's decision. The Contractor shall make the referral in writing to the DRB, simultaneously copied to the State, within 21 days after receipt of the written response from the Engineer. The written dispute referral shall describe the disputed matter in individual discrete segments so that it will be clear to both parties and the DRB what discrete elements of the dispute have been resolved, and which remain unresolved, and shall include an estimate of the cost of the affected work and impacts, if any, on project completion.
- E. By failing to submit the written notice of referral to the DRB, within 21 days after receipt of the Engineer's written response to the supplemental notice of potential claim, the Contractor waives future claims and arbitration on the matter in contention.
- F. The Contractor and the State shall each be afforded an opportunity to be present and to be heard by the DRB, and to offer evidence. Either party furnishing written evidence or documentation to the DRB must furnish copies of such information to the other party a minimum of 15 days prior to the date the DRB is scheduled to convene the meeting for the dispute. Either party shall produce such additional evidence as the DRB may deem necessary to reach an understanding and a determination of the dispute. The party furnishing additional evidence shall furnish copies of such additional evidence to the other party at the same time the evidence is provided to the DRB. The DRB shall not consider evidence not furnished in conformance with the terms specified herein.
- G. Upon receipt by the DRB of a written referral of a dispute, the DRB shall convene to review and consider the dispute. The dispute meeting shall be held no earlier than 30 days and no later than 60 days after receipt of the written referral unless otherwise agreed to by all parties. The DRB shall determine the time and location of the DRB dispute meeting, with due consideration for the needs and preferences of the parties while recognizing the paramount importance of a timely hearing of the dispute.
- H. There shall be no participation of either party's attorneys at DRB dispute meetings.
- I. There shall be no participation of persons who are not directly involved in the contract or who do not have direct knowledge of the dispute, including but not limited to consultants, except for expert testimony allowed at the discretion of the DRB and with approval prior to the dispute meeting by both parties.
- J. The DRB shall furnish a report, containing findings and recommendations as described in the Dispute Review Board Agreement, in writing to both the State and the Contractor. The DRB may request clarifying information of either party within 10 days after the DRB dispute meeting. Requested information shall be submitted to the DRB within 10 days of the DRB request. The DRB shall complete its report, including minority opinion, if any, and submit it to the parties within 30 days of the DRB dispute meeting, except that time extensions may be granted at the request of the DRB with the written concurrence of both parties. The report shall include the facts and circumstances related to the matters under consideration, pertinent provisions of the contract, applicable laws and regulations, and actual costs and time incurred as shown on the Contractor's cost accounting records. The DRB shall make recommendations on the merit of the dispute and, if appropriate, recommend guidelines for determining compensation.
- K. Within 30 days after receiving the DRB's report, both the State and the Contractor shall respond to the DRB in writing signifying that the dispute is either resolved or remains unresolved. Failure to provide the written response within the time specified, or a written rejection of the DRB's recommendation or response to a request for reconsideration presented in the report by either party, shall conclusively indicate that the party(s) failing to respond accepts the DRB recommendation. Immediately after responses have been received from both parties, the DRB shall provide copies of both responses to the parties simultaneously. Either party may request clarification of elements of the DRB's report from the DRB prior to responding to the report. The DRB shall consider any clarification request only if submitted within 10 days of receipt of the DRB's report, and if submitted simultaneously in writing to both the DRB and the other party. Each party may submit only one request for clarification for any individual DRB report. The DRB shall respond, in writing, to requests for clarification within 10 days of receipt of such requests.
- L. The DRB's recommendations, stated in the DRB's reports, are not binding on either party. Either party may seek a reconsideration of a recommendation of the DRB. The DRB shall only grant a reconsideration based upon submission of new evidence and if the request is submitted within the 30-day time limit specified for response to the DRB's written report. Each party may submit only one request for reconsideration regarding an individual DRB recommendation.
- M. If the State and the Contractor are able to resolve their dispute with the aid of the DRB's report, the State and Contractor shall promptly accept and implement the recommendations of the DRB. If the parties cannot agree on compensation within 60 days of the acceptance by both parties of the DRB's recommendation, either party may request the DRB to make a recommendation regarding compensation.

- N. The State or the Contractor shall not call DRB members who served on the DRB for this contract as witnesses in arbitration proceedings which may arise from this contract, and all documents created by the DRB shall be inadmissible as evidence in subsequent arbitration proceedings, except the DRB's final written reports on each issue brought before it.
- O. The State and Contractor shall jointly indemnify and hold harmless the DRB members from and against all claims, damages, losses, and expenses, including but not limited to attorney's fees, arising out of and resulting from the findings and recommendations of the DRB.
- P. The DRB members shall have no claim against the State or the Contractor, or both, from claimed harm arising out of the parties' evaluations of the DRB's report.

5-1.15C(6) Disputes Involving Subcontractor Potential Claims

For purposes of this section, a "subcontractor potential claim" shall include any potential claim by a subcontractor (including also any pass through potential claims by a lower tier subcontractor or supplier) against the Contractor that is actionable by the Contractor against the Department which arises from the work, services, or materials provided or to be provided in connection with the contract. If the Contractor determines to pursue a dispute against the Department that includes a subcontractor potential claim, the dispute shall be processed and resolved in conformance with these special provisions and in conformance with the following:

- A. The Contractor shall identify clearly in submissions pursuant to this section, that portion of the dispute that involves a subcontractor potential claim or potential claims.
- B. The Contractor shall include, as part of its submission pursuant to Step D above, a certification (False Claims Act Certification) by the subcontractor's or supplier's officer, partner, or authorized representative with authority to bind the subcontractor and with direct knowledge of the facts underlying the subcontractor potential claim. The Contractor shall submit a certification that the subcontractor potential claim is acknowledged and forwarded by the Contractor. The form for these certifications is available from the Engineer.
- C. At DRB dispute meetings involving one or more subcontractor potential claims, the Contractor shall require that each subcontractor involved in the dispute have present an authorized representative with actual knowledge of the facts underlying the subcontractor potential claim to assist in presenting the subcontractor potential claim and to answer questions raised by the DRB members or the Department's representatives.
- D. Failure by the Contractor to declare a subcontractor potential claim on behalf of its subcontractor (including lower tier subcontractors' and suppliers' pass through potential claims) at the time of submission of the Contractor's potential claims, as provided hereunder, shall constitute a release of the State by the Contractor of such subcontractor potential claim.
- E. The Contractor shall include in all subcontracts under this contract that subcontractors and suppliers of any tier (a) agree to submit subcontractor potential claims to the Contractor in a proper form and in sufficient time to allow processing by the Contractor in conformance with the Dispute Review Board resolution specifications; (b) agree to be bound by the terms of the Dispute Review Board provisions to the extent applicable to subcontractor potential claims; (c) agree that, to the extent a subcontractor potential claim is involved, completion of all steps required under these Dispute Review Board special provisions shall be a condition precedent to pursuit by the subcontractor of other remedies permitted by law, including without limitation of a lawsuit against the Contractor; and (d) agree that the existence of a dispute resolution process for disputes involving subcontractor potential claims shall not be deemed to create any claim, right, or cause of action by any subcontractor or supplier against the Department.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, this Dispute Review Board special provision shall not apply to, and the DRB shall not have the authority to consider, subcontractor potential claims between the subcontractor(s) or supplier(s) and the Contractor that are not actionable by the Contractor against the Department.

5-1.15C(7) Dispute Review Board Agreement

A copy of the "Dispute Review Board Agreement" to be executed by the Contractor, State and the 3 DRB members after approval of the contract follows:

DISPUTE REVIEW BOARD AGREEMENT

(Contract Identification)

Contract No. _____

THIS DISPUTE REVIEW BOARD AGREEMENT, hereinafter called "AGREEMENT", made and entered into this _____ day of _____, _____, between the State of California, acting through the California Department of Transportation and the Director of Transportation, hereinafter called the "STATE," _____ hereinafter called the "CONTRACTOR," and the Dispute Review Board, hereinafter called the "DRB" consisting of the following members:

(Contractor Appointee) ,

(State Appointee) ,

and _____
(Third Person)

WITNESSETH, that

WHEREAS, the STATE and the CONTRACTOR, hereinafter called the "parties," are now engaged in the construction on the State Highway project referenced above; and

WHEREAS, the special provisions for the above referenced contract provides for the establishment and operation of the DRB to assist in resolving disputes; and

WHEREAS, the DRB is composed of three members, one selected by the STATE, one selected by the CONTRACTOR, and the third member selected by the other two members and approved by the parties;

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the terms, conditions, covenants, and performance contained herein, or attached and incorporated and made a part hereof, the STATE, the CONTRACTOR, and the DRB members hereto agree as follows:

SECTION I DESCRIPTION OF WORK

To assist in the resolution of disputes between the parties, the contract provides for the establishment and the operation of the DRB. The intent of the DRB is to fairly and impartially consider disputes placed before it and provide written recommendations for resolution of these disputes to both parties. The members of this DRB shall perform the services necessary to participate in the DRB's actions as designated in Section II, Scope of Work.

SECTION II SCOPE OF WORK

The scope of work of the DRB includes, but is not limited to, the following:

A. OBJECTIVE

The principal objective of the DRB is to assist in the timely resolution of disputes between the parties arising from performance of this contract. It is not intended for either party to default on their normal responsibility to amicably and fairly settle their differences by indiscriminately assigning them to the DRB. It is intended that the mere existence of the DRB will encourage the parties to resolve disputes without resorting to this review procedure. But when a dispute that is serious enough to warrant the DRB's review does develop, the process for prompt and efficient action will be in place.

B. PROCEDURES

The DRB shall render written reports on disputes between the parties arising from the construction contract. Prior to consideration of a dispute, the DRB shall establish rules and regulations that will govern the conduct of its business and

reporting procedures in conformance with the requirements of the contract and the terms of this AGREEMENT. DRB recommendations, resulting from its consideration of a dispute, shall be furnished in writing to both parties. The recommendations shall be based on facts and circumstances involved in the dispute, pertinent contract provisions, applicable laws and regulations. The recommendations shall find one responsible party in a dispute; shared or "jury" determinations shall not be rendered. The DRB shall make recommendations on the merit of the dispute, and if appropriate, recommend guidelines for determining compensation. If the parties cannot agree on compensation within 60 days of the acceptance by both parties of the DRB's recommendation, either party may request the DRB to make a recommendation regarding compensation.

The DRB shall refrain from officially giving advice or consulting services to anyone involved in the contract. The individual members shall act in a completely independent manner and while serving as members of the DRB shall have no consulting business connections with either party or its principals or attorneys or other affiliates (subcontractors, suppliers, etc.) who have a beneficial interest in the contract.

During scheduled meetings of the DRB as well as during dispute meetings, DRB members shall refrain from expressing opinions on the merits of statements on matters under dispute or potential dispute. Opinions of DRB members expressed in private sessions shall be kept strictly confidential. Individual DRB members shall not meet with, or discuss contract issues with individual parties, except as directed by the DRB Chairperson. Such discussions or meetings shall be disclosed to both parties. Other discussions regarding the project between the DRB members and the parties shall be in the presence of all three members and both parties. Individual DRB members shall not undertake independent investigations of any kind pertaining to disputes or potential disputes, except with the knowledge of both parties and as expressly directed by the DRB Chairperson.

C. CONSTRUCTION SITE VISITS, PROGRESS MEETINGS AND FIELD INSPECTIONS

The DRB members shall visit the project site and meet with representatives of the parties to keep abreast of construction activities and to develop familiarity with the work in progress. Scheduled progress meetings shall be held at or near the project site. The DRB shall meet at least once at the start of the project, and at least once every 4 months thereafter. The frequency, exact time, and duration of additional site visits and progress meetings shall be as recommended by the DRB and approved by the parties consistent with the construction activities or matters under consideration and dispute. Each meeting shall consist of a round table discussion and a field inspection of the work being performed on the contract, if necessary. Each meeting shall be attended by representatives of both parties. The agenda shall generally be as follows:

1. Meeting opened by the DRB Chairperson.
2. Remarks by the STATE's representative.
3. A description by the CONTRACTOR's representative of work accomplished since the last meeting; the current schedule status of the work; and a forecast for the coming period.
4. An outline by the CONTRACTOR's representative of potential problems and a description of proposed solutions.
5. An outline by the STATE's representative of the status of the work as the STATE views it.
6. A brief description by the CONTRACTOR's or STATE's representative of potential claims or disputes which have surfaced since the last meeting.
7. A summary by the STATE's representative, the CONTRACTOR's representative, or the DRB of the status of past disputes and potential claims.

The STATE's representative will prepare minutes of all progress meetings and circulate them for revision and approval by all concerned within 10 days of the meeting.

The field inspection shall cover all active segments of the work, the DRB being accompanied by both parties' representatives. The field inspection may be waived upon mutual agreement of the parties.

D. DRB CONSIDERATION AND HANDLING OF DISPUTES

Upon receipt by the DRB of a written referral of a dispute, the DRB shall convene to review and consider the dispute. The dispute meeting shall be held no earlier than 30 days and no later than 60 days after receipt of the written referral, unless otherwise agreed to by all parties. The DRB shall determine the time and location of DRB dispute meetings, with due consideration for the needs and preferences of the parties while recognizing the paramount importance of speedy resolution of issues. No dispute meetings shall take place later than 30 days prior to acceptance of contract.

Normally, dispute meetings shall be conducted at or near the project site. However, any location that would be more convenient and still provide required facilities and access to necessary documentation shall be satisfactory.

Both parties shall be given the opportunity to present their evidence at these dispute meetings. It is expressly understood that the DRB members are to act impartially and independently in the consideration of the contract provisions, applicable laws and regulations, and the facts and conditions surrounding any dispute presented by either party, and that the recommendations concerning any such dispute are advisory and nonbinding on the parties.

The DRB may request that written documentation and arguments from both parties be sent to each DRB member, through the DRB Chairperson, for review before the dispute meeting begins. A party furnishing written documentation to the DRB shall furnish copies of such information to the other party at the same time that such information is supplied to the DRB.

DRB dispute meetings shall be informal. There shall be no testimony under oath or cross-examination. There shall be no reporting of the procedures by a shorthand reporter or by electronic means. Documents and verbal statements shall be received by the DRB in conformance with acceptance standards established by the DRB. These standards need not comply with prescribed legal laws of evidence.

The third DRB member shall act as Chairperson for dispute meetings and all other DRB activities. The parties shall have a representative at all dispute meetings. Failure to attend a duly noticed dispute meeting by either of the parties shall be conclusively considered by the DRB as indication that the non-attending party considers written submittals as their entire and complete argument. The claimant shall discuss the dispute, followed by the other party. Each party shall then be allowed one or more rebuttals until all aspects of the dispute are thoroughly covered. DRB members shall ask questions, seek clarification, and request further data from either of the parties as may be necessary to assist in making a fully informed recommendation. The DRB may request from either party documents or information that would assist the DRB in making its findings and recommendations including, but not limited to, documents used by the CONTRACTOR in preparing the bid for the project. A refusal by a party to provide information requested by the DRB may be considered by the DRB as an indication that the requested material would tend to disprove that party's position. In large or complex cases, additional dispute meetings may be necessary in order to consider all the evidence presented by both parties. All involved parties shall maintain the confidentiality of all documents and information, as provided in this AGREEMENT.

During dispute meetings, no DRB member shall express an opinion concerning the merit of any facet of the case. DRB deliberations shall be conducted in private, with interim individual views kept strictly confidential.

After dispute meetings are concluded, the DRB shall meet in private and reach a conclusion supported by 2 or more members. Private sessions of the DRB may be held at a location other than the job site or by electronic conferencing as deemed appropriate, in order to expedite the process.

The DRB's findings and recommendations, along with discussion of reasons therefor, shall then be submitted as a written report to both parties. Recommendations shall be based on the pertinent contract provisions, applicable laws and regulations, and facts and circumstances related to the dispute. The report shall be thorough in discussing the facts considered, the contract language, law or regulation viewed by the DRB as pertinent to the issues, and the DRB's interpretation and philosophy in arriving at its conclusions and recommendations. The DRB's report shall stand on its own, without attachments or appendices. The DRB Chairperson shall furnish a copy of the written recommendation report to the DRB Coordinator, Division of Construction, MS 44, P.O. Box 942874, Sacramento, CA 94274.

With prior written approval of both parties, the DRB may obtain technical services necessary to adequately review the disputes presented, including audit, geotechnical, schedule analysis and other services. The parties' technical staff may supply those services as appropriate. The cost of technical services, as agreed to by the parties, shall be borne equally by the 2 parties as specified in an approved contract change order. The CONTRACTOR will not be entitled to markups for the payments made for these services.

The DRB shall resist submittal of incremental portions of information by either party, in the interest of making a fully informed decision and recommendation.

The DRB shall make every effort to reach a unanimous decision. If this proves impossible, the dissenting member shall prepare a minority opinion, which shall be included in the DRB's report.

Although both parties should place weight upon the DRB's recommendations, they are not binding. Either party may appeal a recommendation to the DRB for reconsideration. However, reconsideration shall only be allowed when there is new evidence to present, and the DRB shall accept only one appeal from each party pertaining to an individual DRB recommendation. The DRB shall hear appeals in conformance with the terms described in the Section entitled "Dispute Review Board" in the special provisions.

E. DRB MEMBER REPLACEMENT

Should the need arise to appoint a replacement DRB member, the replacement DRB member shall be appointed in the same manner as the original DRB members were appointed. The selection of a replacement DRB member shall begin promptly upon notification of the necessity for a replacement and shall be completed within 15 days. This AGREEMENT shall be amended to indicate change in DRB membership.

SECTION III CONTRACTOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The CONTRACTOR shall furnish to each DRB member one copy of pertinent documents that are or may become necessary for the DRB to perform their function. Pertinent documents are written notices of potential claim, responses to those notices, drawings or sketches, calculations, procedures, schedules, estimates, or other documents which are used in the performance of the work or in justifying or substantiating the CONTRACTOR's position. The CONTRACTOR shall also furnish a copy of such pertinent documents to the STATE, in conformance with the terms outlined in the special provisions.

SECTION IV STATE RESPONSIBILITIES

The STATE will furnish the following services and items:

A. CONTRACT RELATED DOCUMENTS

The STATE will furnish to each DRB member one copy of Notice to Contractors and Special Provisions, Proposal and Contract, Plans, Standard Specifications, and Standard Plans, change orders, written instructions issued by the STATE to the CONTRACTOR, or other documents pertinent to any dispute that has been referred to the DRB and necessary for the DRB to perform its function.

B. COORDINATION AND SERVICES

The STATE, through the Engineer, will, in cooperation with the CONTRACTOR, coordinate the operations of the DRB. The Engineer will arrange or provide conference facilities at or near the project site and provide secretarial and copying services to the DRB without charge to the CONTRACTOR.

SECTION V TIME FOR BEGINNING AND COMPLETION

Once established, the DRB shall be in operation until the day of acceptance of the contract. The DRB members shall not begin work under the terms of this AGREEMENT until authorized in writing by the STATE.

SECTION VI PAYMENT

A. ALL INCLUSIVE RATE PAYMENT

The STATE and the CONTRACTOR shall bear the costs and expenses of the DRB equally. Each DRB member shall be compensated at an agreed rate of \$1,200 per day if time spent per meeting, including on-site time plus one hour of travel time, is greater than 4 hours. Each DRB member shall be compensated at an agreed rate of \$700 per day if time spent per meeting, including on-site time plus one hour of travel time, is less than or equal to 4 hours. The agreed rates shall be considered full compensation for on-site time, travel expenses, transportation, lodging, time for travel and incidentals for each day, or portion thereof, that the DRB member is at an authorized DRB meeting. No additional compensation will be made for time spent by DRB members in review and research activities outside the official DRB meetings unless that time has been specifically agreed to in advance by the STATE and CONTRACTOR. Time away from the project that has been specifically agreed to in advance by the parties will be compensated at an agreed rate of \$125 per hour. The agreed amount of \$125 per hour shall include all incidentals including expenses for telephone, fax, and computer services. Members serving on more than one DRB involving the State, regardless of the number of meetings per day, shall not be paid more than the all inclusive rate per day or rate per hour for an individual project. The STATE will provide, at no cost to the CONTRACTOR, administrative services such as conference facilities and secretarial services to the DRB.

B. PAYMENTS

DRB members shall be compensated at the same rate. The CONTRACTOR shall make direct payments to each DRB member for their participation in authorized meetings and approved hourly rate charges from invoices submitted by each DRB member. The STATE will reimburse the CONTRACTOR for its share of the costs of the DRB.

The DRB members may submit invoices to the CONTRACTOR for partial payment for work performed and services rendered for their participation in authorized meetings not more often than once per month during the progress of the work. The invoices shall be in a format approved by the parties and accompanied by a general description of activities performed during that billing period. Payment for hourly fees, at the agreed rate, shall not be paid to a DRB member until the amount and extent of those fees are approved by the STATE and CONTRACTOR.

Invoices shall be accompanied by original supporting documents, which the CONTRACTOR shall include with the extra work billing when submitting for reimbursement of the STATE's share of cost from the STATE. The CONTRACTOR will be reimbursed for one-half of approved costs of the DRB. No markups will be added to the CONTRACTOR's payment.

C. INSPECTION OF COSTS RECORDS

The DRB members and the CONTRACTOR shall keep available for inspection by representatives of the STATE and the United States, for a period of 3 years after final payment, the cost records and accounts pertaining to this AGREEMENT. If any litigation, claim, or audit arising out of, in connection with, or related to this contract is initiated before the expiration of the 3-year period, the cost records and accounts shall be retained until such litigation, claim, or audit involving the records is completed.

SECTION VII ASSIGNMENT OF TASKS OF WORK

The DRB members shall not assign the work of this AGREEMENT.

SECTION VIII TERMINATION OF DRB MEMBERS

DRB members may resign from the DRB by providing not less than 15 days written notice of the resignation to the STATE and CONTRACTOR. DRB members may be terminated by their original appointing power or by either party, for failing to fully comply at all times with all required employment and financial disclosure conditions of DRB membership in conformance with the terms of the contract.

SECTION IX LEGAL RELATIONS

The parties hereto mutually understand and agree that the DRB member in the performance of duties on the DRB, is acting in the capacity of an independent agent and not as an employee of either party.

No party to this AGREEMENT shall bear a greater responsibility for damages or personal injury than is normally provided by Federal or State of California Law.

Notwithstanding the provisions of this contract that require the CONTRACTOR to indemnify and hold harmless the STATE, the parties shall jointly indemnify and hold harmless the DRB members from and against all claims, damages, losses, and expenses, including but not limited to attorney's fees, arising out of and resulting from the findings and recommendations of the DRB.

SECTION X CONFIDENTIALITY

The parties hereto mutually understand and agree that all documents and records provided by the parties in reference to issues brought before the DRB, which documents and records are marked "Confidential - for use by the DRB only," shall be kept in confidence and used only for the purpose of resolution of subject disputes, and for assisting in development of DRB findings and recommendations; that such documents and records will not be utilized or revealed to others, except to officials of the parties who are authorized to act on the subject disputes, for any purposes, during the life of the DRB. Upon termination of this AGREEMENT, said confidential documents and records, and all copies thereof, shall be returned to the parties who furnished them to the DRB. However, the parties understand that such documents shall be subsequently discoverable and admissible in court or arbitration proceedings unless a protective order has been obtained by the party seeking further confidentiality.

SECTION XI DISPUTES

Disputes between the parties hereto, including disputes between the DRB members and either party or both parties, arising out of the work or other terms of this AGREEMENT, which cannot be resolved by negotiation and mutual concurrence between the parties, or through the administrative process provided in the contract, shall be resolved by arbitration as provided in Section 9-1.10, "Arbitration," of the Standard Specifications.

SECTION XII VENUE, APPLICABLE LAW, AND PERSONAL JURISDICTION

In the event that any party, including an individual member of the DRB, deems it necessary to institute arbitration proceedings to enforce any right or obligation under this AGREEMENT, the parties hereto agree that such action shall be initiated in the Office of Administrative Hearings of the State of California. The parties hereto agree that all questions shall be resolved by arbitration by application of California law and that the parties to such arbitration shall have the right of appeal from such decisions to the Superior Court in conformance with the laws of the State of California. Venue for the arbitration shall be Sacramento or any other location as agreed to by the parties.

SECTION XIII FEDERAL REVIEW AND REQUIREMENTS

On Federal-Aid contracts, the Federal Highway Administration shall have the right to review the work of the DRB in progress, except for private meetings or deliberations of the DRB.

Other Federal requirements in this agreement shall only apply to Federal-Aid contracts.

SECTION XIV CERTIFICATION OF THE CONTRACTOR, THE DRB MEMBERS, AND THE STATE

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this AGREEMENT as of the day and year first above written.

DRB MEMBER

DRB MEMBER

By: _____

By: _____

Title: _____

Title : _____

DRB MEMBER

By : _____

Title : _____

CONTRACTOR

CALIFORNIA STATE DEPARTMENT
OF TRANSPORTATION

By: _____

By: _____

Title: _____

Title: _____

Add:

5-1.16-5-17 (BLANK)

Add:

5-1.18 PROPERTY AND FACILITY PRESERVATION

5-1.18A General

Preserve property and facilities, including:

1. Adjacent property
2. Department's instrumentation
3. ESAs
4. Lands administered by other agencies
5. Railroads and railroad equipment
6. Roadside vegetation not to be removed
7. Utilities
8. Waterways

Immediately report damage to the Engineer.

If you cause damage, you are responsible.

Install sheet piling, cribbing, bulkheads, shores, or other supports necessary to support existing facilities or support material carrying the facilities.

Dispose of temporary facilities when they are no longer needed.

If you damage plants not to be removed:

1. Dispose of them outside the right of way unless the Engineer allows you to reduce them to chips and spread the chips within the highway at locations designated by the Engineer
2. Replace them

Replace plants with plants of the same species.

Replace trees with 24-inch-box trees.

Replace Section 6-1.05 with:

6-1.05 SPECIFIC BRAND OR TRADE NAME AND SUBSTITUTION

A reference to a specific brand or trade name establishes a quality standard and is not intended to limit competition. You may use a product that is equal to or better than the specified brand or trade name if approved.

Submit a substitution request within a time period that:

1. Follows Contract award
2. Allows 30 days for review
3. Causes no delay

Include substantiating data with the substitution request that proves the substitution:

1. Is of equal or better quality and suitability
2. Causes no delay in product delivery and installation

Add:

6-1.075 GUARANTEE

Guarantee the work remains free from substantial defects for 1 year after contract acceptance except for work parts for which you were relieved of maintenance and protection. Guarantee each of these relieved work parts for 1 year after the relief date.

The guarantee excludes damage or displacement caused by an event outside your control including:

1. Normal wear and tear
2. Improper operation
3. Insufficient maintenance
4. Abuse
5. Unauthorized change
6. Act of God

During the guarantee period, repair or replace each work portion having a substantial defect.

The Department does not pay for corrective work.

During corrective work activities, provide insurance coverage specified for coverage before contract acceptance.

The contract bonds must be in full force and effect until the later of:

1. Expiration of guarantee period
2. Completion of corrective work

If a warranty specification conflicts with Section 6-1.075, "Guarantee," comply with the warranty specification.

During the guarantee period, the Engineer monitors the completed work. If the Engineer finds work having a substantial defect, the Engineer lists work parts and furnishes you the list.

Within 10 days of receipt of the list, submit for authorization a detailed plan for correcting the work. Include a schedule that includes:

1. Start and completion dates
2. List of labor, equipment, materials, and any special services you plan to use
3. Work related to the corrective work, including traffic control and temporary and permanent pavement markings

The Engineer notifies you when the plan is authorized. Start corrective work and related work within 15 days of notice.

If the Engineer determines corrective work is urgently required to prevent injury or property damage:

1. The Engineer furnishes you a request to start emergency repair work and a list of parts requiring corrective work
2. Mobilize within 24 hours and start work
3. Submit a corrective work plan within 5 days of starting emergency repair work

If you fail to perform work as specified, the Department may perform the work and bill you.

Add:

6-1.085 BUY AMERICA (23 CFR 635.410)

For a Federal-aid contract, furnish steel and iron materials to be incorporated into the work that are produced in the United States except:

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

Production includes:

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

For steel and iron materials to be incorporated into the work, submit a Certificate of Compliance under Section 6-1.07, "Certificates of Compliance," of the Standard Specifications that certifies all production processes occurred in the United States except for the above exceptions.

Add:

6-1.087 BUY AMERICA (PUB RES CODE § 42703(d))

Furnish crumb rubber to be incorporated into the work that is produced in the United States and is derived from waste tires taken from vehicles owned and operated in the United States.

For crumb rubber to be incorporated into the work, submit a Certificate of Compliance under Section 6-1.07, "Certificates of Compliance," of the Standard Specifications that certifies only crumb rubber manufactured in the United States and derived from waste tires taken from vehicles owned and operated in the United States is used.

In Section 6-2.01 delete the 4th paragraph.

In Section 6-2.01 replace the 7th paragraph with:

Upon the Contractor's written request, the Department tests materials from an untested local source. If satisfactory material from that source is used in the work, the Department does not charge the Contractor for the tests; otherwise, the Department deducts the test cost.

In Section 6-2.01 delete the 8th paragraph.

In Section 6-2.02 delete the 3rd paragraph.

In Section 6-2.02 in the 7th paragraph, replace the 2nd sentence with:

The Department deducts the charges for the removed material.

In Section 6-3.01 delete the 4th paragraph.

In Section 7-1.01A(3) replace the 2nd paragraph with:

The Department withholds the penalties specified in subdivision (g) of Labor Code § 1776 for noncompliance with the requirements in Section 1776.

In Section 7-1.01A(3) replace the 4th paragraph with:

The Department withholds for delinquent or inadequate payroll records (Labor Code § 1771.5). If the Contractor has not submitted an adequate payroll record by the month's 15th day for the period ending on or before the 1st of that month, the Department withholds 10 percent of the monthly progress estimate, exclusive of mobilization. The Department does not withhold more than \$10,000 or less than \$1,000.

In Section 7-1.01A(3) delete the 5th paragraph.

Replace Section 7-1.01A(6) with:

7-1.01A(6) (Blank)

Add:

7-1.01A(8) Lead Compliance Plan

Section 7-1.01A(8) applies if a bid item for a lead compliance plan is included in the Contract.

Prepare a work plan to prevent or minimize worker exposure to lead while managing and handling earth materials, paint system debris, traffic stripe residue, and pavement marking residue containing lead. Regulations containing specific Cal/OSHA requirements when working with lead include 8 CA Code of Regs § 1532.1.

The plan must contain the items listed in 8 CA Code of Regs § 1532.1(e)(2)(B). Before submittal, a CIH must sign and seal the plan. Submit the plan at least 7 days before starting any activity that presents the potential for lead exposure. The Engineer notifies you of the acceptability of the plan within 4 business days of receipt.

Before starting any activity that presents the potential for lead exposure to employees who have no prior training, including State employees, provide a safety training program to these employees that complies with 8 CA Code of Regs § 1532.1 and your lead compliance program.

Submit copies of air monitoring or job site inspection reports made by or under the direction of the CIH under 8 CA Code of Regs § 1532.1 within 10 days after the date of monitoring or inspection.

Supply personal protective equipment, training, and washing facilities required by your lead compliance plan for 5 State employees.

Replace Section 7-1.01F with:

7-1.01F (Blank)

Replace Section 7-1.01I with:

7-1.01I (Blank)

In Section 7-1.02 in the 2nd paragraph, replace the 4th sentence with:

Trucks used to haul treated base, portland cement concrete, or hot mix asphalt shall enter onto the base to dump at the nearest practical entry point ahead of spreading equipment.

In Section 7-1.02 between the 4th and 5th paragraphs, add:

Loads imposed on existing, new, or partially completed structures shall not exceed the load carrying capacity of the structure or any portion of the structure as determined by AASHTO LRFD with interims and California Amendments, Design

Strength Limit State II. The compressive strength of concrete (f_c) to be used in computing the load carrying capacity shall be the smaller of the following:

1. Actual compressive strength at the time of loading
2. Value of f_c shown on the plans for that portion of the structure or 2.5 times the value of f_c (extreme fiber compressive stress in concrete at service loads) shown on the plans for portions of the structure where no f_c is shown

In Section 7-1.06 in the 1st paragraph, add:

The Contractor's Injury and Illness Prevention Program shall be submitted to the Engineer. The program shall address the use of personal and company issued electronic devices during work. The use of entertainment and personal communication devices in the work zone shall not be allowed. Workers may use a communication device for business purposes in the work area, at a location where their safety and the safety of other workers and the traveling public is not compromised.

Replace Section 7-1.08 with:

7-1.08 PUBLIC CONVENIENCE

Compliance with the provisions of this section does not relieve you of your responsibility for public safety.

Construction activities must not inconvenience the public or abutting property owners. Schedule and conduct work to avoid unnecessary inconvenience to the public and abutting property owners. Avoid undue delay in construction activities to reduce the public's exposure to construction.

Where possible, route traffic on new or existing paved surfaces.

Maintain convenient access to driveways, houses, and buildings. When the abutting property owner's access across the right of way line is to be eliminated or replaced under the contract, the existing access must not be closed until the replacement access facilities are usable. Construct temporary approaches to crossings and intersecting highways.

Provide a reasonably smooth and even surface for use by traffic at all time during excavation of roadways and construction of embankments. Before other grading activities, place fill at culverts and bridges to allow traffic to cross. If ordered, excavate roadway cuts in layers and construct embankments in partial widths at a time alternating construction from one side to the other and routing traffic over the side opposite the one under construction. Install or construct culverts on only 1/2 the width of the traveled way at a time; keep the traveled way portion being used by traffic open and unobstructed until the opposite side of the traveled way is ready for use by traffic.

Upon completion of rough grading or placing any subsequent layer, bring the surface of the roadbed to a smooth and even condition, free of humps and depressions and satisfactory for the use of the public.

After subgrade preparation for a specified layer of material has been completed, repair any damage to the roadbed or completed subgrade, including damage due to use by the public.

While subgrade and paving activities are underway, allow the public to use the shoulders. If half-width paving methods are used, allow the public to use the side of the roadbed opposite the one under construction. If enough width is available, keep open a passageway wide enough to accommodate at least 2 lanes of traffic at locations where subgrade and paving activities are underway. Shape shoulders or reshape subgrade as necessary to accommodate traffic during subgrade preparation and paving activities.

Apply water or dust palliative for the prevention or alleviation of dust nuisance.

Install signs, lights, flares, temporary railing (Type K), barricades and other facilities to direct traffic. Furnish flaggers whenever necessary to direct the movement of the public through or around the work.

You will be required to pay the cost of replacing or repairing all facilities installed under extra work for the convenience or direction or warning of the public which are lost while in your custody, or are damaged by your operations to such an extent as to require replacement or repair.

The Engineer may order or consent to your request to open a completed section of surfacing, pavement, or structure roadway surface for public use. You will not be compensated for any delay to your construction activities caused by the public. This does not relieve you from any other contractual responsibility.

Replace Section 7-1.09 with:

7-1.09 PUBLIC SAFETY

You are responsible to provide for public safety.

Do not construct a temporary facility that interferes with the safe passage of traffic.

Control dust resulting from the work, inside and outside the right-of-way.

Move workers, equipment, and materials without endangering traffic.

Whenever your operations create a condition hazardous to the public, furnish, erect and maintain those fences, temporary railing, barricades, lights, signs, and other devices and take any other necessary protective measures to prevent damage or injury to the public.

Any fences, temporary railing, barricades, lights, signs, or other devices furnished, erected and maintained by you are in addition to those for which payment is provided elsewhere in the specifications.

Provide flaggers whenever necessary to ensure that the public is given safe guidance through the work zone. Except as ordered, at locations where traffic is being routed through construction under one-way controls, move your equipment in compliance with the one-way controls.

Use of signs, lights, flags, or other protective devices must conform with the California MUTCD and as ordered. Signs, lights, flags or other protective devices must not obscure the visibility of, nor conflict in intent, meaning and function of either existing signs, lights and traffic control devices or any construction area signs or traffic control devices.

Keep existing traffic signals and highway lighting in operation. Other entities perform routine maintenance of these facilities during the work.

Cover signs that direct traffic to a closed area. Providing, maintaining, and removing the covers on construction area signs is paid as extra work under Section 4-1.03, "Extra Work."

Install temporary illumination in a manner which the illumination and the illumination equipment does not interfere with public safety. The installation of general roadway illumination does not relieve you from furnishing and maintaining any protective devices.

Equipment must enter and leave the highway via existing ramps and crossovers and must move in the direction of public traffic. All movements of workmen and construction equipment on or across lanes open to public traffic must be performed in a manner that will not endanger the public. Your vehicles or other mobile equipment leaving an open traffic lane to enter the construction area, must slow down gradually in advance of the location of the turnoff to give traffic following an opportunity to slow down. When leaving a work area and entering a roadway carrying public traffic, your vehicles and equipment must yield to public traffic.

Immediately remove hauling spillage from roadway lanes or shoulders open to traffic. When hauling on roadways, trim loads and remove material from shelf areas to minimize spillage.

Notify the Engineer not less than 20 days and not more than 90 days before the anticipated start of an activity that will change the vertical or horizontal clearance available to public traffic, including shoulders.

If vertical clearance is temporarily reduced to 15.5 feet or less, place low clearance warning signs in accordance with the California MUTCD and as ordered. Signs must comply with the dimensions, color, and legend requirements of the California MUTCD and these specifications except that the signs must have black letters and numbers on an orange retroreflective background. W12-2P signs must be illuminated so that the signs are clearly visible.

Pave or provide full width continuous and cleared wood walks for pedestrian openings through falsework. Protect pedestrians from falling objects and curing water for concrete. Extend overhead protection for pedestrians not less than 4 feet beyond the edge of the bridge deck. Illuminate all pedestrian openings through falsework. Temporary pedestrian facilities must comply with the American with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA).

Do not store vehicles, material, or equipment in a way that:

1. Creates a hazard to the public
2. Obstructs traffic control devices

Do not install or place temporary facilities used to perform the work which interfere with the free and safe passage of public traffic.

If you appear to be neglectful or negligent in furnishing warning devices and taking protective measures, the Engineer may direct your attention to the existence of a hazard and the necessary warning devices must be furnished and installed and protective measures taken by you. If the Engineer points out the inadequacy of warning devices and protective measures, that action on the part of the Engineer does not relieve you from your responsibility for public safety or abrogate the obligation to furnish and pay for these devices and measures.

Install temporary railing (Type K) or other approved protection system under the following conditions:

1. Excavations: Where the near edge of the excavation is within 15 feet from the edge of an open traffic lane
2. Temporarily Unprotected Permanent Obstacles: When the work includes the installation of a fixed obstacle together with a protective system, such as a sign structure together with protective railing, and you elect to install the obstacle before installing the protective system; or you, for your convenience and as authorized, remove a portion of an existing protective railing at an obstacle and do not replace such railing completely the same day

3. Storage Areas: When material or equipment is stored within 15 feet of the edge of an open traffic lane and the storage is not otherwise prohibited by the provisions of these Standard Specifications and the special provisions
4. Height Differentials: When construction operations create a height differential greater than 0.15 feet within 15 feet of the edge of traffic lane

Temporary railing (Type K) does not need to be installed where excavations within 15 feet from edge of an open traffic lane are:

1. Covered with steel plates or concrete covers of adequate thickness to prevent accidental entry by traffic or the public
2. In side slopes, where the downhill slope is 4:1 (horizontal:vertical) or less unless a naturally occurring condition
3. Protected by existing barrier or railing

Offset the approach end of temporary railing (Type K) a minimum of 15 feet from the edge of an open traffic lane. Install the temporary railing on a skew toward the edge of the traffic lane of not more than one foot transversely to 10 feet longitudinally with respect to the edge of the traffic lane. If the 15-foot minimum offset cannot be achieved, the temporary railing must be installed on the 10 to 1 skew to obtain the maximum available offset between the approach end of the railing and the edge of the traffic lane, and an array of temporary crash cushion modules must be installed at the approach end of the temporary railing.

Secure in place temporary railing (Type K) before starting work for which the temporary railing is required.

Where 2 or more lanes in the same direction are adjacent to the area where the work is being performed, including shoulders, and unless a barrier is present, the adjacent lane must be closed under any of the following conditions:

1. Work is within 6 feet of the edge of traveled way and approach speed is greater than 45 miles per hour
2. Work is within 3 feet of the edge of traveled way and approach speed is less than 45 mile per hour

Do not reduce an open traffic lane width to less than 10 feet. When traffic cones or delineators are used for temporary edge delineation, the line of cones or delineators is considered the edge of the traveled way.

If a traffic lane is closed with channelizers for excavation work, move the devices to the adjacent edge of the traveled way when not excavating. Space the devices the same as specified for the lane closure.

Do not move or temporarily suspend anything over a traffic lane open to the public unless the public is protected.

Replace Section 7-1.11 with:

7-1.11 PRESERVATION OF PROPERTY

Comply with Section 5-1.18, "Property and Facility Preservation."

Replace Section 7-1.12 with:

7-1.12 INDEMNIFICATION AND INSURANCE

The Contractor's obligations regarding indemnification of the State of California and the requirements for insurance shall conform to the provisions in Section 3-1.05, "Insurance Policies," and Sections 7-1.12A, "Indemnification," and 7-1.12B, "Insurance," of this Section 7-1.12.

7-1.12A Indemnification

The Contractor shall defend, indemnify, and save harmless the State, including its officers, employees, and agents (excluding agents who are design professionals) from any and all claims, demands, causes of action, damages, costs, expenses, actual attorneys' fees, losses or liabilities, in law or in equity (Section 7-1.12A Claims) arising out of or in connection with the Contractor's performance of this contract for:

1. Bodily injury including, but not limited to, bodily injury, sickness or disease, emotional injury or death to persons, including, but not limited to, the public, any employees or agents of the Contractor, the State, or any other contractor; and
2. Damage to property of anyone including loss of use thereof; caused or alleged to be caused in whole or in part by any negligent or otherwise legally actionable act or omission of the Contractor or anyone directly or indirectly employed by the Contractor or anyone for whose acts the Contractor may be liable.

