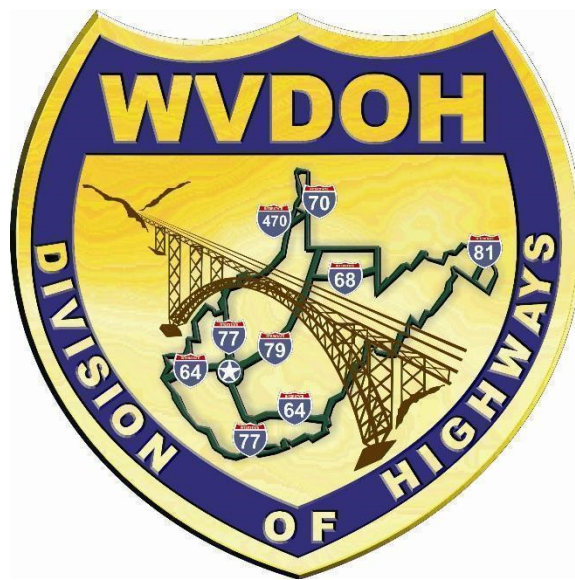


**WEST VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS**



2026 SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS

**To accompany the 2023 Edition of the
Standard Specifications of Roads and Bridges**

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NOTE: Areas with a vertical line on the left side of the page, as shown here, represent new specification changes included in the 2026 Supplemental Specifications.

LINK NOTE: In areas where a hyperlink no longer functions within the Standard Specifications or Supplemental, users should navigate directly to the Materials Control, Soils and Testing Division “Tool Box” Webpage to locate the most current and applicable information.
<https://transportation.wv.gov/highways/mcst/Pages/tbox.aspx>

DIVISION 100 GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 101 DEFINITION OF TERMS

101.1-ABBREVIATIONS:

DELETE NTPEP FROM THE SUBSECTION:

101.2-DEFINITIONS:

DELETE THE DEFINITION OF ENGINEER, HOLIDAY, AND SUBCONTRACTOR AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

Engineer-The State Highway Engineer, assigned by the Commissioner, or a designated representative, who acts within the scope of particular duties or authority given to them by West Virginia State Code, the Commissioner, these Specifications, or the Contract Documents.

Holidays-Official holidays are New Year's Day, Martin Luther King Jr. Day, Presidents' Day, Memorial Day, West Virginia Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Columbus Day, Veterans Day, Thanksgiving Day, The day after Thanksgiving Day (Lincoln's Day), Christmas Day, and any day in which an election (Primary, General, or Special) is held throughout the State and such other days as the President, Governor, or other duly constituted authority shall proclaim to be holidays. If a holiday falls on a Sunday, the following Monday shall be observed in lieu thereof. If a holiday falls on a Saturday, the previous Friday shall be observed in lieu thereof.

Subcontractor – An individual, firm, or corporation to whom the Contractor sublets part of the Contract. Subcontractor includes any employees, agents, or other Subcontractors that a Subcontractor utilizes in the performance of their services pursuant to the Contract.

ADD THE FOLLOWING AS A NEW DEFINITION:

Consultant – An individual or firm that provides professional or expert services in the field of engineering or architecture, as well as incidental services that members of those professions and those in their employ may logically or justifiably perform, including their subconsultants, employees, and agents.

Moisture/Density Gauge-A Division approved device for testing the density and/or the moisture content of in-place material. The approval of these devices are described in MP 700.04.22.

TICKETS:

Delivery Tickets – Tickets serving as a bill of lading containing material information and quantity. The following three types of delivery tickets represent the progression of paper to full digital ticketing for materials delivered to a construction project.

Paper Tickets – The traditional process entails printing delivery tickets on paper. The paper tickets serve as a bill of lading for the hauler and a source document to communicate material information and quantity and provide a basis for payment. The information from the paper ticket must be manually extracted and entered into the agency's construction management system for further processing and applications

Image File Ticket – The paper tickets are converted into an image form, such as a photo, PDF (Portable Document Format), or scan, to enable electronic transmittal. The original paper ticket is still needed to serve as the source document and must eventually be delivered to the project or retained by the contractor or supplier. Because the image files contain unstructured data, the information must still be manually extracted and entered into the agency's construction management system.