Except as otherwise provided by law, these requirements apply regardless of the existence or degree of fault of the State. The Contractor is not obligated to indemnify the State for Claims arising from conduct delineated in Civil Code Section 2782 and to Claims arising from any defective or substandard condition of the highway that existed at or before the start of work, unless this condition has been changed by the work or the scope of the work requires the Contractor to maintain existing highway facilities and the Claim arises from the Contractor's failure to maintain. The Contractor's defense and indemnity obligation shall extend to Claims arising after the work is completed and accepted if the Claims are directly related to alleged acts or omissions by the Contractor that occurred during the course of the work. State inspection is not a waiver of full compliance with these requirements.

The Contractor's obligation to defend and indemnify shall not be excused because of the Contractor's inability to evaluate liability or because the Contractor evaluates liability and determine that the Contractor is not liable. The Contractor shall respond within 30 days to the tender of any Claim for defense and indemnity by the State, unless this time has been extended by the State. If the Contractor fails to accept or reject a tender of defense and indemnity within 30 days, in addition to any other remedy authorized by law, the Department may withhold such funds the State reasonably considers necessary for its defense and indemnity until disposition has been made of the Claim or until the Contractor accepts or rejects the tender of defense, whichever occurs first.

With respect to third-party claims against the Contractor, the Contractor waives all rights of any type to express or implied indemnity against the State, its officers, employees, or agents (excluding agents who are design professionals).

Nothing in the Contract is intended to establish a standard of care owed to any member of the public or to extend to the public the status of a third-party beneficiary for any of these indemnification specifications.

7-1.12B Insurance

7-1.12B(1) General

Nothing in the contract is intended to establish a standard of care owed to any member of the public or to extend to the public the status of a third-party beneficiary for any of these insurance specifications.

7-1.12B(2) Casualty Insurance

The Contractor shall procure and maintain insurance on all of its operations with companies acceptable to the State as follows:

1. The Contractor shall keep all insurance in full force and effect from the beginning of the work through contract acceptance.
2. All insurance shall be with an insurance company with a rating from A.M. Best Financial Strength Rating of A- or better and a Financial Size Category of VII or better.
3. The Contractor shall maintain completed operations coverage with a carrier acceptable to the State through the expiration of the patent deficiency in construction statute of repose set forth in Code of Civil Procedure Section 337.1.

7-1.12B(3) Workers' Compensation and Employer's Liability Insurance

In accordance with Labor Code Section 1860, the Contractor shall secure the payment of worker's compensation in accordance with Labor Code Section 3700.

In accordance with Labor Code Section 1861, the Contractor shall submit to the Department the following certification before performing the work:

I am aware of the provisions of Section 3700 of the Labor Code which require every employer to be insured against liability for workers' compensation or to undertake self-insurance in accordance with the provisions of that code, and I will comply with such provisions before commencing the performance of the work of this contract.

Contract execution constitutes certification submittal.

The Contractor shall provide Employer's Liability Insurance in amounts not less than:

1. \$1,000,000 for each accident for bodily injury by accident
2. \$1,000,000 policy limit for bodily injury by disease
3. \$1,000,000 for each employee for bodily injury by disease

If there is an exposure of injury to the Contractor's employees under the U.S. Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, the Jones Act, or under laws, regulations, or statutes applicable to maritime employees, coverage shall be included for such injuries or claims.

7-1.12B(4) Liability Insurance

7-1.12B(4)(a) General

The Contractor shall carry General Liability and Umbrella or Excess Liability Insurance covering all operations by or on behalf of the Contractor providing insurance for bodily injury liability and property damage liability for the following limits and including coverage for:

1. Premises, operations, and mobile equipment
2. Products and completed operations
3. Broad form property damage (including completed operations)
4. Explosion, collapse, and underground hazards
5. Personal injury
6. Contractual liability

7-1.12B(4)(b) Liability Limits/Additional Insureds

The limits of liability shall be at least the amounts shown in the following table:

| Total Bid | For Each Occurrence ¹ | Aggregate for Products/Completed Operation | General Aggregate ² | Umbrella or Excess Liability ³ |
|---|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|---|
| ≤\$1,000,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$2,000,000 | \$2,000,000 | \$5,000,000 |
| >\$1,000,000 ≤\$5,000,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$2,000,000 | \$2,000,000 | \$10,000,000 |
| >\$5,000,000 ≤\$25,000,000 | \$2,000,000 | \$2,000,000 | \$4,000,000 | \$15,000,000 |
| >\$25,000,000 | \$2,000,000 | \$2,000,000 | \$4,000,000 | \$25,000,000 |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Combined single limit for bodily injury and property damage. 2. This limit shall apply separately to the Contractor's work under this contract. 3. The umbrella or excess policy shall contain a clause stating that it takes effect (drops down) in the event the primary limits are impaired or exhausted. | | | | |

The Contractor shall not require certified Small Business subcontractors to carry Liability Insurance that exceeds the limits in the table above. Notwithstanding the limits specified herein, at the option of the Contractor, the liability insurance limits for certified Small Business subcontractors of any tier may be less than those limits specified in the table. For Small Business subcontracts, "Total Bid" shall be interpreted as the amount of subcontracted work to a certified Small Business.

The State, including its officers, directors, agents (excluding agents who are design professionals), and employees, shall be named as additional insureds under the General Liability and Umbrella Liability Policies with respect to liability arising out of or connected with work or operations performed by or on behalf of the Contractor under this contract. Coverage for such additional insureds does not extend to liability:

1. Arising from any defective or substandard condition of the roadway which existed at or before the time the Contractor started work, unless such condition has been changed by the work or the scope of the work requires the Contractor to maintain existing roadway facilities and the claim arises from the Contractor's failure to maintain;
2. For claims occurring after the work is completed and accepted unless these claims are directly related to alleged acts or omissions of the Contractor that occurred during the course of the work; or
3. To the extent prohibited by Insurance Code Section 11580.04

Additional insured coverage shall be provided by a policy provision or by an endorsement providing coverage at least as broad as Additional Insured (Form B) endorsement form CG 2010, as published by the Insurance Services Office (ISO), or other form designated by the Department.

7-1.12B(4)(c) Contractor's Insurance Policy is Primary

The policy shall stipulate that the insurance afforded the additional insureds applies as primary insurance. Any other insurance or self-insurance maintained by the State is excess only and shall not be called upon to contribute with this insurance.

7-1.12B(5) Automobile Liability Insurance

The Contractor shall carry automobile liability insurance, including coverage for all owned, hired, and nonowned automobiles. The primary limits of liability shall be not less than \$1,000,000 combined single limit each accident for bodily injury and property damage. The umbrella or excess liability coverage required under Section 7-1.12B(4)(b) also applies to automobile liability.

7-1.12B(6) Policy Forms, Endorsements, and Certificates

The Contractor shall provide its General Liability Insurance under Commercial General Liability policy form No. CG0001 as published by the Insurance Services Office (ISO) or under a policy form at least as broad as policy form No. CG0001.

7-1.12B(7) Deductibles

The State may expressly allow deductible clauses, which it does not consider excessive, overly broad, or harmful to the interests of the State. Regardless of the allowance of exclusions or deductions by the State, the Contractor is responsible for any deductible amount and shall warrant that the coverage provided to the State is in accordance with Section 7-1.12B, "Insurance."

7-1.12B(8) Enforcement

The Department may assure the Contractor's compliance with its insurance obligations. Ten days before an insurance policy lapses or is canceled during the contract period, the Contractor shall submit to the Department evidence of renewal or replacement of the policy.

If the Contractor fails to maintain any required insurance coverage, the Department may maintain this coverage and withhold or charge the expense to the Contractor or terminate the Contractor's control of the work in accordance with Section 8-1.08, "Termination of Control."

The Contractor is not relieved of its duties and responsibilities to indemnify, defend, and hold harmless the State, its officers, agents, and employees by the Department's acceptance of insurance policies and certificates.

Minimum insurance coverage amounts do not relieve the Contractor for liability in excess of such coverage, nor do they preclude the State from taking other actions available to it, including the withholding of funds under this contract.

7-1.12B(9) Self-Insurance

Self-insurance programs and self-insured retentions in insurance policies are subject to separate annual review and approval by the State.

If the Contractor uses a self-insurance program or self-insured retention, the Contractor shall provide the State with the same protection from liability and defense of suits as would be afforded by first-dollar insurance. Execution of the contract is the Contractor's acknowledgement that the Contractor will be bound by all laws as if the Contractor were an insurer as defined under Insurance Code Section 23 and that the self-insurance program or self-insured retention shall operate as insurance as defined under Insurance Code Section 22.

In Section 7-1.13 delete the 5th and 6th paragraphs.

Add:

7-1.50 FEDERAL LAWS FOR FEDERAL-AID CONTRACTS

7-1.50A General

Section 7-1.50, "Federal Laws for Federal-Aid Contracts," includes specifications required in a Federal-aid construction contract and applies to a Federal-aid contract.

Form FHWA-1273 is included in the contract in Section 7-1.50B, "FHWA-1273." Some contract terms on the form are different than those used in other contract parts as shown in the following table:

FHWA-1273 Terms and Department Equivalencies

| FHWA-1273 Term | Equivalent Term Used in Other Contract Parts |
|-------------------------|--|
| SHA | Department |
| SHA contracting officer | Engineer |
| SHA resident engineer | Engineer |

7-1.50B FHWA-1273

FHWA-1273 Electronic version -- March 10, 1994
with revised Section VI

REQUIRED CONTRACT PROVISIONS FEDERAL-AID CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

- I. General
- II. Nondiscrimination
- III. Nonsegregated Facilities
- IV. Payment of Predetermined Minimum Wage
- V. Statements and Payrolls
- VI. Record of Materials, Supplies, and Labor
- VII. Subletting or Assigning the Contract
- VIII. Safety: Accident Prevention
- IX. False Statements Concerning Highway Projects
- X. Implementation of Clean Air Act and Federal Water Pollution Control Act
- XI. Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility, and Voluntary Exclusion
- XII. Certification Regarding Use of Contract Funds for Lobbying

ATTACHMENTS

- A. Employment Preference for Appalachian Contracts (included in Appalachian contracts only)

I. GENERAL

1. These contract provisions shall apply to all work performed on the contract by the contractor's own organization and with the assistance of workers under the contractor's immediate superintendence and to all work performed on the contract by piecework, station work, or by subcontract.
2. Except as otherwise provided for in each section, the contractor shall insert in each subcontract all of the stipulations contained in these Required Contract Provisions, and further require their inclusion in any lower tier subcontract or purchase order that may in turn be made. The Required Contract Provisions shall not be incorporated by reference in any case. The prime contractor shall be responsible for compliance by any subcontractor or lower tier subcontractor with these Required Contract Provisions.
3. A breach of any of the stipulations contained in these Required Contract Provisions shall be sufficient grounds for termination of the contract.
4. A breach of the following clauses of the Required Contract Provisions may also be grounds for debarment as provided in 29 CFR 5.12:
 - Section I, paragraph 2;
 - Section IV, paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7;
 - Section V, paragraphs 1 and 2a through 2g.
5. Disputes arising out of the labor standards provisions of Section IV (except paragraph 5) and Section V of these Required Contract Provisions shall not be subject to the general disputes clause of this contract. Such disputes shall be resolved in accordance with the procedures of the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) as set forth in 29 CFR 5, 6, and 7. Disputes within the meaning of this clause include disputes between the contractor (or any of its subcontractors) and the contracting agency, the DOL, or the contractor's employees or their representatives.
6. **Selection of Labor:** During the performance of this contract, the contractor shall not:
 - a. discriminate against labor from any other State, possession, or territory of the United States (except for employment preference for Appalachian contracts, when applicable, as specified in Attachment A), or
 - b. employ convict labor for any purpose within the limits of the project unless it is labor performed by convicts who are on parole, supervised release, or probation.

II. NONDISCRIMINATION

(Applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts and to all related subcontracts of \$10,000 or more.)

1. **Equal Employment Opportunity:** Equal employment opportunity (EEO) requirements not to discriminate and to take affirmative action to assure equal opportunity as set forth under laws, executive orders, rules, regulations (28 CFR 35, 29 CFR 1630 and 41 CFR 60) and orders of the Secretary of Labor as modified by the provisions prescribed herein, and imposed pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 140 shall constitute the EEO and specific affirmative action standards for the contractor's project activities under this contract. The Equal Opportunity Construction Contract Specifications set forth under 41 CFR 60-4.3 and the provisions of the American Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 *et seq.*) set forth under 28 CFR 35 and 29 CFR 1630 are incorporated by reference in this contract. In the execution of this contract, the contractor agrees to comply with the following minimum specific requirement activities of EEO:
 - a. The contractor will work with the State highway agency (SHA) and the Federal Government in carrying out EEO obligations and in their review of his/her activities under the contract.
 - b. The contractor will accept as his operating policy the following statement:

"It is the policy of this Company to assure that applicants are employed, and that employees are treated during employment, without regard to their race, religion, sex, color, national origin, age or disability. Such action shall include: employment, upgrading, demotion, or transfer; recruitment or recruitment advertising; layoff or termination; rates of pay or other forms of compensation; and selection for training, including apprenticeship, preapprenticeship, and/or on-the-job training."
2. **EEO Officer:** The contractor will designate and make known to the SHA contracting officers an EEO Officer who will have the responsibility for and must be capable of effectively administering and promoting an active contractor program of EEO and who must be assigned adequate authority and responsibility to do so.
3. **Dissemination of Policy:** All members of the contractor's staff who are authorized to hire, supervise, promote, and discharge employees, or who recommend such action, or who are substantially involved in such action, will be made fully cognizant of, and will implement, the contractor's EEO policy and contractual responsibilities to provide EEO in each grade and classification of employment. To ensure that the above agreement will be met, the following actions will be taken as a minimum:
 - a. Periodic meetings of supervisory and personnel office employees will be conducted before the start of work and then not less often than once every six months, at which time the contractor's EEO policy and its implementation will be reviewed and explained. The meetings will be conducted by the EEO Officer.
 - b. All new supervisory or personnel office employees will be given a thorough indoctrination by the EEO Officer, covering all major aspects of the contractor's EEO obligations within thirty days following their reporting for duty with the contractor.
 - c. All personnel who are engaged in direct recruitment for the project will be instructed by the EEO Officer in the contractor's procedures for locating and hiring minority group employees.
 - d. Notices and posters setting forth the contractor's EEO policy will be placed in areas readily accessible to employees, applicants for employment and potential employees.
 - e. The contractor's EEO policy and the procedures to implement such policy will be brought to the attention of employees by means of meetings, employee handbooks, or other appropriate means.
4. **Recruitment:** When advertising for employees, the contractor will include in all advertisements for employees the notation: "An Equal Opportunity Employer." All such advertisements will be placed in publications having a large circulation among minority groups in the area from which the project work force would normally be derived.
 - a. The contractor will, unless precluded by a valid bargaining agreement, conduct systematic and direct recruitment through public and private employee referral sources likely to yield qualified minority group applicants. To meet this requirement, the contractor will identify sources of potential minority group employees, and establish with such identified sources procedures whereby minority group applicants may be referred to the contractor for employment consideration.
 - b. In the event the contractor has a valid bargaining agreement providing for exclusive hiring hall referrals, he is expected to observe the provisions of that agreement to the extent that the system permits the contractor's compliance with EEO contract provisions. (The DOL has held that where implementation of such agreements have the effect of discriminating against minorities or women, or obligates the contractor to do the same, such implementation violates Executive Order 11246, as amended.)

- c. The contractor will encourage his present employees to refer minority group applicants for employment. Information and procedures with regard to referring minority group applicants will be discussed with employees.
5. **Personnel Actions:** Wages, working conditions, and employee benefits shall be established and administered, and personnel actions of every type, including hiring, upgrading, promotion, transfer, demotion, layoff, and termination, shall be taken without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age or disability. The following procedures shall be followed:
- a. The contractor will conduct periodic inspections of project sites to insure that working conditions and employee facilities do not indicate discriminatory treatment of project site personnel.
 - b. The contractor will periodically evaluate the spread of wages paid within each classification to determine any evidence of discriminatory wage practices.
 - c. The contractor will periodically review selected personnel actions in depth to determine whether there is evidence of discrimination. Where evidence is found, the contractor will promptly take corrective action. If the review indicates that the discrimination may extend beyond the actions reviewed, such corrective action shall include all affected persons.
 - d. The contractor will promptly investigate all complaints of alleged discrimination made to the contractor in connection with his obligations under this contract, will attempt to resolve such complaints, and will take appropriate corrective action within a reasonable time. If the investigation indicates that the discrimination may affect persons other than the complainant, such corrective action shall include such other persons. Upon completion of each investigation, the contractor will inform every complainant of all of his avenues of appeal.
6. **Training and Promotion:**
- a. The contractor will assist in locating, qualifying, and increasing the skills of minority group and women employees, and applicants for employment.
 - b. Consistent with the contractor's work force requirements and as permissible under Federal and State regulations, the contractor shall make full use of training programs, i.e., apprenticeship, and on-the-job training programs for the geographical area of contract performance. Where feasible, 25 percent of apprentices or trainees in each occupation shall be in their first year of apprenticeship or training. In the event a special provision for training is provided under this contract, this subparagraph will be superseded as indicated in the special provision.
 - c. The contractor will advise employees and applicants for employment of available training programs and entrance requirements for each.
 - d. The contractor will periodically review the training and promotion potential of minority group and women employees and will encourage eligible employees to apply for such training and promotion.
7. **Unions:** If the contractor relies in whole or in part upon unions as a source of employees, the contractor will use his/her best efforts to obtain the cooperation of such unions to increase opportunities for minority groups and women within the unions, and to effect referrals by such unions of minority and female employees. Actions by the contractor either directly or through a contractor's association acting as agent will include the procedures set forth below:
- a. The contractor will use best efforts to develop, in cooperation with the unions, joint training programs aimed toward qualifying more minority group members and women for membership in the unions and increasing the skills of minority group employees and women so that they may qualify for higher paying employment.
 - b. The contractor will use best efforts to incorporate an EEO clause into each union agreement to the end that such union will be contractually bound to refer applicants without regard to their race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age or disability.
 - c. The contractor is to obtain information as to the referral practices and policies of the labor union except that to the extent such information is within the exclusive possession of the labor union and such labor union refuses to furnish such information to the contractor, the contractor shall so certify to the SHA and shall set forth what efforts have been made to obtain such information.

- d. In the event the union is unable to provide the contractor with a reasonable flow of minority and women referrals within the time limit set forth in the collective bargaining agreement, the contractor will, through independent recruitment efforts, fill the employment vacancies without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age or disability; making full efforts to obtain qualified and/or qualifiable minority group persons and women. (The DOL has held that it shall be no excuse that the union with which the contractor has a collective bargaining agreement providing for exclusive referral failed to refer minority employees.) In the event the union referral practice prevents the contractor from meeting the obligations pursuant to Executive Order 11246, as amended, and these specifications, such contractor shall immediately notify the SHA.
8. **Selection of Subcontractors, Procurement of Materials and Leasing of Equipment:** The contractor shall not discriminate on the grounds of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age or disability in the selection and retention of subcontractors, including procurement of materials and leases of equipment.
 - a. The contractor shall notify all potential subcontractors and suppliers of his/her EEO obligations under this contract.
 - b. Disadvantaged business enterprises (DBE), as defined in 49 CFR 23, shall have equal opportunity to compete for and perform subcontracts which the contractor enters into pursuant to this contract. The contractor will use his best efforts to solicit bids from and to utilize DBE subcontractors or subcontractors with meaningful minority group and female representation among their employees. Contractors shall obtain lists of DBE construction firms from SHA personnel.
 - c. The contractor will use his best efforts to ensure subcontractor compliance with their EEO obligations.
 9. **Records and Reports:** The contractor shall keep such records as necessary to document compliance with the EEO requirements. Such records shall be retained for a period of three years following completion of the contract work and shall be available at reasonable times and places for inspection by authorized representatives of the SHA and the FHWA.
 - a. The records kept by the contractor shall document the following:
 1. The number of minority and non-minority group members and women employed in each work classification on the project;
 2. The progress and efforts being made in cooperation with unions, when applicable, to increase employment opportunities for minorities and women;
 3. The progress and efforts being made in locating, hiring, training, qualifying, and upgrading minority and female employees; and
 4. The progress and efforts being made in securing the services of DBE subcontractors or subcontractors with meaningful minority and female representation among their employees.
 - b. The contractors will submit an annual report to the SHA each July for the duration of the project, indicating the number of minority, women, and non-minority group employees currently engaged in each work classification required by the contract work. This information is to be reported on Form FHWA-1391. If on-the-job training is being required by special provision, the contractor will be required to collect and report training data.

III. NONSEGREGATED FACILITIES

(Applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts and to all related subcontracts of \$10,000 or more.)

- a. By submission of this bid, the execution of this contract or subcontract, or the consummation of this material supply agreement or purchase order, as appropriate, the bidder, Federal-aid construction contractor, subcontractor, material supplier, or vendor, as appropriate, certifies that the firm does not maintain or provide for its employees any segregated facilities at any of its establishments, and that the firm does not permit its employees to perform their services at any location, under its control, where segregated facilities are maintained. The firm agrees that a breach of this certification is a violation of the EEO provisions of this contract. The firm further certifies that no employee will be denied access to adequate facilities on the basis of sex or disability.
- b. As used in this certification, the term "segregated facilities" means any waiting rooms, work areas, restrooms and washrooms, restaurants and other eating areas, timeclocks, locker rooms, and other storage or dressing areas, parking lots, drinking fountains, recreation or entertainment areas, transportation, and housing facilities provided for employees which are segregated by explicit directive, or are, in fact, segregated on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, age or disability, because of habit, local custom, or otherwise. The only exception will be for the disabled when the demands for accessibility override (e.g. disabled parking).

- c. The contractor agrees that it has obtained or will obtain identical certification from proposed subcontractors or material suppliers prior to award of subcontracts or consummation of material supply agreements of \$10,000 or more and that it will retain such certifications in its files.

IV. PAYMENT OF PREDETERMINED MINIMUM WAGE

(Applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts exceeding \$2,000 and to all related subcontracts, except for projects located on roadways classified as local roads or rural minor collectors, which are exempt.)

1. General:

- a. All mechanics and laborers employed or working upon the site of the work will be paid unconditionally and not less often than once a week and without subsequent deduction or rebate on any account [except such payroll deductions as are permitted by regulations (29 CFR 3) issued by the Secretary of Labor under the Copeland Act (40 U.S.C. 276c)] the full amounts of wages and bona fide fringe benefits (or cash equivalents thereof) due at time of payment. The payment shall be computed at wage rates not less than those contained in the wage determination of the Secretary of Labor (hereinafter "the wage determination") which is attached hereto and made a part hereof, regardless of any contractual relationship which may be alleged to exist between the contractor or its subcontractors and such laborers and mechanics. The wage determination (including any additional classifications and wage rates conformed under paragraph 2 of this Section IV and the DOL poster (WH-1321) or Form FHWA-1495) shall be posted at all times by the contractor and its subcontractors at the site of the work in a prominent and accessible place where it can be easily seen by the workers. For the purpose of this Section, contributions made or costs reasonably anticipated for bona fide fringe benefits under Section 1(b) (2) of the Davis- Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. 276a) on behalf of laborers or mechanics are considered wages paid to such laborers or mechanics, subject to the provisions of Section IV, paragraph 3b, hereof. Also, for the purpose of this Section, regular contributions made or costs incurred for more than a weekly period (but not less often than quarterly) under plans, funds, or programs, which cover the particular weekly period, are deemed to be constructively made or incurred during such weekly period. Such laborers and mechanics shall be paid the appropriate wage rate and fringe benefits on the wage determination for the classification of work actually performed, without regard to skill, except as provided in paragraphs 4 and 5 of this Section IV.
- b. Laborers or mechanics performing work in more than one classification may be compensated at the rate specified for each classification for the time actually worked therein, provided, that the employer's payroll records accurately set forth the time spent in each classification in which work is performed.
- c. All rulings and interpretations of the Davis-Bacon Act and related acts contained in 29 CFR 1, 3, and 5 are herein incorporated by reference in this contract.

2. Classification:

- a. The SHA contracting officer shall require that any class of laborers or mechanics employed under the contract, which is not listed in the wage determination, shall be classified in conformance with the wage determination.
- b. The contracting officer shall approve an additional classification, wage rate and fringe benefits only when the following criteria have been met:
 1. the work to be performed by the additional classification requested is not performed by a classification in the wage determination;
 2. the additional classification is utilized in the area by the construction industry;
 3. the proposed wage rate, including any bona fide fringe benefits, bears a reasonable relationship to the wage rates contained in the wage determination; and
 4. with respect to helpers, when such a classification prevails in the area in which the work is performed.
- c. If the contractor or subcontractors, as appropriate, the laborers and mechanics (if known) to be employed in the additional classification or their representatives, and the contracting officer agree on the classification and wage rate (including the amount designated for fringe benefits where appropriate), a report of the action taken shall be sent by the contracting officer to the DOL, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, Employment Standards Administration, Washington, D.C. 20210. The Wage and Hour Administrator, or an authorized representative, will approve, modify, or disapprove every additional classification action within 30 days of receipt and so advise the contracting officer or will notify the contracting officer within the 30-day period that additional time is necessary.

- d. In the event the contractor or subcontractors, as appropriate, the laborers or mechanics to be employed in the additional classification or their representatives, and the contracting officer do not agree on the proposed classification and wage rate (including the amount designated for fringe benefits, where appropriate), the contracting officer shall refer the questions, including the views of all interested parties and the recommendation of the contracting officer, to the Wage and Hour Administrator for determination. Said Administrator, or an authorized representative, will issue a determination within 30 days of receipt and so advise the contracting officer or will notify the contracting officer within the 30-day period that additional time is necessary.
- e. The wage rate (including fringe benefits where appropriate) determined pursuant to paragraph 2c or 2d of this Section IV shall be paid to all workers performing work in the additional classification from the first day on which work is performed in the classification.

3. Payment of Fringe Benefits:

- a. Whenever the minimum wage rate prescribed in the contract for a class of laborers or mechanics includes a fringe benefit which is not expressed as an hourly rate, the contractor or subcontractors, as appropriate, shall either pay the benefit as stated in the wage determination or shall pay another bona fide fringe benefit or an hourly case equivalent thereof.
- b. If the contractor or subcontractor, as appropriate, does not make payments to a trustee or other third person, he/she may consider as a part of the wages of any laborer or mechanic the amount of any costs reasonably anticipated in providing bona fide fringe benefits under a plan or program, provided, that the Secretary of Labor has found, upon the written request of the contractor, that the applicable standards of the Davis-Bacon Act have been met. The Secretary of Labor may require the contractor to set aside in a separate account assets for the meeting of obligations under the plan or program.

4. Apprentices and Trainees (Programs of the U.S. DOL) and Helpers:

a. Apprentices:

- 1. Apprentices will be permitted to work at less than the predetermined rate for the work they performed when they are employed pursuant to and individually registered in a bona fide apprenticeship program registered with the DOL, Employment and Training Administration, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, or with a State apprenticeship agency recognized by the Bureau, or if a person is employed in his/her first 90 days of probationary employment as an apprentice in such an apprenticeship program, who is not individually registered in the program, but who has been certified by the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training or a State apprenticeship agency (where appropriate) to be eligible for probationary employment as an apprentice.
- 2. The allowable ratio of apprentices to journeyman-level employees on the job site in any craft classification shall not be greater than the ratio permitted to the contractor as to the entire work force under the registered program. Any employee listed on a payroll at an apprentice wage rate, who is not registered or otherwise employed as stated above, shall be paid not less than the applicable wage rate listed in the wage determination for the classification of work actually performed. In addition, any apprentice performing work on the job site in excess of the ratio permitted under the registered program shall be paid not less than the applicable wage rate on the wage determination for the work actually performed. Where a contractor or subcontractor is performing construction on a project in a locality other than that in which its program is registered, the ratios and wage rates (expressed in percentages of the journeyman-level hourly rate) specified in the contractor's or subcontractor's registered program shall be observed.
- 3. Every apprentice must be paid at not less than the rate specified in the registered program for the apprentice's level of progress, expressed as a percentage of the journeyman-level hourly rate specified in the applicable wage determination. Apprentices shall be paid fringe benefits in accordance with the provisions of the apprenticeship program. If the apprenticeship program does not specify fringe benefits, apprentices must be paid the full amount of fringe benefits listed on the wage determination for the applicable classification. If the Administrator for the Wage and Hour Division determines that a different practice prevails for the applicable apprentice classification, fringes shall be paid in accordance with that determination.
- 4. In the event the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, or a State apprenticeship agency recognized by the Bureau, withdraws approval of an apprenticeship program, the contractor or subcontractor will no longer be permitted to utilize apprentices at less than the applicable predetermined rate for the comparable work performed by regular employees until an acceptable program is approved.

b. Trainees:

1. Except as provided in 29 CFR 5.16, trainees will not be permitted to work at less than the predetermined rate for the work performed unless they are employed pursuant to and individually registered in a program which has received prior approval, evidenced by formal certification by the DOL, Employment and Training Administration.
2. The ratio of trainees to journeyman-level employees on the job site shall not be greater than permitted under the plan approved by the Employment and Training Administration. Any employee listed on the payroll at a trainee rate who is not registered and participating in a training plan approved by the Employment and Training Administration shall be paid not less than the applicable wage rate on the wage determination for the classification of work actually performed. In addition, any trainee performing work on the job site in excess of the ratio permitted under the registered program shall be paid not less than the applicable wage rate on the wage determination for the work actually performed.
3. Every trainee must be paid at not less than the rate specified in the approved program for his/her level of progress, expressed as a percentage of the journeyman-level hourly rate specified in the applicable wage determination. Trainees shall be paid fringe benefits in accordance with the provisions of the trainee program. If the trainee program does not mention fringe benefits, trainees shall be paid the full amount of fringe benefits listed on the wage determination unless the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division determines that there is an apprenticeship program associated with the corresponding journeyman-level wage rate on the wage determination which provides for less than full fringe benefits for apprentices, in which case such trainees shall receive the same fringe benefits as apprentices.
4. In the event the Employment and Training Administration withdraws approval of a training program, the contractor or subcontractor will no longer be permitted to utilize trainees at less than the applicable predetermined rate for the work performed until an acceptable program is approved.

c. Helpers:

Helpers will be permitted to work on a project if the helper classification is specified and defined on the applicable wage determination or is approved pursuant to the conformance procedure set forth in Section IV.2. Any worker listed on a payroll at a helper wage rate, who is not a helper under an approved definition, shall be paid not less than the applicable wage rate on the wage determination for the classification of work actually performed.

5. **Apprentices and Trainees (Programs of the U.S. DOT):**

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

6. **Withholding:**

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

7. Overtime Requirements:

No contractor or subcontractor contracting for any part of the contract work which may require or involve the employment of laborers, mechanics, watchmen, or guards (including apprentices, trainees, and helpers described in paragraphs 4 and 5 above) shall require or permit any laborer, mechanic, watchman, or guard in any workweek in which he/she is employed on such work, to work in excess of 40 hours in such workweek unless such laborer, mechanic, watchman, or guard receives compensation at a rate not less than one-and-one-half times his/her basic rate of pay for all hours worked in excess of 40 hours in such workweek.

8. Violation:

Liability for Unpaid Wages; Liquidated Damages: In the event of any violation of the clause set forth in paragraph 7 above, the contractor and any subcontractor responsible thereof shall be liable to the affected employee for his/her unpaid wages. In addition, such contractor and subcontractor shall be liable to the United States (in the case of work done under contract for the District of Columbia or a territory, to such District or to such territory) for liquidated damages. Such liquidated damages shall be computed with respect to each individual laborer, mechanic, watchman, or guard employed in violation of the clause set forth in paragraph 7, in the sum of \$10 for each calendar day on which such employee was required or permitted to work in excess of the standard work week of 40 hours without payment of the overtime wages required by the clause set forth in paragraph 7.

9. Withholding for Unpaid Wages and Liquidated Damages:

The SHA shall upon its own action or upon written request of any authorized representative of the DOL withhold, or cause to be withheld, from any monies payable on account of work performed by the contractor or subcontractor under any such contract or any other Federal contract with the same prime contractor, or any other Federally-assisted contract subject to the contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act, which is held by the same prime contractor, such sums as may be determined to be necessary to satisfy any liabilities of such contractor or subcontractor for unpaid wages and liquidated damages as provided in the clause set forth in paragraph 8 above.

V. STATEMENTS AND PAYROLLS

(Applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts exceeding \$2,000 and to all related subcontracts, except for projects located on roadways classified as local roads or rural collectors, which are exempt.)

1. Compliance with Copeland Regulations (29 CFR 3):

The contractor shall comply with the Copeland Regulations of the Secretary of Labor which are herein incorporated by reference.

2. Payrolls and Payroll Records:

- a. Payrolls and basic records relating thereto shall be maintained by the contractor and each subcontractor during the course of the work and preserved for a period of 3 years from the date of completion of the contract for all laborers, mechanics, apprentices, trainees, watchmen, helpers, and guards working at the site of the work.
- b. The payroll records shall contain the name, social security number, and address of each such employee; his or her correct classification; hourly rates of wages paid (including rates of contributions or costs anticipated for bona fide fringe benefits or cash equivalent thereof the types described in Section 1(b)(2)(B) of the Davis Bacon Act); daily and weekly number of hours worked; deductions made; and actual wages paid. In addition, for Appalachian contracts, the payroll records shall contain a notation indicating whether the employee does, or does not, normally reside in the labor area as defined in Attachment A, paragraph 1. Whenever the Secretary of Labor, pursuant to Section IV, paragraph 3b, has found that the wages of any laborer or mechanic include the amount of any costs reasonably anticipated in providing benefits under a plan or program described in Section 1(b)(2)(B) of the Davis Bacon Act, the contractor and each subcontractor shall maintain records which show that the commitment to provide such benefits is enforceable, that the plan or program is financially responsible, that the plan or program has been communicated in writing to the laborers or mechanics affected, and show the cost anticipated or the actual cost incurred in providing benefits. Contractors or subcontractors employing apprentices or trainees under approved programs shall maintain written evidence of the registration of apprentices and trainees, and ratios and wage rates prescribed in the applicable programs.

- c. Each contractor and subcontractor shall furnish, each week in which any contract work is performed, to the SHA resident engineer a payroll of wages paid each of its employees (including apprentices, trainees, and helpers, described in Section IV, paragraphs 4 and 5, and watchmen and guards engaged on work during the preceding weekly payroll period). The payroll submitted shall set out accurately and completely all of the information required to be maintained under paragraph 2b of this Section V. This information may be submitted in any form desired. Optional Form WH-347 is available for this purpose and may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents (Federal stock number 029- 005-0014-1), U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. The prime contractor is responsible for the submission of copies of payrolls by all subcontractors.
- d. Each payroll submitted shall be accompanied by a "Statement of Compliance," signed by the contractor or subcontractor or his/her agent who pays or supervises the payment of the persons employed under the contract and shall certify the following:
 - 1. that the payroll for the payroll period contains the information required to be maintained under paragraph 2b of this Section V and that such information is correct and complete;
 - 2. that such laborer or mechanic (including each helper, apprentice, and trainee) employed on the contract during the payroll period has been paid the full weekly wages earned, without rebate, either directly or indirectly, and that no deductions have been made either directly or indirectly from the full wages earned, other than permissible deductions as set forth in the Regulations, 29 CFR 3;
 - 3. that each laborer or mechanic has been paid not less than the applicable wage rate and fringe benefits or cash equivalent for the classification of work performed, as specified in the applicable wage determination incorporated into the contract.
- e. The weekly submission of a properly executed certification set forth on the reverse side of Optional Form WH-347 shall satisfy the requirement for submission of the "Statement of Compliance" required by paragraph 2d of this Section V.
- f. The falsification of any of the above certifications may subject the contractor to civil or criminal prosecution under 18 U.S.C. 1001 and 31 U.S.C. 231.
- g. The contractor or subcontractor shall make the records required under paragraph 2b of this Section V available for inspection, copying, or transcription by authorized representatives of the SHA, the FHWA, or the DOL, and shall permit such representatives to interview employees during working hours on the job. If the contractor or subcontractor fails to submit the required records or to make them available, the SHA, the FHWA, the DOL, or all may, after written notice to the contractor, sponsor, applicant, or owner, take such actions as may be necessary to cause the suspension of any further payment, advance, or guarantee of funds. Furthermore, failure to submit the required records upon request or to make such records available may be grounds for debarment action pursuant to 29 CFR 5.12.

VI. RECORD OF MATERIALS, SUPPLIES, AND LABOR

(As of May 22, 2007, Form FHWA-47 is no longer required.)

VII. SUBLETTING OR ASSIGNING THE CONTRACT

- 1. The contractor shall perform with its own organization contract work amounting to not less than 30 percent (or a greater percentage if specified elsewhere in the contract) of the total original contract price, excluding any specialty items designated by the State. Specialty items may be performed by subcontract and the amount of any such specialty items performed may be deducted from the total original contract price before computing the amount of work required to be performed by the contractor's own organization (23 CFR 635).
 - a. "Its own organization" shall be construed to include only workers employed and paid directly by the prime contractor and equipment owned or rented by the prime contractor, with or without operators. Such term does not include employees or equipment of a subcontractor, assignee, or agent of the prime contractor.
 - b. "Specialty Items" shall be construed to be limited to work that requires highly specialized knowledge, abilities, or equipment not ordinarily available in the type of contracting organizations qualified and expected to bid on the contract as a whole and in general are to be limited to minor components of the overall contract.
- 2. The contract amount upon which the requirements set forth in paragraph 1 of Section VII is computed includes the cost of material and manufactured products which are to be purchased or produced by the contractor under the contract provisions.

3. The contractor shall furnish (a) a competent superintendent or supervisor who is employed by the firm, has full authority to direct performance of the work in accordance with the contract requirements, and is in charge of all construction operations (regardless of who performs the work) and (b) such other of its own organizational resources (supervision, management, and engineering services) as the SHA contracting officer determines is necessary to assure the performance of the contract.
4. No portion of the contract shall be sublet, assigned or otherwise disposed of except with the written consent of the SHA contracting officer, or authorized representative, and such consent when given shall not be construed to relieve the contractor of any responsibility for the fulfillment of the contract. Written consent will be given only after the SHA has assured that each subcontract is evidenced in writing and that it contains all pertinent provisions and requirements of the prime contract.

VIII. SAFETY: ACCIDENT PREVENTION

1. In the performance of this contract the contractor shall comply with all applicable Federal, State, and local laws governing safety, health, and sanitation (23 CFR 635). The contractor shall provide all safeguards, safety devices and protective equipment and take any other needed actions as it determines, or as the SHA contracting officer may determine, to be reasonably necessary to protect the life and health of employees on the job and the safety of the public and to protect property in connection with the performance of the work covered by the contract.
2. It is a condition of this contract, and shall be made a condition of each subcontract, which the contractor enters into pursuant to this contract, that the contractor and any subcontractor shall not permit any employee, in performance of the contract, to work in surroundings or under conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous or dangerous to his/her health or safety, as determined under construction safety and health standards (29 CFR 1926) promulgated by the Secretary of Labor, in accordance with Section 107 of the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. 333).
3. Pursuant to 29 CFR 1926.3, it is a condition of this contract that the Secretary of Labor or authorized representative thereof, shall have right of entry to any site of contract performance to inspect or investigate the matter of compliance with the construction safety and health standards and to carry out the duties of the Secretary under Section 107 of the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. 333).

IX. FALSE STATEMENTS CONCERNING HIGHWAY PROJECTS

In order to assure high quality and durable construction in conformity with approved plans and specifications and a high degree of reliability on statements and representations made by Engineers, contractors, suppliers, and workers on Federal-aid highway projects, it is essential that all persons concerned with the project perform their functions as carefully, thoroughly, and honestly as possible. Willful falsification, distortion, or misrepresentation with respect to any facts related to the project is a violation of Federal law. To prevent any misunderstanding regarding the seriousness of these and similar acts, the following notice shall be posted on each Federal-aid highway project (23 CFR 635) in one or more places where it is readily available to all persons concerned with the project:

NOTICE TO ALL PERSONNEL ENGAGED ON FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY PROJECTS

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

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

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

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

Shall be fined not more that \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than 5 years or both."

X. IMPLEMENTATION OF CLEAN AIR ACT AND FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT

(Applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts and to all related subcontracts of \$100,000 or more.)

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

1. That any facility that is or will be utilized in the performance of this contract, unless such contract is exempt under the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1857 *et seq.*, as amended by Pub.L. 91-604), and under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*, as amended by Pub.L. 92-500), Executive Order 11738, and regulations in implementation thereof (40 CFR 15) is not listed, on the date of contract award, on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) List of Violating Facilities pursuant to 40 CFR 15.20.
2. That the firm agrees to comply and remain in compliance with all the requirements of Section 114 of the Clean Air Act and Section 308 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and all regulations and guidelines listed thereunder.
3. That the firm shall promptly notify the SHA of the receipt of any communication from the Director, Office of Federal Activities, EPA, indicating that a facility that is or will be utilized for the contract is under consideration to be listed on the EPA List of Violating Facilities.
4. That the firm agrees to include or cause to be included the requirements of paragraph 1 through 4 of this Section X in every nonexempt subcontract, and further agrees to take such action as the government may direct as a means of enforcing such requirements.

XI. CERTIFICATION REGARDING DEBARMENT, SUSPENSION, INELIGIBILITY AND VOLUNTARY EXCLUSION

1. Instructions for Certification - Primary Covered Transactions:

(Applicable to all Federal-aid contracts - 49 CFR 29)

- a. By signing and submitting this proposal, the prospective primary participant is providing the certification set out below.
- b. The inability of a person to provide the certification set out below will not necessarily result in denial of participation in this covered transaction. The prospective participant shall submit an explanation of why it cannot provide the certification set out below. The certification or explanation will be considered in connection with the department or agency's determination whether to enter into this transaction. However, failure of the prospective primary participant to furnish a certification or an explanation shall disqualify such a person from participation in this transaction.
- c. The certification in this clause is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when the department or agency determined to enter into this transaction. If it is later determined that the prospective primary participant knowingly rendered an erroneous certification, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government, the department or agency may terminate this transaction for cause of default.
- d. The prospective primary participant shall provide immediate written notice to the department or agency to whom this proposal is submitted if any time the prospective primary participant learns that its certification was erroneous when submitted or has become erroneous by reason of changed circumstances.
- e. The terms "covered transaction," "debarred," "suspended," "ineligible," "lower tier covered transaction," "participant," "person," "primary covered transaction," "principal," "proposal," and "voluntarily excluded," as used in this clause, have the meanings set out in the Definitions and Coverage sections of rules implementing Executive Order 12549. You may contact the department or agency to which this proposal is submitted for assistance in obtaining a copy of those regulations.
- f. The prospective primary participant agrees by submitting this proposal that, should the proposed covered transaction be entered into, it shall not knowingly enter into any lower tier covered transaction with a person who is debarred, suspended, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this covered transaction, unless authorized by the department or agency entering into this transaction.
- g. The prospective primary participant further agrees by submitting this proposal that it will include the clause titled "Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion-Lower Tier Covered Transaction," provided by the department or agency entering into this covered transaction, without modification, in all lower tier covered transactions and in all solicitations for lower tier covered transactions.

- h. A participant in a covered transaction may rely upon a certification of a prospective participant in a lower tier covered transaction that is not debarred, suspended, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from the covered transaction, unless it knows that the certification is erroneous. A participant may decide the method and frequency by which it determines the eligibility of its principals. Each participant may, but is not required to, check the nonprocurement portion of the "Lists of Parties Excluded From Federal Procurement or Nonprocurement Programs" (Nonprocurement List) which is compiled by the General Services Administration.
- i. Nothing contained in the foregoing shall be construed to require establishment of a system of records in order to render in good faith the certification required by this clause. The knowledge and information of participant is not required to exceed that which is normally possessed by a prudent person in the ordinary course of business dealings.
- j. Except for transactions authorized under paragraph f of these instructions, if a participant in a covered transaction knowingly enters into a lower tier covered transaction with a person who is suspended, debarred, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government, the department or agency may terminate this transaction for cause or default.

* * * * *

**Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and
Voluntary Exclusion--Primary Covered Transactions**

- 1. The prospective primary participant certifies to the best of its knowledge and belief, that it and its principals:
 - a. Are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from covered transactions by any Federal department or agency;
 - b. Have not within a 3-year period preceding this proposal been convicted of or had a civil judgement rendered against them for commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (Federal, State or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction; violation of Federal or State antitrust statutes or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, or receiving stolen property;
 - c. Are not presently indicted for or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a governmental entity (Federal, State or local) with commission of any of the offenses enumerated in paragraph 1b of this certification; and
 - d. Have not within a 3-year period preceding this application/proposal had one or more public transactions (Federal, State or local) terminated for cause or default.
- 2. Where the prospective primary participant is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, such prospective participant shall attach an explanation to this proposal.

* * * * *

2. Instructions for Certification - Lower Tier Covered Transactions:

- (Applicable to all subcontracts, purchase orders and other lower tier transactions of \$25,000 or more - 49 CFR 29)
- a. By signing and submitting this proposal, the prospective lower tier is providing the certification set out below.
 - b. The certification in this clause is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was entered into. If it is later determined that the prospective lower tier participant knowingly rendered an erroneous certification, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government, the department, or agency with which this transaction originated may pursue available remedies, including suspension and/or debarment.
 - c. The prospective lower tier participant shall provide immediate written notice to the person to which this proposal is submitted if at any time the prospective lower tier participant learns that its certification was erroneous by reason of changed circumstances.

- d. The terms "covered transaction," "debarred," "suspended," "ineligible," "primary covered transaction," "participant," "person," "principal," "proposal," and "voluntarily excluded," as used in this clause, have the meanings set out in the Definitions and Coverage sections of rules implementing Executive Order 12549. You may contact the person to which this proposal is submitted for assistance in obtaining a copy of those regulations.
- e. The prospective lower tier participant agrees by submitting this proposal that, should the proposed covered transaction be entered into, it shall not knowingly enter into any lower tier covered transaction with a person who is debarred, suspended, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this covered transaction, unless authorized by the department or agency with which this transaction originated.
- f. The prospective lower tier participant further agrees by submitting this proposal that it will include this clause titled "Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion-Lower Tier Covered Transaction," without modification, in all lower tier covered transactions and in all solicitations for lower tier covered transactions.
- g. A participant in a covered transaction may rely upon a certification of a prospective participant in a lower tier covered transaction that is not debarred, suspended, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from the covered transaction, unless it knows that the certification is erroneous. A participant may decide the method and frequency by which it determines the eligibility of its principals. Each participant may, but is not required to, check the Nonprocurement List.
- h. Nothing contained in the foregoing shall be construed to require establishment of a system of records in order to render in good faith the certification required by this clause. The knowledge and information of participant is not required to exceed that which is normally possessed by a prudent person in the ordinary course of business dealings.
- i. Except for transactions authorized under paragraph e of these instructions, if a participant in a covered transaction knowingly enters into a lower tier covered transaction with a person who is suspended, debarred, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government, the department or agency with which this transaction originated may pursue available remedies, including suspension and/or debarment.

* * * * *

Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion--Lower Tier Covered Transactions:

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

* * * * *

XII. CERTIFICATION REGARDING USE OF CONTRACT FUNDS FOR LOBBYING

(Applicable to all Federal-aid construction contracts and to all related subcontracts which exceed \$100,000 - 49 CFR 20)

1. The prospective participant certifies, by signing and submitting this bid or proposal, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that:
 - a. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of the undersigned, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any Federal agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement.

- b. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any Federal agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, the undersigned shall complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions.
2. This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by 31 U.S.C. 1352. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.
3. The prospective participant also agrees by submitting his or her bid or proposal that he or she shall require that the language of this certification be included in all lower tier subcontracts, which exceed \$100,000 and that all such recipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

7-1.50C Female and Minority Goals

To comply with Section II, "Nondiscrimination," of "Required Contract Provisions Federal-Aid Construction Contracts," the Department is including in Section 7-1.50C, "Female and Minority Goals," female and minority utilization goals for Federal-aid construction contracts and subcontracts that exceed \$10,000.

The nationwide goal for female utilization is 6.9 percent.

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

Minority Utilization Goals

| Economic Area | | Goal (Percent) |
|---------------|--|---|
| 174 | Redding CA: Non-SMSA Counties: CA Lassen; CA Modoc; CA Plumas; CA Shasta; CA Siskiyou; CA Tehama | 6.8 |
| 175 | Eureka, CA Non-SMSA Counties: CA Del Norte; CA Humboldt; CA Trinity | 6.6 |
| 176 | San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA: SMSA Counties: 7120 Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA CA Monterey 7360 San Francisco-Oakland CA Alameda; CA Contra Costa; CA Marin; CA San Francisco; CA San Mateo 7400 San Jose, CA CA Santa Clara, CA 7485 Santa Cruz, CA CA Santa Cruz 7500 Santa Rosa CA Sonoma 8720 Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA CA Napa; CA Solano Non-SMSA Counties: CA Lake; CA Mendocino; CA San Benito | 28.9 25.6 19.6 14.9 9.1 17.1 23.2 |
| 177 | Sacramento, CA: SMSA Counties: 6920 Sacramento, CA CA Placer; CA Sacramento; CA Yolo Non-SMSA Counties CA Butte; CA Colusa; CA El Dorado; CA Glenn; CA Nevada; CA Sierra; CA Sutter; CA Yuba | 16.1 14.3 |
| 178 | Stockton-Modesto, CA: SMSA Counties: 5170 Modesto, CA CA Stanislaus 8120 Stockton, CA CA San Joaquin Non-SMSA Counties CA Alpine; CA Amador; CA Calaveras; CA Mariposa; CA Merced; CA Toulumne | 12.3 24.3 19.8 |
| 179 | Fresno-Bakersfield, CA SMSA Counties: 0680 Bakersfield, CA CA Kern 2840 Fresno, CA CA Fresno Non-SMSA Counties: CA Kings; CA Madera; CA Tulare | 19.1 26.1 23.6 |
| 180 | Los Angeles, CA: SMSA Counties: 0360 Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, CA CA Orange 4480 Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA CA Los Angeles 6000 Oxnard-Simi Valley-Ventura, CA CA Ventura | 11.9 28.3 21.5 |

| | | |
|-----|--|------|
| | 6780 Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA CA Riverside; CA San Bernardino | 19.0 |
| | 7480 Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA CA Santa Barbara | 19.7 |
| | Non-SMSA Counties CA Inyo; CA Mono; CA San Luis Obispo | 24.6 |
| 181 | San Diego, CA: SMSA Counties 7320 San Diego, CA CA San Diego | 16.9 |
| | Non-SMSA Counties CA Imperial | 18.2 |

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

7-1.50D Training

Section 7-1.50D, "Training," applies if a number of trainees or apprentices is specified in the special provisions.

As part of your equal opportunity affirmative action program, provide on-the-job training to develop full journeymen in the types of trades or job classifications involved.

You have primary responsibility for meeting this training requirement.

If you subcontract a contract part, determine how many trainees or apprentices are to be trained by the subcontractor.

Include these training requirements in your subcontract.

Where feasible, 25 percent of apprentices or trainees in each occupation must be in their 1st year of apprenticeship or training.

Distribute the number of apprentices or trainees among the work classifications on the basis of your needs and the availability of journeymen in the various classifications within a reasonable recruitment area.

Before starting work, submit to the Department:

1. Number of apprentices or trainees to be trained for each classification
2. Training program to be used
3. Training starting date for each classification

Obtain the Department's approval for this submitted information before you start work. The Department credits you for each apprentice or trainee you employ on the work who is currently enrolled or becomes enrolled in an approved program.

The primary objective of Section 7-1.50D, "Training," is to train and upgrade minorities and women toward journeyman status. Make every effort to enroll minority and women apprentices or trainees, such as conducting systematic and direct recruitment through public and private sources likely to yield minority and women apprentices or trainees, to the extent they are available within a reasonable recruitment area. Show that you have made the efforts. In making these efforts, do not discriminate against any applicant for training.

Do not employ as an apprentice or trainee an employee:

1. In any classification in which the employee has successfully completed a training course leading to journeyman status or in which the employee has been employed as a journeyman
2. Who is not registered in a program approved by the US Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training

Ask the employee if the employee has successfully completed a training course leading to journeyman status or has been employed as a journeyman. Your records must show the employee's answers to the questions.

In your training program, establish the minimum length and training type for each classification. The Department and FHWA approves a program if one of the following is met:

1. It is calculated to:
 - 1.1. Meet the your equal employment opportunity responsibilities

If approval is not granted prior to the start of the proposed specialty work, the Contractor or subcontractor shall itemize labor, material, and equipment rental costs and apply percentage markups as required by Section 9-1.03A, "Work Performed by Contractor."

In Section 9-1.03C delete the 6th paragraph.

In Section 9-1.04 in the 14th paragraph, replace the 2nd sentence with:

Administrative disputes are disputes of administrative deductions or withholds, contract item quantities, contract item adjustments, interest payments, protests of contract change orders as provided in Section 4-1.03A, "Procedure and Protest," and protests of the Weekly Statement of Working Days as provided in Section 8-1.06, "Time of Completion."

Replace Section 9-1.05 with:

9-1.05 STOP NOTICE WITHHOLDS

The Department may withhold payments to cover claims filed under Civ Code § 3179 et seq.

Add:

9-1.053 PERFORMANCE FAILURE WITHHOLDS

During each estimate period you fail to comply with a contract part, including submittal of a document as specified, the Department withholds a part of the progress payment. The documents include quality control plans, schedules, traffic control plans, and water pollution control submittals.

For 1 performance failure, the Department withholds 25 percent of the progress payment but does not withhold more than 10 percent of the total bid.

For multiple performance failures, the Department withholds 100 percent of the progress payment but does not withhold more than 10 percent of the total bid.

The Department returns performance-failure withholds in the progress payment following the correction of noncompliance.

Add:

9-1.055 PENALTY WITHHOLDS

Penalties include fines and damages that are proposed, assessed, or levied against you or the Department by a governmental agency or citizen lawsuit. Penalties are also payments made or costs incurred in settling alleged permit violations of Federal, State, or local laws, regulations, or requirements. The cost incurred may include the amount spent for mitigation or correcting a violation.

If you or the Department is assessed a penalty, the Department may withhold the penalty amount until the penalty disposition has been resolved. The Department may withhold penalty funds and notify you within 15 days of the withhold. If the penalty amount is less than the amount being withheld from progress payments for retentions, the Department will not withhold the penalty amount.

If the penalty is resolved for less than the amount withheld, the Department pays interest at a rate of 6 percent per year on the excess withhold. If the penalty is not resolved, the withhold becomes a deduction.

Instead of the withhold, you may provide a bond payable to the Department of Transportation equal to the highest estimated liability for any disputed penalties proposed.

Add:

9-1.057 PROGRESS WITHHOLDS

The Department withholds 10 percent of a partial payment for noncompliant progress. Noncompliant progress occurs when:

1. Total days to date exceed 75 percent of the revised contract working days
2. Percent of working days elapsed exceeds the percent of value of work completed by more than 15 percent

4. If the ESA is damaged, the Department determines what efforts are necessary to remedy the damage and who performs the remedy; you are responsible for remedies and charges.

14-2 CULTURAL RESOURCES

14-2.01 GENERAL

Reserved

14-2.02 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

If archaeological resources are discovered at the job site, do not disturb the resources and immediately:

1. Stop all work within a 60-foot radius of the discovery
2. Protect the discovery area
3. Notify the Engineer

The Department investigates. Do not take archaeological resources from the job site. Do not resume work within the discovery area until authorized.

If, in the opinion of the Engineer, completion of the work is delayed or interfered with by reason of an archaeological find, or investigation or recovery of archeological materials, you will be compensated for resulting losses, and an extension of time will be granted, in the same manner as provided for in Section 8-1.09, "Right of Way Delays."

If ordered, furnish resources to assist in the investigation or recovery of archaeological resources. This work will be paid for as extra work as specified in Section 4-1.03D, "Extra Work."

14-2.03 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AREA

Section 14-2.03 applies if an AMA is described in the Contract.

The Department assigns an archaeological monitor to monitor job site activities within the AMA. Do not work within the AMA unless the archeological monitor is present.

The Engineer and the Department archaeological monitor conduct an AMA location field review with you at least 5 business days before start of work. The Department marks the exact boundaries of the AMA on the ground.

If temporary fence (Type ESA) for an AMA is described in the Contract, install temporary fence (Type ESA) to define the boundaries of the AMA during the AMA location field review.

At least 5 business days before starting work within an AMA, submit a schedule of days and hours to be worked for the Engineer's approval. If you require changes in the schedule, submit an update for the Engineer's approval at least 5 business days before any changed work day.

If archaeological resources are discovered within an AMA, comply with Section 14-2.02, "Archaeological Resources."

14-2.04 HISTORIC STRUCTURES

Reserved

14-3 COMMUNITY IMPACTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

Reserved

14-4 NATIVE AMERICAN CONCERNS

Reserved

14-5 AESTHETICS

Reserved

14-6 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

14-6.01 GENERAL

Reserved

14-6.02 BIRD PROTECTION

Protect migratory and nongame birds, their occupied nests, and their eggs.

The Department anticipates nesting or attempted nesting from February 15 to September 1.

The federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act, 16 USC § 703–711, and 50 CFR Pt 10 and Fish & Game Code §§ 3503, 3513, and 3800 protect migratory and nongame birds, their occupied nests, and their eggs.

The federal Endangered Species Act of 1973, 16 USC §§ 1531 and 1543, and the California Endangered Species Act, Fish & Game Code §§ 2050–2115.5, prohibit the take of listed species and protect occupied and unoccupied nests of threatened and endangered bird species.

The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, 16 USC § 668, prohibits the destruction of bald and golden eagles and their occupied and unoccupied nests.

If migratory or nongame bird nests are discovered that may be adversely affected by construction activities or an injured or killed bird is found, immediately:

1. Stop all work within a 100-foot radius of the discovery.
2. Notify the Engineer.

The Department investigates. Do not resume work within the specified radius of the discovery until authorized.

When ordered, use exclusion devices, take nesting prevention measures, remove and dispose of partially constructed and unoccupied nests of migratory or nongame birds on a regular basis to prevent their occupation, or perform any combination of these. This work will be paid for as extra work as specified in Section 4-1.03D, "Extra Work."

Prevent nest materials from falling into waterways.

Bird protection that causes a delay to the controlling activity is a condition unfavorable to the suitable prosecution of work as specified in Section 8-1.05, "Temporary Suspension of Work."

14-7 PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

If paleontological resources are discovered at the job site, do not disturb the material and immediately:

1. Stop all work within a 60-foot radius of the discovery
2. Protect the area
3. Notify the Engineer

The Department investigates and modifies the dimensions of the protected area if necessary. Do not take paleontological resources from the job site. Do not resume work within the specified radius of the discovery until authorized.

14-8 NOISE AND VIBRATION

14-8.01 GENERAL

Reserved

14-8.02 NOISE CONTROL

Do not exceed 86 dBA at 50 feet from the job site activities from 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. Use an alternative warning method instead of a sound signal unless required by safety laws.

Equip an internal combustion engine with the manufacturer-recommended muffler. Do not operate an internal combustion engine on the job site without the appropriate muffler.

14-9 AIR QUALITY

14-9.01 AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

Comply with air pollution control rules, regulations, ordinances, and statutes that apply to work performed under the Contract, including air pollution control rules, regulations, ordinances, and statutes provided in Govt Code § 11017 (Pub Cont Code § 10231).

Do not burn material to be disposed of.

14-9.02 DUST CONTROL

Prevent and alleviate dust by applying water, dust palliative, or both under Section 14-9.01.

Apply water under Section 17, "Watering."

Apply dust palliative under Section 18, "Dust Palliative."

If ordered, apply water, dust palliative, or both to control dust caused by public traffic. This work will be paid for as extra work as specified in Section 4-1.03D, "Extra Work."

Soil amendment shall not be derived from mixed municipal solid waste and must be reasonably free of visible contaminants. Soil amendment must not contain paint, petroleum products, pesticides or any other chemical residues harmful to animal life or plant growth. Soil amendment must not possess objectionable odors.

Metal concentrations in soil amendment must not exceed the maximum metal concentrations listed in Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Division 7, Chapter 3.1, Section 17868.2.

Soil amendment must comply with the following:

| Physical/Chemical Requirements | | |
|--------------------------------|--|--|
| Property | Test Method | Requirement |
| pH | *TMECC 04.11-A, Elastometric pH 1:5 Slurry Method, pH Units | 6.0–8.0 |
| Soluble Salts | TMECC 04.10-A, Electrical Conductivity 1:5 Slurry Method dS/m (mmhos/cm) | 0-10.0 |
| Moisture Content | TMECC 03.09-A, Total Solids & Moisture at 70+/- 5 deg C, % Wet Weight Basis | 30–60 |
| Organic Matter Content | TMECC 05.07-A, Loss-On-Ignition Organic Matter Method (LOI), % Dry Weight Basis | 30–65 |
| Maturity | TMECC 05.05-A, Germination and Vigor Seed Emergence Seedling Vigor % Relative to Positive Control | 80 or Above 80 or Above |
| Stability | TMECC 05.08-B, Carbon Dioxide Evolution Rate mg CO ₂ -C/g OM per day | 8 or below |
| Particle Size | TMECC 02.02-B Sample Sieving for Aggregate Size Classification % Dry Weight Basis | 95% Passing 5/8 inch 70% Passing 3/8 inch |
| Pathogen | TMECC 07.01-B, Fecal Coliform Bacteria < 1000 MPN/gram dry wt. | Pass |
| Pathogen | TMECC 07.01-B, Salmonella < 3 MPN/4 grams dry wt. | Pass |
| Physical Contaminants | TMECC 02.02-C, Man Made Inert Removal and Classification: Plastic, Glass and Metal, % > 4mm fraction | Combined Total: < 1.0 |
| Physical Contaminants | TMECC 02.02-C, Man Made Inert Removal and Classification: Sharps (Sewing needles, straight pins and hypodermic needles), % > 4mm fraction | None Detected |

*TMECC refers to "Test Methods for the Examination of Composting and Compost," published by the United States Department of Agriculture and the United States Compost Council (USCC).

Prior to application, the Contractor shall provide the Engineer with a copy of the soil amendment producer's Compost Technical Data Sheet and a copy of the compost producers STA certification. The Compost Technical Data Sheet shall include laboratory analytical test results, directions for product use, and a list of product ingredients.

Prior to application, the Contractor shall provide the Engineer with a Certificate of Compliance in conformance with the provisions in Section 6-1.07, "Certificates of Compliance," of the Standard Specifications.

In Section 20-2.10 delete the 8th, 9th, and 10th paragraphs.

In Section 20-3.04A delete the last paragraph.

1. Standard
2. Method
3. Quality Control / Quality Assurance (QC / QA)

39-1.02 MATERIALS

39-1.02A Geosynthetic Pavement Interlayer

Geosynthetic pavement interlayer must comply with the specifications for pavement fabric or paving mat in Section 88-1.07, "Pavement Interlayer."

39-1.02B Tack Coat

Tack coat must comply with the specifications for asphaltic emulsion in Section 94, "Asphaltic Emulsion," or asphalt binder in Section 92, "Asphalts." Choose the type and grade.

Notify the Engineer if you dilute asphaltic emulsion with water. The weight ratio of added water to asphaltic emulsion must not exceed 1 to 1.

Measure added water either by weight or volume in compliance with the specifications for weighing, measuring, and metering devices under Section 9-1.01, "Measurement of Quantities," or you may use water meters from water districts, cities, or counties. If you measure water by volume, apply a conversion factor to determine the correct weight.

With each dilution, submit in writing:

1. The weight ratio of water to bituminous material in the original asphaltic emulsion
2. The weight of asphaltic emulsion before diluting
3. The weight of added water
4. The final dilution weight ratio of water to asphaltic emulsion

39-1.02C Asphalt Binder

Asphalt binder in HMA must comply with Section 92, "Asphalts," or Section 39-1.02D, "Asphalt Rubber Binder." The special provisions specify the grade.

Asphalt binder for geosynthetic pavement interlayer must comply with Section 92, "Asphalts." Choose from Grades PG 64-10, PG 64-16, or PG 70-10.

39-1.02D Asphalt Rubber Binder

General

Use asphalt rubber binder in RHMA-G, RHMA-O, and RHMA-O-HB. Asphalt rubber binder must be a combination of:

1. Asphalt binder
2. Asphalt modifier
3. Crumb rubber modifier (CRM)

The combined asphalt binder and asphalt modifier must be 80.0 ± 2.0 percent by weight of the asphalt rubber binder.

Asphalt Modifier

Asphalt modifier must be a resinous, high flash point, and aromatic hydrocarbon, and comply with:

Asphalt Modifier for Asphalt Rubber Binder

| Quality Characteristic | ASTM | Specification |
|---|--------|---------------|
| Viscosity, m^2/s ($\times 10^{-6}$) at 100 °C | D 445 | $X \pm 3^a$ |
| Flash Point, CL.O.C., °C | D 92 | 207 minimum |
| Molecular Analysis | | |
| Asphaltenes, percent by mass | D 2007 | 0.1 maximum |
| Aromatics, percent by mass | D 2007 | 55 minimum |

Note:

^a The symbol "X" is the proposed asphalt modifier viscosity. "X" must be between 19 and 36. A change in "X" requires a new asphalt rubber binder design.

Asphalt modifier must be from 2.0 percent to 6.0 percent by weight of the asphalt binder in the asphalt rubber binder.

Crumb Rubber Modifier

CRM consists of a ground or granulated combination of scrap tire CRM and high natural CRM. CRM must be 75.0 ± 2.0 percent scrap tire CRM and 25.0 ± 2.0 percent high natural CRM by total weight of CRM. Scrap tire CRM must be from any combination of automobile tires, truck tires, or tire buffings.

Sample and test scrap tire CRM and high natural CRM separately. CRM must comply with:

Crumb Rubber Modifier for Asphalt Rubber Binder

| Quality Characteristic | Test Method | Specification |
|---|-------------|---------------|
| Scrap tire CRM gradation (% passing No. 8 sieve) | LP-10 | 100 |
| High natural CRM gradation (% passing No. 10 sieve) | LP-10 | 100 |
| Wire in CRM (% max.) | LP-10 | 0.01 |
| Fabric in CRM (% max.) | LP-10 | 0.05 |
| CRM particle length (inch max.) ^a | -- | 3/16 |
| CRM specific gravity ^a | CT 208 | 1.1 – 1.2 |
| Natural rubber content in high natural CRM (%) ^a | ASTM D 297 | 40.0 – 48.0 |

Note:

^a Test at mix design and for Certificate of Compliance.

Only use CRM ground and granulated at ambient temperature. If steel and fiber are cryogenically separated, it must occur before grinding and granulating. Only use cryogenically produced CRM particles that can be ground or granulated and not pass through the grinder or granulator.

CRM must be dry, free-flowing particles that do not stick together. CRM must not cause foaming when combined with the asphalt binder and asphalt modifier. You may add calcium carbonate or talc up to 3 percent by weight of CRM.

Asphalt Rubber Binder Design and Profile

Submit in writing an asphalt rubber binder design and profile. In the design, designate the asphalt, asphalt modifier, and CRM and their proportions. The profile is not a specification and only serves to indicate expected trends in asphalt rubber binder properties during binder production. The profile must include the same component sources for the asphalt rubber binder used.

Design the asphalt rubber binder from testing you perform for each quality characteristic and for the reaction temperatures expected during production. The 24-hour (1,440-minute) interaction period determines the design profile. At a minimum, mix asphalt rubber binder components, take samples, and perform and record the following tests:

Asphalt Rubber Binder Reaction Design Profile

| Test | Minutes of Reaction ^a | | | | | | | Limits |
|---|----------------------------------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|------|---------------|
| | 45 | 60 | 90 | 120 | 240 | 360 | 1440 | |
| Cone penetration @ 77 °F, 0.10-mm (ASTM D 217) | X ^b | | | | X | | X | 25 - 70 |
| Resilience @ 77 °F, percent rebound (ASTM D 5329) | X | | | | X | | X | 18 min. |
| Field softening point, °F (ASTM D 36) | X | | | | X | | X | 125 - 165 |
| Viscosity, centipoises (LP-11) | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | 1,500 - 4,000 |

Notes:

^a Six hours (360 minutes) after CRM addition, reduce the oven temperature to 275 °F for a period of 16 hours. After the 16-hour (1320 minutes) cool-down after CRM addition, reheat the binder to the reaction temperature expected during production for sampling and testing at 24 hours (1440 minutes).

^b "X" denotes required testing

Asphalt Rubber Binder

After interacting for a minimum of 45 minutes, asphalt rubber binder must comply with:

Asphalt Rubber Binder

| Quality Characteristic | Test for Quality Control or Acceptance | Test Method | Specification | |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------------|---------------|---------|
| | | | Minimum | Maximum |
| Cone penetration @ 77 °F, 0.10-mm | Acceptance | ASTM D 217 | 25 | 70 |
| Resilience @ 77 °F, percent rebound | Acceptance | ASTM D 5329 | 18 | -- |
| Field softening point, °F | Acceptance | ASTM D 36 | 125 | 165 |
| Viscosity @ 375 °F, centipoises | Quality Control | LP-11 | 1,500 | 4,000 |

39-1.02E Aggregate

Aggregate must be clean and free from deleterious substances. Aggregate:

1. Retained on the No. 4 sieve is coarse
2. Passing the No. 4 sieve is fine
3. Added and passing the No. 30 sieve is supplemental fine, including:
 - 3.1. Hydrated lime
 - 3.2. Portland cement
 - 3.3. Fines from dust collectors

The special provisions specify the aggregate gradation for each HMA type.

The specified aggregate gradation is before the addition of asphalt binder and includes supplemental fines. The Engineer tests for aggregate grading under California Test 202, modified by California Test 105 if there is a difference in specific gravity of 0.2 or more between the coarse and fine parts of different aggregate blends.

Choose a sieve size target value (TV) within each target value limit presented in the aggregate gradation tables.

**Aggregate Gradation
(Percentage Passing)
HMA Types A and B**

3/4-inch HMA Types A and B

| Sieve Sizes | Target Value Limits | Allowable Tolerance |
|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1" | 100 | — |
| 3/4" | 90 - 100 | TV ±5 |
| 1/2" | 70 - 90 | TV ±6 |
| No. 4 | 45 - 55 | TV ±7 |
| No. 8 | 32 - 40 | TV ±5 |
| No. 30 | 12 - 21 | TV ±4 |
| No. 200 | 2 - 7 | TV ±2 |

1/2-inch HMA Types A and B

| Sieve Sizes | Target Value Limits | Allowable Tolerance |
|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 3/4" | 100 | — |
| 1/2" | 95 - 99 | TV ±6 |
| 3/8" | 75 - 95 | TV ±6 |
| No. 4 | 55 - 66 | TV ±7 |
| No. 8 | 38 - 49 | TV ±5 |
| No. 30 | 15 - 27 | TV ±4 |
| No. 200 | 2 - 8 | TV ±2 |

3/8-inch HMA Types A and B

| Sieve Sizes | Target Value Limits | Allowable Tolerance |
|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1/2" | 100 | — |
| 3/8" | 95 - 100 | TV ±6 |
| No. 4 | 58 - 72 | TV ±7 |
| No. 8 | 34 - 48 | TV ±6 |
| No. 30 | 18 - 32 | TV ±5 |
| No. 200 | 2 - 9 | TV ±2 |

No. 4 HMA Types A and B

| Sieve Sizes | Target Value Limits | Allowable Tolerance |
|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 3/8" | 100 | — |
| No. 4 | 95 - 100 | TV ±7 |
| No. 8 | 72 - 77 | TV ±7 |
| No. 30 | 37 - 43 | TV ±7 |
| No. 200 | 2 - 12 | TV ±4 |

Rubberized Hot Mix Asphalt - Gap Graded (RHMA-G)

3/4-inch RHMA-G

| Sieve Sizes | Target Value Limits | Allowable Tolerance |
|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1" | 100 | — |
| 3/4" | 95 - 100 | TV ±5 |
| 1/2" | 83 - 87 | TV ±6 |
| 3/8" | 65 - 70 | TV ±6 |
| No. 4 | 28 - 42 | TV ±7 |
| No. 8 | 14 - 22 | TV ±5 |
| No. 200 | 0 - 6 | TV ±2 |

1/2-inch RHMA-G

| Sieve Sizes | Target Value Limits | Allowable Tolerance |
|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 3/4" | 100 | — |
| 1/2" | 90 - 100 | TV ±6 |
| 3/8" | 83 - 87 | TV ±6 |
| No. 4 | 28 - 42 | TV ±7 |
| No. 8 | 14 - 22 | TV ±5 |
| No. 200 | 0 - 6 | TV ±2 |

Open Graded Friction Course (OGFC)

1-inch OGFC

| Sieve Sizes | Target Value Limits | Allowable Tolerance |
|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 1/2" | 100 | — |
| 1" | 99 - 100 | TV ±5 |
| 3/4" | 85 - 96 | TV ±5 |
| 1/2" | 55 - 71 | TV ±6 |
| No. 4 | 10 - 25 | TV ±7 |
| No. 8 | 6 - 16 | TV ±5 |
| No. 200 | 1 - 6 | TV ±2 |

1/2-inch OGFC

| Sieve Sizes | Target Value Limits | Allowable Tolerance |
|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 3/4" | 100 | — |
| 1/2" | 95 - 100 | TV ±6 |
| 3/8" | 78 - 89 | TV ±6 |
| No. 4 | 28 - 37 | TV ±7 |
| No. 8 | 7 - 18 | TV ±5 |
| No. 30 | 0 - 10 | TV ±4 |
| No. 200 | 0 - 3 | TV ±2 |

3/8-inch OGFC

| Sieve Sizes | Target Value Limits | Allowable Tolerance |
|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1/2" | 100 | — |
| 3/8" | 90 - 100 | TV ±6 |
| No. 4 | 29 - 36 | TV ±7 |
| No. 8 | 7 - 18 | TV ±6 |
| No. 30 | 0 - 10 | TV ±5 |
| No. 200 | 0 - 3 | TV ±2 |

Before the addition of asphalt binder and lime treatment, aggregate must comply with:

Aggregate Quality

| Quality Characteristic | Test Method | HMA Type | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|----------|----|--------|------|
| | | A | B | RHMA-G | OGFC |
| Percent of crushed particles Coarse aggregate (% min.) One fractured face | CT 205 | 90 | 25 | -- | 90 |
| Two fractured faces | | 75 | -- | 90 | 75 |
| Fine aggregate (% min.) (Passing No. 4 sieve and retained on No. 8 sieve.) One fractured face | | 70 | 20 | 70 | 90 |
| Los Angeles Rattler (% max.) Loss at 100 Rev. | CT 211 | 12 | -- | 12 | 12 |
| Loss at 500 Rev. | | 45 | 50 | 40 | 40 |
| Sand equivalent (min.) ^a | CT 217 | 47 | 42 | 47 | -- |
| Fine aggregate angularity (% min.) ^b | AASHTO T 304 Method A | 45 | 45 | 45 | -- |
| Flat and elongated particles (% max. by weight @ 5:1) | ASTM D 4791 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |

Notes:

^a Reported value must be the average of 3 tests from a single sample.

^b The Engineer waives this specification if HMA contains less than 10 percent of nonmanufactured sand by weight of total aggregate. Manufactured sand is fine aggregate produced by crushing rock or gravel.

39-1.02F Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement

You may produce HMA using reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP). HMA produced using RAP must comply with the specifications for HMA except aggregate quality specifications do not apply to RAP. You may substitute RAP aggregate for a part of the virgin aggregate in HMA in a quantity not exceeding 15.0 percent of the aggregate blend. Do not use RAP in OGFC and RHMA-G.

Assign the substitution rate of RAP aggregate for virgin aggregate with the job mix formula (JMF) submittal. The JMF must include the percent of RAP used. If you change your assigned RAP aggregate substitution rate by more than 5 percent (within the 15.0 percent limit), submit a new JMF.

Process RAP from asphalt concrete. You may process and stockpile RAP throughout the project's life. Prevent material contamination and segregation. Store RAP in stockpiles on smooth surfaces free of debris and organic material. Processed RAP stockpiles must consist only of homogeneous RAP.

39-1.03 HOT MIX ASPHALT MIX DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

39-1.03A General

A mix design consists of performing California Test 367 and laboratory procedures on combinations of aggregate gradations and asphalt binder contents to determine the optimum binder content (OBC) and HMA mixture qualities. If RAP is used, use Laboratory Procedure LP-9. The result of the mix design becomes the proposed JMF.

Use Form CEM-3512 to document aggregate quality and mix design data. Use Form CEM-3511 to present the JMF.

Laboratories testing aggregate qualities and preparing the mix design and JMF must be qualified under the Department's Independent Assurance Program. Take samples under California Test 125.

The Engineer reviews the aggregate qualities, mix design, and JMF and verifies and accepts the JMF.

You may change the JMF during production. Do not use the changed JMF until the Engineer accepts it. Except when adjusting the JMF in compliance with Section 39-1.03E, "Job Mix Formula Verification," perform a new mix design and submit in writing a new JMF submittal for changing any of the following:

1. Target asphalt binder percentage
2. Asphalt binder supplier
3. Asphalt rubber binder supplier
4. Component materials used in asphalt rubber binder or percentage of any component materials
5. Combined aggregate gradation
6. Aggregate sources
7. Substitution rate for RAP aggregate of more than 5 percent

8. Any material in the JMF

For OGFC, submit in writing a complete JMF submittal except asphalt binder content. The Engineer determines the asphalt binder content under California Test 368 within 20 days of your complete JMF submittal and provides you a Form CEM-3513.

39-1.03B Hot Mix Asphalt Mix Design

Perform a mix design that produces HMA in compliance with:

Hot Mix Asphalt Mix Design Requirements

| Quality Characteristic | Test Method | HMA Type | | |
|--|---------------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | A | B | RHMA-G |
| Air voids content (%) | CT 367 ^a | 4.0 | 4.0 | Special Provisions |
| Voids in mineral aggregate (% min.) | LP-2 | | | |
| No. 4 grading | | 17.0 | 17.0 | -- |
| 3/8" grading | | 15.0 | 15.0 | -- |
| 1/2" grading | | 14.0 | 14.0 | 18.0 – 23.0 ^b |
| 3/4" grading | 13.0 | 13.0 | 18.0 – 23.0 ^b | |
| Voids filled with asphalt (%) | LP-3 | | | |
| No. 4 grading | | 76.0 – 80.0 | 76.0 – 80.0 | Note d |
| 3/8" grading | | 73.0 – 76.0 | 73.0 – 76.0 | |
| 1/2" grading | | 65.0 – 75.0 | 65.0 – 75.0 | |
| 3/4" grading | 65.0 – 75.0 | 65.0 – 75.0 | | |
| Dust proportion | LP-4 | | | |
| No. 4 and 3/8" gradings | | 0.9 – 2.0 | 0.9 – 2.0 | Note d |
| 1/2" and 3/4" gradings | | 0.6 – 1.3 | 0.6 – 1.3 | |
| Stabilometer value (min.) ^c | CT 366 | | | |
| No. 4 and 3/8" gradings | | 30 | 30 | -- |
| 1/2" and 3/4" gradings | | 37 | 35 | 23 |

Notes:

^a Calculate the air voids content of each specimen using California Test 309 and Lab Procedure LP-1. Modify California Test 367, Paragraph C5, to use the exact air voids content specified in the selection of OBC.

^b Voids in mineral aggregate for RHMA-G must be within this range.

^c Modify California Test 304, Part 2.B.2.c: "After compaction in the compactor, cool to 140 °± 5 °F by allowing the briquettes to cool at room temperature for 0.5-hour, then place the briquettes in the oven at 140 °F for a minimum of 2 hours and not more than 3 hours."

^d Report this value in the JMF submittal.

For stability and air voids content, prepare 3 briquettes at the OBC and test for compliance. Report the average of 3 tests. Prepare new briquettes and test if the range of stability for the 3 briquettes is more than 8 points. The average air void content may vary from the specified air void content by ±0.5 percent.

You may use the briquettes used for stability testing to determine bulk specific gravity under CT 308. If you use the same briquettes and tests using bulk specific gravity fail, you may prepare 3 new briquettes and determine a new bulk specific gravity.

39-1.03C Job Mix Formula Submittal

Each JMF submittal must consist of:

1. Proposed JMF on Form CEM-3511
2. Mix design documentation on Form CEM-3512 dated within 12 months of submittal
3. JMF verification on Form CEM-3513, if applicable
4. Materials Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for:
 - 4.1. Asphalt binder
 - 4.2. Base asphalt binder used in asphalt rubber binder
 - 4.3. CRM and asphalt modifier used in asphalt rubber binder

- 4.4. Blended asphalt rubber binder mixture
- 4.5. Supplemental fine aggregate except fines from dust collectors
- 4.6. Antistrip additives

If the JMF must be verified or if the Engineer requests, submit samples of the following materials in labeled containers weighing no more than 50 pounds each (notify the Engineer at least 2 business days before sampling materials):

1. Coarse, fine, and supplemental fine aggregate from stockpiles, cold feed belts, or hot bins. Samples must include at least 120 pounds for each coarse aggregate, 80 pounds for each fine aggregate, and 10 pounds for each type of supplemental fines. The Department combines these aggregate samples to comply with the JMF target values submitted on Form CEM-3511.
2. RAP from stockpiles or RAP system. Samples must be at least 60 pounds.
3. Asphalt binder from the binder supplier. Samples must be in two 1-quart cylindrical shaped cans with open top and friction lids.
4. Asphalt rubber binder with the components blended in the proportions to be used. Samples must be in four 1-quart cylindrical shaped cans with open top and friction lids.

39-1.03D Job Mix Formula Review

The Engineer reviews each mix design and proposed JMF within 5 business days from the complete JMF submittal. The review consists of reviewing the mix design procedures and comparing the proposed JMF with the specifications.

The Engineer may verify aggregate qualities during this review period.

39-1.03E Job Mix Formula Verification

If you cannot submit a Department-verified JMF on Form CEM-3513 dated within 12 months before HMA production, the Engineer verifies the JMF.

Based on your testing and production experience, you may submit on Form CEM-3511 an adjusted JMF before the Engineer's verification testing. JMF adjustments may include a change in the:

1. Asphalt binder content target value up to ± 0.6 percent from the optimum binder content value submitted on Form CEM-3512 except do not adjust the target value for asphalt rubber binder for RHMA-G below 7.0 percent
2. Aggregate gradation target values within the target value limits specified in the aggregate gradation tables

Test samples from the HMA plant to be used to determine possible JMF adjustments.

For HMA Type A, Type B, and RHMA-G, the Engineer verifies the JMF from samples taken from HMA produced by the plant to be used. The Engineer verifies each proposed JMF within 20 days of receiving verification samples. Verification is testing for compliance with the specifications for:

1. Aggregate quality
2. Aggregate gradation (JMF TV \pm tolerance)
3. Asphalt binder content (JMF TV \pm tolerance)
4. HMA quality specified in the table Hot Mix Asphalt Mix Design Requirements except:
 - 4.1. Air voids content (design value \pm 2.0 percent)
 - 4.2. Voids filled with asphalt (report only if an adjustment for asphalt binder content target value is less than or equal to \pm 0.3 percent from OBC)
 - 4.3. Dust proportion (report only if an adjustment for asphalt binder content target value is less than or equal to \pm 0.3 percent from OBC)

If you request in writing, the Engineer verifies RHMA-G quality requirements within 3 business days of sampling.

In the Engineer's presence and from the same production run, take samples of:

1. Aggregate
2. Asphalt binder
3. RAP
4. HMA

Sample aggregate from cold feed belts or hot bins. Sample RAP from the RAP system. Sample HMA under California Test 125 except if you request in writing and the Engineer approves, you may sample from any of the following locations:

1. The plant
2. A truck
3. A windrow
4. The paver hopper
5. The mat behind the paver

You may sample from a different project including a non-Department project if you make arrangements for the Engineer to be present during sampling.