Electronic Tickets (e-Tickets) – The tickets are produced in an electronic format and developed in-house or through a commercially available technology-based solutions. The e- Tickets are transmitted in real time from load-out systems directly to field inspectors or through a server. The data may be placed in files with comma-separated values (CSV), text, or SQL (Structured Query Language) database formats and stored, queried, and used for further applications. The e-Ticket serves as a source document and must be securely stored and archived in electronic form.

SECTION 106 CONTROL OF MATERIALS

106.1-SOURCE OF SUPPLY AND QUALITY REQUIREMENTS:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF SUBSECTION 106.1 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

106.1.1-Definitions: Unless the context in which used clearly requires a different meaning, as used in this section:

“Aluminum and glass products” means products rolled, formed, shaped, drawn, extruded, forged, cast, fabricated, or otherwise similarly processed from aluminum and glass.

“Coating” means all processes that protect or enhance the value of a material or product to which it is applied, such as, but not limited to, epoxy coatings, galvanizing, and painting.

“Construction material” means an article, material, or supply that is or consists primarily of non-ferrous metals, plastic and polymer-based products (including polyvinylchloride, composite building materials, and polymers used in fiber optic cables), glass (including optic glass), fiber optic cable (including drop cable), optic fiber, engineered wood, lumber, or drywall. A “construction material” does not include an item of primarily iron or steel; a manufactured product; cement and cementitious materials; aggregates such as stone, sand, or gravel; or aggregate binding agents or additives. Items that consist of two or more of the listed

materials that have been combined together through a manufacturing process, and items that include at least one of the listed materials combined with a material that is not listed through a manufacturing process, are treated as manufactured products and not as construction materials.

“Domestic aluminum and glass products” means aluminum and glass products for which all manufacturing processes, including application of a coating, have occurred in the United States.

“Domestic steel products” means steel products for which all manufacturing processes, from the initial melting stage through the application of coatings, occurred in the United States.

“Federal-aid highway project” means highway construction, maintenance, and utility projects funded in whole or in part with Federal-aid funds.

“Manufacturing process” means any process which modifies the chemical content, the physical size or shape, or the final finish of a material, including melting and mixing, rolling, extruding, machining, bending, grinding, drilling, and coating.

“Manufacturing process” for construction materials means the final manufacturing process and the immediately preceding manufacturing stage for the construction material.

“Manufacturing process” for steel and iron means any process which modifies the chemical content, the physical size or shape, or the final finish of a material, including melting and mixing, rolling, extruding, machining, bending, grinding, drilling, and coating.

“Manufactured products” means articles, materials, or supplies that have been processed into a specific form and shape, or combined with other articles, materials, or supplies to create a product with different properties than the individual articles, materials, or supplies. If an item is classified as an iron or steel product, an excluded material, or other product category as specified by law or in 2 CFR part 184, then it is not a manufactured product. However, an article, material, or supply classified as a manufactured product may include components that are iron or steel products, excluded materials, or other product categories as specified by law or in 2 CFR part 184. Mixtures of excluded materials delivered to a work site without final form for incorporation into a project are not a manufactured product.

“Material” means any tangible substance incorporated into a highway project.

“Public Works” includes roads, highways, streets, bridges, sidewalks, sewage systems, buildings, engineering and architectural works, and any other structure, facility or improvement constructed or undertaken by the Division.

“State contract project” means any erection or construction of, or any addition to, alteration of or other improvement to any building or structure, including, but not limited to, roads or highways, or the installation of any heating or cooling or ventilating plants or other equipment, or the supply of any materials for such projects, pursuant to a contract with the State of West Virginia for which bids were solicited.

“Steel products” means products rolled, formed, shaped, drawn, extruded, forged, cast, fabricated or otherwise similarly processed, or processed by a combination of two or more of such operations, from steel made by the open hearth, basic oxygen, electric furnace, Bessemer or other steel making process.

“United States” means the United States of America and includes all territory