For aggregate, RAP, and HMA, split the samples into at least 4 parts and label their containers. Submit 3 split parts to the Engineer and use 1 part for your testing.

The Engineer prepares 3 briquettes from a single split sample. To verify the JMF for stability, the Engineer tests the 3 briquettes and reports the average of 3 tests. The Engineer prepares new briquettes if the range of stability for the 3 briquettes is more than 8 points.

The Engineer may use the briquettes used for stability testing to determine bulk specific gravity under CT 308. If the Engineer uses the same briquettes and the tests using bulk specific gravity fail, the Engineer prepares 3 new briquettes and determines a new bulk specific gravity.

If the Engineer verifies the JMF, the Engineer provides you a Form CEM-3513.

If the Engineer's tests on plant-produced samples do not verify the JMF, the Engineer notifies you in writing and you must submit a new JMF submittal or submit an adjusted JMF based on your testing. JMF adjustments may include a change in the:

1. Asphalt binder content target value up to ± 0.6 percent from the optimum binder content value submitted on Form CEM-3512 except do not adjust the target value for asphalt rubber binder for RHMA-G below 7.0 percent
2. Aggregate gradation target values within the target value limits specified in the aggregate gradation tables

You may adjust the JMF only once due to a failed verification test. An adjusted JMF requires a new Form CEM-3511 and verification of a plant-produced sample.

The Engineer reverifies the JMF if HMA production has stopped for longer than 30 days and the verified JMF is older than 12 months.

For each HMA type and aggregate size specified, the Engineer verifies at the State's expense up to 2 proposed JMF including a JMF adjusted after verification failure. The Engineer deducts \$3,000 from payments for each verification exceeding this limit. This deduction does not apply to verifications initiated by the Engineer or if a JMF expires while HMA production is stopped longer than 30 days.

39-1.03F Job Mix Formula Renewal

You may request a JMF renewal by submitting the following:

1. Proposed JMF on Form CEM-3511
2. A previously verified JMF documented on Form CEM-3513 dated within 12 months
3. Mix design documentation on Form CEM-3512 used for the previously verified JMF
4. Samples of aggregates, asphalt binder, and additives
5. Samples of the following materials obtained in the presence of the Engineer and placed in labeled containers weighing no more than 50 pounds each:
 - 5.1. Coarse, fine, and supplemental fine aggregate from stockpiles, cold feed belts, or hot bins. Samples must include at least 120 pounds for each coarse aggregate, 80 pounds for each fine aggregate, and 10 pounds for each type of supplemental fines. The Department combines these aggregate samples to comply with the JMF target values submitted on Form CEM-3511.
 - 5.2. RAP from stockpiles or RAP system. Samples must be at least 60 pounds.
 - 5.3. Asphalt binder from the binder supplier. Samples must be in two 1-quart cylindrical shaped cans with open top and friction lids.
 - 5.4. Asphalt rubber binder with the components blended in the proportions to be used. Samples must be in four 1-quart cylindrical shaped cans with open top and friction lids.

Notify the Engineer in writing at least 2 business days before sampling materials. Split samples into at least 2 parts. You must test 1 part and provide the Engineer a part. The Engineer retains samples until you provide test results for your part on Form CEM-3514.

The Engineer reviews each proposed JMF within 5 business days from the complete JMF submittal and test results. The review consists of reviewing the mix design procedures, test results from the split samples and comparing the proposed JMF with the specifications.

The Engineer may verify aggregate qualities during this review period.

The Engineer verifies the JMF under Section 39-1.03E, "Job Mix Formula Verification," except:

1. The Engineer verifies each proposed JMF within 30 days of receiving verification samples.
2. You may not adjust the JMF due to a failed verification.
3. For each HMA type and aggregate gradation specified, the Engineer verifies at the State's expense 1 proposed JMF.
4. If the Engineer verifies the JMF renewal, the Engineer provides you a Form CEM-3513.

39-1.03G Job Mix Formula Acceptance

You may start HMA production if:

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

39-1.04 CONTRACTOR QUALITY CONTROL

39-1.04A General

Establish, maintain, and change a quality control system to ensure materials and work comply with the specifications. Submit quality control test results to the Engineer within 3 days of a request except when QC / QA is specified.

You must identify the HMA sampling location in your Quality Control Plan. During production, take samples under California Test 125 except if you request in writing and the Engineer approves, you may sample HMA from:

1. The plant
2. The truck
3. A windrow
4. The paver hopper
5. The mat behind the paver

39-1.04B Prepaving Conference

Meet with the Engineer at a prepaving conference at a mutually agreed time and place. Discuss methods of performing the production and paving work.

39-1.04C Asphalt Rubber Binder

Take asphalt rubber binder samples from the feed line connecting the asphalt rubber binder tank to the HMA plant. Sample and test asphalt rubber binder under Laboratory Procedure LP-11.

Test asphalt rubber binder for compliance with the viscosity specifications in Section 39-1.02, "Materials." During asphalt rubber binder production and HMA production using asphalt rubber binder, measure viscosity every hour with not less than 1 reading for each asphalt rubber binder batch. Log measurements with corresponding time and asphalt rubber binder temperature. Submit the log daily in writing.

Submit a Certificate of Compliance under Section 6-1.07, "Certificates of Compliance." With the Certificate of Compliance, submit test results in writing for CRM and asphalt modifier with each truckload delivered to the HMA plant. A Certificate of Compliance for asphalt modifier must not represent more than 5,000 pounds. Use an AASHTO-certified laboratory for testing.

Sample and test gradation and wire and fabric content of CRM once per 10,000 pounds of scrap tire CRM and once per 3,400 pounds of high natural CRM. Sample and test scrap tire CRM and high natural CRM separately.

Submit certified weight slips in writing for the CRM and asphalt modifier furnished.

39-1.04D Aggregate

Determine the aggregate moisture content and RAP moisture content in continuous mixing plants at least twice a day during production and adjust the plant controller. Determine the RAP moisture content in batch mixing plants at least twice a day during production and adjust the plant controller.

39-1.04E Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement

Perform RAP quality control testing each day.

Sample RAP once daily and determine the RAP aggregate gradation under Laboratory Procedure LP-9 and submit the results to the Engineer in writing with the combined aggregate gradation.

39-1.04F Density Cores

To determine density for Standard and QC / QA projects, take 4-inch or 6-inch diameter density cores at least once every 5 business days. Take 1 density core for every 250 tons of HMA from random locations the Engineer designates. Take density cores in the Engineer's presence and backfill and compact holes with material authorized by the Engineer. Before submitting a density core to the Engineer, mark it with the density core's location and place it in a protective container.

If a density core is damaged, replace it with a density core taken within 1 foot longitudinally from the original density core. Relocate any density core located within 1 foot of a rumble strip to 1 foot transversely away from the rumble strip.

39-1.04G Briquettes

Prepare 3 briquettes for each stability and air voids content determination. Report the average of 3 tests. Prepare new briquettes and test if the range of stability for the 3 briquettes is more than 12 points.

You may use the briquettes used for stability testing to determine bulk specific gravity under CT 308. If you use these briquettes and tests using bulk specific gravity fail, you may prepare 3 new briquettes and determine a new bulk specific gravity.

39-1.05 ENGINEER'S ACCEPTANCE

The Engineer's acceptance of HMA is specified in the sections for each HMA construction process.

The Engineer samples materials for testing under California Test 125 and the applicable test method except samples may be taken from:

1. The plant from:
 - 1.1. A truck
 - 1.2. An automatic sampling device
2. The mat behind the paver

Sampling must be independent of Contractor quality control, statistically-based, and random.

If you request, the Engineer splits samples and provides you with a part.

The Engineer accepts HMA based on:

1. Accepted JMF
2. Accepted QCP for Standard and QC / QA
3. Compliance with the HMA Acceptance tables
4. Acceptance of a lot for QC / QA
5. Visual inspection

The Engineer prepares 3 briquettes for each stability and air voids content determination. The Engineer reports the average of 3 tests. The Engineer prepares new briquettes and test if the range of stability for the 3 briquettes is more than 8 points.

The Engineer may use the briquettes used for stability testing to determine bulk specific gravity under CT 308. If the Engineer uses the same briquettes and the tests using bulk specific gravity fail, the Engineer prepares 3 new briquettes and determines a new bulk specific gravity.

39-1.06 DISPUTE RESOLUTION

You and the Engineer must work together to avoid potential conflicts and to resolve disputes regarding test result discrepancies. Notify the Engineer in writing within 5 days of receiving a test result if you dispute the test result.

If you or the Engineer dispute each other's test results, submit written quality control test results and copies of paperwork including worksheets used to determine the disputed test results to the Engineer. An Independent Third Party (ITP) performs referee testing. Before the ITP participates in a dispute resolution, the ITP must be accredited under the Department's Independent Assurance Program. The ITP must be independent of the project. By mutual agreement, the ITP is chosen from:

1. A Department laboratory
2. A Department laboratory in a district or region not in the district or region the project is located
3. The Transportation Laboratory
4. A laboratory not currently employed by you or your HMA producer

If split quality control or acceptance samples are not available, the ITP uses any available material representing the disputed HMA for evaluation.

39-1.07 PRODUCTION START-UP EVALUATION

The Engineer evaluates HMA production and placement at production start-up.

Within the first 750 tons produced on the first day of HMA production, in the Engineer's presence and from the same production run, take samples of:

1. Aggregate
2. Asphalt binder
3. RAP
4. HMA

Sample aggregate from cold feed belts or hot bins. Take RAP samples from the RAP system. Sample HMA under California Test 125 except if you request in writing and the Engineer approves, you may sample HMA from:

1. The plant
2. The truck
3. A windrow
4. The paver hopper
5. The mat behind the paver

For aggregate, RAP, and HMA, split the samples into at least 4 parts and label their containers. Submit 3 split parts to the Engineer and keep 1 part.

For Standard and QC / QA projects, you and the Engineer must test the split samples and report test results in writing within 3 business days of sampling. If you proceed before receipt of the test results, the Engineer may consider the HMA placed to be represented by these test results.

For Standard and QC / QA projects, take 4-inch or 6-inch diameter density cores within the first 750 tons on the first day of HMA production. For each density core, the Engineer reports the bulk specific gravity determined under California Test 308, Method A in addition to the percent of maximum theoretical density. You may test for in-place density at the density core locations and include them in your production tests for percent of maximum theoretical density.

39-1.08 PRODUCTION

39-1.08A General

Produce HMA in a batch mixing plant or a continuous mixing plant. Proportion aggregate by hot or cold feed control.

HMA plants must be Department-qualified. Before production, the HMA plant must have a current qualification under the Department's Materials Plant Quality Program.

During production, you may adjust:

1. Hot or cold feed proportion controls for virgin aggregate and RAP
2. The set point for asphalt binder content

39-1.08B Mixing

Mix HMA ingredients into a homogeneous mixture of coated aggregates.

Asphalt binder must be between 275 °F and 375 °F when mixed with aggregate.

Asphalt rubber binder must be between 375 °F and 425 °F when mixed with aggregate.

When mixed with asphalt binder, aggregate must not be more than 325 °F except aggregate for OGFC with unmodified asphalt binder must be not more than 275 °F. Aggregate temperature specifications do not apply when you use RAP.

HMA with or without RAP must not be more than 325 °F.

39-1.08C Asphalt Rubber Binder

Deliver scrap tire CRM and high natural CRM in separate bags.

Either proportion and mix asphalt binder, asphalt modifier, and CRM simultaneously or premix the asphalt binder and asphalt modifier before adding CRM. If you premix asphalt binder and asphalt modifier, mix them for at least 20 minutes. When you add CRM, the asphalt binder and asphalt modifier must be between 375 °F and 440 °F.

Do not use asphalt rubber binder during the first 45 minutes of the reaction period. During this period, the asphalt rubber binder mixture must be between 350 °F and the lower of 425 °F or 25 °F below the asphalt binder's flash point indicated in the MSDS.

If any asphalt rubber binder is not used within 4 hours after the reaction period, discontinue heating. If the asphalt rubber binder drops below 375 °F, reheat before use. If you add more scrap tire CRM to the reheated asphalt rubber binder, the binder must undergo a 45-minute reaction period. The added scrap tire CRM must not exceed 10 percent of the total asphalt rubber binder weight. Reheated and reacted asphalt rubber binder must comply with the viscosity specifications for asphalt rubber binder in Section 39-1.02, "Materials." Do not reheat asphalt rubber binder more than twice.

39-1.09 SUBGRADE, TACK COAT, AND GEOSYNTHETIC PAVEMENT INTERLAYER

39-1.09A General

Prepare subgrade or apply tack coat to surfaces receiving HMA. If specified, place geosynthetic pavement interlayer over a coat of asphalt binder.

39-1.09B Subgrade

Subgrade to receive HMA must comply with the compaction and elevation tolerance specifications in the sections for the material involved. Subgrade must be free of loose and extraneous material. If HMA is paved on existing base or pavement, remove loose paving particles, dirt, and other extraneous material by any means including flushing and sweeping.

39-1.09C Tack Coat

Apply tack coat:

1. To existing pavement including planed surfaces
2. Between HMA layers
3. To vertical surfaces of:
 - 3.1. Curbs
 - 3.2. Gutters
 - 3.3. Construction joints

Before placing HMA, apply tack coat in 1 application at the minimum residual rate specified for the condition of the underlying surface:

Tack Coat Application Rates for HMA Type A, Type B, and RHMA-G

| HMA over: | Minimum Residual Rates (gallons per square yard) | | |
|------------------------------|--|--|---|
| | CSS1/CSS1h, SS1/SS1h and QS1h/CQS1h Asphaltic Emulsion | CRS1/CRS2, RS1/RS2 and QS1/CQS1 Asphaltic Emulsion | Asphalt Binder and PMRS2/PMCRS2 and PMRS2h/PMCRS2h Asphaltic Emulsion |
| New HMA (between layers) | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.02 |
| Existing AC and PCC pavement | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.03 |
| Planed pavement | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.04 |

Tack Coat Application Rates for OGFC

| OGFC over: | Minimum Residual Rates (gallons per square yard) | | |
|------------------------------|--|--|---|
| | CSS1/CSS1h, SS1/SS1h and QS1h/CQS1h Asphaltic Emulsion | CRS1/CRS2, RS1/RS2 and QS1/CQS1 Asphaltic Emulsion | Asphalt Binder and PMRS2/PMCRS2 and PMRS2h/PMCRS2h Asphaltic Emulsion |
| New HMA | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.03 |
| Existing AC and PCC pavement | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.04 |
| Planed pavement | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.05 |

If you dilute asphaltic emulsion, mix until homogeneous before application.

Apply to vertical surfaces with a residual tack coat rate that will thoroughly coat the vertical face without running off.

If you request in writing and the Engineer authorizes, you may:

1. Change tack coat rates
2. Omit tack coat between layers of new HMA during the same work shift if:
 - 2.1. No dust, dirt, or extraneous material is present
 - 2.2. The surface is at least 140 °F

Immediately in advance of placing HMA, apply additional tack coat to damaged areas or where loose or extraneous material is removed.

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

Asphalt binder tack coat must be between 285 °F and 350 °F when applied.

39-1.09D Geosynthetic Pavement Interlayer

Place geosynthetic pavement interlayer in compliance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

Before placing the geosynthetic pavement interlayer and asphalt binder:

1. Repair cracks 1/4 inch and wider, spalls, and holes in the pavement. The State pays for this repair work under Section 4-1.03D, "Extra Work."
2. Clean the pavement of loose and extraneous material.

Immediately before placing the interlayer, apply 0.25 gallon ± 0.03 gallon of asphalt binder per square yard of interlayer or until the fabric is saturated. Apply asphalt binder the width of the geosynthetic pavement interlayer plus 3 inches on each side. At interlayer overlaps, apply asphalt binder on the lower interlayer the same overlap distance as the upper interlayer.

Align and place the interlayer with no overlapping wrinkles, except a wrinkle that overlaps may remain if it is less than 1/2 inch thick. If the overlapping wrinkle is more than 1/2 inch thick, cut the wrinkle out and overlap the interlayer no more than 2 inches.

The minimum HMA thickness over the interlayer must be 0.12 foot thick including conform tapers. Do not place the interlayer on a wet or frozen surface.

Overlap the interlayer borders between 2 inches and 4 inches. In the direction of paving, overlap the following roll with the preceding roll at any break.

You may use rolling equipment to correct distortions or wrinkles in the interlayer.

If asphalt binder tracked onto the interlayer or brought to the surface by construction equipment causes interlayer displacement, cover it with a small quantity of HMA.

Before placing HMA on the interlayer, do not expose the interlayer to:

1. Traffic except for crossings under traffic control and only after you place a small HMA quantity
2. Sharp turns from construction equipment
3. Damaging elements

Pave HMA on the interlayer during the same work shift.

39-1.10 Spreading And Compacting Equipment

Paving equipment for spreading must be:

1. Self-propelled
2. Mechanical
3. Equipped with a screed or strike-off assembly that can distribute HMA the full width of a traffic lane
4. Equipped with a full-width compacting device
5. Equipped with automatic screed controls and sensing devices that control the thickness, longitudinal grade, and transverse screed slope

Install and maintain grade and slope references.

The screed must produce a uniform HMA surface texture without tearing, shoving, or gouging.

The paver must not leave marks such as ridges and indentations unless you can eliminate them by rolling.

Rollers must be equipped with a system that prevents HMA from sticking to the wheels. You may use a parting agent that does not damage the HMA or impede the bonding of layers.

In areas inaccessible to spreading and compacting equipment:

1. Spread the HMA by any means to obtain the specified lines, grades and cross sections.
2. Use a pneumatic tamper, plate compactor, or equivalent to achieve thorough compaction.

39-1.11 Transporting, Spreading, And Compacting

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

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

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

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

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

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

HMA must be free of:

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

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

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

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

If the number of lanes change, pave each through lane's top layer before paving a tapering lane's top layer. Simultaneous to paving a through lane's top layer, you may pave an adjoining area's top layer including shoulders. Do not operate spreading equipment on any area's top layer until completing final compaction.

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

If placing HMA against the edge of existing pavement, sawcut or grind the pavement straight and vertical along the joint and remove extraneous material without damaging the surface remaining in place. If placing HMA against the edge of a longitudinal or transverse construction joint and the joint is damaged or not placed to a neat line, sawcut or grind the pavement straight and vertical along the joint and remove extraneous material without damaging the surface remaining in place. Repair or remove and replace damaged pavement at your expense.

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

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

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

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

For Standard and QC/QA, if a 3/4-inch aggregate grading is specified, you may use a 1/2-inch aggregate grading if the specified paved thickness is from 0.15 foot to 0.20 foot thick.

Spread and compact HMA under Section 39-3.03, "Spreading and Compacting Equipment," and Section 39-3.04, "Transporting, Spreading, and Compacting," for any of the following:

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

Do not allow traffic on new HMA pavement until its mid-depth temperature is below 160 °F.

If you request in writing and the Engineer authorizes, you may cool HMA Type A and Type B with water when rolling activities are complete. Apply water under Section 17, "Watering."

Spread sand at a rate between 1 pound and 2 pounds per square yard on new RHMA-G, RHMA-O, and RHMA-O-HB pavement when finish rolling is complete. Sand must be free of clay or organic matter. Sand must comply with Section 90-3.03, "Fine Aggregate Grading." Keep traffic off the pavement until spreading sand is complete.

39-1.12 SMOOTHNESS

39-1.12A General

Determine HMA smoothness with a profilograph and a straightedge.

Smoothness specifications do not apply to OGFC placed on existing pavement not constructed under the same project.

If portland cement concrete is placed on HMA:

1. Cold plane the HMA finished surface to within specified tolerances if it is higher than the grade specified by the Engineer.
2. Remove and replace HMA if the finished surface is lower than 0.05 foot below the grade specified by the Engineer.

39-1.12B Straightedge

The HMA pavement top layer must not vary from the lower edge of a 12-foot long straightedge:

1. More than 0.01 foot when the straight edge is laid parallel with the centerline
2. More than 0.02 foot when the straightedge is laid perpendicular to the centerline and extends from edge to edge of a traffic lane
3. More than 0.02 foot when the straightedge is laid within 24 feet of a pavement conform

39-1.12C Profilograph

Under California Test 526, determine the zero (null) blanking band Profile Index (PI_0) and must-grinds on the top layer of HMA Type A, Type B, and RHMA-G pavement. Take 2 profiles within each traffic lane, 3 feet from and parallel with the edge of each lane.

A must-grind is a deviation of 0.3 inch or more in a length of 25 feet. You must correct must-grinds.

For OGFC, only determine must-grinds when placed over HMA constructed under the same project. The top layer of the underlying HMA must comply with the smoothness specifications before placing OGFC.

Profile pavement in the Engineer's presence. Choose the time of profiling.

On tangents and horizontal curves with a centerline radius of curvature 2,000 feet or more, the PI_0 must be at most 3 inches per 0.1-mile section.

On horizontal curves with a centerline radius of curvature between 1,000 feet and 2,000 feet including pavement within the superelevation transitions, the PI_0 must be at most 6 inches per 0.1-mile section.

Before the Engineer accepts HMA pavement for smoothness, submit written final profilograms.

Submit 1 electronic copy of profile information in Microsoft Excel and 1 electronic copy of longitudinal pavement profiles in ".erd" format or other ProVAL compatible format to the Engineer and to:

Smoothness@dot.ca.gov

The following HMA pavement areas do not require a PI_0 . You must measure these areas with a 12-foot straightedge and determine must-grinds with a profilograph:

1. New HMA with a total thickness less than or equal to 0.25 foot
2. HMA sections of city or county streets and roads, turn lanes and collector lanes that are less than 1,500 feet in length

The following HMA pavement areas do not require a PI_0 . You must measure these areas with a 12-foot straightedge:

1. Horizontal curves with a centerline radius of curvature less than 1,000 feet including pavement within the superelevation transitions of those curves
2. Within 12 feet of a transverse joint separating the pavement from:
 - 2.1. Existing pavement not constructed under the same project
 - 2.2. A bridge deck or approach slab
3. Exit ramp termini, truck weigh stations, and weigh-in-motion areas
4. If steep grades and superelevation rates greater than 6 percent are present on:
 - 4.1. Ramps
 - 4.2. Connectors
5. Turn lanes
6. Areas within 15 feet of manholes or drainage transitions
7. Acceleration and deceleration lanes for at-grade intersections
8. Shoulders and miscellaneous areas

9. HMA pavement within 3 feet from and parallel to the construction joints formed between curbs, gutters, or existing pavement

39-1.12D Smoothness Correction

If the top layer of HMA Type A, Type B, or RHMA-G pavement does not comply with the smoothness specifications, grind the pavement to within tolerances, remove and replace it, or place a layer of HMA. The Engineer must authorize your choice of correction before the work begins.

Remove and replace the areas of OGFC not in compliance with the must-grind and straightedge specifications, except you may grind OGFC for correcting smoothness:

1. At a transverse joint separating the pavement from pavement not constructed under the same project
2. Within 12 feet of a transverse joint separating the pavement from a bridge deck or approach slab

Corrected HMA pavement areas must be uniform rectangles with edges:

1. Parallel to the nearest HMA pavement edge or lane line
2. Perpendicular to the pavement centerline

Measure the corrected HMA pavement surface with a profilograph and a 12-foot straightedge and correct the pavement to within specified tolerances. If a must-grind area or straightedged pavement cannot be corrected to within specified tolerances, remove and replace the pavement.

On ground areas not overlaid with OGFC, apply fog seal coat under Section 37-1, "Seal Coats."

39-1.13 MISCELLANEOUS AREAS AND DIKES

Miscellaneous areas are outside the traveled way and include:

1. Median areas not including inside shoulders
2. Island areas
3. Sidewalks
4. Gutters
5. Gutter flares
6. Ditches
7. Overside drains
8. Aprons at the ends of drainage structures

Spread miscellaneous areas in 1 layer and compact to the specified lines and grades.

For miscellaneous areas and dikes:

1. Do not submit a JMF.
2. Choose the 3/8-inch or 1/2-inch HMA Type A and Type B aggregate gradations.
3. Minimum asphalt binder content must be 6.8 percent for 3/8-inch aggregate and 6.0 percent for 1/2-inch aggregate. If you request in writing and the Engineer authorizes, you may reduce the minimum asphalt binder content.
4. Choose asphalt binder Grade PG 70-10 or the same grade specified for HMA.

39-1.14 RUMBLE STRIP

Construct rumble strips by rolling or grinding indentations in the top layer of new HMA surfacing.

Select the method and equipment for constructing ground-in indentations.

Do not construct rumble strips on structures or approach slabs.

Construct rumble strips within 2 inches of the specified alignment. Roller or grinding equipment must be equipped with a sighting device enabling the operator to maintain the rumble strip alignment.

Rolled-in indentations must not vary from the specified dimensions by more than 10 percent.

Ground-in indentations must comply with the specified dimensions within 0.06 inch in depth or 10 percent in length and width.

The Engineer orders grinding or removal and replacement of noncompliant rumble strips to bring them within specified tolerances. Ground surface areas must be neat and uniform in appearance.

The grinding equipment must be equipped with a vacuum attachment to remove residue.

Dispose of removed material under Section 7-1.13, "Disposal of Material Outside the Highway Right of Way."

On ground areas, apply fog seal coat under Section 37-1, "Seal Coats."

39-2 STANDARD

39-2.01 DESCRIPTION

If HMA is specified as Standard, construct it under Section 39-1, "General," this Section 39-2, "Standard," and Section 39-5, "Measurement and Payment."

39-2.02 CONTRACTOR QUALITY CONTROL

39-2.02A Quality Control Plan

Establish, implement, and maintain a Quality Control Plan (QCP) for HMA. The QCP must describe the organization and procedures you will use to:

1. Control the quality characteristics
2. Determine when corrective actions are needed (action limits)
3. Implement corrective actions

When you submit the proposed JMF, submit the written QCP. You and the Engineer must discuss the QCP during the prepaving conference.

The QCP must address the elements affecting HMA quality including:

1. Aggregate
2. Asphalt binder
3. Additives
4. Production
5. Paving

The Engineer reviews each QCP within 5 business days from the submittal. Hold HMA production until the Engineer accepts the QCP in writing. The Engineer's QCP acceptance does not mean your compliance with the QCP will result in acceptable HMA. Section 39-1.05, "Engineer's Acceptance," specifies HMA acceptance.

39-2.02B Quality Control Testing

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

Minimum Quality Control – Standard

| Quality Characteristic | Test Method | Minimum Sampling and Testing Frequency | HMA Type | | | |
|---|----------------------|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | | A | B | RHMA-G | OGFC |
| Aggregate gradation ^a | CT 202 | 1 per 750 tons and any remaining part | JMF ± Tolerance ^b |
| Sand equivalent (min.) ^c | CT 217 | | 47 | 42 | 47 | -- |
| Asphalt binder content (%) | CT 379 or 382 | | JMF ± 0.45 | JMF ± 0.45 | JMF ± 0.50 | JMF ± 0.50 |
| HMA moisture content (% max.) | CT 226 or CT 370 | 1 per 2,500 tons but not less than 1 per paving day | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Percent of maximum theoretical density (%) ^{d,e} | Quality control plan | 2 per business day (min.) | 91 - 97 | 91 - 97 | 91 - 97 | -- |
| Stabilometer value (min.) ^{e,f} No. 4 and 3/8" gradings 1/2" and 3/4" gradings | CT 366 | One per 4,000 tons or 2 per 5 business days, whichever is more | 30 | 30 | -- | -- |
| | | | 37 | 35 | 23 | -- |
| Air voids content (%) ^{c,g} | CT 367 | | 4 ± 2 | 4 ± 2 | Specification ± 2 | -- |
| Aggregate moisture content at continuous mixing plants and RAP moisture content at continuous mixing plants and batch mixing plants ^h | CT 226 or CT 370 | 2 per day during production | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Percent of crushed particles coarse aggregate (% min.) One fractured face Two fractured faces Fine aggregate (% min) (Passing No. 4 sieve and retained on No. 8 sieve.) One fractured face | CT 205 | As necessary and designated in the QCP. At least once per project | 90 | 25 | -- | 90 |
| | | | 75 | -- | 90 | 75 |
| | | | 70 | 20 | 70 | 90 |
| Los Angeles Rattler (% max.) Loss at 100 rev. Loss at 500 rev. | CT 211 | | 12 45 | -- 50 | 12 40 | 12 40 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------|--|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| Flat and elongated particles (% max. by weight @ 5:1) | ASTM D 4791 | | Report only | Report only | Report only | Report only |
| Fine aggregate angularity (% min.) | AASHTO T 304, Method A | | 45 | 45 | 45 | -- |
| Voids filled with asphalt (%) ⁱ No. 4 grading 3/8" grading 1/2" grading 3/4" grading | LP-3 | | 76.0 – 80.0 73.0 – 76.0 65.0 – 75.0 65.0 – 75.0 | 76.0 – 80.0 73.0 – 76.0 65.0 – 75.0 65.0 – 75.0 | Report only | -- |
| Voids in mineral aggregate (% min.) ⁱ No. 4 grading 3/8" grading 1/2" grading 3/4" grading | LP-2 | | 17.0 15.0 14.0 13.0 | 17.0 15.0 14.0 13.0 | -- -- 18.0 – 23.0 ^j 18.0 – 23.0 ^j | -- |
| Dust proportion ¹ No. 4 and 3/8" gradings 1/2" and 3/4" gradings | LP-4 | | 0.9 – 2.0 0.6 – 1.3 | 0.9 – 2.0 0.6 – 1.3 | Report only | -- |
| Smoothness | Section 39-1.12 | -- | 12-foot straightedge, must-grind, and PI ₀ | 12-foot straightedge, must-grind, and PI ₀ | 12-foot straightedge, must-grind, and PI ₀ | 12-foot straightedge and must-grind |
| Asphalt rubber binder viscosity @ 350 °F, centipoises | Section 39-1.02D | Section 39-1.04C | -- | -- | 1,500 – 4,000 | 1,500 – 4,000 |
| Asphalt modifier | Section 39-1.02D | Section 39-1.04C | -- | -- | Section 39-1.02D | Section 39-1.02D |
| Crumb rubber modifier | Section 39-1.02D | Section 39-1.04C | -- | -- | Section 39-1.02D | Section 39-1.02D |

Notes:

^a Determine combined aggregate gradation containing RAP under Laboratory Procedure LP-9.

^b The tolerances must comply with the allowable tolerances in Section 39-1.02E, "Aggregate."

^c Report the average of 3 tests from a single split sample.

^d Required for HMA Type A, Type B, and RHMA-G if the specified paved thickness is at least 0.15 foot.

^e Determine maximum theoretical density (California Test 309) at the frequency specified for Test Maximum Density under California Test 375, Part 5.D.

^f Modify California Test 304, Part 2.B.2.c: "After compaction in the mechanical compactor, cool to 140 °F ± 5 °F by allowing the briquettes to cool at room temperature for 0.5 hour, then place the briquettes in the oven at 140 °F for a minimum of 2 hours and not more than 3 hours."

^g Determine the bulk specific gravity of each lab-compacted briquette under California Test 308, Method A, and theoretical maximum specific gravity under California Test 309.

^h For adjusting the plant controller at the HMA plant.

ⁱ Report only if the adjustment for asphalt binder content target value is less than or equal to ± 0.3 percent from OBC.

^j Voids in mineral aggregate for RHMA-G must be within this range.

For any single quality characteristic except smoothness, if 2 consecutive quality control test results do not comply with the action limits or specifications:

1. Stop production.
2. Notify the Engineer in writing.
3. Take corrective action.

4. Demonstrate compliance with the specifications before resuming production and placement on the State highway.

39-2.03 ENGINEER'S ACCEPTANCE

39-2.03A Testing

The Engineer samples for acceptance testing and tests for:

HMA Acceptance - Standard

| Quality Characteristic | Test Method | HMA Type | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|------|------|
| | | A | B | RHMA-G | OGFC | | | |
| Aggregate gradation ^a | CT 202 | JMF ± Tolerance ^c | JMF ± Tolerance ^c | JMF ± Tolerance ^c | JMF ± Tolerance ^c | | | |
| Sieve | | | | | | 3/4" | 1/2" | 3/8" |
| 1/2" | | | | | | X ^b | | |
| 3/8" | | | | | | | X | |
| No. 4 | | | | | | | | X |
| No. 8 | | | | | | X | X | X |
| No. 200 | X | X | X | | | | | |
| Sand equivalent (min.) ^d | CT 217 | 47 | 42 | 47 | -- | | | |
| Asphalt binder content (%) | CT 379 or 382 | JMF ± 0.45 | JMF ± 0.45 | JMF ± 0.50 | JMF ± 0.50 | | | |
| HMA moisture content (% max.) | CT 226 or CT 370 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | | | |
| Percent of maximum theoretical density (%) ^{e, f} | CT 375 | 91 – 97 | 91 – 97 | 91 – 97 | -- | | | |
| Stabilometer value (min.) ^{d, g} | CT 366 | 30 | 30 | -- | -- | | | |
| No. 4 and 3/8" gradings | | | | | | | | |
| 1/2" and 3/4" gradings | | 37 | 35 | 23 | -- | | | |
| Air voids content (%) ^{d, h} | CT 367 | 4 ± 2 | 4 ± 2 | Specification ± 2 | -- | | | |
| Percent of crushed particles Coarse aggregate (% min.) | CT 205 | 90 | 25 | -- | 90 | | | |
| One fractured face | | | | | | | | |
| Two fractured faces | | | | | | | | |
| Fine aggregate (% min) (Passing No. 4 sieve and retained on No. 8 sieve.) | | 75 | -- | 90 | 75 | | | |
| One fractured face | | 70 | 20 | 70 | 90 | | | |
| Percent of crushed particles Coarse aggregate (% min.) | CT 205 | 90 | 25 | -- | 90 | | | |
| One fractured face | | | | | | | | |
| Two fractured faces | | | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles Rattler (% max.) | | 75 | -- | 90 | 75 | | | |
| Loss at 100 rev. | CT 211 | 12 | -- | 12 | 12 | | | |
| Loss at 500 rev. | | 45 | 50 | 40 | 40 | | | |
| Fine aggregate angularity (% min.) | AASHTO T 304, Method A | 45 | 45 | 45 | -- | | | |
| Flat and elongated particles (% max. by weight @ 5:1) | ASTM D 4791 | Report only | Report only | Report only | Report only | | | |
| Voids filled with asphalt (%) ⁱ | LP-3 | 76.0 – 80.0 | 76.0 – 80.0 | Report only | -- | | | |
| No. 4 grading | | | | | | | | |
| 3/8" grading | | | | | | | | |
| 1/2" grading | | | | | | | | |
| 3/4" grading | | | | | | | | |
| Voids in mineral aggregate (% min.) ⁱ | LP-2 | 17.0 | 17.0 | -- | -- | | | |
| No. 4 grading | | | | | | | | |
| 3/8" grading | | | | | | | | |
| 1/2" grading | | | | | | | | |
| 3/4" grading | | | | | | | | |
| Dust proportion ¹ | LP-4 | 0.9 – 2.0 | 0.9 – 2.0 | Report only | -- | | | |
| No. 4 and 3/8" gradings | | | | | | | | |

| 1/2" and 3/4" gradings | | 0.6 – 1.3 | 0.6 – 1.3 | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|---|---|---|---|
| Smoothness | Section 39-1.12 | 12-foot straightedge, must-grind, and PI ₀ | 12-foot straightedge, must-grind, and PI ₀ | 12-foot straightedge, must-grind, and PI ₀ | 12-foot straightedge and must-grind |
| Asphalt binder | Various | Section 92 | Section 92 | Section 92 | Section 92 |
| Asphalt rubber binder | Various | -- | -- | Section 92-1.02(C) and Section 39-1.02D | Section 92-1.02(C) and Section 39-1.02D |
| Asphalt modifier | Various | -- | -- | Section 39-1.02D | Section 39-1.02D |
| Crumb rubber modifier | Various | -- | -- | Section 39-1.02D | Section 39-1.02D |

^a The Engineer determines combined aggregate gradations containing RAP under Laboratory Procedure LP-9.

^b "X" denotes the sieves the Engineer considers for the specified aggregate gradation.

^c The tolerances must comply with the allowable tolerances in Section 39-1.02E, "Aggregate."

^d The Engineer reports the average of 3 tests from a single split sample.

^e The Engineer determines percent of maximum theoretical density if the specified paved thickness is at least 0.15 foot under California Test 375 except the Engineer uses:

1. California Test 308, Method A, to determine in-place density of each density core instead of using the nuclear gauge in Part 4, "Determining In-Place Density By The Nuclear Density Device."
2. California Test 309 to determine maximum theoretical density instead of calculating test maximum density in Part 5, "Determining Test Maximum Density."

^f The Engineer determines maximum theoretical density (California Test 309) at the frequency specified for Test Maximum Density under California Test 375, Part 5.D.

^g Modify California Test 304, Part 2.B.2.c: "After compaction in the mechanical compactor, cool to 140 °F ±5 °F by allowing the briquettes to cool at room temperature for 0.5 hour, then place the briquettes in the oven at 140 °F for a minimum of 2 hours and not more than 3 hours."

^h The Engineer determines the bulk specific gravity of each lab-compacted briquette under California Test 308, Method A, and theoretical maximum specific gravity under California Test 309.

ⁱ Report only if the adjustment for asphalt binder content target value is less than or equal to ± 0.3 percent from OBC.

^j Voids in mineral aggregate for RHMA-G must be within this range.

No single test result may represent more than the smaller of 750 tons or 1 day's production.

For any single quality characteristic except smoothness, if 2 consecutive acceptance test results do not comply with the specifications:

1. Stop production.
2. Take corrective action.
3. In the Engineer's presence, take samples and split each sample into 4 parts. Test 1 part for compliance with the specifications and submit 3 parts to the Engineer. The Engineer tests 1 part for compliance with the specifications and reserves and stores 2 parts.
4. Demonstrate compliance with the specifications before resuming production and placement on the State highway.

The Engineer tests the density core you take from each 250 tons of HMA production. The Engineer determines the percent of maximum theoretical density for each density core by determining the density core's density and dividing by the maximum theoretical density.

If the specified total paved thickness is at least 0.15 foot and any layer is less than 0.15 foot, the Engineer determines the percent of maximum theoretical density from density cores taken from the final layer measured the full depth of the total paved HMA thickness.

For percent of maximum theoretical density, the Engineer determines a deduction for each test result outside the specifications in compliance with:

Reduced Payment Factors for Percent of Maximum Theoretical Density

| HMA Type A and B and RHMA-G Percent of Maximum Theoretical Density | Reduced Payment Factor | HMA Type A and B and RHMA-G Percent of Maximum Theoretical Density | Reduced Payment Factor |
|---|---------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 91.0 | 0.0000 | 97.0 | 0.0000 |
| 90.9 | 0.0125 | 97.1 | 0.0125 |
| 90.8 | 0.0250 | 97.2 | 0.0250 |
| 90.7 | 0.0375 | 97.3 | 0.0375 |
| 90.6 | 0.0500 | 97.4 | 0.0500 |
| 90.5 | 0.0625 | 97.5 | 0.0625 |
| 90.4 | 0.0750 | 97.6 | 0.0750 |
| 90.3 | 0.0875 | 97.7 | 0.0875 |
| 90.2 | 0.1000 | 97.8 | 0.1000 |
| 90.1 | 0.1125 | 97.9 | 0.1125 |
| 90.0 | 0.1250 | 98.0 | 0.1250 |
| 89.9 | 0.1375 | 98.1 | 0.1375 |
| 89.8 | 0.1500 | 98.2 | 0.1500 |
| 89.7 | 0.1625 | 98.3 | 0.1625 |
| 89.6 | 0.1750 | 98.4 | 0.1750 |
| 89.5 | 0.1875 | 98.5 | 0.1875 |
| 89.4 | 0.2000 | 98.6 | 0.2000 |
| 89.3 | 0.2125 | 98.7 | 0.2125 |
| 89.2 | 0.2250 | 98.8 | 0.2250 |
| 89.1 | 0.2375 | 98.9 | 0.2375 |
| 89.0 | 0.2500 | 99.0 | 0.2500 |
| < 89.0 | Remove and Replace | > 99.0 | Remove and Replace |

39-2.04 TRANSPORTING, SPREADING, AND COMPACTING

Determine the number of rollers needed to obtain the specified density and surface finish.

39-3 METHOD

39-3.01 DESCRIPTION

If HMA is specified as Method, construct it under Section 39-1, "General," this Section 39-3, "Method," and Section 39-5, "Measurement and Payment."

39-3.02 ENGINEER'S ACCEPTANCE

39-3.02A Testing

The Engineer samples for acceptance testing and tests for:

HMA Acceptance - Method

| Quality Characteristic | Test Method | HMA Type | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | A | B | RHMA-G | OGFC |
| Aggregate gradation ^a | CT 202 | JMF ± Tolerance ^b |
| Sand equivalent (min.) ^c | CT 217 | 47 | 42 | 47 | -- |
| Asphalt binder content (%) | CT 379 or 382 | JMF ± 0.45 | JMF ± 0.45 | JMF ± 0.50 | JMF ± 0.50 |
| HMA moisture content (% max.) | CT 226 or CT 370 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Stabilometer value (min.) ^{c, d} | CT 366 | | | | |
| No. 4 and 3/8" gradings | | 30 | 30 | -- | -- |
| 1/2" and 3/4" gradings | | 37 | 35 | 23 | -- |
| Percent of crushed particles | CT 205 | | | | |
| Coarse aggregate (% min.) | | | | | |
| One fractured face | | 90 | 25 | -- | 90 |
| Two fractured faces | | 75 | -- | 90 | 75 |
| Fine aggregate (% min) (Passing No. 4 sieve and retained on No. 8 sieve.) | | | | | |
| One fractured face | | 70 | 20 | 70 | 90 |
| Los Angeles Rattler (% max.) | CT 211 | | | | |
| Loss at 100 rev. | | 12 | -- | 12 | 12 |
| Loss at 500 rev. | | 45 | 50 | 40 | 40 |
| Air voids content (%) ^{c, e} | CT 367 | 4 ± 2 | 4 ± 2 | Specification ± 2 | -- |
| Fine aggregate angularity (% min.) | AASHTO T 304, Method A | 45 | 45 | 45 | -- |
| Flat and elongated particles (% max. by weight @ 5:1) | ASTM D 4791 | Report only | Report only | Report only | Report only |
| Voids filled with asphalt (%) ^f | LP-3 | | | Report only | |
| No. 4 grading | | 76.0 – 80.0 | 76.0 – 80.0 | | -- |
| 3/8" grading | | 73.0 – 76.0 | 73.0 – 76.0 | | |
| 1/2" grading | | 65.0 – 75.0 | 65.0 – 75.0 | | |
| 3/4" grading | | 65.0 – 75.0 | 65.0 – 75.0 | | |
| Voids in mineral aggregate (% min.) ^f | LP-2 | | | | |
| No. 4 grading | | 17.0 | 17.0 | -- | -- |
| 3/8" grading | | 15.0 | 15.0 | -- | -- |
| 1/2" grading | | 14.0 | 14.0 | 18.0 – 23.0 ^g | |
| 3/4" grading | | 13.0 | 13.0 | 18.0 – 23.0 ^g | |
| Dust proportion [†] | LP-4 | | | | |
| No. 4 and 3/8" gradings | | 0.9 – 2.0 | 0.9 – 2.0 | Report only | -- |
| 1/2" and 3/4" gradings | | 0.6 – 1.3 | 0.6 – 1.3 | | |
| Smoothness | Section 39-1.12 | 12-foot straightedge and must-grind |
| Asphalt binder | Various | Section 92 | Section 92 | Section 92 | Section 92 |
| Asphalt rubber binder | Various | -- | -- | Section 92- | Section 92- |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------|----|----|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | | 1.02(C) and Section 39- 1.02D | 1.02(C) and Section 39- 1.02D |
| Asphalt modifier | Various | -- | -- | Section 39- 1.02D | Section 39- 1.02D |
| Crumb rubber modifier | Various | -- | -- | Section 39- 1.02D | Section 39- 1.02D |

^aThe Engineer determines combined aggregate gradations containing RAP under Laboratory Procedure LP-9.

^bThe tolerances must comply with the allowable tolerances in Section 39-1.02E, "Aggregate."

^cThe Engineer reports the average of 3 tests from a single split sample.

^dModify California Test 304, Part 2.B.2.c: "After compaction in the mechanical compactor, cool to 140 °F ±5 °F by allowing the briquettes to cool at room temperature for 0.5 hour, then place the briquettes in the oven at 140 °F for a minimum of 2 hours and not more than 3 hours."

^eThe Engineer determines the bulk specific gravity of each lab-compacted briquette under California Test 308, Method A, and theoretical maximum specific gravity under California Test 309.

^fReport only if the adjustment for asphalt binder content target value is less than or equal to ± 0.3 percent from OBC.

^gVoids in mineral aggregate for RHMA-G must be within this range.

No single test result may represent more than the smaller of 750 tons or 1 day's production.

For any single quality characteristic except smoothness, if 2 consecutive acceptance test results do not comply with the specifications:

1. Stop production.
2. Take corrective action.
3. In the Engineer's presence, take samples and split each sample into 4 parts. Test 1 part for compliance with the specifications and submit 3 parts to the Engineer. The Engineer tests 1 part for compliance with the specifications and reserves and stores 2 parts.
4. Demonstrate compliance with the specifications before resuming production and placement on the State highway.

39-3.03 SPREADING AND COMPACTING EQUIPMENT

Each paver spreading HMA Type A and Type B must be followed by 3 rollers:

1. One vibratory roller specifically designed to compact HMA. The roller must be capable of at least 2,500 vibrations per minute and must be equipped with amplitude and frequency controls. The roller's gross static weight must be at least 7.5 tons.
2. One oscillating type pneumatic-tired roller at least 4 feet wide. Pneumatic tires must be of equal size, diameter, type, and ply. The tires must be inflated to 60 psi minimum and maintained so that the air pressure does not vary more than 5 psi.
3. One steel-tired, 2-axle tandem roller. The roller's gross static weight must be at least 7.5 tons.

Each roller must have a separate operator. Rollers must be self-propelled and reversible.

Compact RHMA-G under the specifications for compacting HMA Type A and Type B except do not use pneumatic-tired rollers.

Compact OGFC with steel-tired, 2-axle tandem rollers. If placing over 300 tons of OGFC per hour, use at least 3 rollers for each paver. If placing less than 300 tons of OGFC per hour, use at least 2 rollers for each paver. Each roller must weigh between 126 pounds to 172 pounds per linear inch of drum width. Turn the vibrator off.

39-3.04 TRANSPORTING, SPREADING, AND COMPACTING

Pave HMA in maximum 0.25-foot thick compacted layers.

If the surface to be paved is both in sunlight and shade, pavement surface temperatures are taken in the shade.

Spread HMA Type A and Type B only if atmospheric and surface temperatures are:

Minimum Atmospheric and Surface Temperatures

| Compacted Layer Thickness, feet | Minimum Atmospheric and Surface Temperatures | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Atmospheric, ° F | | Surface, ° F | |
| | Unmodified Asphalt Binder | Modified Asphalt Binder ^a | Unmodified Asphalt Binder | Modified Asphalt Binder ^a |
| < 0.15 | 55 | 50 | 60 | 55 |
| 0.15 – 0.25 | 45 | 45 | 50 | 50 |

Note:

^a Except asphalt rubber binder.

If the asphalt binder for HMA Type A and Type B is:

1. Unmodified asphalt binder, complete:

- 1.1. First coverage of breakdown compaction before the surface temperature drops below 250 °F
- 1.2. Breakdown and intermediate compaction before the surface temperature drops below 200 °F
- 1.3. Finish compaction before the surface temperature drops below 150 °F

2. Modified asphalt binder, complete:

- 2.1. First coverage of breakdown compaction before the surface temperature drops below 240 °F
- 2.2. Breakdown and intermediate compaction before the surface temperature drops below 180 °F
- 2.3. Finish compaction before the surface temperature drops below 140 °F

For RHMA-G:

1. Only spread and compact if the atmospheric temperature is at least 55 °F and the surface temperature is at least 60 °F.
2. Complete the first coverage of breakdown compaction before the surface temperature drops below 280 °F.
3. Complete breakdown and intermediate compaction before the surface temperature drops below 250 °F.
4. Complete finish compaction before the surface temperature drops below 200 °F.
5. If the atmospheric temperature is below 70 °F, cover loads in trucks with tarpaulins. The tarpaulins must completely cover the exposed load until you transfer the mixture to the paver's hopper or to the pavement surface.

For OGFC with unmodified asphalt binder:

1. Only spread and compact if the atmospheric temperature is at least 55 °F and the surface temperature is at least 60 °F.
2. Complete first coverage using 2 rollers before the surface temperature drops below 240 °F.
3. Complete all compaction before the surface temperature drops below 200 °F.
4. If the atmospheric temperature is below 70 °F, cover loads in trucks with tarpaulins. The tarpaulins must completely cover the exposed load until you transfer the mixture to the paver's hopper or to the pavement surface.

For OGFC with modified asphalt binder except asphalt rubber binder:

1. Only spread and compact if the atmospheric temperature is at least 50 °F and the surface temperature is at least 50 °F.
2. Complete first coverage using 2 rollers before the surface temperature drops below 240 °F.
3. Complete all compaction before the surface temperature drops below 180 °F.
4. If the atmospheric temperature is below 70 °F, cover loads in trucks with tarpaulins. The tarpaulins must completely cover the exposed load until you transfer the mixture to the paver's hopper or to the pavement surface.

For RHMA-O and RHMA-O-HB:

1. Only spread and compact if the atmospheric temperature is at least 55 °F and surface temperature is at least 60 °F.
2. Complete the 1st coverage using 2 rollers before the surface temperature drops below 280 °F.

3. Complete compaction before the surface temperature drops below 250 °F.
4. If the atmospheric temperature is below 70 °F, cover loads in trucks with tarpaulins. The tarpaulins must completely cover the exposed load until the mixture is transferred to the paver's hopper or to the pavement surface.

For RHMA-G and OGFC, tarpaulins are not required if the time from discharge to truck until transfer to the paver's hopper or the pavement surface is less than 30 minutes.

HMA compaction coverage is the number of passes needed to cover the paving width. A pass is 1 roller's movement parallel to the paving in either direction. Overlapping passes are part of the coverage being made and are not a subsequent coverage. Do not start a coverage until completing the prior coverage.

Start rolling at the lower edge and progress toward the highest part.

Perform breakdown compaction of each layer of HMA Type A, Type B, and RHMA-G with 3 coverages using a vibratory roller. The speed of the vibratory roller in miles per hour must not exceed the vibrations per minute divided by 1,000. If the HMA layer thickness is less than 0.08 foot, turn the vibrator off. The Engineer may order fewer coverages if the HMA layer thickness is less than 0.15 foot.

Perform intermediate compaction of each layer of HMA Type A and Type B with 3 coverages using a pneumatic-tired roller at a speed not to exceed 5 mph.

Perform finish compaction of HMA Type A, Type B, and RHMA-G with 1 coverage using a steel-tired roller.

Compact OGFC with 2 coverages using steel-tired rollers.

39-4 QUALITY CONTROL / QUALITY ASSURANCE

39-4.01 DESCRIPTION

If HMA is specified as Quality Control / Quality Assurance, construct it under Section 39-1, "General," this Section 39-4, "Quality Control / Quality Assurance," and Section 39-5, "Measurement and Payment."

39-4.02 GENERAL

The QC / QA construction process consists of:

1. Establishing, maintaining, and changing if needed a quality control system providing assurance the HMA complies with the specifications
2. Sampling and testing at specified intervals, or sublots, to demonstrate compliance and to control process
3. The Engineer sampling and testing at specified intervals to verify testing process and HMA quality
4. The Engineer using test results, statistical evaluation of verified quality control tests, and inspection to accept HMA for payment

A lot is a quantity of HMA. The Engineer designates a new lot when:

1. 20 sublots are complete
2. The JMF changes
3. Production stops for more than 30 days

Each lot consists of no more than 20 sublots. A subplot is 750 tons except HMA paved at day's end greater than 250 tons is a subplot. If HMA paved at day's end is less than 250 tons, you may either make this quantity a subplot or include it in the previous subplot's test results for statistical evaluation.

39-4.03 CONTRACTOR QUALITY CONTROL

39-4.03A General

Use a composite quality factor, QF_C , and individual quality factors, QF_{QCi} , to control your process and evaluate your quality control program. For quality characteristics without quality factors, use your quality control plan's action limits to control process.

Control HMA quality including:

1. Materials
2. Proportioning
3. Spreading and compacting
4. Finished roadway surface

Develop, implement, and maintain a quality control program that includes:

1. Inspection
2. Sampling
3. Testing

39-4.03B Quality Control Plan

With the JMF submittal, submit a written Quality Control Plan (QCP). The QCP must comply with the Department's Quality Control Manual for Hot Mix Asphalt Production and Placement. Discuss the QCP with the Engineer during the prepping conference.

The Engineer reviews each QCP within 5 business days from the submittal. Hold HMA production until the Engineer accepts the QCP in writing. The Engineer's QCP acceptance does not mean your compliance with the QCP will result in acceptable HMA. Section 39-1.05, "Engineer's Acceptance," specifies HMA acceptance.

The QCP must include the name and qualifications of a Quality Control Manager. The Quality Control Manager administers the QCP and during paving must be at the job site within 3 hours of receiving notice. The Quality Control Manager must not be any of the following on the project:

1. Foreman
2. Production or paving crewmember
3. Inspector
4. Tester

The QCP must include action limits and details of corrective action you will take if a test result for any quality characteristic falls outside an action limit.

As work progresses, you must submit a written QCP supplement to change quality control procedures, personnel, tester qualification status, or laboratory accreditation status.

39-4.03C Quality Control Inspection, Sampling, And Testing

Sample, test, inspect, and manage HMA quality control.

Provide a roadway inspector while HMA paving activities are in progress. Provide a plant inspector during HMA production.

Inspectors must comply with the Department's Quality Control Manual for Hot Mix Asphalt Production and Placement.

Provide a testing laboratory and personnel for quality control testing. Provide the Engineer unrestricted access to the quality control activities. Before providing services for the project, the Engineer reviews, accredits, and qualifies the testing laboratory and personnel under the Department's Independent Assurance Program.

The minimum random sampling and testing for quality control is:

Minimum Quality Control – QC / QA

| Quality Characteristic | Test Method | Minimum Sampling and Testing Frequency | HMA Type | | | Location of Sampling | Max. Reporting Time Allowance |
|--|------------------|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | | A | B | RHMA-G | | |
| Aggregate gradation ^a | CT 202 | 1 per 750 tons | JMF ± Tolerance ^b | JMF ± Tolerance ^b | JMF ± Tolerance ^b | CT 125 | 24 hours |
| Asphalt binder content (%) | CT 379 or 382 | | JMF ±0.45 | JMF ±0.45 | JMF ±0.5 | Loose Mix Behind Paver See CT 125 | |
| Percent of maximum theoretical density (%) ^{c, d} | QC Plan | | 92 - 96 | 92 - 96 | 91 - 96 | QC Plan | |
| Aggregate moisture content at continuous mixing plants and RAP moisture content at continuous mixing plants and batch mixing plants ^e | CT 226 or CT 370 | 2 per day during production | -- | -- | -- | Stock-piles or cold feed belts | -- |
| Sand equivalent (min.) ^f | CT 217 | 1 per 750 tons | 47 | 42 | 47 | CT 125 | 24 hours |
| HMA moisture content (% max.) | CT 226 or CT 370 | 1 per 2,500 tons but not less than 1 per paving day | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | Loose Mix Behind Paver See CT 125 | 24 hours |
| Stabilometer Value (min.) ^{f, g} No. 4 and 3/8" gradings 1/2" and 3/4" gradings | CT 366 | 1 per 4,000 tons or 2 per 5 business days, whichever is more | 30 | 30 | -- | | 48 hours |
| | | | 37 | 35 | 23 | | |
| Air voids content (%) ^{f, h} | CT 367 | | 4 ± 2 | 4 ± 2 | Specification ± 2 | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|--|--|--|--|------------------|----------|
| Percent of crushed particles coarse aggregate (% min.) One fractured face Two fractured faces | CT 205 | As necessary and designated in QCP. At least once per project. | 90 | 25 | -- | CT 125 | 48 hours |
| Fine aggregate (% min) (Passing No. 4 sieve and retained on No. 8 sieve.) One fractured face | | | 75 | -- | 90 | | |
| Los Angeles Rattler (% max.) Loss at 100 rev. Loss at 500 rev. | CT 211 | | 12 45 | -- 50 | 12 40 | | |
| Fine aggregate angularity (% min.) | AASHTO T 304, Method A | | 45 | 45 | 45 | CT 125 | |
| Flat and elongated particle (% max. by weight @ 5:1) | ASTM D 4791 | | Report only | Report only | Report only | CT 125 | |
| Voids filled with asphalt (%) ⁱ No. 4 grading 3/8" grading 1/2" grading 3/4" grading | LP-3 | | 76.0 – 80.0 73.0 – 76.0 65.0 – 75.0 65.0 – 75.0 | 76.0 – 80.0 73.0 – 76.0 65.0 – 75.0 65.0 – 75.0 | Report only | LP-3 | |
| Voids in mineral aggregate (% min.) ⁱ No. 4 grading 3/8" grading 1/2" grading 3/4" grading | LP-2 | | 17.0 15.0 14.0 13.0 | 17.0 15.0 14.0 13.0 | -- -- 18.0 – 23.0 ^j 18.0 – 23.0 ^j | LP-2 | |
| Dust proportion ¹ No. 4 and 3/8" gradings 1/2" and 3/4" gradings | LP-4 | | 0.9 – 2.0 0.6 – 1.3 | 0.9 – 2.0 0.6 – 1.3 | Report only | LP-4 | |
| Smoothness | Section 39-1.12 | -- | 12-foot straight-edge, must-grind, and PI ₀ | 12-foot straight-edge, must-grind, and PI ₀ | 12-foot straight-edge, must-grind, and PI ₀ | -- | |
| Asphalt rubber binder viscosity @ 350 °F, centipoises | Section 39-1.02D | -- | -- | -- | 1,500 – 4,000 | Section 39-1.02D | 24 hours |
| Crumb rubber modifier | Section 39-1.02D | -- | -- | -- | Section 39-1.02D | Section 39-1.02D | 48 hours |

Notes:

^a Determine combined aggregate gradation containing RAP under Laboratory Procedure LP-9.

^b The tolerances must comply with the allowable tolerances in Section 39-1.02E, "Aggregate."

^c Required for HMA Type A, Type B, and RHMA-G if the specified paved thickness is at least 0.15 foot.

^d Determine maximum theoretical density (California Test 309) at the frequency specified for test maximum density under California Test 375, Part 5 D.

^e For adjusting the plant controller at the HMA plant.

^f Report the average of 3 tests from a single split sample.

^g Modify California Test 304, Part 2.B.2.c: "After compaction in the mechanical compactor, cool to 140 °F ± 5 °F by allowing the briquettes to cool at room temperature for 0.5 hour, then place the briquettes in the oven at 140 °F for a minimum of 2 hours and not more than 3 hours."

^h Determine the bulk specific gravity of each lab-compacted briquette under California Test 308, Method A, and theoretical maximum specific gravity under California Test 309.

ⁱ Report only if the adjustment for asphalt binder content target value is less than or equal to ± 0.3 percent from OBC.

^j Voids in mineral aggregate for RHMA-G must be within this range.

Within the specified reporting time, submit written test results including:

1. Sampling location, quantity, and time
2. Testing results
3. Supporting data and calculations

If test results for any quality characteristic are beyond the action limits in the QCP, take corrective actions. Document the corrective actions taken in the inspection records under Section 39-4.03E, "Records of Inspection and Testing."

Stop production, notify the Engineer in writing, take corrective action, and demonstrate compliance with the specifications before resuming production and placement on the State highway if:

1. A lot's composite quality factor, Q_{FC} , or an individual quality factor, Q_{FCi} for $i = 3, 4, \text{ or } 5$, is below 0.90 determined under Section 39-4.03F, "Statistical Evaluation"
2. An individual quality factor, Q_{FCi} for $i = 1 \text{ or } 2$, is below 0.75
3. Quality characteristics for which a quality factor, Q_{FCi} , is not determined has 2 consecutive acceptance or quality control tests not in compliance with the specifications

39-4.03D Charts And Records

Record sampling and testing results for quality control on forms provided in the "Quality Control Manual for Hot Mix Asphalt," or on forms you submit with the QCP. The QCP must also include form posting locations and submittal times.

Submit quality control test results using the Department's statistical evaluation program, HMAPay, available at

www.dot.ca.gov/hq/construc/hma/index.htm

39-4.03E Records Of Inspection And Testing

During HMA production, submit in writing a daily:

1. HMA Construction Daily Record of Inspection. Also make this record available at the HMA plant and job site each day.
2. HMA Inspection and Testing Summary. Include in the summary:
 - 2.1. Test forms with the testers' signatures and Quality Control Manager's initials.
 - 2.2. Inspection forms with the inspectors' signatures and Quality Control Manager's initials.
 - 2.3. A list and explanation of deviations from the specifications or regular practices.
 - 2.4. A signed statement by the Quality Control Manager that says:

"It is hereby certified that the information contained in this record is accurate, and that information, tests, or calculations documented herein comply with the specifications of the contract and the standards set forth in the testing procedures. Exceptions to this certification are documented as part of this record."

Retain for inspection the records generated as part of quality control including inspection, sampling, and testing for at least 3 years after final acceptance.

39-4.03F Statistical Evaluation

General

Determine a lot's composite quality factor, QF_C , and the individual quality factors, QF_{QC_i} . Perform statistical evaluation calculations to determine these quality factors based on quality control test results for:

1. Aggregate gradation
2. Asphalt binder content
3. Percent of maximum theoretical density

The Engineer grants a waiver and you must use 1.0 as the individual quality factor for percent of maximum theoretical density, QF_{QCS} , for HMA paved in:

1. Areas where the specified paved thickness is less than 0.15 foot
2. Areas where the specified paved thickness is less than 0.20 foot and a 3/4-inch grading is specified and used
3. Dig outs
4. Leveling courses
5. Areas where, in the opinion of the Engineer, compaction or compaction measurement by conventional methods is impeded

Statistical Evaluation Calculations

Use the Variability-Unknown / Standard Deviation Method to determine the percentage of a lot not in compliance with the specifications. The number of significant figures used in the calculations must comply with AASHTO R-11, Absolute Method.

Determine the percentage of work not in compliance with the specification limits for each quality characteristic as follows:

1. Calculate the arithmetic mean (\bar{X}) of the test values

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum x}{n}$$

where:

x = individual test values
 n = number of test values

2. Calculate the standard deviation

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{n(\sum x^2) - (\sum x)^2}{n(n-1)}}$$

where:

$\sum(x^2)$ = sum of the squares of individual test values
 $(\sum x)^2$ = sum of the individual test values squared
 n = number of test values

3. Calculate the upper quality index (Q_u)

$$Q_u = \frac{USL - \bar{X}}{s}$$

where:

USL = target value plus the production tolerance or upper specification limit
 s = standard deviation
 \bar{X} = arithmetic mean

4. Calculate the lower quality index (QL);

$$Q_L = \frac{\bar{X} - LSL}{s}$$

where:

LSL = target value minus production tolerance or lower specification limit
s = standard deviation
 \bar{X} = arithmetic mean

5. From the table, Upper Quality Index Q_U or Lower Quality Index Q_L , of this Section 39-4.03F, "Statistical Evaluation", determine P_U ;

where:

P_U = the estimated percentage of work outside the USL.
 $P_U = 0$, when USL is not specified.

6. From the table, Upper Quality Index Q_U or Lower Quality Index Q_L , of this Section 39-4.03F, "Statistical Evaluation," determine P_L ;

where:

P_L = the estimated percentage of work outside the LSL.
 $P_L = 0$, when LSL is not specified.

7. Calculate the total estimated percentage of work outside the USL and LSL, percent defective

$$\text{Percent defective} = P_U + P_L$$

P_U and P_L are determined from:

| P _U or P _L | Upper Quality Index Q _U or Lower Quality Index Q _L | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| | Sample Size (n) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10-11 | 12-14 | 15-17 | 18-22 | 23-29 | 30-42 | 43-66 | >66 |
| 0 | 1.72 | 1.88 | 1.99 | 2.07 | 2.13 | 2.20 | 2.28 | 2.34 | 2.39 | 2.44 | 2.48 | 2.51 | 2.56 |
| 1 | 1.64 | 1.75 | 1.82 | 1.88 | 1.91 | 1.96 | 2.01 | 2.04 | 2.07 | 2.09 | 2.12 | 2.14 | 2.16 |
| 2 | 1.58 | 1.66 | 1.72 | 1.75 | 1.78 | 1.81 | 1.84 | 1.87 | 1.89 | 1.91 | 1.93 | 1.94 | 1.95 |
| 3 | 1.52 | 1.59 | 1.63 | 1.66 | 1.68 | 1.71 | 1.73 | 1.75 | 1.76 | 1.78 | 1.79 | 1.80 | 1.81 |
| 4 | 1.47 | 1.52 | 1.56 | 1.58 | 1.60 | 1.62 | 1.64 | 1.65 | 1.66 | 1.67 | 1.68 | 1.69 | 1.70 |
| 5 | 1.42 | 1.47 | 1.49 | 1.51 | 1.52 | 1.54 | 1.55 | 1.56 | 1.57 | 1.58 | 1.59 | 1.59 | 1.60 |
| 6 | 1.38 | 1.41 | 1.43 | 1.45 | 1.46 | 1.47 | 1.48 | 1.49 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.51 | 1.51 | 1.52 |
| 7 | 1.33 | 1.36 | 1.38 | 1.39 | 1.40 | 1.41 | 1.41 | 1.42 | 1.43 | 1.43 | 1.44 | 1.44 | 1.44 |
| 8 | 1.29 | 1.31 | 1.33 | 1.33 | 1.34 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 1.36 | 1.36 | 1.37 | 1.37 | 1.37 | 1.38 |
| 9 | 1.25 | 1.27 | 1.28 | 1.28 | 1.29 | 1.29 | 1.30 | 1.30 | 1.30 | 1.31 | 1.31 | 1.31 | 1.31 |
| 10 | 1.21 | 1.23 | 1.23 | 1.24 | 1.24 | 1.24 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.26 | 1.26 |
| 11 | 1.18 | 1.18 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.19 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 | 1.20 |
| 12 | 1.14 | 1.14 | 1.15 | 1.15 | 1.15 | 1.15 | 1.15 | 1.15 | 1.15 | 1.15 | 1.15 | 1.15 | 1.15 |
| 13 | 1.10 | 1.10 | 1.10 | 1.10 | 1.10 | 1.10 | 1.11 | 1.11 | 1.11 | 1.11 | 1.11 | 1.11 | 1.11 |
| 14 | 1.07 | 1.07 | 1.07 | 1.06 | 1.06 | 1.06 | 1.06 | 1.06 | 1.06 | 1.06 | 1.06 | 1.06 | 1.06 |
| 15 | 1.03 | 1.03 | 1.03 | 1.03 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.02 | 1.02 |
| 16 | 1.00 | 0.99 | 0.99 | 0.99 | 0.99 | 0.98 | 0.98 | 0.98 | 0.98 | 0.98 | 0.98 | 0.98 | 0.98 |
| 17 | 0.97 | 0.96 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.95 | 0.94 | 0.94 | 0.94 | 0.94 | 0.94 | 0.94 | 0.94 |
| 18 | 0.93 | 0.92 | 0.92 | 0.92 | 0.91 | 0.91 | 0.91 | 0.91 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.90 |
| 19 | 0.90 | 0.89 | 0.88 | 0.88 | 0.88 | 0.87 | 0.87 | 0.87 | 0.87 | 0.87 | 0.87 | 0.87 | 0.87 |
| 20 | 0.87 | 0.86 | 0.85 | 0.85 | 0.84 | 0.84 | 0.84 | 0.83 | 0.83 | 0.83 | 0.83 | 0.83 | 0.83 |
| 21 | 0.84 | 0.82 | 0.82 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 0.81 | 0.80 | 0.80 | 0.80 | 0.80 | 0.80 | 0.80 | 0.79 |
| 22 | 0.81 | 0.79 | 0.79 | 0.78 | 0.78 | 0.77 | 0.77 | 0.77 | 0.76 | 0.76 | 0.76 | 0.76 | 0.76 |
| 23 | 0.77 | 0.76 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.74 | 0.73 | 0.73 | 0.73 | 0.73 | 0.73 | 0.73 |
| 24 | 0.74 | 0.73 | 0.72 | 0.72 | 0.71 | 0.71 | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.70 |
| 25 | 0.71 | 0.70 | 0.69 | 0.69 | 0.68 | 0.68 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.66 |
| 26 | 0.68 | 0.67 | 0.67 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.65 | 0.64 | 0.64 | 0.64 | 0.64 | 0.64 | 0.64 | 0.63 |
| 27 | 0.65 | 0.64 | 0.63 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.62 | 0.61 | 0.61 | 0.61 | 0.61 | 0.61 | 0.61 | 0.60 |
| 28 | 0.62 | 0.61 | 0.60 | 0.59 | 0.59 | 0.59 | 0.58 | 0.58 | 0.58 | 0.58 | 0.58 | 0.58 | 0.57 |
| 29 | 0.59 | 0.58 | 0.57 | 0.57 | 0.56 | 0.56 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.54 |
| 30 | 0.56 | 0.55 | 0.54 | 0.54 | 0.53 | 0.53 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.52 | 0.52 |
| 31 | 0.53 | 0.52 | 0.51 | 0.51 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.49 | 0.49 | 0.49 | 0.49 | 0.49 | 0.49 |
| 32 | 0.50 | 0.49 | 0.48 | 0.48 | 0.48 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.46 | 0.46 | 0.46 | 0.46 | 0.46 |
| 33 | 0.47 | 0.48 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.44 | 0.44 | 0.44 | 0.44 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.43 |
| 34 | 0.45 | 0.43 | 0.43 | 0.42 | 0.42 | 0.42 | 0.41 | 0.41 | 0.41 | 0.41 | 0.41 | 0.41 | 0.40 |
| 35 | 0.42 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.38 | 0.38 | 0.38 | 0.38 | 0.38 | 0.38 | 0.38 |
| 36 | 0.39 | 0.38 | 0.37 | 0.37 | 0.36 | 0.36 | 0.36 | 0.36 | 0.36 | 0.36 | 0.36 | 0.36 | 0.36 |
| 37 | 0.36 | 0.35 | 0.34 | 0.34 | 0.34 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.33 | 0.32 |
| 38 | 0.33 | 0.32 | 0.32 | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.30 |
| 39 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.29 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.28 |
| 40 | 0.28 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.25 |
| 41 | 0.25 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.23 |
| 42 | 0.23 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| 43 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.18 |
| 44 | 0.16 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.15 |
| 45 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 |
| 46 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| 47 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 |
| 48 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| 49 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| 50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

1. If the value of Q_U or Q_L does not correspond to a value in the table, use the next lower value.
2. If Q_U or Q_L are negative values, P_U or P_L is equal to 100 minus the table value for P_U or P_L.

Quality Factor Determination

Determine individual quality factors, QF_{QC_i} , using percent defective = $P_U + P_L$ and:

| Quality Factor | Quality Factors | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|----|----|----|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| | Maximum Allowable Percent Defective ($P_U + P_L$) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sample Size (n) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10-11 | 12-14 | 15-17 | 18-22 | 23-29 | 30-42 | 43-66 | >66 |
| 1.05 | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1.04 | | | 0 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 1.03 | | 0 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| 1.02 | | 1 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 |
| 1.01 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 11 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 7 |
| 1.00 | 22 | 20 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| 0.99 | 24 | 22 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 9 |
| 0.98 | 26 | 24 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 10 |
| 0.97 | 28 | 26 | 24 | 23 | 22 | 21 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 14 | 13 | 12 |
| 0.96 | 30 | 28 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 22 | 21 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 14 | 13 |
| 0.95 | 32 | 29 | 28 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 14 |
| 0.94 | 33 | 31 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 25 | 24 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 18 | 17 | 15 |
| 0.93 | 35 | 33 | 31 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 25 | 24 | 22 | 21 | 20 | 18 | 16 |
| 0.92 | 37 | 34 | 32 | 31 | 30 | 28 | 27 | 25 | 24 | 22 | 21 | 19 | 18 |
| 0.91 | 38 | 36 | 34 | 32 | 31 | 30 | 28 | 26 | 25 | 24 | 22 | 21 | 19 |
| 0.90 | 39 | 37 | 35 | 34 | 33 | 31 | 29 | 28 | 26 | 25 | 23 | 22 | 20 |
| 0.89 | 41 | 38 | 37 | 35 | 34 | 32 | 31 | 29 | 28 | 26 | 25 | 23 | 21 |
| 0.88 | 42 | 40 | 38 | 36 | 35 | 34 | 32 | 30 | 29 | 27 | 26 | 24 | 22 |
| 0.87 | 43 | 41 | 39 | 38 | 37 | 35 | 33 | 32 | 30 | 29 | 27 | 25 | 23 |
| 0.86 | 45 | 42 | 41 | 39 | 38 | 36 | 34 | 33 | 31 | 30 | 28 | 26 | 24 |
| 0.85 | 46 | 44 | 42 | 40 | 39 | 38 | 36 | 34 | 33 | 31 | 29 | 28 | 25 |
| 0.84 | 47 | 45 | 43 | 42 | 40 | 39 | 37 | 35 | 34 | 32 | 30 | 29 | 27 |
| 0.83 | 49 | 46 | 44 | 43 | 42 | 40 | 38 | 36 | 35 | 33 | 31 | 30 | 28 |
| 0.82 | 50 | 47 | 46 | 44 | 43 | 41 | 39 | 38 | 36 | 34 | 33 | 31 | 29 |
| 0.81 | 51 | 49 | 47 | 45 | 44 | 42 | 41 | 39 | 37 | 36 | 34 | 32 | 30 |
| 0.80 | 52 | 50 | 48 | 46 | 45 | 44 | 42 | 40 | 38 | 37 | 35 | 33 | 31 |
| 0.79 | 54 | 51 | 49 | 48 | 46 | 45 | 43 | 41 | 39 | 38 | 36 | 34 | 32 |
| 0.78 | 55 | 52 | 50 | 49 | 48 | 46 | 44 | 42 | 41 | 39 | 37 | 35 | 33 |
| 0.77 | 56 | 54 | 52 | 50 | 49 | 47 | 45 | 43 | 42 | 40 | 38 | 36 | 34 |
| 0.76 | 57 | 55 | 53 | 51 | 50 | 48 | 46 | 44 | 43 | 41 | 39 | 37 | 35 |
| 0.75 | 58 | 56 | 54 | 52 | 51 | 49 | 47 | 46 | 44 | 42 | 40 | 38 | 36 |
| Reject | 60 | 57 | 55 | 53 | 52 | 51 | 48 | 47 | 45 | 43 | 41 | 40 | 37 |
| | 61 | 58 | 56 | 55 | 53 | 52 | 50 | 48 | 46 | 44 | 43 | 41 | 38 |
| | 62 | 59 | 57 | 56 | 54 | 53 | 51 | 49 | 47 | 45 | 44 | 42 | 39 |
| | 63 | 61 | 58 | 57 | 55 | 54 | 52 | 50 | 48 | 47 | 45 | 43 | 40 |
| | 64 | 62 | 60 | 58 | 57 | 55 | 53 | 51 | 49 | 48 | 46 | 44 | 41 |

Reject Values Greater Than Those Shown Above

Notes:

- To obtain a quality factor when the estimated percent outside specification limits from table, "Upper Quality Index Q_U or Lower Quality Index Q_L ," does not correspond to a value in the table, use the next larger value.

Compute the composite of single quality factors, QF_C , for a lot using:

$$QF_C = \sum_{i=1}^5 w_i QF_{QC_i}$$

where:

- QF_c = the composite quality factor for the lot rounded to 2 decimal places.
 QF_{QC_i} = the quality factor for the individual quality characteristic.
 w = the weighting factor listed in the table HMA Acceptance – QC / QA.
 i = the quality characteristic index number in the table HMA Acceptance – QC / QA.

39-4.04 ENGINEER'S QUALITY ASSURANCE

39-4.04A General

The Engineer assures quality by:

1. Reviewing mix designs and proposed JMF
2. Inspecting procedures
3. Conducting oversight of quality control inspection and records
4. Verification sampling and testing during production and paving

39-4.04B Verification Sampling And Testing

General

The Engineer samples:

1. Aggregate to verify gradation
2. HMA to verify asphalt binder content

Verification

For aggregate gradation and asphalt binder content, the ratio of verification testing frequency to the minimum quality control testing frequency is 1:5. The Engineer performs at least 3 verification tests per lot.

Using the t-test, the Engineer compares quality control tests results for aggregate gradation and asphalt binder content with corresponding verification test results. The Engineer uses the average and standard deviation of up to 20 sequential sublots for the comparison. The Engineer uses production start-up evaluation tests to represent the first sublot. When there are less than 20 sequential sublots, the Engineer uses the maximum number of sequential sublots available. The 21st sublot becomes the 1st sublot ($n = 1$) in the next lot.

The t-value for a group of test data is computed as follows:

$$t = \frac{|\bar{X}_c - \bar{X}_v|}{S_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_c} + \frac{1}{n_v}}} \quad \text{and} \quad S_p^2 = \frac{S_c^2(n_c - 1) + S_v^2(n_v - 1)}{n_c + n_v - 2}$$

where:

- n_c = Number of quality control tests (2 minimum, 20 maximum).
 n_v = Number of verification tests (minimum of 1 required).
 \bar{X}_c = Mean of quality control tests.
 \bar{X}_v = Mean of verification tests.
 S_p = Pooled standard deviation (When $n_v = 1$, $S_p = S_c$).
 S_c = Standard deviation of quality control tests.
 S_v = Standard deviation of verification tests (when $n_v > 1$).

The comparison of quality control test results and the verification test results is at a level of significance of $\alpha = 0.025$. The Engineer computes t and compares it to the critical t-value, t_{crit} , from:

Critical T-Value

| Degrees of freedom (n_c+n_v-2) | t_{crit} (for $\alpha = 0.025$) | Degrees of freedom (n_c+n_v-2) | t_{crit} (for $\alpha = 0.025$) |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | 24.452 | 18 | 2.445 |
| 2 | 6.205 | 19 | 2.433 |
| 3 | 4.177 | 20 | 2.423 |
| 4 | 3.495 | 21 | 2.414 |
| 5 | 3.163 | 22 | 2.405 |
| 6 | 2.969 | 23 | 2.398 |
| 7 | 2.841 | 24 | 2.391 |
| 8 | 2.752 | 25 | 2.385 |
| 9 | 2.685 | 26 | 2.379 |
| 10 | 2.634 | 27 | 2.373 |
| 11 | 2.593 | 28 | 2.368 |
| 12 | 2.560 | 29 | 2.364 |
| 13 | 2.533 | 30 | 2.360 |
| 14 | 2.510 | 40 | 2.329 |
| 15 | 2.490 | 60 | 2.299 |
| 16 | 2.473 | 120 | 2.270 |
| 17 | 2.458 | ∞ | 2.241 |

If the t-value computed is less than or equal to t_{crit} , quality control test results are verified.

If the t-value computed is greater than t_{crit} and both \bar{X}_v and \bar{X}_c comply with acceptance specifications, the quality control tests are verified. You may continue to produce and place HMA with the following allowable differences:

1. $|\bar{X}_v - \bar{X}_c| \leq 1.0$ percent for any grading
2. $|\bar{X}_v - \bar{X}_c| \leq 0.1$ percent for asphalt binder content

If the t-value computed is greater than t_{crit} and the $|\bar{X}_v - \bar{X}_c|$ for grading and asphalt binder content are greater than the allowable differences, quality control test results are not verified and:

1. The Engineer notifies you in writing.
2. You and the Engineer must investigate why the difference exist.
3. If the reason for the difference cannot be found and corrected, the Engineer's test results are used for acceptance and pay.

39-4.05 ENGINEER'S ACCEPTANCE

39-4.05A Testing

The Engineer samples for acceptance testing and tests for:

HMA Acceptance – QC / QA

| Index (i) | Quality Characteristic | | | | Weight -ing Factor (w) | Test Method | HMA Type | | |
|-----------|--|----------------|------|------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| | | | | | | | A | B | RHMA-G |
| | Aggregate gradation ^a | | | | | CT 202 | JMF ± Tolerance ^c | | |
| | Sieve | 3/4" | 1/2" | 3/8" | | | | | |
| 1 | 1/2" | X ^b | -- | -- | 0.05 | | | | |
| 1 | 3/8" | -- | X | -- | 0.05 | | | | |
| 1 | No. 4 | -- | -- | X | 0.05 | | | | |
| 2 | No. 8 | X | X | X | 0.10 | | | | |
| 3 | No. 200 | X | X | X | 0.15 | | | | |
| 4 | Asphalt binder content (%) | | | | 0.30 | CT 379 or 382 | JMF ± 0.45 | JMF ± 0.45 | JMF ± 0.5 |
| 5 | Percent of maximum theoretical density (%) ^{d, e} | | | | 0.40 | CT 375 | 92 – 96 | 92 – 96 | 91 – 96 |
| | Sand equivalent (min.) ^f | | | | | CT 217 | 47 | 42 | 47 |
| | Stabilometer value (min.) ^{f, g} | | | | | CT 366 | | | |
| | No. 4 and 3/8" gradings | | | | | | 30 | 30 | -- |
| | 1/2" and 3/4" gradings | | | | | | 37 | 35 | 23 |
| | Air voids content (%) ^{f, h} | | | | | CT 367 | 4 ± 2 | 4 ± 2 | Specification ± 2 |
| | Percent of crushed particles coarse aggregate (% min.) | | | | | CT 205 | | | |
| | One fractured face | | | | | | 90 | 25 | -- |
| | Two fractured faces | | | | | | 70 | -- | 90 |
| | Fine aggregate (% min) | | | | | | | | |
| | (Passing No. 4 sieve and retained on No. 8 sieve.) | | | | | | | | |
| | One fractured face | | | | | | 70 | 20 | 70 |
| | HMA moisture content (% max.) | | | | | CT 226 or CT 370 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| | Los Angeles Rattler (% max.) | | | | | CT 211 | | | |
| | Loss at 100 rev. | | | | | | 12 | -- | 12 |
| | Loss at 500 rev. | | | | | | 45 | 50 | 45 |
| | Fine aggregate angularity (% min.) | | | | | AASHTO T 304, Method A | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| | Flat and elongated particle (% max. by weight @ 5:1) | | | | | ASTM D 4791 | Report only | Report only | Report only |
| | Voids in mineral aggregate (% min.) ¹ | | | | | | | | (Note j) |
| | No. 4 grading | | | | | | 17.0 | 17.0 | -- |
| | 3/8" grading | | | | | LP-2 | 15.0 | 15.0 | -- |
| | 1/2" grading | | | | | | 14.0 | 14.0 | 18.0 - 23.0 |
| | 3/4" grading | | | | | | 13.0 | 13.0 | 18.0 - 23.0 |
| | Voids filled with asphalt (%) ¹ | | | | | | | | |
| | No. 4 grading | | | | | LP-3 | 76.0 - 80.0 | 76.0 - 80.0 | Report only |
| | 3/8" grading | | | | | | 73.0 - 76.0 | 73.0 - 76.0 | |
| | 1/2" grading | | | | | | 65.0 - 75.0 | 65.0 - 75.0 | |
| | 3/4" grading | | | | | | 65.0 - 75.0 | 65.0 - 75.0 | |
| | Dust proportion ¹ | | | | | LP-4 | | | |
| | No. 4 and 3/8" gradings | | | | | | 0.9 - 2.0 | 0.9 - 2.0 | Report only |
| | 1/2" and 3/4" gradings | | | | | | 0.6 - 1.3 | 0.6 - 1.3 | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--|-----------------|--|--|--|
| | Smoothness | | Section 39-1.12 | 12-foot straight-edge, must-grind, and PI ₀ | 12-foot straight-edge, must-grind, and PI ₀ | 12-foot straight-edge, must-grind, and PI ₀ |
| | Asphalt binder | | Various | Section 92 | Section 92 | Section 92 |
| | Asphalt rubber binder | | Various | -- | -- | Section 92-1.02(C) and Section 39-1.02D |
| | Asphalt modifier | | Various | -- | -- | Section 39-1.02D |
| | Crumb rubber modifier | | Various | -- | -- | Section 39-1.02D |

Notes:

^a The Engineer determines combined aggregate gradations containing RAP under Laboratory Procedure LP-9.

^b "X" denotes the sieves the Engineer considers for the specified aggregate gradation.

^c The tolerances must comply with the allowable tolerances in Section 39-1.02E, "Aggregate."

^d The Engineer determines percent of maximum theoretical density if the specified paved thickness is at least 0.15 foot under California Test 375 except the Engineer uses:

1. California Test 308, Method A, to determine in-place density of each density core instead of using the nuclear gauge in Part 4, "Determining In-Place Density By The Nuclear Density Device."
2. California Test 309 to determine maximum theoretical density instead of calculating test maximum density in Part 5, "Determining Test Maximum Density."

^e The Engineer determines maximum theoretical density (California Test 309) at the frequency specified for Test Maximum Density under California Test 375, Part 5.D.

^f The Engineer reports the average of 3 tests from a single split sample.

^g Modify California Test 304, Part 2.B.2.c: "After compaction in the mechanical compactor, cool to 140 °F ± 5 °F by allowing the briquettes to cool at room temperature for 0.5 hour, then place the briquettes in the oven at 140 °F for a minimum of 2 hours and not more than 3 hours."

^h The Engineer determines the bulk specific gravity of each lab-compacted briquette under California Test 308, Method A, and theoretical maximum specific gravity under California Test 309.

ⁱ Report only if the adjustment for asphalt binder content target value is less than or equal to ± 0.3 percent from OBC.

^j Voids in mineral aggregate for RHMA-G must be within this range.

The Engineer determines the percent of maximum theoretical density from the average density of 3 density cores you take from every 750 tons of production or part thereof divided by the maximum theoretical density.

If the specified total paved thickness is at least 0.15 foot and any layer is less than 0.15 foot, the Engineer determines the percent of maximum theoretical density from density cores taken from the final layer measured the full depth of the total paved HMA thickness.

The Engineer stops production and terminates a lot if:

1. The lot's composite quality factor, Q_{FC} , or an individual quality factor, $Q_{F_{QC_i}}$ for $i = 3, 4, \text{ or } 5$, is below 0.90 determined under Section 39-4.03F, "Statistical Evaluation"
2. An individual quality factor, $Q_{F_{QC_i}}$ for $i = 1 \text{ or } 2$, is below 0.75
3. Quality characteristics for which a quality factor, $Q_{F_{QC_i}}$, is not determined has 2 consecutive acceptance or quality control tests not in compliance with the specifications

For any single quality characteristic for which a quality factor, $Q_{F_{QC_i}}$, is not determined, except smoothness, if 2 consecutive acceptance test results do not comply with specifications:

1. Stop production.
2. Take corrective action.
3. In the Engineer's presence, take samples and split each sample into 4 parts. Test 1 part for compliance with the specifications and submit 3 parts to the Engineer. The Engineer tests 1 part for compliance with the specifications and reserves and stores 2 parts.
4. Demonstrate compliance with the specifications before resuming production and placement on the State highway.

39-4.05B Statistical Evaluation, Determination Of Quality Factors And Acceptance

Statistical Evaluation and Determination of Quality Factors

To determine the individual quality factor, QF_{QC_i} , for any quality factor $i = 1$ through 5 or a lot's composite quality factor, QF_C , for acceptance and payment adjustment, the Engineer uses the evaluation specifications under Section 39-4.03F, "Statistical Evaluation," and:

1. Verified quality control test results for aggregate gradation
2. Verified quality control test results for asphalt binder content
3. The Engineer's test results for percent of maximum theoretical density

Lot Acceptance Based on Quality Factors

The Engineer accepts a lot based on the quality factors determined for aggregate gradation and asphalt binder content, QF_{QC_i} for $i = 1$ through 4, using the total number of verified quality control test result values and the total percent defective ($P_U + P_L$).

The Engineer accepts a lot based on the quality factor determined for maximum theoretical density, QF_{QC_5} , using the total number of test result values from density cores and the total percent defective ($P_U + P_L$).

The Engineer calculates the quality factor for the lot, QF_C , which is a composite of weighted individual quality factors, QF_{QC_i} , determined for each quality characteristic in the HMA Acceptance – QC / QA table in Section 39-4.05A, "Testing."

The Engineer accepts a lot based on quality factors if:

1. The current composite quality factor, QF_C , is 0.90 or greater
2. Each individual quality factor, QF_{QC_i} for $i = 3, 4,$ and 5 , is 0.90 or greater
3. Each individual quality factor, QF_{QC_i} for $i = 1$ and 2 , is 0.75 or greater

No single quality characteristic test may represent more than the smaller of 750 tons or 1 day's production.

Payment Adjustment

If a lot is accepted, the Engineer adjusts payment with the following formula:

$$PA = \sum_{i=1}^n HMA CP * w_i * [QF_{QC_i} * (HMATT - WHMATT_i) + WHMATT_i] - (HMA CP * HMATT)$$

where:

| | |
|---------------|---|
| $PA =$ | Payment adjustment rounded to 2 decimal places. |
| $HMA CP =$ | HMA contract price. |
| $HMATT =$ | HMA total tons represented in the lot. |
| $WHMATT_i =$ | Total tons of waived quality characteristic HMA. |
| $QF_{QC_i} =$ | Running quality factor for the individual quality characteristic. QF_{QC_i} for $i = 1$ through 4 must be from verified Contractor's QC results. QF_{QC_5} must be determined from the Engineer's results on density cores taken for percent of maximum theoretical density determination. |
| $w =$ | Weighting factor listed in the HMA acceptance table. |
| $i =$ | Quality characteristic index number in the HMA acceptance table. |

If the payment adjustment is a negative value, the Engineer deducts this amount from payment. If the payment adjustment is a positive value, the Engineer adds this amount to payment.

The 21st subplot becomes the 1st subplot ($n = 1$) in the next lot. When the 21st sequential subplot becomes the 1st subplot, the previous 20 sequential sublots become a lot for which the Engineer determines a quality factor. The Engineer uses this quality factor to pay for the HMA in the lot. If the next lot consists of less than 8 sublots, these sublots must be added to the previous lot for quality factor determination using 21 to 27 sublots.

39-4.05C Dispute Resolution

For a lot, if you or the Engineer dispute any quality factor, QF_{QC_i} , or verification test result, every subplot in that lot must be retested.

Referee tests must be performed under the specifications for acceptance testing.

Any quality factor, QF_{QC_i} , must be determined using the referee tests.

For any quality factor, QF_{QC_i} , for $i = 1$ through 5, dispute resolution:

1. If the difference between the quality factors for QF_{QC_i} using the referee test result and the disputed test result is less than or equal to 0.01, the original test result is correct.
2. If the difference between the quality factor for QF_{QC_i} using the referee test result and the disputed test result is more than 0.01, the quality factor determined from the referee tests supersedes the previously determined quality factor.

39-5 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

39-5.01 MEASUREMENT

The contract item for HMA is measured by weight. The weight of each HMA mixture designated in the Engineer's Estimate must be the combined mixture weight.

If tack coat, asphalt binder, and asphaltic emulsion are paid with separate contract items, their contract items are measured under Section 92, "Asphalts," or Section 94, "Asphaltic Emulsions," as the case may be.

If recorded batch weights are printed automatically, the contract item for HMA is measured by using the printed batch weights, provided:

1. Total aggregate and supplemental fine aggregate weight per batch is printed. If supplemental fine aggregate is weighed cumulatively with the aggregate, the total aggregate batch weight must include the supplemental fine aggregate weight.
2. Total asphalt binder weight per batch is printed.
3. Each truckload's zero tolerance weight is printed before weighing the first batch and after weighing the last batch.
4. Time, date, mix number, load number and truck identification is correlated with a load slip.
5. A copy of the recorded batch weights is certified by a licensed weighmaster and submitted to the Engineer.

The contract item for placing HMA dike is measured by the linear foot along the completed length. The contract item for placing HMA in miscellaneous areas is measured as the in-place compacted area in square yards. In addition to the quantities measured on a linear foot or square yard basis, the HMA for dike and miscellaneous areas are measured by weight.

The contract item for geosynthetic pavement interlayer is measured by the square yard for the actual pavement area covered.

39-5.02 PAYMENT

The contract prices paid per ton for hot mix asphalt as designated in the Engineer's Estimate include full compensation for furnishing all labor, materials, tools, equipment, and incidentals for doing all the work involved in constructing hot mix asphalt, complete in place, as shown on the plans, as specified in these specifications and the special provisions, and as directed by the Engineer.

If HMA is specified to comply with Section 39-4, "Quality Control / Quality Assurance," the Engineer adjusts payment under that section.

Full compensation for the Quality Control Plan and prepaving conference is included in the contract prices paid per ton for hot mix asphalt as designated in the Engineer's Estimate and no additional compensation will be allowed therefor.

Full compensation for performing and submitting mix designs and for Contractor sampling, testing, inspection, testing facilities, and preparation and submittal of results is included in the contract prices paid per ton for HMA as designated in the Engineer's Estimate and no additional compensation will be allowed therefor.

Full compensation for reclaimed asphalt pavement is included in the contract prices paid per ton for HMA as designated in the Engineer's Estimate and no additional compensation will be allowed therefor.

The contract price paid per ton for hot mix asphalt (leveling) includes full compensation for furnishing all labor, materials, tools, equipment, and incidentals for doing all the work involved in hot mix asphalt (leveling), complete in place, as shown on the plans, as specified in these specifications and the special provisions, and as directed by the Engineer.

In Section 51-1.12F in the 6th paragraph, replace the table with:

| Movement Rating (MR) | Seal Type |
|--------------------------|---|
| MR ≤ 1 inch | Type A or Type B |
| 1 inch < MR ≤ 2 inches | Type B |
| 2 inches < MR ≤ 4 inches | Joint Seal Assembly (Strip Seal) |
| MR > 4 inches | Joint Seal Assembly (Modular Unit) or Seismic Joint |

In Section 51-1.12F(3)(a) replace the 1st and 2nd paragraphs with:

The sealant must consist of a 2-component silicone sealant that will withstand up to ±50 percent movement. Silicone sealants must be tested under California Test 435 and must comply with the following:

| Specification | Requirement |
|---|---|
| Modulus at 150 percent elongation | 8-75 psi |
| Recovery | 21/32 inch max. |
| Notch Test | Notched or loss of bond 1/4 inch, max. |
| Water Resistance | Notched or loss of bond 1/4 inch, max. |
| Ultraviolet Exposure ASTM Designation: G 154, Table X2.1, Cycle 2. | No more than slight checking or cracking. |
| Cone Penetration | 4.5-12.0 mm |

In Section 51-1.12F(3)(a) delete the 3rd and 8th paragraphs.

In Section 51-1.12F(3)(a) replace the 10th paragraph with:

A Certificate of Compliance accompanied by a certified test report must be furnished for each batch of silicone sealant in conformance with the provisions in Section 6-1.07, "Certificates of Compliance."

In Section 51-1.12F(3)(b) replace the 2nd paragraph with:

The preformed elastomeric joint seal must conform to the requirements in ASTM D 2628 and the following:

1. The seal must consist of a multichannel, nonporous, homogeneous material furnished in a finished extruded form.
2. The minimum depth of the seal measured at the contact surface must be at least 95 percent of the minimum uncompressed width of the seal as designated by the manufacturer.
3. When tested in conformance with the requirements in California Test 673 for Type B seals, joint seals must provide a movement rating (MR) of not less than that shown on the plans.
4. The top and bottom edges of the joint seal must maintain continuous contact with the sides of the groove over the entire range of joint movement.
5. The seal must be furnished full length for each joint with no more than 1 shop splice in any 60-foot length of seal.
6. The Contractor must demonstrate the adequacy of the procedures to be used in the work before installing seals in the joints.
7. One field splice per joint may be made at locations and by methods approved by the Engineer. The seals are to be manufactured full length for the intended joint, then cut at the approved splice section and rematched before splicing. The Contractor must submit splicing details prepared by the joint seal manufacturer for approval before beginning splicing work.
8. Shop splices and field splices must have no visible offset of exterior surfaces and must show no evidence of bond failure.
9. At all open ends of the seal that would admit water or debris, each cell must be filled to a depth of 3 inches with commercial quality open cell polyurethane foam or closed by other means subject to approval by the Engineer.

In Section 51-1.12F(3)(b) replace the 7th paragraph with:

The joint seal must be installed full length for each joint with equipment that does not twist or distort the seal, elongate the seal longitudinally, or otherwise cause damage to the seal or to the concrete forming the groove.

In Section 51-1.12F(3)(b) in the 11th paragraph, replace the 1st sentence with:

Samples of the prefabricated joint seals, not less than 3 feet in length, will be taken by the Engineer from each lot of material.

In Section 51-1.12H(1) in the 6th paragraph, replace the 4th and 5th sentences with:

Each ply of fabric shall have a breaking strength of not less than 800 pounds per inch of width in each thread direction when 3" x 36" samples are tested on split drum grips. The bond between double plies shall have a minimum peel strength of 20 pounds per inch.

In Section 51-1.12H(1) in the 8th paragraph in the table, replace the hardness (Type A) requirements with:

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-------|
| Hardness (Type A) | D 2240 with 2kg mass. | 55 ±5 |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-------|

In Section 51-1.12H(2) in the 1st paragraph in item A, replace the 1st and 2nd sentences with:

The bearings shall consist of alternating steel laminates and internal elastomer laminates with top and bottom elastomer covers. Steel laminates shall have a nominal thickness of 0.075 inch (14 gage).

In Section 51-1.135 replace the 1st paragraph with:

Mortar shall be composed of cementitious material, sand, and water proportioned and mixed as specified in this Section 51-1.135.

In Section 51-1.135 replace the 3rd paragraph with:

The proportion of cementitious material to sand, measured by volume, shall be 1 to 2 unless otherwise specified.

In Section 51-1.17 in 4th paragraph, replace the 3rd sentence with:

The surfaces shall have a profile trace showing no high points in excess of 0.25 inch, and the portions of the surfaces within the traveled way shall have a profile count of 5 or less in any 100 foot section.

Add:

51-1.17A Deck Crack Treatment

The Contractor shall use all means necessary to minimize the development of shrinkage cracks.

The Contractor shall remove all equipment and materials from the deck and clean the surface as necessary for the Engineer to measure the surface crack intensity. Surface crack intensity will be determined by the Engineer after completion of concrete cure, before prestressing, and before the release of falsework. In any 500 square foot portion of deck within the limits of the new concrete deck, should the intensity of cracking be such that there are more than 16 feet of cracks whose width at any location exceeds 0.02 inch, the deck shall be treated with methacrylate resin. The area of deck to be treated shall have a width that extends for the entire width of new deck inside the concrete barriers and a length that extends at least 5 feet beyond the furthest single continuous crack outside the 500 square foot portion, measured from where that crack exceeds 0.02 inch in width, as determined by the Engineer.

Deck crack treatment shall include furnishing, testing, and application of methacrylate resin and sand. If grinding is required, deck treatment shall take place before grinding.

51-1.17A(1) Submittals

Before starting deck treatment, the Contractor shall submit plans in conformance with Section 5-1.02, "Plans and Working Drawings," for the following:

1. Public safety plan for the use of methacrylate resin
2. Placement plan for the construction operation

The plans shall identify materials, equipment, and methods to be used.

The public safety plan for the use of methacrylate resin shall include details for the following:

1. Shipping
2. Storage
3. Handling
4. Disposal of residual methacrylate resin and the containers

The placement plan for construction shall include the following:

1. Schedule of deck treatment for each bridge. The schedule shall be consistent with "Maintaining Traffic" of the special provisions and shall include time for the Engineer to perform California Test 342.
2. Methods and materials to be used, including the following:
 - 2.1. Description of equipment for applying the resin
 - 2.2. Description of equipment for applying the sand
 - 2.3. Gel time range and final cure time for the resin

If the measures proposed in the safety plan are inadequate to provide for public safety associated with the use of methacrylate resin, the Engineer will reject the plan and direct the Contractor to revise the plan. Directions for revisions will be in writing and include detailed comments. The Engineer will notify the Contractor of the approval or rejection of a submitted or revised plan within 15 days of receipt of that plan.

In the event the Engineer fails to complete the review within the time allowed, and if, in the opinion of the Engineer, completion of the work is delayed or interfered with by reason of the Engineer's delay in completing the review, the Contractor will be compensated for any resulting loss, and an extension of time will be granted, in the same manner as provided for in Section 8-1.09, "Right of Way Delays."

51-1.17A(2) Materials

Before using methacrylate resin, a Material Safety Data Sheet shall be submitted for each shipment of resin.

Methacrylate resin shall be low odor and have a high molecular weight. Before adding initiator, the resin shall have a maximum volatile content of 30 percent when tested in conformance with the requirements in ASTM Designation: D 2369, and shall conform to the following:

| PROPERTY | REQUIREMENT | TEST METHOD |
|--|--|---|
| * Viscosity | 25 cP, maximum, (Brookfield RVT with UL adaptor, 50 RPM at 77°F | ASTM D 2196 |
| * Specific Gravity | 0.90 minimum, at 77°F | ASTM D 1475 |
| * Flash Point | 180°F, minimum | ASTM D 3278 |
| * Vapor Pressure | 1.0 mm Hg, maximum, at 77°F | ASTM D 323 |
| Tack-free Time | 400 minutes, maximum at 25°C | Specimen prepared per California Test 551 |
| PCC Saturated Surface-Dry Bond Strength | 3.5 MPa, minimum at 24 hours and 21±1°C | California Test 551 |
| * Test shall be performed before adding initiator. | | |

51-1.17A(3) Testing

The Contractor shall allow 20 days for sampling and testing by the Engineer of the methacrylate resin before proposed use. If bulk resin is to be used, the Contractor shall notify the Engineer in writing at least 15 days before the delivery of the bulk resin to the job site. Bulk resin is any resin stored in containers in excess of 55 gallons.

Before starting production treatment, the Contractor shall treat a test area of approximately 500 square feet that is within the project limits and at a location approved by the Engineer. When available the test area shall be outside of the traveled way. Weather and pavement conditions during the test treatment shall be similar to those expected on the deck. Equipment used for testing shall be similar to those used for deck treating operations.

During test and production deck treatment, test tiles shall be used to evaluate the resin cure time. The Contractor shall coat at least one 4" x 4" commercial quality smooth glazed tile for each batch of methacrylate resin. The coated tile shall be placed adjacent to the corresponding treated area. Sand shall not be applied to the test tiles.

The acceptance criteria for a treated area is as follows:

1. The test tiles are dry to the touch.
2. The treated deck surface is tack free (non-oily).
3. The sand cover adheres and resists brushing by hand.
4. Excess sand has been removed by vacuuming or sweeping.
5. The coefficient of friction is at least 0.35 when tested in conformance with California Test 342.

Deck treatment on the test area shall demonstrate that the methods and materials meet the acceptance criteria and that the production work will be completed within the specified time for maintaining traffic.

If a test or production area fails to meet the acceptance criteria, as determined by the Engineer, the treatment will be rejected, and the treatment shall be removed and replaced until the area complies with the acceptance criteria.

51-1.17A(4) Construction

Equipment shall be fitted with suitable traps, filters, drip pans, or other devices as necessary to prevent oil or other deleterious material from being deposited on the deck.

Before deck treatment with methacrylate resin, the bridge deck surface shall be cleaned by abrasive blasting, and all loose material shall be blown from visible cracks using high-pressure air. Concrete curing seals shall be cleaned from the deck surface to be treated, and the deck shall be dry when blast cleaning is performed. If the deck surface becomes contaminated at any time before placing the resin, the deck surface shall be cleaned by abrasive blasting.

Where abrasive blasting is being performed within 10 feet of a lane occupied by public traffic, the residue including dust shall be removed immediately after contact between the abrasive and the surface being treated. The removal shall be by a vacuum attachment operating concurrently with the abrasive blasting operation.

A compatible promoter/initiator system shall be capable of providing the resin gel time range shown on the placement plan. Gel time shall be adjusted to compensate for the changes in temperature throughout treatment application.

Resin shall be applied by machine and by using a two-part resin system with a promoted resin for one part and an initiated resin for the other part. This two-part resin system shall be combined at equal volumes to the spray bars through separate positive displacement pumps. Combining of the 2 components shall be by either static in-line mixers or by external intersecting spray fans. The pump pressure at the spray bars shall not be great enough to cause appreciable atomization of the resin. Compressed air shall not be used to produce the spray. A shroud shall be used to enclose the spray bar apparatus.

At the Contractor's option, manual application may be used. For manual application, (1) the quantity of resin mixed with promoter and initiator shall be limited to 5 gallons at a time, and (2) the resin shall be distributed by squeegees and brooms within 10 minutes after application.

The Contractor shall apply methacrylate resin only to the specified area. Barriers, railing, joints, and drainage facilities shall be adequately protected to prevent contamination by the treatment material. Contaminated items shall be repaired at the Contractor's expense.

The relative humidity shall be less than 90 percent at the time of treatment. The prepared area shall be dry and the surface temperature shall be at least 50 °F and not more than 100 °F when the resin is applied. The rate of application of promoted/initiated resin shall be approximately 90 square feet per gallon; the exact rate shall be determined by the Engineer.

The deck surfaces to be treated shall be completely covered with resin so the resin penetrates and fills all cracks. The resin shall be applied within 5 minutes after complete mixing. A significant increase in viscosity shall be cause for rejection. Excess material shall be redistributed by squeegees or brooms within 10 minutes after application. For textured deck surfaces, including grooved surfaces, excess material shall be removed from the texture indentations.

After the resin has been applied, at least 20 minutes shall elapse before applying sand. The sand shall be commercial quality dry blast sand. At least 95 percent of the sand shall pass the No. 8 sieve and at least 95 percent shall be retained on

| Stud Diameter (inches) | Sustained Tension Test Load (pounds) |
|---------------------------|---|
| *3/4 | 5,000 |
| 5/8 | 4,100 |
| 1/2 | 3,200 |
| 3/8 | 2,100 |
| 1/4 | 1,000 |

* Maximum stud diameter permitted for mechanical expansion anchors.

Resin capsule anchors shall, when installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and these specifications and tested in conformance with the requirements in California Test 681, withstand the application of a sustained tension test load of at least the following values for at least 48 hours with a movement not greater than 0.010 inch:

| Stud Diameter (inches) | Sustained Tension Test Load (pounds) |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1-1/4 | 31,000 |
| 1 | 17,900 |
| 7/8 | 14,400 |
| 3/4 | 5,000 |
| 5/8 | 4,100 |
| 1/2 | 3,200 |
| 3/8 | 2,100 |
| 1/4 | 1,000 |

At least 25 days before use, the Contractor shall submit one sample of each resin capsule anchor per lot to the Transportation Laboratory for testing. A lot of resin capsule anchors is 100 units, or fraction thereof, of the same brand and product name.

In Section 75-1.03 replace the 20th paragraph with:

The Pre-Qualified Products List for concrete anchorage devices has been developed from data previously furnished by suppliers or manufacturers for each type and size. Approval of additional anchorage device types and sizes is contingent upon the Contractor submitting to the Engineer one sample of each type of concrete anchorage device, manufacturer's installation instructions, and certified results of tests, either by a private testing laboratory or the manufacturer, indicating compliance with the above requirements.

In Section 75-1.03 replace the 24th paragraph with:

Sealing compound, for caulking and adhesive sealing, shall be a polysulfide or polyurethane material conforming to the requirements in ASTM Designation: C 920, Type S, Grade NS, Class 25, Use O.

In Section 75-1.035 in the 3rd paragraph, replace the 1st sentence with:

Cables shall be 3/4 inch preformed, 6 x 19, wire strand core or independent wire rope core (IWRC), galvanized in conformance with the requirements in Federal Specification RR-W-410, right regular lay, manufactured of improved plow steel with a minimum breaking strength of 23 tons.

In Section 75-1.035 in the 4th paragraph, replace item C with:

- C. Nuts shall conform to the requirements in ASTM Designation: A 563 including Appendix X1, except lubrication is not required.

In Section 83-1.02E in the 6th paragraph, replace the 2nd sentence with:

Cable shall be galvanized in conformance with the requirements in Federal Specification RR-W-410.

In Section 83-1.02I replace the 5th paragraph with:

Where shown on the plans, cables used in the frame shall be 5/16 inch in diameter, wire rope, with a minimum breaking strength of 5,000 pounds and shall be galvanized in conformance with the requirements in Federal Specification RR-W-410.

In Section 83-1.02I replace the 14th paragraph with:

Chain link fabric shall be 11-gage conforming to one of the following:

1. AASHTO Designation: M181, Type I, Class C
2. AASHTO Designation: M181, Type IV, Class A
3. ASTM F 1345, Class 2

In Section 83-2.02D(1) replace the 5th paragraph with:

When concrete barriers are to be constructed on existing structures, the dowels shall be bonded in holes drilled in the existing concrete. Drilling of holes and bonding of dowels shall conform to the following:

1. The bonding materials shall be either magnesium phosphate concrete, modified high alumina based concrete or portland cement based concrete. Magnesium phosphate concrete shall be either single component (water activated) or dual component (with a prepackaged liquid activator). Modified high alumina based concrete and portland cement based concrete shall be water activated. Bonding materials shall conform to the following requirements:

| Property | Test Method | Requirements |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| Compressive Strength | | |
| at 3 hours, MPa | California Test 551 | 21 min. |
| at 24 hours, MPa | California Test 551 | 35 min. |
| Flexure Strength | | |
| at 24 hours, MPa | California Test 551 | 3.5 min. |
| Bond Strength: at 24 hours | | |
| SSD Concrete, MPa | California Test 551 | 2.1 min. |
| Dry Concrete, MPa | California Test 551 | 2.8 min. |
| Water Absorption, % | California Test 551 | 10 max. |
| Abrasion Resistance | | |
| at 24 hours, grams | California Test 550 | 25 max. |
| Drying Shrinkage at 4 days, % | ASTM Designation: C 596 | 0.13 max. |
| Soluble Chlorides by weight, % | California Test 422 | 0.05 max. |
| Water Soluble Sulfates by weight, % | California Test 417 | 0.25 max. |

2. Magnesium phosphate concrete shall be formulated for minimum initial set time of 15 minutes and minimum final set time of 25 minutes at 70° F. The materials, prior to use, shall be stored in a cool, dry environment.
3. Mix water used with water activated material shall conform to the provisions in Section 90-2.03, "Water."
4. The quantity of water for single component type or liquid activator (for dual component type) to be blended with the dry component, shall be within the limits recommended by the manufacturer and shall be the least amount required to produce a pourable batter.
5. Addition of retarders, when required and approved by the Engineer, shall be in conformance with the manufacturer's recommendations.
6. Before using concrete material that has not been previously approved, a minimum of 45 pounds shall be submitted to the Engineer for testing. The Contractor shall allow 45 days for the testing. Each shipment of concrete material that has been previously approved shall be accompanied by a Certificate of Compliance as provided in Section 6-1.07, "Certificates of Compliance."

In Section 86-2.02 in the 1st paragraph, replace the 1st sentence with:

Improvements such as sidewalks, curbs, gutters, portland cement concrete and hot mix asphalt pavement, underlying material, lawns and plants and any other improvements removed, broken or damaged by the Contractor's operations, shall be replaced or reconstructed with the same kind of material as found on the work or with materials of equal quality.

In Section 86-2.03 replace the 3rd, 4th, and 5th paragraph with:

Except when located on structures, foundations for posts, standards, and pedestals shall be placed "in the solid" and monolithic.

After each post, standard, and pedestal is in proper position, mortar shall be placed under the base plate as shown on the plans. The exposed portions shall be finished to present a neat appearance. Mortar shall conform to Section 51-1.135, "Mortar," except the mortar shall consist of one part by volume of cementitious material and 3 parts of clean sand.

Reinforced cast-in-drilled-hole concrete pile foundations shall conform to the provisions in Section 49, "Piling," with the following exceptions:

- A. Material resulting from drilling holes shall be disposed of in conformance with the provisions in Section 86-2.01, "Excavating and Backfilling,"
- B. Concrete for cast-in-drilled-hole concrete piles will not be considered as designated by compressive strength.

In Section 86-2.05C in the 18th paragraph, replace item D with:

- D. The conduit shall be placed in the bottom of the trench, and the trench shall be backfilled with minor concrete conforming to the provisions in Section 90-10, "Minor Concrete." Minor concrete shall contain not less than 590 pounds of cementitious material per cubic yard. Concrete backfill shall be placed to the pavement surface except, when the trench is in hot mix asphalt pavement and additional pavement is not being placed, the top 0.10 foot of the trench shall be backfilled with hot mix asphalt produced from commercial quality paving asphalt and aggregates.

In Section 86-2.05C in the 18th paragraph, replace item E with:

- E. Prior to spreading hot mix asphalt, tack coat shall be applied in conformance with the provisions in Section 39, "Hot Mix Asphalt." Spreading and compacting of hot mix asphalt shall be performed by any method which will produce a hot mix asphalt surfacing of uniform smoothness, texture and density.

In Section 86-2.05C in the 23rd paragraph, replace item C with:

- C. Precast concrete conduit cradles shall conform to the dimensions shown on the plans and shall be constructed of minor concrete and commercial quality welded wire fabric. Minor concrete shall conform to the provisions in Section 90-10, "Minor Concrete," and shall contain not less than 590 pounds of cementitious material per cubic yard. The cradles shall be moist cured for not less than 3 days.

In Section 86-2.05C in the 23rd paragraph, replace item G with:

- G. The space around conduits through bridge abutment walls shall be filled with mortar conforming to the provisions in Section 51-1.135, "Mortar," except that the proportion of cementitious material to sand shall be 1 to 3.

In Section 86-2.07 replace the 5th paragraph with:

Concrete placed around and under traffic pull boxes as shown on the plans shall be minor concrete conforming to the provisions in Section 90-10, "Minor Concrete."

In Section 86-2.08A in the table, replace the traffic signal controller cabinet requirements with:

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----|------|-------|---|
| Traffic Signal Controller Cabinet | Ungrounded Circuit Conductor | Blk | None | CON-1 | 6 |
| | Grounded Circuit Conductor | Wht | None | CON-2 | 6 |

SECTION 88: ENGINEERING FABRICS

(Issued 03-13-09)

Replace Section 88 with: SECTION 88: GEOSYNTHETICS

88-1.01 GENERAL

88-1.01A Summary

Section 88 includes specifications for geosynthetics. Geosynthetics are used for:

1. Filtration
2. Drainage
3. Reinforcement
4. Water pollution control
5. Channel and shore protection
6. Pavement interlayer

88-1.01B Submittals

Submit:

1. Certificate of Compliance under Section 6-1.07, "Certificates of Compliance"
2. Samples representing each lot
3. Minimum average roll values (MARV)

Label submittals with the manufacturer's name and product information.

88-1.01C Quality Control and Assurance

Treat geosynthetics to resist degradation from exposure to sunlight. Using covers, protect geosynthetics from moisture, sunlight, and shipping and storage damage.

88-1.02 FILTRATION

Geosynthetics used for filter fabric must be permeable and nonwoven. Filter fabric must consist of 1 of the following:

1. Polyester
2. Polypropylene
3. Combined polyester and polypropylene

Filter fabric must comply with:

| Filter Fabric | | | | |
|---|--------|---------------|---------|---------|
| Property | ASTM | Specification | | |
| | | Class A | Class B | Class C |
| Grab breaking load, 1-inch grip, lb minimum in each direction | D 4632 | 157 | | |
| Apparent elongation, percent minimum in each direction | D 4632 | 50 | | |
| Hydraulic bursting strength, psi minimum | D 3786 | 210 | | |
| Ultraviolet resistance, percent minimum retained grab breaking load, 500 hr | D 4355 | 70 | | |
| Permittivity, sec ⁻¹ minimum | D 4491 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Apparent opening size, average roll value, U.S. Standard sieve size maximum | D 4751 | 40 | 60 | 70 |

88-1.03 DRAINAGE

Geocomposite wall drain must consist of a polymeric core with filter fabric integrally bonded to 1 or both sides of the core creating a stable drainage void.

Filter fabric must comply with Section 88-1.02, "Filtration."

Geocomposite wall drain must comply with:

| Geocomposite Wall Drain | | |
|---|--------|---------------|
| Property | ASTM | Specification |
| Thickness with fabric, inches maximum | -- | 2 |
| Transmissivity, gradient = 1.0, normal stress = 5,000 psf, gal/min/ft | D 4716 | 4 |

88-1.04 REINFORCEMENT

88-1.04A General

Geosynthetic used for geotechnical subsurface reinforcement must be either of the following:

1. Geotextile
2. Geogrid

Geotextile permittivity must be at least 0.05 sec⁻¹ determined under ASTM D 4491.

Geogrid must have a regular and defined open area. The open area must be from 50 to 90 percent of the total grid area.

88-1.04B Long Term Design Strength

Long Term Design Strength (LTDS) of geosynthetic reinforcement is the ultimate tensile strength in the primary strength direction divided by reduction factors. Calculate the LTDS from the guidelines in Geosynthetic Research Institute (GRI) Standard Practice GG4a, GRI GG4b, or GRI GT7.

The product of the appropriate reduction factors must be at least 1.30. Determine the reduction factor for creep using a 75-year design life for permanent applications and a 5-year design life for temporary applications. Determine the installation damage reduction factor based on the characteristics of the backfill materials used.

If test data is not available, use default values of reduction factors in the GRI Standard Practice to calculate LTDS.

Submit the LTDS and its supporting calculations at least 15 days before placing geosynthetic reinforcement. Do not install before the Engineer's approval. The LTDS must be signed by an engineer who is registered as a civil engineer in the State.

88-1.05 WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

Geosynthetics used for water pollution control must comply with:

Water Pollution Control Geosynthetics

| Property | ASTM | Application | | | | |
|---|--------|-------------|-----------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | | Silt Fence | | Sediment Filter Bag | Gravel-Filled Bags | Temporary Cover |
| | | Woven | Non-woven | | | |
| Grab breaking load, 1-inch grip, lb minimum in each direction | D 4632 | 120 | 120 | 255 | 205 | 200 |
| Apparent elongation, percent minimum, in each direction | D 4632 | 15 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Water flow rate, gallons per minute/square foot maximum average roll value | D 4491 | 10 - 50 | 100 - 150 | 80 - 200 | 80 - 150 | 75 - 120 |
| Permittivity, sec ⁻¹ minimum | D 4491 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 0.08 |
| Apparent opening size, U.S. Standard sieve size maximum average roll value | D 4751 | 30 | 30 | 20 - 40 | 40 - 80 | 100 |
| Ultraviolet resistance, percent minimum retained grab breaking load, 500 hr. | D 4355 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |

88-1.06 CHANNEL AND SHORE PROTECTION

Rock slope protection (RSP) fabric must be a permeable, nonwoven, needle-punched geotextile. RSP fabric consists of 1 of the following:

1. Polyester
2. Polypropylene
3. Combined polyester and polypropylene

Polymers must be either virgin compounds or clean reworked material. Do not subject virgin compounds to use or processing other than required for initial manufacture. Clean reworked material must be previously processed material from the processor's own production that has been reground, pelletized, or solvated. RSP fabric must not consist of more than 20 percent by weight of clean reworked material. Do not use recycled materials from either post-consumer or post-industrial sources.

Class 8 or Class 10 RSP fabric must comply with:

Rock Slope Protection Fabric

| Property | ASTM | Specification | |
|--|--------|---------------|----------|
| | | Class 8 | Class 10 |
| Weight, oz/yd ² minimum | D 5261 | 7.5 | 9.5 |
| Grab breaking load, lb 1-inch grip, min. in each direction | D 4632 | 200 | 250 |
| Apparent elongation, percent min., in each direction | D 4632 | 50 | 50 |
| Permittivity, sec ⁻¹ , minimum | D 4491 | 1.0 | 0.70 |
| Apparent opening size, U.S. Standard sieve size minimum and maximum | D 4751 | 70 - 100 | 70 - 100 |
| Ultraviolet resistance, percent minimum retained grab breaking load, 500 hr. | D4355 | 70 | 70 |

88-1.07 PAVEMENT INTERLAYER

88-1.07A Paving Fabric

Geosynthetics used for paving fabric must be nonwoven. Paving fabric must comply with:

Geosynthetic Paving Fabric

| Property | ASTM | Specification |
|---|--------|---------------|
| Mass per unit area, oz/yd ² minimum | D 5261 | 4.1 |
| Grab breaking load, lb 1-inch grip, minimum, in each direction | D 4632 | 100 |
| Apparent elongation, percent minimum in each direction | D 4632 | 50 |
| Hydraulic bursting strength, psi minimum | D 3786 | 200 |
| Melting point, °F minimum | D 276 | 325 |
| Asphalt retention, gal/yd ² minimum | D 6140 | 0.2 |

88-1.07B Paving Mat

Geosynthetics used for paving mat must be a nonwoven fiberglass and polyester hybrid material. Paving mat must comply with:

Geosynthetic Paving Mat

| Property | ASTM | Specification |
|---|--------|---------------|
| Breaking force, lb/2 inches minimum | D 5035 | 45 |
| Ultimate elongation, percent maximum | D 5035 | 5 |
| Mass per unit area, oz/ sq yd minimum | D 5261 | 3.7 |
| Melting point, °F minimum | D 276 | 400 |
| Asphalt retention, gal/yd ² minimum | D 6140 | 0.10 |

Replace Section 90 with:

SECTION 90 PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE

90-1 GENERAL

90-1.01 DESCRIPTION

Portland cement concrete shall be composed of cementitious material, fine aggregate, coarse aggregate, admixtures if used, and water, proportioned and mixed as specified in these specifications.

The Contractor shall determine the mix proportions for concrete in conformance with these specifications.

Class 1 concrete shall contain not less than 675 pounds of cementitious material per cubic yard.

Class 2 concrete shall contain not less than 590 pounds of cementitious material per cubic yard.

Class 3 concrete shall contain not less than 505 pounds of cementitious material per cubic yard.

Class 4 concrete shall contain not less than 420 pounds of cementitious material per cubic yard.

Minor concrete shall contain not less than 550 pounds of cementitious material per cubic yard unless otherwise specified in these specifications or the special provisions.

Unless otherwise designated on the plans or specified in these specifications or the special provisions, the amount of cementitious material used per cubic yard of concrete in structures or portions of structures shall conform to the following:

| Use | Cementitious Material Content (Pounds/CY) |
|--|--|
| Concrete designated by compressive strength: Deck slabs and slab spans of bridges Roof sections of exposed top box culverts Other portions of structures | 675 min., 800 max. 675 min., 800 max. 590 min., 800 max. |
| Concrete not designated by compressive strength: Deck slabs and slab spans of bridges Roof sections of exposed top box culverts Prestressed members Seal courses Other portions of structures | 675 min. 675 min. 675 min. 675 min. 590 min. |
| Concrete for precast members | 590 min., 925 max. |

Whenever the 28-day compressive strength shown on the plans is greater than 3,600 pounds per square inch, the concrete shall be designated by compressive strength. If the plans show a 28-day compressive strength that is 4,000 pounds per square inch or greater, an additional 14 days will be allowed to obtain the specified strength. The 28-day compressive strengths shown on the plans that are 3,600 pounds per square inch or less are shown for design information only and are not a requirement for acceptance of the concrete.

Concrete designated by compressive strength shall be proportioned such that the concrete will attain the strength shown on the plans or specified in the special provisions.

Concrete shall be proportioned to conform to the following shrinkage limitations when tested in conformance with the requirements of AASHTO Designation: T 160, modified as follows:

| Condition | Maximum Shrinkage of Laboratory Cast Specimens at 28 days Drying (average of 3, %) |
|----------------------|--|
| Paving concrete | 0.050 |
| Bridge deck concrete | 0.045 |

Note: Shrinkage requirement is waived for concrete that is used for precast elements.

Shrinkage tests shall be either:

- A. Performed by a laboratory accredited to perform AASHTO Designation: T 160, or
- B. Performed by a laboratory that maintains a current rating of 3 or better for the Cement and Concrete Reference Laboratory (CCRL) concrete proficiency sample program.

Laboratory cast specimens shall have a 4" x 4" cross section. Specimens shall be removed from the molds 23 ± 1 hours after mixing the concrete and placed in lime water at 73 ± 3 °F to 7 days age. A comparator reading shall be taken at 7 days age and recorded as the initial reading. Specimens then shall be stored in a humidity controlled room maintained at 73 ± 3 °F and 50 ± 4 percent relative humidity for the remainder of the test. Subsequent readings shall be taken at 7, 14, 21, and 28 days drying.

Test data verifying conformance to the shrinkage limitations shall be submitted with the mix design. Shrinkage testing data accepted by the Engineer no more than 3 years prior to the first working day of this contract will be acceptable for this entire contract, provided the data was for concrete with similar proportions and the same materials and material sources to be used on this contract. Concrete shall be considered to have similar proportions if, when compared to concrete to be used on this project, no more than 2 mix design elements are varied. Varied mix design elements shall fall within the tolerances in the following table:

| Mix Design Element | Tolerance (±) |
|---|---------------|
| Water to cementitious material ratio | 0.03 |
| Total water content | 5 % |
| Coarse aggregate (weight per cubic yard) | 10 % |
| Fine aggregate (weight per cubic yard) | 10 % |
| Supplementary cementitious material content | 5 % |
| Admixture (as originally dosed) | 25 % |

Note: Admixtures must be of the same brand.

Before using concrete for which the mix proportions have been determined by the Contractor, or in advance of revising those mix proportions, the Contractor shall submit in writing to the Engineer a copy of the mix design.

Compliance with cementitious material content requirements will be verified in conformance with procedures described in California Test 518 for cement content. For testing purposes, supplementary cementitious material shall be considered to be cement. Batch proportions shall be adjusted as necessary to produce concrete having the specified cementitious material content.

If any concrete has a cementitious material, portland cement, or supplementary cementitious material content that is less than the minimum required, the concrete shall be removed. However, if the Engineer determines that the concrete is structurally adequate, the concrete may remain in place and the Contractor shall pay to the State \$0.25 for each pound of cementitious material, portland cement, or supplementary cementitious material that is less than the minimum required. The Department may deduct the amount from any moneys due, or that may become due, the Contractor under the contract. The deductions will not be made unless the difference between the contents required and those actually provided exceeds the batching tolerances permitted by Section 90-5, "Proportioning." No deductions will be made based on the results of California Test 518.

The requirements of the preceding paragraph shall not apply to minor concrete or commercial quality concrete.

90-2 MATERIALS

90-2.01 CEMENTITIOUS MATERIALS

Unless otherwise specified, cementitious material shall be either a combination of Type II or Type V portland cement and a supplementary cementitious material, or a blended cement.

Cementitious materials used in cast-in-place concrete for exposed surfaces of like elements of a structure shall be from the same sources and of the same proportions.

Cementitious materials shall be protected from moisture until used. Sacked cementitious materials shall be piled to permit access for tallying, inspecting, and identifying each shipment.

Facilities shall be provided to ensure that cementitious materials meeting this Section 90-2.01 are kept separate from other cementitious materials. Sampling cementitious materials shall be in conformance with California Test 125.

The Contractor shall furnish a Certificate of Compliance for cementitious materials in conformance with the provisions in Section 6-1.07, "Certificates of Compliance." The Certificate of Compliance shall indicate the source by name and location (including country, state, and city). If cementitious material is delivered directly to the job site, the Certificate of Compliance shall be signed by the cementitious material supplier. If the cementitious material is used in ready-mixed concrete or in precast concrete products purchased as such by the Contractor, the Certificate of Compliance shall be signed by the manufacturer of the concrete or product.

90-2.01A Cement

Portland cement shall conform to the requirements in ASTM Designation: C 150 except the C₃S content of Type II cement shall not exceed 65 percent.

Blended cement shall conform to the requirements for Portland Blast-Furnace Slag Cement, Type IS (MS) or Portland-Pozzolan Cement, Type IP (MS) in AASHTO Designation: M 240 and shall be comprised of an intimate and uniform blend of Type II or Type V cement and supplementary cementitious material in an amount conforming to the requirements in Section 90-2.01C, "Required Use of Supplementary Cementitious Materials."

In addition, blended cement, Type II portland cement, and Type V portland cement shall conform to the following requirements:

- A. The cement shall not contain more than 0.60-percent by mass of alkalis, calculated as the percentage of Na₂O plus 0.658 times the percentage of K₂O, when determined by methods as required in AASHTO Designation: T 105; and
- B. The autoclave expansion shall not exceed 0.50-percent

Type III portland cement shall be used only as specified in the special provisions or with the approval of the Engineer. Type III portland cement shall conform to the additional requirements listed above for Type II portland cement.

90-2.01B Supplementary Cementitious Materials (SCM)

Fly ash shall conform to the requirements in AASHTO Designation: M 295, Class F, and the following:

- A. Calcium oxide content shall not exceed 10 percent.
- B. The available alkali, as sodium oxide equivalent, shall not exceed 1.5 percent when determined in conformance with the requirements in ASTM Designation: C 311 or the total alkali, as sodium oxide equivalent, shall not exceed 5.0 percent when determined in conformance with the requirements in AASHTO Designation: T 105.
- C. Commingling of fly ash from different sources at uncontrolled ratios is permissible only if the following criteria are satisfied:
 1. Sources of fly ash to be commingled shall be on the approved list of materials for use in concrete.
 2. Testing of the commingled product is the responsibility of the fly ash supplier.
 3. Each fly ash's running average of density shall not differ from any other by more than 0.01-pound per cubic inch at the time of commingling.
 4. Each fly ash's running average of loss on ignition shall not differ from any other by more than one percent at the time of commingling.
 5. The final product of commingled fly ash shall conform to the requirement in AASHTO Designation: M 295.

Raw or calcined natural pozzolans shall conform to the requirements in AASHTO Designation: M 295, Class N and the following requirements:

- A. Calcium oxide content shall not exceed 10 percent.
- B. The available alkali, as sodium oxide equivalent, shall not exceed 1.5 percent when determined in conformance with the requirements in ASTM Designation: C 311 or the total alkali, as sodium oxide equivalent, shall not exceed 5.0 percent when determined in conformance with the requirements in AASHTO Designation: T 105.

Ground Granulated Blast Furnace Slag (GGBFS) shall conform to the requirements in AASHTO Designation: M 302, Grade 100 or Grade 120.

Silica Fume shall conform to the requirements of AASHTO Designation: M 307, with reduction in mortar expansion of 80 percent, minimum, using the cement from the proposed mix design.

90-2.01C Required Use Of Supplementary Cementitious Materials

The amount of portland cement and SCM used in portland cement concrete shall conform to the minimum cementitious material content provisions in Section 90-1.01, "Description," or Section 90-4.05, "Optional Use of Chemical Admixtures," and the following:

- A. If a blended cement conforming to the provisions in Section 90-2.01A, "Cement," is used, the minimum amount of SCM incorporated into the cement shall conform to the provisions in this Section 90-2.01C.
- B. Fly ash or natural pozzolan, silica fume, or GGBFS shall not be used with Type IP or Type IS cements.

Use of SCMs shall conform to the following:

A. If fly ash or natural pozzolan is used:

1. The minimum amount of portland cement shall not be less than 75 percent by weight of the specified minimum cementitious material content.
2. The minimum amount of fly ash or natural pozzolan shall be 25 percent by weight of the total amount of cementitious material.
3. The total amount of fly ash or natural pozzolan shall not exceed 35 percent by weight of the total amount of cementitious material to be used in the mix. If Section 90-1.01, "Description," specifies a maximum cementitious material content in pounds per cubic yard, the total weight of portland cement and fly ash or natural pozzolan per cubic yard shall not exceed the specified maximum cementitious material content.

B. If silica fume is used:

1. The amount of silica fume shall not be less than 10 percent by weight of the total amount of cementitious material.
2. The amount of portland cement shall not be less than 75 percent by weight of the specified minimum cementitious material content.
3. If Section 90-1.01, "Description," specifies a maximum cementitious material content in pounds per cubic yard, the total weight of portland cement and silica fume per cubic yard shall not exceed the specified maximum cementitious material content.

C. If GGBFS is used:

1. The minimum amount of GGBFS shall be either:
 - a. Forty percent of the total cementitious material to be used, if the aggregates used in the concrete are on the Department's list of "Approved Aggregates For Use in Concrete with Reduced Fly Ash."
 - b. No less than 50 percent.
2. The amount of GGBFS shall not exceed 60 percent by weight of the total amount of cementitious materials to be used.

90-2.02 AGGREGATES

Aggregates shall be free from deleterious coatings, clay balls, roots, bark, sticks, rags, and other extraneous material.

The Contractor shall provide safe and suitable facilities, including necessary splitting devices for obtaining samples of aggregates, in conformance with California Test 125.

Aggregates shall be of such character that it will be possible to produce workable concrete within the limits of water content provided in Section 90-6.06, "Amount of Water and Penetration."

Aggregates shall have not more than 10 percent loss when tested for soundness in conformance with the requirements in California Test 214. The soundness requirement for fine aggregate will be waived, provided that the durability index, D_f , of the fine aggregate is 60 or greater when tested for durability in conformance with California Test 229.

If the results of any one or more of the Cleanness Value, Sand Equivalent, or aggregate grading tests do not meet the requirements specified for "Operating Range" but all meet the "Contract Compliance" requirements, the placement of concrete shall be suspended at the completion of the current pour until tests or other information indicate that the next material to be used in the work will comply with the requirements specified for "Operating Range."

If the results of either or both the Cleanness Value and coarse aggregate grading tests do not meet the requirements specified for "Contract Compliance," the concrete that is represented by the tests shall be removed. However, if the Engineer determines that the concrete is structurally adequate, the concrete may remain in place, and the Contractor shall pay to the State \$3.50 per cubic yard for paving concrete and \$5.50 per cubic yard for all other concrete for the concrete represented by these tests and left in place. The Department may deduct the amount from any moneys due, or that may become due, the Contractor under the contract.

If the results of either or both the Sand Equivalent and fine aggregate grading tests do not meet the requirements specified for "Contract Compliance," the concrete which is represented by the tests shall be removed. However, if the Engineer determines that the concrete is structurally adequate, the concrete may remain in place, and the Contractor shall pay to the State \$3.50 per cubic yard for paving concrete and \$5.50 per cubic yard for all other concrete for the concrete represented by these tests and left in place. The Department may deduct the amount from any moneys due, or that may become due, the Contractor under the contract.

The 2 preceding paragraphs apply individually to the "Contract Compliance" requirements for coarse aggregate and fine aggregate. When both coarse aggregate and fine aggregate do not conform to the "Contract Compliance" requirements, both paragraphs shall apply. The payments specified in those paragraphs are in addition to any payments made in conformance with the provisions in Section 90-1.01, "Description."

No single Cleanness Value, Sand Equivalent, or aggregate grading test shall represent more than 300 cubic yards of concrete or one day's pour, whichever is smaller.

When the source of an aggregate is changed, the Contractor shall adjust the mix proportions and submit in writing to the Engineer a copy of the mix design before using the aggregates.

90-2.02A Coarse Aggregate

Coarse aggregate shall consist of gravel, crushed gravel, crushed rock, reclaimed aggregate, crushed air-cooled iron blast furnace slag or combinations thereof. Crushed air-cooled blast furnace slag shall not be used in reinforced or prestressed concrete.

Reclaimed aggregate is aggregate that has been recovered from plastic concrete by washing away the cementitious material. Reclaimed aggregate shall conform to all aggregate requirements.

Coarse aggregate shall conform to the following quality requirements:

| Tests | California Test | Requirements |
|---|-----------------|--------------|
| Loss in Los Angeles Rattler (after 500 revolutions) | 211 | 45% max. |
| Cleanness Value | | |
| Operating Range | 227 | 75 min. |
| Contract Compliance | 227 | 71 min. |

In lieu of the above Cleanness Value requirements, a Cleanness Value "Operating Range" limit of 71, minimum, and a Cleanness Value "Contract Compliance" limit of 68, minimum, will be used to determine the acceptability of the coarse aggregate if the Contractor furnishes a Certificate of Compliance, as provided in Section 6-1.07, "Certificates of Compliance," certifying that:

- A. Coarse aggregate sampled at the completion of processing at the aggregate production plant had a Cleanness Value of not less than 82 when tested in conformance with the requirements in California Test 227; and
- B. Prequalification tests performed in conformance with the requirements in California Test 549 indicated that the aggregate would develop a relative strength of not less than 95 percent and would have a relative shrinkage not greater than 105 percent, based on concrete.

90-2.02B Fine Aggregate

Fine aggregate shall consist of natural sand, manufactured sand produced from larger aggregate or a combination thereof. Manufactured sand shall be well graded.

Fine aggregate shall conform to the following quality requirements:

| Test | California Test | Requirements |
|--|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Organic Impurities | 213 | Satisfactory ^a |
| Mortar Strengths Relative to Ottawa Sand | 515 | 95%, min. |
| Sand Equivalent: | | |
| Operating Range | 217 | 75, min. |
| Contract Compliance | 217 | 71, min. |

- a Fine aggregate developing a color darker than the reference standard color solution may be accepted if it is determined by the Engineer, from mortar strength tests, that a darker color is acceptable.

In lieu of the above Sand Equivalent requirements, a Sand Equivalent "Operating Range" limit of 71, minimum, and a Sand Equivalent "Contract Compliance" limit of 68, minimum, will be used to determine the acceptability of the fine aggregate if the Contractor furnishes a Certificate of Compliance, as provided in Section 6-1.07, "Certificates of Compliance," certifying that:

- A. Fine aggregate sampled at the completion of processing at the aggregate production plant had a Sand Equivalent value of not less than 82 when tested by California Test 217; and
- B. Prequalification tests performed in conformance with California Test 549 indicated that the aggregate would develop a relative strength of not less than 95 percent and would have a relative shrinkage not greater than 105 percent, based on concrete.

90-2.03 WATER

In conventionally reinforced concrete work, the water for curing, for washing aggregates, and for mixing shall be free from oil and shall not contain more than 1,000 parts per million of chlorides as Cl, when tested in conformance with California Test 422, nor more than 1,300 parts per million of sulfates as SO₄, when tested in conformance with California Test 417. In prestressed concrete work, the water for curing, for washing aggregates, and for mixing shall be free from oil and shall not contain more than 650 parts per million of chlorides as Cl, when tested in conformance with California Test 422, nor more than 1,300 parts per million of sulfates as SO₄, when tested in conformance with California Test 417. In no case shall the water contain an amount of impurities that will cause either: 1) a change in the setting time of cement of more than 25 percent when tested in conformance with the requirements in ASTM Designation: C 191 or ASTM Designation: C 266 or 2) a reduction in the compressive strength of mortar at 14 days of more than 5 percent, when tested in conformance with the requirements in ASTM Designation: C 109, when compared to the results obtained with distilled water or deionized water, tested in conformance with the requirements in ASTM Designation: C 109.

In nonreinforced concrete work, the water for curing, for washing aggregates and for mixing shall be free from oil and shall not contain more than 2,000 parts per million of chlorides as Cl, when tested in conformance with California Test 422, or more than 1,500 parts per million of sulfates as SO₄, when tested in conformance with California Test 417.

In addition to the above provisions, water for curing concrete shall not contain impurities in a sufficient amount to cause discoloration of the concrete or produce etching of the surface.

Water reclaimed from mixer wash-out operations may be used in mixing concrete. The water shall not contain coloring agents or more than 300 parts per million of alkalis (Na₂O + 0.658 K₂O) as determined on the filtrate. The specific gravity of the water shall not exceed 1.03 and shall not vary more than ±0.010 during a day's operations.

90-2.04 Admixture Materials

Admixture materials shall conform to the requirements in the following ASTM Designations:

- A. Chemical Admixtures—ASTM Designation: C 494.
- B. Air-entraining Admixtures—ASTM Designation: C 260.

90-3 AGGREGATE GRADINGS

90-3.01 GENERAL

Before beginning concrete work, the Contractor shall submit in writing to the Engineer the gradation of the primary aggregate nominal sizes that the Contractor proposes to furnish. If a primary coarse aggregate or the fine aggregate is separated into 2 or more sizes, the proposed gradation shall consist of the gradation for each individual size, and the proposed proportions of each individual size, combined mathematically to indicate one proposed gradation. The proposed gradation shall meet the grading requirements shown in the table in this section, and shall show the percentage passing each of the sieve sizes used in determining the end result.

The Engineer may waive, in writing, the gradation requirements in this Section 90-3.01 and in Sections 90-3.02, "Coarse Aggregate Grading," 90-3.03, "Fine Aggregate Grading," and 90-3.04, "Combined Aggregate Gradings," if, in the Engineer's opinion, furnishing the gradation is not necessary for the type or amount of concrete work to be constructed.

Gradations proposed by the Contractor shall be within the following percentage passing limits:

| Primary Aggregate Nominal Size | Sieve Size | Limits of Proposed Gradation |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|
| 1 1/2" x 3/4" | 1" | 19 - 41 |
| 1" x No. 4 | 3/4" | 52 - 85 |
| 1" x No. 4 | 3/8" | 15 - 38 |
| 1/2" x No. 4 | 3/8" | 40 - 78 |
| 3/8" x No. 8 | 3/8" | 50 - 85 |
| Fine Aggregate | No. 16 | 55 - 75 |
| Fine Aggregate | No. 30 | 34 - 46 |
| Fine Aggregate | No. 50 | 16 - 29 |

Should the Contractor change the source of supply, the Contractor shall submit in writing to the Engineer the new gradations before their intended use.

90-3.02 COARSE AGGREGATE GRADING

The grading requirements for coarse aggregates are shown in the following table for each size of coarse aggregate:

| Sieve Sizes | Percentage Passing Primary Aggregate Nominal Sizes | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| | 1 1/2" x 3/4" | | 1" x No. 4 | | 1/2" x No. 4 | | 3/8" x No. 8 | |
| | Operating Range | Contract Compliance | Operating Range | Contract Compliance | Operating Range | Contract Compliance | Operating Range | Contract Compliance |
| 2" | 100 | 100 | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1 1/2" | 88 - 100 | 85 - 100 | 100 | 100 | — | — | — | — |
| 1" | X ±18 | X ±25 | 88 - 100 | 86 - 100 | — | — | — | — |
| 3/4" | 0 - 17 | 0 - 20 | X ±15 | X ±22 | 100 | 100 | — | — |
| 1/2" | — | — | — | — | 82 - 100 | 80 - 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 3/8" | 0 - 7 | 0 - 9 | X ±15 | X ±22 | X ±15 | X ±22 | X ±15 | X ±20 |
| No. 4 | — | — | 0 - 16 | 0 - 18 | 0 - 15 | 0 - 18 | 0 - 25 | 0 - 28 |
| No. 8 | — | — | 0 - 6 | 0 - 7 | 0 - 6 | 0 - 7 | 0 - 6 | 0 - 7 |

In the above table, the symbol X is the gradation that the Contractor proposes to furnish for the specific sieve size as provided in Section 90-3.01, "General."

Coarse aggregate for the 1 1/2 inch, maximum, combined aggregate grading as provided in Section 90-3.04, "Combined Aggregate Gradings," shall be furnished in 2 or more primary aggregate nominal sizes. Each primary aggregate nominal size may be separated into 2 sizes and stored separately, provided that the combined material conforms to the grading requirements for that particular primary aggregate nominal size.

When the one inch, maximum, combined aggregate grading as provided in Section 90-3.04, "Combined Aggregate Gradings," is to be used, the coarse aggregate may be separated into 2 sizes and stored separately, provided that the combined material shall conform to the grading requirements for the 1" x No. 4 primary aggregate nominal size.

90-3.03 FINE AGGREGATE GRADING

Fine aggregate shall be graded within the following limits:

| Sieve Sizes | Percentage Passing | |
|-------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | Operating Range | Contract Compliance |
| 3/8" | 100 | 100 |
| No. 4 | 95 - 100 | 93 - 100 |
| No. 8 | 65 - 95 | 61 - 99 |
| No. 16 | X ±10 | X ±13 |
| No. 30 | X ±9 | X ±12 |
| No. 50 | X ±6 | X ±9 |
| No. 100 | 2 - 12 | 1 - 15 |
| No. 200 | 0 - 8 | 0 - 10 |

In the above table, the symbol X is the gradation that the Contractor proposes to furnish for the specific sieve size as provided in Section 90-3.01, "General."

In addition to the above required grading analysis, the distribution of the fine aggregate sizes shall be such that the difference between the total percentage passing the No. 16 sieve and the total percentage passing the No. 30 sieve shall be between 10 and 40, and the difference between the percentage passing the No. 30 and No. 50 sieves shall be between 10 and 40.

Fine aggregate may be separated into 2 or more sizes and stored separately, provided that the combined material conforms to the grading requirements specified in this Section 90-3.03.

90-3.04 COMBINED AGGREGATE GRADINGS

Combined aggregate grading limits shall be used only for the design of concrete mixes. Concrete mixes shall be designed so that aggregates are combined in proportions that shall produce a mixture within the grading limits for combined aggregates as specified herein.

The combined aggregate grading, except when otherwise specified in these specifications or the special provisions, shall be either the 1 1/2 inch, maximum grading, or the 1 inch, maximum grading, at the option of the Contractor.

Grading Limits of Combined Aggregates

| Sieve Sizes | Percentage Passing | | | |
|-------------|--------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1 1/2" Max. | 1" Max. | 1/2" Max. | 3/8" Max. |
| 2" | 100 | — | — | — |
| 1 1/2" | 90 - 100 | 100 | — | — |
| 1" | 50 - 86 | 90 - 100 | — | — |
| 3/4" | 45 - 75 | 55 - 100 | 100 | — |
| 1/2" | — | — | 90 - 100 | 100 |
| 3/8" | 38 - 55 | 45 - 75 | 55 - 86 | 50 - 100 |
| No. 4 | 30 - 45 | 35 - 60 | 45 - 63 | 45 - 63 |
| No. 8 | 23 - 38 | 27 - 45 | 35 - 49 | 35 - 49 |
| No. 16 | 17 - 33 | 20 - 35 | 25 - 37 | 25 - 37 |
| No. 30 | 10 - 22 | 12 - 25 | 15 - 25 | 15 - 25 |
| No. 50 | 4 - 10 | 5 - 15 | 5 - 15 | 5 - 15 |
| No. 100 | 1 - 6 | 1 - 8 | 1 - 8 | 1 - 8 |
| No. 200 | 0 - 3 | 0 - 4 | 0 - 4 | 0 - 4 |

Changes from one grading to another shall not be made during the progress of the work unless permitted by the Engineer.

90-4 ADMIXTURES

90-4.01 GENERAL

Admixtures used in portland cement concrete shall conform to and be used in conformance with the provisions in this Section 90-4 and the special provisions. Admixtures shall be used when specified or ordered by the Engineer and may be used at the Contractor's option as provided herein.

Chemical admixtures and air-entraining admixtures containing chlorides as Cl in excess of one percent by weight of admixture, as determined by California Test 415, shall not be used.

Admixtures shall be uniform in properties throughout their use in the work. Should it be found that an admixture as furnished is not uniform in properties, its use shall be discontinued.

If more than one admixture is used, the admixtures shall be compatible with each other so that the desirable effects of all admixtures used will be realized.

Chemical admixtures shall be used in conformance with the manufacturer's written recommendations.

90-4.02 MATERIALS

Admixture materials shall conform to the provisions in Section 90-2.04, "Admixture Materials."

90-4.03 ADMIXTURE APPROVAL

No admixture brand shall be used in the work unless it is on the Department's current list of approved brands for the type of admixture involved.

Admixture brands will be considered for addition to the approved list if the manufacturer of the admixture submits to the Transportation Laboratory a sample of the admixture accompanied by certified test results demonstrating that the admixture complies with the requirements in the appropriate ASTM Designation and these specifications. The sample shall be sufficient to permit performance of all required tests. Approval of admixture brands will be dependent upon a determination as to compliance with the requirements, based on the certified test results submitted, together with tests the Department may elect to perform.

If the Contractor proposes to use an admixture of a brand and type on the current list of approved admixture brands, the Contractor shall furnish a Certificate of Compliance from the manufacturer, as provided in Section 6-1.07, "Certificates of Compliance," certifying that the admixture furnished is the same as that previously approved. If a previously approved admixture is not accompanied by a Certificate of Compliance, the admixture shall not be used in the work until the Engineer has had sufficient time to make the appropriate tests and has approved the admixture for use. The Engineer may take samples for testing at any time, whether or not the admixture has been accompanied by a Certificate of Compliance.

90-4.04 REQUIRED USE OF CHEMICAL ADMIXTURES

If the use of a chemical admixture is specified, the admixture shall be used at the dosage specified, except that if no dosage is specified, the admixture shall be used at the dosage normally recommended by the manufacturer of the admixture.

90-4.05 OPTIONAL USE OF CHEMICAL ADMIXTURES

The Contractor may use Type A or F, water-reducing; Type B, retarding; or Type D or G, water-reducing and retarding admixtures as described in ASTM Designation: C 494 to conserve cementitious material or to facilitate any concrete construction application subject to the following conditions:

- A. If a water-reducing admixture or a water-reducing and retarding admixture is used, the cementitious material content specified or ordered may be reduced by a maximum of 5 percent by weight, except that the resultant cementitious material content shall be not less than 505 pounds per cubic yard; and
- B. When a reduction in cementitious material content is made, the dosage of admixture used shall be the dosage used in determining approval of the admixture.

Unless otherwise specified, a Type C accelerating chemical admixture conforming to the requirements in ASTM Designation: C 494, may be used in portland cement concrete. Inclusion in the mix design submitted for approval will not be required provided that the admixture is added to counteract changing conditions that contribute to delayed setting of the portland cement concrete, and the use or change in dosage of the admixture is approved in writing by the Engineer.

90-4.06 REQUIRED USE OF AIR-ENTRAINING ADMIXTURES

When air-entrainment is specified or ordered by the Engineer, the air-entraining admixture shall be used in amounts to produce a concrete having the specified air content as determined by California Test 504.

90-4.07 OPTIONAL USE OF AIR-ENTRAINING ADMIXTURES

When air-entrainment has not been specified or ordered by the Engineer, the Contractor will be permitted to use an air-entraining admixture to facilitate the use of any construction procedure or equipment provided that the average air content, as determined by California Test 504, of 3 successive tests does not exceed 4 percent, and no single test value exceeds 5.5 percent. If the Contractor elects to use an air-entraining admixture in concrete for pavement, the Contractor shall so indicate at the time the Contractor designates the source of aggregate.

90-4.08 BLANK

90-4.09 BLANK

90-4.10 PROPORTIONING AND DISPENSING LIQUID ADMIXTURES

Chemical admixtures and air-entraining admixtures shall be dispensed in liquid form. Dispensers for liquid admixtures shall have sufficient capacity to measure at one time the prescribed quantity required for each batch of concrete. Each dispenser shall include a graduated measuring unit into which liquid admixtures are measured to within ± 5 percent of the prescribed quantity for each batch. Dispensers shall be located and maintained so that the graduations can be accurately read from the point at which proportioning operations are controlled to permit a visual check of batching accuracy prior to discharge. Each measuring unit shall be clearly marked for the type and quantity of admixture.

Each liquid admixture dispensing system shall be equipped with a sampling device consisting of a valve located in a safe and readily accessible position such that a sample of the admixture may be withdrawn slowly by the Engineer.

If more than one liquid admixture is used in the concrete mix, each liquid admixture shall have a separate measuring unit and shall be dispensed by injecting equipment located in such a manner that the admixtures are not mixed at high concentrations and do not interfere with the effectiveness of each other. When air-entraining admixtures are used in conjunction with other liquid admixtures, the air-entraining admixture shall be the first to be incorporated into the mix, unless it is demonstrated that a different sequence improves performance.

When automatic proportioning devices are required for concrete pavement, dispensers for liquid admixtures shall operate automatically with the batching control equipment. The dispensers shall be equipped with an automatic warning system in good operating condition that will provide a visible or audible signal at the point at which proportioning operations are controlled when the quantity of admixture measured for each batch of concrete varies from the preselected dosage by more than 5 percent, or when the entire contents of the measuring unit are not emptied from the dispenser into each batch of concrete.

Unless liquid admixtures are added to premeasured water for the batch, their discharge into the batch shall be arranged to flow into the stream of water so that the admixtures are well dispersed throughout the batch, except that air-entraining admixtures may be dispensed directly into moist sand in the batching bins provided that adequate control of the air content of the concrete can be maintained.

Liquid admixtures requiring dosages greater than one-half gallon per cubic yard shall be considered to be water when determining the total amount of free water as specified in Section 90-6.06, "Amount of Water and Penetration."

90-4.11 BLANK

90-5 PROPORTIONING

90-5.01 STORAGE OF AGGREGATES

Aggregates shall be stored or stockpiled in such a manner that separation of coarse and fine particles of each size shall be avoided and the various sizes shall not become intermixed before proportioning.

Aggregates shall be stored or stockpiled and handled in a manner that prevent contamination by foreign materials. In addition, storage of aggregates at batching or mixing facilities that are erected subsequent to the award of the contract and that furnish concrete to the project shall conform to the following:

- A. Intermingling of the different sizes of aggregates shall be positively prevented. The Contractor shall take the necessary measures to prevent intermingling. The preventive measures may include, but are not necessarily limited to, physical separation of stockpiles or construction of bulkheads of adequate length and height; and
- B. Contamination of aggregates by contact with the ground shall be positively prevented. The Contractor shall take the necessary measures to prevent contamination. The preventive measures shall include, but are not necessarily limited to, placing aggregates on wooden platforms or on hardened surfaces consisting of portland cement concrete, asphalt concrete, or cement treated material.

In placing aggregates in storage or in moving the aggregates from storage to the weigh hopper of the batching plant, any method that may cause segregation, degradation, or the combining of materials of different gradings that will result in any size of aggregate at the weigh hopper failing to meet the grading requirements, shall be discontinued. Any method of handling aggregates that results in excessive breakage of particles shall be discontinued. The use of suitable devices to reduce impact of falling aggregates may be required by the Engineer.

90-5.02 PROPORTIONING DEVICES

Weighing, measuring, or metering devices used for proportioning materials shall conform to the requirements in Section 9-1.01, "Measurement of Quantities," and this Section 90-5.02. In addition, automatic weighing systems shall

comply with the requirements for automatic proportioning devices in Section 90-5.03A, "Proportioning for Pavement." Automatic devices shall be automatic to the extent that the only manual operation required for proportioning the aggregates, cement, and supplementary cementitious material for one batch of concrete is a single operation of a switch or starter.

Proportioning devices shall be tested as frequently as the Engineer may deem necessary to ensure their accuracy.

Weighing equipment shall be insulated against vibration or movement of other operating equipment in the plant. When the plant is in operation, the weight of each batch of material shall not vary from the weight designated by the Engineer by more than the tolerances specified herein.

Equipment for cumulative weighing of aggregate shall have a zero tolerance of ± 0.5 percent of the designated total batch weight of the aggregate. For systems with individual weigh hoppers for the various sizes of aggregate, the zero tolerance shall be ± 0.5 percent of the individual batch weight designated for each size of aggregate. Equipment for cumulative weighing of cement and supplementary cementitious material shall have a zero tolerance of ± 0.5 percent of the designated total batch weight of the cement and supplementary cementitious material. Equipment for weighing cement or supplementary cementitious material separately shall have a zero tolerance of ± 0.5 percent of their designated individual batch weights. Equipment for measuring water shall have a zero tolerance of ± 0.5 percent of its designated weight or volume.

The weight indicated for any batch of material shall not vary from the preselected scale setting by more than the following:

- A. Aggregate weighed cumulatively shall be within 1.0 percent of the designated total batch weight of the aggregate. Aggregates weighed individually shall be within 1.5 percent of their respective designated batch weights; and
- B. Cement shall be 99 to 102 percent of its designated batch weight. When weighed individually, supplementary cementitious material shall be 99 to 102 percent of its designated batch weight. When supplementary cementitious material and cement are permitted to be weighed cumulatively, cement shall be weighed first to 99 to 102 percent of its designated batch weight, and the total for cement and supplementary cementitious material shall be 99 to 102 percent of the sum of their designated batch weights; and
- C. Water shall be within 1.5 percent of its designated weight or volume.

Each scale graduation shall be approximately 0.001 of the total capacity of the scale. The capacity of scales for weighing cement, supplementary cementitious material, or cement plus supplementary cementitious material and aggregates shall not exceed that of commercially available scales having single graduations indicating a weight not exceeding the maximum permissible weight variation above, except that no scale shall be required having a capacity of less than 1,000 pounds, with one pound graduations.

90-5.03 PROPORTIONING

Proportioning shall consist of dividing the aggregates into the specified sizes, each stored in a separate bin, and combining them with cementitious material and water as provided in these specifications. Aggregates shall be proportioned by weight.

At the time of batching, aggregates shall have been dried or drained sufficiently to result in a stable moisture content such that no visible separation of water from aggregate will take place during transportation from the proportioning plant to the point of mixing. In no event shall the free moisture content of the fine aggregate at the time of batching exceed 8 percent of its saturated, surface-dry weight.

Should separate supplies of aggregate material of the same size group, but of different moisture content or specific gravity or surface characteristics affecting workability, be available at the proportioning plant, withdrawals shall be made from one supply exclusively and the materials therein completely exhausted before starting upon another.

Bulk Type IP (MS) cement shall be weighed in an individual hopper and shall be kept separate from the aggregates until the ingredients are released for discharge into the mixer.

Bulk cement and supplementary cementitious material may be weighed in separate, individual weigh hoppers or may be weighed in the same weigh hopper and shall be kept separate from the aggregates until the ingredients are released for discharge into the mixer. If the cement and supplementary cementitious material are weighed cumulatively, the cement shall be weighed first.

If cement and supplementary cementitious material are weighed in separate weigh hoppers, the weigh systems for the proportioning of the aggregate, the cement, and the supplementary cementitious material shall be individual and distinct from all other weigh systems. Each weigh system shall be equipped with a hopper, a lever system, and an indicator to constitute an individual and independent material-weighing device. The cement and the supplementary cementitious material shall be discharged into the mixer simultaneously with the aggregate.

The scales and weigh hoppers for bulk weighing cement, supplementary cementitious material, or cement plus supplementary cementitious material shall be separate and distinct from the aggregate weighing equipment.

For batches of one cubic yard or more, the batching equipment shall conform to one of the following combinations:

- A. Separate boxes and separate scale and indicator for weighing each size of aggregate.
- B. Single box and scale indicator for all aggregates.
- C. Single box or separate boxes and automatic weighing mechanism for all aggregates.

In order to check the accuracy of batch weights, the gross weight and tare weight of batch trucks, truck mixers, truck agitators, and non-agitating hauling equipment shall be determined when ordered by the Engineer. The equipment shall be weighed on scales designated by the Engineer.

90-5.03A Proportioning For Pavement

Aggregates and bulk supplementary cementitious material for use in pavement shall be proportioned by weight by means of automatic proportioning devices of approved type conforming to these specifications.

The Contractor shall install and maintain in operating condition an electronically actuated moisture meter that will indicate, on a readily visible scale, changes in the moisture content of the fine aggregate as it is batched within a sensitivity of 0.5 percent by weight of the fine aggregate.

The batching of cement, supplementary cementitious material, or cement plus supplementary cementitious material and aggregate shall be interlocked so that a new batch cannot be started until all weigh hoppers are empty, the proportioning devices are within zero tolerance, and the discharge gates are closed. The interlock shall permit no part of the batch to be discharged until all aggregate hoppers and the cement and supplementary cementitious material hoppers or the cement plus supplementary cementitious material hopper are charged with weights that are within the tolerances specified in Section 90-5.02, "Proportioning Devices."

If interlocks are required for cement and supplementary cementitious material charging mechanisms and cement and supplementary cementitious material are weighed cumulatively, their charging mechanisms shall be interlocked to prevent the introduction of mineral admixture until the weight of cement in the cement weigh hopper is within the tolerances specified in Section 90-5.02, "Proportioning Devices."

If concrete is completely mixed in stationary paving mixers, the supplementary cementitious materials shall be weighed in a separate weigh hopper and the supplementary cementitious material and cement shall be introduced simultaneously into the mixer proportionately with the aggregate. If the Contractor provides certification that the stationary mixer is capable of mixing the cement, supplementary cementitious material, aggregates, and water uniformly before discharge, weighing the supplementary cementitious material cumulatively with the cement is permitted. Certification shall contain the following:

- A. Test results for 2 compressive strength test cylinders of concrete taken within the first one-third and 2 compressive strength test cylinders of concrete taken within the last one-third of the concrete discharged from a single batch from the stationary paving mixer. Strength tests and cylinder preparation will be in conformance with the provisions of Section 90-9, "Compressive Strength";
- B. Calculations demonstrating that the difference in the averages of 2 compressive strengths taken in the first one-third is no greater than 7.5 percent different than the averages of 2 compressive strengths taken in the last one-third of the concrete discharged from a single batch from the stationary paving mixer. Strength tests and cylinder preparation will be in conformance with the provisions of Section 90-9, "Compressive Strength;" and
- C. The mixer rotation speed and time of mixing before discharge that are required to produce a mix that meets the requirements above.

The discharge gate on the cement and supplementary cementitious material hoppers or the cement plus supplementary cementitious material hopper shall be designed to permit regulating the flow of cement, supplementary cementitious material, or cement plus supplementary cementitious material into the aggregate as directed by the Engineer.

If separate weigh boxes are used for each size of aggregate, the discharge gates shall permit regulating the flow of each size of aggregate as directed by the Engineer.

Material discharged from the several bins shall be controlled by gates or by mechanical conveyors. The means of withdrawal from the several bins, and of discharge from the weigh box, shall be interlocked so that not more than one bin can discharge at a time, and so that the weigh box cannot be tripped until the required quantity from each of the several bins has been deposited therein. Should a separate weigh box be used for each size of aggregate, all may be operated and discharged simultaneously.

If the discharge from the several bins is controlled by gates, each gate shall be actuated automatically so that the required mass is discharged into the weigh box, after which the gate shall automatically close and lock.

The automatic weighing system shall be designed so that all proportions required may be set on the weighing controller at the same time.

90-6 MIXING AND TRANSPORTING

90-6.01 GENERAL

Concrete shall be mixed in mechanically operated mixers, except that when permitted by the Engineer, batches not exceeding 1/3 cubic yard may be mixed by hand methods in conformance with the provisions in Section 90-6.05, "Hand-Mixing."

Equipment having components made of aluminum or magnesium alloys that would have contact with plastic concrete during mixing, transporting, or pumping of portland cement concrete shall not be used.

Concrete shall be homogeneous and thoroughly mixed, and there shall be no lumps or evidence of undispersed cementitious material.

Uniformity of concrete mixtures will be determined by differences in penetration as determined by California Test 533, or slump as determined by ASTM Designation: C 143, and by variations in the proportion of coarse aggregate as determined by California Test 529.

When the mix design specifies a penetration value, the difference in penetration, determined by comparing penetration tests on 2 samples of mixed concrete from the same batch or truck mixer load, shall not exceed 1/2-inch. When the mix design specifies a slump value, the difference in slump, determined by comparing slump tests on 2 samples of mixed concrete from the same batch or truck mixer load, shall not exceed the values given in the table below. Variation in the proportion of coarse aggregate will be determined by comparing the results of tests of 2 samples of mixed concrete from the same batch or truck mixer load and the difference between the 2 results shall not exceed 170 pounds per cubic yard of concrete.

| Average Slump | Maximum Permissible Difference |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Less than 4" | 1" |
| 4" to 6" | 1 1/2" |
| Greater than 6" to 9" | 2" |

The Contractor shall furnish samples of the freshly mixed concrete and provide satisfactory facilities for obtaining the samples.

90-6.02 MACHINE MIXING

Concrete mixers may be of the revolving drum or the revolving blade type, and the mixing drum or blades shall be operated uniformly at the mixing speed recommended by the manufacturer. Mixers and agitators that have an accumulation of hard concrete or mortar shall not be used.

The temperature of mixed concrete, immediately before placing, shall be not less than 50° F or more than 90° F. Aggregates and water shall be heated or cooled as necessary to produce concrete within these temperature limits. Neither aggregates nor mixing water shall be heated to exceed 150° F. If ice is used to cool the concrete, discharge of the mixer will not be permitted until all ice is melted.

The batch shall be so charged into the mixer that some water will enter in advance of cementitious materials and aggregates. All water shall be in the drum by the end of the first one-fourth of the specified mixing time.

Cementitious materials shall be batched and charged into the mixer by means that will not result either in loss of cementitious materials due to the effect of wind, in accumulation of cementitious materials on surfaces of conveyors or hoppers, or in other conditions that reduce or vary the required quantity of cementitious material in the concrete mixture.

Paving and stationary mixers shall be operated with an automatic timing device. The timing device and discharge mechanism shall be interlocked so that during normal operation no part of the batch will be discharged until the specified mixing time has elapsed.

The total elapsed time between the intermingling of damp aggregates and all cementitious materials and the start of mixing shall not exceed 30 minutes.

The size of batch shall not exceed the manufacturer's guaranteed capacity.

When producing concrete for pavement or base, suitable batch counters shall be installed and maintained in good operating condition at job site batching plants and stationary mixers. The batch counters shall indicate the exact number of batches proportioned and mixed.

Concrete shall be mixed and delivered to the job site by means of one of the following combinations of operations:

- A. Mixed completely in a stationary mixer and the mixed concrete transported to the point of delivery in truck agitators or in nonagitating hauling equipment (central-mixed concrete).
- B. Mixed partially in a stationary mixer, and the mixing completed in a truck mixer (shrink-mixed concrete).
- C. Mixed completely in a truck mixer (transit-mixed concrete).
- D. Mixed completely in a paving mixer.

Agitators may be truck mixers operating at agitating speed or truck agitators. Each mixer and agitator shall have attached thereto in a prominent place a metal plate or plates on which is plainly marked the various uses for which the equipment is designed, the manufacturer's guaranteed capacity of the drum or container in terms of the volume of mixed concrete and the speed of rotation of the mixing drum or blades.

Truck mixers shall be equipped with electrically or mechanically actuated revolution counters by which the number of revolutions of the drum or blades may readily be verified.

When shrink-mixed concrete is furnished, concrete that has been partially mixed at a central plant shall be transferred to a truck mixer and all requirements for transit-mixed concrete shall apply. No credit in the number of revolutions at mixing speed will be allowed for partial mixing in a central plant.

90-6.03 TRANSPORTING MIXED CONCRETE

Mixed concrete may be transported to the delivery point in truck agitators or truck mixers operating at the speed designated by the manufacturer of the equipment as agitating speed, or in non-agitating hauling equipment, provided the consistency and workability of the mixed concrete upon discharge at the delivery point is suitable for adequate placement and consolidation in place, and provided the mixed concrete after hauling to the delivery point conforms to the provisions in Section 90-6.01, "General."

Truck agitators shall be loaded not to exceed the manufacturer's guaranteed capacity and shall maintain the mixed concrete in a thoroughly mixed and uniform mass during hauling.

Bodies of nonagitating hauling equipment shall be constructed so that leakage of the concrete mix, or any part thereof, will not occur at any time.

Concrete hauled in open-top vehicles shall be protected during hauling against rain or against exposure to the sun for more than 20 minutes when the ambient temperature exceeds 75° F.

No additional mixing water shall be incorporated into the concrete during hauling or after arrival at the delivery point, unless authorized by the Engineer. If the Engineer authorizes additional water to be incorporated into the concrete, the drum shall be revolved not less than 30 revolutions at mixing speed after the water is added and before discharge is commenced.

The rate of discharge of mixed concrete from truck mixer-agitators shall be controlled by the speed of rotation of the drum in the discharge direction with the discharge gate fully open.

If a truck mixer or agitator is used for transporting concrete to the delivery point, discharge shall be completed within 1.5 hours or before 250 revolutions of the drum or blades, whichever occurs first, after the introduction of the cement to the aggregates. Under conditions contributing to quick stiffening of the concrete, or if the temperature of the concrete is 85° F or above, the time allowed may be less than 1.5 hours. If an admixture is used to retard the set time, the temperature of the concrete shall not exceed 85° F, the time limit shall be 2 hours, and the revolution limitation shall be 300.

If nonagitating hauling equipment is used for transporting concrete to the delivery point, discharge shall be completed within one hour after the addition of the cement to the aggregates. Under conditions contributing to quick stiffening of the concrete, or when the temperature of the concrete is 85° F or above, the time between the introduction of cement to the aggregates and discharge shall not exceed 45 minutes.

Each load of concrete delivered at the job site shall be accompanied by a weighmaster certificate showing the mix identification number, nonrepeating load number, date and time at which the materials were batched, the total amount of water added to the load, and for transit-mixed concrete, the reading of the revolution counter at the time the truck mixer is charged with cement. This weighmaster certificate shall also show the actual scale weights (pounds) for the ingredients batched. Theoretical or target batch weights shall not be used as a substitute for actual scale weights.

Weighmaster certificates shall be provided in printed form, or if approved by the Engineer, the data may be submitted in electronic media. Electronic media shall be presented in a tab-delimited format on a 3 1/2-inch diskette with a capacity of at least 1.4 megabytes. Captured data, for the ingredients represented by each batch shall be "line feed, carriage return" (LFCR) and "one line, separate record" with allowances for sufficient fields to satisfy the amount of data required by these specifications.

The Contractor may furnish a weighmaster certificate accompanied by a separate certificate that lists the actual batch weights or measurements for a load of concrete provided that both certificates are imprinted with the same nonrepeating load number that is unique to the contract and delivered to the jobsite with the load.

Weighmaster certificates furnished by the Contractor shall conform to the provisions in Section 9-1.01, "Measurement of Quantities."

90-6.04 TIME OR AMOUNT OF MIXING

Mixing of concrete in paving or stationary mixers shall continue for the required mixing time after all ingredients, except water and admixture, if added with the water, are in the mixing compartment of the mixer before any part of the batch is released. Transfer time in multiple drum mixers shall not be counted as part of the required mixing time.

The required mixing time, in paving or stationary mixers, of concrete used for concrete structures, except minor structures, shall be not less than 90 seconds or more than 5 minutes, except that when directed by the Engineer in writing, the requirements of the following paragraph shall apply.

The required mixing time, in paving or stationary mixers, except as provided in the preceding paragraph, shall be not less than 50 seconds or more than 5 minutes.

The minimum required revolutions at the mixing speed for transit-mixed concrete shall not be less than that recommended by the mixer manufacturer, but in no case shall the number of revolutions be less than that required to consistently produce concrete conforming to the provisions for uniformity in Section 90-6.01, "General."

When a high range water-reducing admixture is added to the concrete at the job site, the total number of revolutions shall not exceed 300.

90-6.05 HAND-MIXING

Hand-mixed concrete shall be made in batches of not more than 1/3 cubic yard and shall be mixed on a watertight, level platform. The proper amount of coarse aggregate shall be measured in measuring boxes and spread on the platform and the fine aggregate shall be spread on this layer, the 2 layers being not more than one foot in total depth. On this mixture shall be spread the dry cementitious materials and the whole mass turned no fewer than 2 times dry; then sufficient clean water shall be added, evenly distributed, and the whole mass again turned no fewer than 3 times, not including placing in the carriers or forms.

90-6.06 AMOUNT OF WATER AND PENETRATION

The amount of water used in concrete mixes shall be regulated so that the penetration of the concrete as determined by California Test 533 or the slump of the concrete as determined by ASTM Designation: C 143 is within the nominal values shown in the following table. When the penetration or slump of the concrete is found to exceed the nominal values listed, the mixture of subsequent batches shall be adjusted to reduce the penetration or slump to a value within the nominal range shown. Batches of concrete with a penetration or slump exceeding the maximum values listed shall not be used in the work. If Type F or Type G chemical admixtures are added to the mix, the penetration requirements shall not apply and the slump shall not exceed 9 inches after the chemical admixtures are added.

| Type of Work | Nominal | | Maximum | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|
| | Penetration (inches) | Slump (inches) | Penetration (inches) | Slump (inches) |
| Concrete Pavement | 0 - 1 | — | 1 1/2 | — |
| Non-reinforced concrete facilities | 0 - 1 1/2 | — | 2 | — |
| Reinforced concrete structures | | | | |
| Sections over 12 inches thick | 0 - 1 1/2 | — | 2 1/2 | — |
| Sections 12 inches thick or less | 0 - 2 | — | 3 | — |
| Concrete placed under water | — | 6 - 8 | — | 9 |
| Cast-in-place concrete piles | 2 1/2 - 3 1/2 | 5 - 7 | 4 | 8 |

The amount of free water used in concrete shall not exceed 310 pounds per cubic yard, plus 20 pounds for each required 100 pounds of cementitious material in excess of 550 pounds per cubic yard.

The term free water is defined as the total water in the mixture minus the water absorbed by the aggregates in reaching a saturated surface-dry condition.

If there are adverse or difficult conditions that affect the placing of concrete, the above specified penetration and free water content limitations may be exceeded providing the Contractor is granted permission by the Engineer in writing to increase the cementitious material content per cubic yard of concrete. The increase in water and cementitious material shall be at a ratio not to exceed 30 pounds of water per added 100 pounds of cementitious material per cubic yard. Full compensation for additional cementitious material and water added under these conditions shall be considered as included in the contract price paid for the concrete work involved and no additional compensation will be allowed therefor.

The equipment for supplying water to the mixer shall be constructed and arranged so that the amount of water added can be measured accurately. Any method of discharging water into the mixer for a batch shall be accurate within 1.5 percent of the quantity of water required to be added to the mix for any position of the mixer. Tanks used to measure water shall be designed so that water cannot enter while water is being discharged into the mixer and discharge into the mixer shall be made rapidly in one operation without dribbling. All equipment shall be arranged so as to permit checking the amount of water delivered by discharging into measured containers.

90-7 CURING CONCRETE

90-7.01 METHODS OF CURING

Newly placed concrete shall be cured by the methods specified in this Section 90-7.01 and the special provisions.

90-7.01A Water Method

The concrete shall be kept continuously wet by the application of water for a minimum curing period of 7 days after the concrete has been placed.

Cotton mats, rugs, carpets, or earth or sand blankets may be used as a curing medium to retain the moisture during the curing period.

If a curing medium consisting of cotton mats, rugs, carpets, polyethylene sheeting, polyethylene sheeting on burlap, or earth or sand blankets is to be used to retain the moisture, the entire surface of the concrete shall be kept damp by applying water with a nozzle that so atomizes the flow that a mist and not a spray is formed, until the surface of the concrete is covered with the curing medium. The moisture from the nozzle shall not be applied under pressure directly upon the concrete and shall not be allowed to accumulate on the concrete in a quantity sufficient to cause a flow or wash the surface. At the expiration of the curing period, the concrete surfaces shall be cleared of all curing media.

At the option of the Contractor, a curing medium consisting of white opaque polyethylene sheeting extruded onto burlap may be used to cure concrete structures. The polyethylene sheeting shall have a minimum thickness of 4-mil, and shall be extruded onto 10-ounce burlap.

At the option of the Contractor, a curing medium consisting of polyethylene sheeting may be used to cure concrete columns. The polyethylene sheeting shall have a minimum thickness of 10-mil achieved in a single layer of material.

If the Contractor chooses to use polyethylene sheeting or polyethylene sheeting on burlap as a curing medium, these media and any joints therein shall be secured as necessary to provide moisture retention and shall be within 3 inches of the concrete at all points along the surface being cured. When these media are used, the temperature of the concrete shall be monitored during curing. If the temperature of the concrete cannot be maintained below 140° F, use of these curing media shall be disallowed.

When concrete bridge decks and flat slabs are to be cured without the use of a curing medium, the entire surface of the bridge deck or slab shall be kept damp by the application of water with an atomizing nozzle as specified above, until the concrete has set, after which the entire surface of the concrete shall be sprinkled continuously with water for a period of not less than 7 days.

90-7.01B Curing Compound Method

Surfaces of the concrete that are exposed to the air shall be sprayed uniformly with a curing compound.

Curing compounds to be used shall be as follows:

1. Pigmented curing compound conforming to the requirements in ASTM Designation: C 309, Type 2, Class B, except the resin type shall be poly-alpha-methylstyrene.
2. Pigmented curing compound conforming to the requirements in ASTM Designation: C 309, Type 2, Class B.
3. Pigmented curing compound conforming to the requirements in ASTM Designation: C 309, Type 2, Class A.
4. Nonpigmented curing compound conforming to the requirements in ASTM Designation: C 309, Type 1, Class B.
5. Nonpigmented curing compound conforming to the requirements in ASTM Designation: C 309, Type 1, Class A.
6. Nonpigmented curing compound with fugitive dye conforming to the requirements in ASTM Designation: C 309, Type 1-D, Class A.

The infrared scan for the dried vehicle from curing compound (1) shall match the infrared scan on file at the Transportation Laboratory.

The loss of water for each type of curing compound, when tested in conformance with the requirements in California Test 534, shall not be more than 0.28-pounds per square yard in 24 hours.

The curing compound to be used will be specified elsewhere in these specifications or in the special provisions.

If the use of curing compound is required or permitted elsewhere in these specifications or in the special provisions and no specific kind is specified, any of the curing compounds listed above may be used.

Curing compound shall be applied at a nominal rate of one gallon per 150 square feet, unless otherwise specified.

At any point, the application rate shall be within ± 50 square feet per gallon of the nominal rate specified, and the average application rate shall be within ± 25 square feet per gallon of the nominal rate specified when tested in conformance with the requirements in California Test 535. Runs, sags, thin areas, skips, or holidays in the applied curing compound shall be evidence that the application is not satisfactory.

Curing compounds shall be applied using power operated spray equipment. The power operated spraying equipment shall be equipped with an operational pressure gage and a means of controlling the pressure. Hand spraying of small and irregular areas that are not reasonably accessible to mechanical spraying equipment, in the opinion of the Engineer, may be permitted.

The curing compound shall be applied to the concrete following the surface finishing operation, immediately before the moisture sheen disappears from the surface, but before any drying shrinkage or craze cracks begin to appear. In the event of any drying or cracking of the surface, application of water with an atomizing nozzle as specified in Section 90-7.01A, "Water Method," shall be started immediately and shall be continued until application of the compound is resumed or started; however, the compound shall not be applied over any resulting freestanding water. Should the film of compound be damaged from any cause before the expiration of 7 days after the concrete is placed in the case of structures and 72 hours in the case of pavement, the damaged portion shall be repaired immediately with additional compound.

At the time of use, compounds containing pigments shall be in a thoroughly mixed condition with the pigment uniformly dispersed throughout the vehicle. A paddle shall be used to loosen all settled pigment from the bottom of the container, and a power driven agitator shall be used to disperse the pigment uniformly throughout the vehicle.

Agitation shall not introduce air or other foreign substance into the curing compound.

The manufacturer shall include in the curing compound the necessary additives for control of sagging, pigment settling, leveling, de-emulsification, or other requisite qualities of a satisfactory working material. Pigmented curing compounds shall be manufactured so that the pigment does not settle badly, does not cake or thicken in the container, and does not become granular or curdled. Settlement of pigment shall be a thoroughly wetted, soft, mushy mass permitting the complete and easy vertical penetration of a paddle. Settled pigment shall be easily redispersed, with minimum resistance to the sideways manual motion of the paddle across the bottom of the container, to form a smooth uniform product of the proper consistency.

Curing compounds shall remain sprayable at temperatures above 40° F and shall not be diluted or altered after manufacture.

The curing compound shall be packaged in clean 274-gallon totes, 55-gallon barrels or 5-gallon pails shall be supplied from a suitable storage tank located at the jobsite. The containers shall comply with "Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, Hazardous Materials Regulations." The 274-gallon totes and the 55-gallon barrels shall have removable lids and airtight fasteners. The 5-gallon pails shall be round and have standard full open head and bail. Lids with bungholes will not be permitted. Settling or separation of solids in containers, except tanks, must be completely redispersed with low speed mixing prior to use, in conformance with these specifications and the manufacturer's recommendations. Mixing shall be accomplished either manually by use of a paddle or by use of a mixing blade driven by a drill motor, at low speed. Mixing blades shall be the type used for mixing paint. On-site storage tanks shall be kept clean and free of contaminants. Each tank shall have a permanent system designed to completely redisperse settled material without introducing air or other foreign substances.

Steel containers and lids shall be lined with a coating that will prevent destructive action by the compound or chemical agents in the air space above the compound. The coating shall not come off the container or lid as skins. Containers shall be filled in a manner that will prevent skinning. Plastic containers shall not react with the compound.

Each container shall be labeled with the manufacturer's name, kind of curing compound, batch number, volume, date of manufacture, and volatile organic compound (VOC) content. The label shall also warn that the curing compound containing pigment shall be well stirred before use. Precautions concerning the handling and the application of curing compound shall be shown on the label of the curing compound containers in conformance with the Construction Safety Orders and General Industry Safety Orders of the State.

Containers of curing compound shall be labeled to indicate that the contents fully comply with the rules and regulations concerning air pollution control in the State.

When the curing compound is shipped in tanks or tank trucks, a shipping invoice shall accompany each load. The invoice shall contain the same information as that required herein for container labels.

Curing compound will be sampled by the Engineer at the source of supply, at the job site, or at both locations.

Curing compound shall be formulated so as to maintain the specified properties for a minimum of one year. The Engineer may require additional testing before use to determine compliance with these specifications if the compound has not been used within one year or whenever the Engineer has reason to believe the compound is no longer satisfactory.

Tests will be conducted in conformance with the latest ASTM test methods and methods in use by the Transportation Laboratory.

90-7.01C Waterproof Membrane Method

The exposed finished surfaces of concrete shall be sprayed with water, using a nozzle that so atomizes the flow that a mist and not a spray is formed, until the concrete has set, after which the curing membrane, shall be placed. The curing membrane shall remain in place for a period of not less than 72 hours.

Sheeting material for curing concrete shall conform to the requirements in AASHTO Designation: M 171 for white reflective materials.

The sheeting material shall be fabricated into sheets of such width as to provide a complete cover for the entire concrete surface. Joints in the sheets shall be securely cemented together in such a manner as to provide a waterproof joint. The joint seams shall have a minimum lap of 0.33-foot.

The sheets shall be securely weighted down by placing a bank of earth on the edges of the sheets or by other means satisfactory to the Engineer.

Should any portion of the sheets be broken or damaged before the expiration of 72 hours after being placed, the broken or damaged portions shall be immediately repaired with new sheets properly cemented into place.

Sections of membrane that have lost their waterproof qualities or have been damaged to such an extent as to render them unfit for curing the concrete shall not be used.

90-7.01D Forms-In-Place Method

Formed surfaces of concrete may be cured by retaining the forms in place. The forms shall remain in place for a minimum period of 7 days after the concrete has been placed, except that for members over 20 inches in least dimension the forms shall remain in place for a minimum period of 5 days.

Joints in the forms and the joints between the end of forms and concrete shall be kept moisture tight during the curing period. Cracks in the forms and cracks between the forms and the concrete shall be resealed by methods subject to the approval of the Engineer.

90-7.02 CURING PAVEMENT

The entire exposed area of the pavement, including edges, shall be cured by the waterproof membrane method, or curing compound method using curing compound (1) or (2) as the Contractor may elect. Should the side forms be removed before the expiration of 72 hours following the start of curing, the exposed pavement edges shall also be cured. If the pavement is cured by means of the curing compound method, the sawcut and all portions of the curing compound that have been disturbed by sawing operations shall be restored by spraying with additional curing compound.

Curing shall commence as soon as the finishing process provided in Section 40-1.10, "Final Finishing," has been completed. The method selected shall conform to the provisions in Section 90-7.01, "Methods of Curing."

When the curing compound method is used, the compound shall be applied to the entire pavement surface by mechanical sprayers. Spraying equipment shall be of the fully atomizing type equipped with a tank agitator that provides for continual agitation of the curing compound during the time of application. The spray shall be adequately protected against wind, and the nozzles shall be so oriented or moved mechanically transversely as to result in the minimum specified rate of coverage being applied uniformly on exposed faces. Hand spraying of small and irregular areas, and areas inaccessible to mechanical spraying equipment, in the opinion of the Engineer, will be permitted. When the ambient air temperature is above 60° F, the Contractor shall fog the surface of the concrete with a fine spray of water as specified in Section 90-7.01A, "Water Method." The surface of the pavement shall be kept moist between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. on the day the concrete is placed. However, the fogging done after the curing compound has been applied shall not begin until the compound has set sufficiently to prevent displacement. Fogging shall be discontinued if ordered in writing by the Engineer.

90-7.03 CURING STRUCTURES

Newly placed concrete for cast-in-place structures, other than highway bridge decks, shall be cured by the water method, the forms-in-place method, or, as permitted herein, by the curing compound method, in conformance with the provisions in Section 90-7.01, "Methods of Curing."

The curing compound method using a pigmented curing compound may be used on concrete surfaces of construction joints, surfaces that are to be buried underground, and surfaces where only ordinary surface finish is to be applied and on which a uniform color is not required and that will not be visible from a public traveled way. If the Contractor elects to use the curing compound method on the bottom slab of box girder spans, the curing compound shall be curing compound (1).

The top surface of highway bridge decks shall be cured by both the curing compound method and the water method. The curing compound shall be curing compound (1).

Concrete surfaces of minor structures, as defined in Section 51-1.02, "Minor Structures," shall be cured by the water method, the forms-in-place method or the curing compound method.

When deemed necessary by the Engineer during periods of hot weather, water shall be applied to concrete surfaces being cured by the curing compound method or by the forms-in-place method, until the Engineer determines that a cooling effect is no longer required. Application of water for this purpose will be paid for as extra work as provided in Section 4-1.03D, "Extra Work."

90-7.04 CURING PRECAST CONCRETE MEMBERS

Precast concrete members shall be cured in conformance with any of the methods specified in Section 90-7.01, "Methods of Curing." Curing shall be provided for the minimum time specified for each method or until the concrete reaches its design strength, whichever is less. Steam curing may also be used for precast members and shall conform to the following provisions:

- A. After placement of the concrete, members shall be held for a minimum 4-hour presteaming period. If the ambient air temperature is below 50° F, steam shall be applied during the presteaming period to hold the air surrounding the member at a temperature between 50° F and 90° F.
- B. To prevent moisture loss on exposed surfaces during the presteaming period, members shall be covered as soon as possible after casting or the exposed surfaces shall be kept wet by fog spray or wet blankets.
- C. Enclosures for steam curing shall allow free circulation of steam about the member and shall be constructed to contain the live steam with a minimum moisture loss. The use of tarpaulins or similar flexible covers will be permitted, provided they are kept in good repair and secured in such a manner as to prevent the loss of steam and moisture.
- D. Steam at the jets shall be at low pressure and in a saturated condition. Steam jets shall not impinge directly on the concrete, test cylinders, or forms. During application of the steam, the temperature rise within the enclosure shall not exceed 40° F per hour. The curing temperature throughout the enclosure shall not exceed 150° F and shall be maintained at a constant level for a sufficient time necessary to develop the required transfer strength. Control cylinders shall be covered to prevent moisture loss and shall be placed in a location where temperature is representative of the average temperature of the enclosure.
- E. Temperature recording devices that will provide an accurate, continuous, permanent record of the curing temperature shall be provided. A minimum of one temperature recording device per 200 feet of continuous bed length will be required for checking temperature.
- F. Members in pretension beds shall be detensioned immediately after the termination of steam curing while the concrete and forms are still warm, or the temperature under the enclosure shall be maintained above 60° F until the stress is transferred to the concrete.
- G. Curing of precast concrete will be considered completed after termination of the steam curing cycle.

90-7.05 CURING PRECAST PRESTRESSED CONCRETE PILES

Newly placed concrete for precast prestressed concrete piles shall be cured in conformance with the provisions in Section 90-7.04, "Curing Precast Concrete Members," except that piles in a corrosive environment shall be cured as follows:

- A. Piles shall be either steam cured or water cured. If water curing is used, the piles shall be kept continuously wet by the application of water in conformance with the provisions in Section 90-7.01A, "Water Method."
- B. If steam curing is used, the steam curing provisions in Section 90-7.04, "Curing Precast Concrete Members," shall apply except that the piles shall be kept continuously wet for their entire length for a period of not less than 3 days, including the holding and steam curing periods.

90-7.06 CURING SLOPE PROTECTION

Concrete slope protection shall be cured in conformance with any of the methods specified in Section 90-7.01, "Methods of Curing."

Concreted-rock slope protection shall be cured in conformance with any of the methods specified in Section 90-7.01, "Methods of Curing," with a blanket of earth kept wet for 72 hours, or by sprinkling with a fine spray of water every 2 hours during the daytime for a period of 3 days.

90-7.07 CURING MISCELLANEOUS CONCRETE WORK

Exposed surfaces of curbs shall be cured by pigmented curing compounds as specified in Section 90-7.01B, "Curing Compound Method."

Concrete sidewalks, gutter depressions, island paving, curb ramps, driveways, and other miscellaneous concrete areas shall be cured in conformance with any of the methods specified in Section 90-7.01, "Methods of Curing."

Shotcrete shall be cured for at least 72 hours by spraying with water, by a moist earth blanket, or by any of the methods provided in Section 90-7.01, "Methods of Curing."

Mortar and grout shall be cured by keeping the surface damp for 3 days.

After placing, the exposed surfaces of sign structure foundations, including pedestal portions, if constructed, shall be cured for at least 72 hours by spraying with water, by a moist earth blanket, or by any of the methods provided in Section 90-7.01, "Methods of Curing."

90-8 PROTECTING CONCRETE

90-8.01 GENERAL

In addition to the provisions in Section 7-1.16, "Contractor's Responsibility for the Work and Materials," the Contractor shall protect concrete as provided in this Section 90-8. If required by the Engineer, the Contractor shall submit a written outline of the proposed methods for protecting the concrete.

The Contractor shall protect concrete from damage from any cause, which shall include, but not be limited to: rain, heat, cold, wind, Contractor's actions, and actions of others.

Concrete shall not be placed on frozen or ice-coated ground or subgrade nor on ice-coated forms, reinforcing steel, structural steel, conduits, precast members, or construction joints.

Under rainy conditions, placing of concrete shall be stopped before the quantity of surface water is sufficient to damage surface mortar or cause a flow or wash of the concrete surface, unless the Contractor provides adequate protection against damage.

Concrete that has been frozen or damaged by other causes, as determined by the Engineer, shall be removed and replaced by the Contractor at the Contractor's expense.

90-8.02 PROTECTING CONCRETE STRUCTURES

Structure concrete and shotcrete used as structure concrete shall be maintained at a temperature of not less than 45° F for 72 hours after placing and at not less than 40° F for an additional 4 days.

90-8.03 PROTECTING CONCRETE PAVEMENT

Pavement concrete shall be maintained at a temperature of not less than 40° F for 72 hours.

Except as provided in Section 7-1.08, "Public Convenience," the Contractor shall protect concrete pavement against construction and other activities that abrade, scar, discolor, reduce texture depth, lower coefficient of friction, or otherwise damage the surface. Stockpiling, drifting, or excessive spillage of soil, gravel, petroleum products, and concrete or asphalt mixes on the surface of concrete pavement is prohibited unless otherwise specified in these specifications, the special provisions or permitted by the Engineer.

If ordered by the Engineer or shown on the plans or specified in the special provisions, pavement crossings shall be constructed for the convenience of public traffic. The material and work necessary for the construction of the crossings, and their subsequent removal and disposal, will be paid for at the contract unit prices for the items of work involved and if there are no contract items for the work involved, payment for pavement crossings will be made by extra work as provided in Section 4-1.03D, "Extra Work.". Where public traffic will be required to cross over the new pavement, Type III portland cement may be used in concrete, if permitted in writing by the Engineer. The pavement may be opened to traffic as soon as the concrete has developed a modulus of rupture of 550 pounds per square inch. The modulus of rupture will be determined by California Test 523.

No traffic or Contractor's equipment, except as hereinafter provided, will be permitted on the pavement before a period of 10 days has elapsed after the concrete has been placed, nor before the concrete has developed a modulus of rupture of at least 550 pounds per square inch. Concrete that fails to attain a modulus of rupture of 550 pounds per square inch within 10 days shall not be opened to traffic until directed by the Engineer.

Equipment for sawing weakened plane joints will be permitted on the pavement as specified in Section 40-1.08B, "Weakened Plane Joints."

When requested in writing by the Contractor, the tracks on one side of paving equipment will be permitted on the pavement after a modulus of rupture of 350 pounds per square inch has been attained, provided that:

- A. Unit pressure exerted on the pavement by the paver shall not exceed 20 pounds per square inch;
- B. Tracks with cleats, grousers, or similar protuberances shall be modified or shall travel on planks or equivalent protective material, so that the pavement is not damaged; and
- C. No part of the track shall be closer than one foot from the edge of pavement.

In case of visible cracking of, or other damage to the pavement, operation of the paving equipment on the pavement shall be immediately discontinued.

Damage to the pavement resulting from early use of pavement by the Contractor's equipment as provided above shall be repaired by the Contractor.

The State will furnish the molds and machines for testing the concrete for modulus of rupture, and the Contractor, at the Contractor's expense, shall furnish the material and whatever labor the Engineer may require.

90-9 COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH

90-9.01 GENERAL

Concrete compressive strength requirements consist of a minimum strength that shall be attained before various loads or stresses are applied to the concrete and, for concrete designated by strength, a minimum strength at the age of 28 days or at the age otherwise allowed in Section 90-1.01, "Description." The various strengths required are specified in these specifications or the special provisions or are shown on the plans.

The compressive strength of concrete will be determined from test cylinders that have been fabricated from concrete sampled in conformance with the requirements of California Test 539. Test cylinders will be molded and initially field cured in conformance with California Test 540. Test cylinders will be cured and tested after receipt at the testing laboratory in conformance with the requirements of California Test 521. A strength test shall consist of the average strength of 2 cylinders fabricated from material taken from a single load of concrete, except that, if any cylinder should show evidence of improper sampling, molding, or testing, that cylinder shall be discarded and the strength test shall consist of the strength of the remaining cylinder.

When concrete compressive strength is specified as a prerequisite to applying loads or stresses to a concrete structure or member, test cylinders for other than steam cured concrete will be cured in conformance with Method 1 of California Test 540. The compressive strength of concrete determined for these purposes will be evaluated on the basis of individual tests.

When concrete is designated by 28-day compressive strength rather than by cementitious material content, the concrete strength to be used as a basis for acceptance of other than steam cured concrete will be determined from cylinders cured in conformance with Method 1 of California Test 540. If the result of a single compressive strength test at the maximum age specified or allowed is below the specified strength but is 95 percent or more of the specified strength, the Contractor shall make corrective changes, subject to approval of the Engineer, in the mix proportions or in the concrete fabrication procedures, before placing additional concrete, and shall pay to the State \$10 for each in-place cubic yard of concrete represented by the deficient test. If the result of a single compressive strength test at the maximum age specified or allowed is below 95 percent of the specified strength, but is 85 percent or more of the specified strength, the Contractor shall make the corrective changes specified above, and shall pay to the State \$15 for each in-place cubic yard of concrete represented by the deficient test. In addition, such corrective changes shall be made when the compressive strength of concrete tested at 7 days indicates, in the judgment of the Engineer, that the concrete will not attain the required compressive strength at the maximum age specified or allowed. Concrete represented by a single test that indicates a compressive strength of less than 85 percent of the specified 28-day compressive strength will be rejected in conformance with the provisions in Section 6-1.04, "Defective Materials."

If the test result indicates that the compressive strength at the maximum curing age specified or allowed is below the specified strength, but is 85 percent or more of the specified strength, payments to the State as required above shall be made, unless the Contractor, at the Contractor's expense, obtains and submits evidence acceptable to the Engineer that the strength of the concrete placed in the work meets or exceeds the specified 28-day compressive strength. If the test result indicates a compressive strength at the maximum curing age specified or allowed below 85 percent, the concrete represented by that test will be rejected, unless the Contractor, at the Contractor's expense, obtains and submits evidence acceptable to the Engineer that the strength and quality of the concrete placed in the work are acceptable. If the evidence consists of tests made on cores taken from the work, the cores shall be obtained and tested in conformance with the requirements in ASTM Designation: C 42.

No single compressive strength test shall represent more than 320 cubic yards.

If a precast concrete member is steam cured, the compressive strength of the concrete will be determined from test cylinders that have been handled and stored in conformance with Method 3 of California Test 540. The compressive strength of steam cured concrete will be evaluated on the basis of individual tests representing specific portions of production. If the concrete is designated by 28-day compressive strength rather than by cementitious material content, the concrete shall be considered to be acceptable whenever its compressive strength reaches the specified 28-day compressive strength provided that strength is reached in not more than the maximum number of days specified or allowed after the member is cast.

When concrete is specified by compressive strength, prequalification of materials, mix proportions, mixing equipment, and procedures proposed for use will be required prior to placement of the concrete. Prequalification shall be accomplished by the submission of acceptable certified test data or trial batch reports by the Contractor. Prequalification data shall be based on the use of materials, mix proportions, mixing equipment, procedures, and size of batch proposed for use in the work.

Certified test data, in order to be acceptable, shall indicate that not less than 90 percent of at least 20 consecutive tests exceed the specified strength at the maximum number of cure days specified or allowed, and none of those tests are less than 95 percent of specified strength. Strength tests included in the data shall be the most recent tests made on concrete of the proposed mix design and all shall have been made within one year of the proposed use of the concrete.

Trial batch test reports, in order to be acceptable, shall indicate that the average compressive strength of 5 consecutive concrete cylinders, taken from a single batch, at not more than 28 days (or the maximum age allowed) after molding shall be at least 580 pounds per square inch greater than the specified 28-day compressive strength, and no individual cylinder shall have a strength less than the specified strength at the maximum age specified or allowed. Data contained in the report shall be from trial batches that were produced within one year of the proposed use of specified strength concrete in the project. Whenever air-entrainment is required, the air content of trial batches shall be equal to or greater than the air content specified for the concrete without reduction due to tolerances.

Tests shall be performed in conformance with either the appropriate California Test methods or the comparable ASTM test methods. Equipment employed in testing shall be in good condition and shall be properly calibrated. If the tests are performed during the life of the contract, the Engineer shall be notified sufficiently in advance of performing the tests in order to witness the test procedures.

The certified test data and trial batch test reports shall include the following information:

- A. Date of mixing.
- B. Mixing equipment and procedures used.
- C. The size of batch in cubic yards and the weight, type, and source of all ingredients used.
- D. Penetration or slump (if the concrete will be placed under water or placed in cast-in-place concrete piles) of the concrete.
- E. The air content of the concrete if an air-entraining admixture is used.
- F. The age at time of testing and strength of all concrete cylinders tested.

Certified test data and trial batch test reports shall be signed by an official of the firm that performed the tests.

When approved by the Engineer, concrete from trial batches may be used in the work at locations where concrete of a lower quality is required and the concrete will be paid for as the type or class of concrete required at that location.

After materials, mix proportions, mixing equipment, and procedures for concrete have been prequalified for use, additional prequalification by testing of trial batches will be required prior to making changes that, in the judgment of the Engineer, could result in a strength of concrete below that specified.

The Contractor's attention is directed to the time required to test trial batches and the Contractor shall be responsible for production of trial batches at a sufficiently early date so that the progress of the work is not delayed.

When precast concrete members are manufactured at the plant of an established manufacturer of precast concrete members, the mix proportions of the concrete shall be determined by the Contractor, and a trial batch and prequalification of the materials, mix proportions, mixing equipment, and procedures will not be required.

90-10 MINOR CONCRETE

90-10.01 GENERAL

Concrete for minor structures, slope paving, curbs, sidewalks and other concrete work, when designated as minor concrete on the plans, in the specifications, or in the contract item, shall conform to the provisions specified herein.

The Engineer, at the Engineer's discretion, will inspect and test the facilities, materials and methods for producing the concrete to ensure that minor concrete of the quality suitable for use in the work is obtained.

90-10.02 MATERIALS

Minor concrete shall conform to the following requirements:

90-10.02A Cementitious Material

Cementitious material shall conform to the provisions in Section 90-1.01, "Description."

90-10.02B Aggregate

Aggregate shall be clean and free from deleterious coatings, clay balls, roots, and other extraneous materials.

Use of crushed concrete or reclaimed aggregate is acceptable only if the aggregate satisfies all aggregate requirements.

The Contractor shall submit to the Engineer for approval, a grading of the combined aggregate proposed for use in the minor concrete. After acceptance of the grading, aggregate furnished for minor concrete shall conform to that grading, unless a change is authorized in writing by the Engineer.

The Engineer may require the Contractor to furnish periodic test reports of the aggregate grading furnished. The maximum size of aggregate used shall be at the option of the Contractor, but in no case shall the maximum size be larger than 1 1/2-inch or smaller than 3/4-inch.

The Engineer may waive, in writing, the gradation requirements in this Section 90-10.02B, if, in the Engineer's opinion, the furnishing of the gradation is not necessary for the type or amount of concrete work to be constructed.

90-10.02C Water

Water used for washing, mixing, and curing shall be free from oil, salts, and other impurities that would discolor or etch the surface or have an adverse affect on the quality of the concrete.

90-10.02D Admixtures

The use of admixtures shall conform to the provisions in Section 90-4, "Admixtures."

90-10.03 PRODUCTION

Cementitious material, water, aggregate, and admixtures shall be stored, proportioned, mixed, transported, and discharged in conformance with recognized standards of good practice that will result in concrete that is thoroughly and uniformly mixed, that is suitable for the use intended, and that conforms to requirements specified herein. Recognized standards of good practice are outlined in various industry publications such as are issued by American Concrete Institute, AASHTO, or the Department.

The cementitious material content of minor concrete shall conform to the provisions in Section 90-1.01, "Description."

The amount of water used shall result in a consistency of concrete conforming to the provisions in Section 90-6.06, "Amount of Water and Penetration." Additional mixing water shall not be incorporated into the concrete during hauling or after arrival at the delivery point, unless authorized by the Engineer.

Discharge of ready-mixed concrete from the transporting vehicle shall be made while the concrete is still plastic and before stiffening occurs. An elapsed time of 1.5 hours (one hour in non-agitating hauling equipment), or more than 250 revolutions of the drum or blades, after the introduction of the cementitious material to the aggregates, or a temperature of concrete of more than 90° F will be considered conditions contributing to the quick stiffening of concrete. The Contractor shall take whatever action is necessary to eliminate quick stiffening, except that the addition of water will not be permitted.

The required mixing time in stationary mixers shall be not less than 50 seconds or more than 5 minutes.

The minimum required revolutions at mixing speed for transit-mixed concrete shall be not less than that recommended by the mixer manufacturer, and shall be increased, if necessary, to produce thoroughly and uniformly mixed concrete.

When a high range water-reducing admixture is added to the concrete at the job site, the total number of revolutions shall not exceed 300.

Each load of ready-mixed concrete shall be accompanied by a weighmaster certificate that shall be delivered to the Engineer at the discharge location of the concrete, unless otherwise directed by the Engineer. The weighmaster certificate shall be clearly marked with the date and time of day when the load left the batching plant and, if hauled in truck mixers or agitators, the time the mixing cycle started.

A Certificate of Compliance conforming to the provisions in Section 6-1.07, "Certificates of Compliance," shall be furnished to the Engineer, prior to placing minor concrete from a source not previously used on the contract, stating that minor concrete to be furnished meets contract requirements, including minimum cementitious material content specified.

90-10.04 CURING MINOR CONCRETE

Curing minor concrete shall conform to the provisions in Section 90-7, "Curing Concrete."

90-10.05 PROTECTING MINOR CONCRETE

Protecting minor concrete shall conform to the provisions in Section 90-8, "Protecting Concrete," except the concrete shall be maintained at a temperature of not less than 40° F for 72 hours after placing.

90-10.06 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

Minor concrete will be measured and paid for in conformance with the provisions specified in the various sections of these specifications covering concrete construction when minor concrete is specified in the specifications, shown on the plans, or indicated by contract item in the Engineer's Estimate.

90-11 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

90-11.01 MEASUREMENT

Portland cement concrete will be measured in conformance with the provisions specified in the various sections of these specifications covering construction requiring concrete.

Performance Graded Asphalt Binder

| Property | AASHTO Test Method | Specification | | | | |
|---|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | Grade | | | | |
| | | PG 58-22 ^a | PG 64-10 | PG 64-16 | PG 64-28 | PG 70-10 |
| Original Binder | | | | | | |
| Flash Point, Minimum °C | T 48 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 |
| Solubility, Minimum % ^b | T 44 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| Viscosity at 135°C, ^c Maximum, Pa·s | T 316 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Dynamic Shear, Test Temp. at 10 rad/s, °C Minimum G*/sin(delta), kPa | T 315 | 58 1.00 | 64 1.00 | 64 1.00 | 64 1.00 | 70 1.00 |
| RTFO Test, ^e Mass Loss, Maximum, % | T 240 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| RTFO Test Aged Binder | | | | | | |
| Dynamic Shear, Test Temp. at 10 rad/s, °C Minimum G*/sin(delta), kPa | T 315 | 58 2.20 | 64 2.20 | 64 2.20 | 64 2.20 | 70 2.20 |
| Ductility at 25°C Minimum, cm | T 51 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| PAV ^f Aging, Temperature, °C | R 28 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 110 |
| RTFO Test and PAV Aged Binder | | | | | | |
| Dynamic Shear, Test Temp. at 10 rad/s, °C Maximum G*/sin(delta), kPa | T 315 | 22 ^d 5000 | 31 ^d 5000 | 28 ^d 5000 | 22 ^d 5000 | 34 ^d 5000 |
| Creep Stiffness, Test Temperature, °C Maximum S-value, Mpa Minimum M-value | T 313 | -12 300 0.300 | 0 300 0.300 | -6 300 0.300 | -18 300 0.300 | 0 300 0.300 |

Notes:

- a. Use as asphalt rubber base stock for high mountain and high desert area.
- b. The Engineer waives this specification if the supplier is a Quality Supplier as defined by the Department's "Certification Program for Suppliers of Asphalt."
- c. The Engineer waives this specification if the supplier certifies the asphalt binder can be adequately pumped and mixed at temperatures meeting applicable safety standards.
- d. Test the sample at 3°C higher if it fails at the specified test temperature. G*/sin(delta) remains 5000 kPa maximum.
- e. "RTFO Test" means the asphaltic residue obtained using the Rolling Thin Film Oven Test, AASHTO Test Method T 240 or ASTM Designation: D 2872. The residue from mass change determination may be used for other tests.
- f. "PAV" means Pressurized Aging Vessel.

Performance graded polymer modified asphalt binder (PG Polymer Modified) is:

Performance Graded Polymer Modified Asphalt Binder ^a

| Property | AASHTO Test Method | Specification Grade | | |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | PG 58-34 PM | PG 64-28 PM | PG 76-22 PM |
| Original Binder | | | | |
| Flash Point, Minimum °C | T 48 | 230 | 230 | 230 |
| Solubility, Minimum % ^b | T 44 ^c | 98.5 | 98.5 | 98.5 |
| Viscosity at 135°C, ^d Maximum, Pa·s | T 316 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Dynamic Shear, Test Temp. at 10 rad/s, °C Minimum G*/sin(delta), kPa | T 315 | 58 1.00 | 64 1.00 | 76 1.00 |
| RTFO Test , Mass Loss, Maximum, % | T 240 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| RTFO Test Aged Binder | | | | |
| Dynamic Shear, Test Temp. at 10 rad/s, °C Minimum G*/sin(delta), kPa | T 315 | 58 2.20 | 64 2.20 | 76 2.20 |
| Dynamic Shear, Test Temp. at 10 rad/s, °C Maximum (delta), % | T 315 | Note e 80 | Note e 80 | Note e 80 |
| Elastic Recovery ^f , Test Temp., °C Minimum recovery, % | T 301 | 25 75 | 25 75 | 25 65 |
| PAV ^g Aging, Temperature, °C | R 28 | 100 | 100 | 110 |
| RTFO Test and PAV Aged Binder | | | | |
| Dynamic Shear, Test Temp. at 10 rad/s, °C Maximum G*/sin(delta), kPa | T 315 | 16 5000 | 22 5000 | 31 5000 |
| Creep Stiffness, Test Temperature, °C Maximum S-value, MPa Minimum M-value | T 313 | -24 300 0.300 | -18 300 0.300 | -12 300 0.300 |

Notes:

- a. Do not modify PG Polymer Modified using acid modification.
- b. The Engineer waives this specification if the supplier is a Quality Supplier as defined by the Department's "Certification Program for Suppliers of Asphalt."
- c. The Department allows ASTM D 5546 instead of AASHTO T 44
- d. The Engineer waives this specification if the supplier certifies the asphalt binder can be adequately pumped and mixed at temperatures meeting applicable safety standards.
- e. Test temperature is the temperature at which G*/sin(delta) is 2.2 kPa. A graph of log G*/sin(delta) plotted against temperature may be used to determine the test temperature when G*/sin(delta) is 2.2 kPa. A graph of (delta) versus temperature may be used to determine delta at the temperature when G*/sin(delta) is 2.2 kPa. The Engineer also accepts direct measurement of (delta) at the temperature when G*/sin(delta) is 2.2 kPa.
- f. Tests without a force ductility clamp may be performed.
- g. "PAV" means Pressurized Aging Vessel.

SAMPLING

Provide a sampling device in the asphalt feed line connecting the plant storage tanks to the asphalt weighing system or spray bar. Make the sampling device accessible between 24 and 30 inches above the platform. Provide a receptacle for flushing the sampling device.

Include with the sampling device a valve:

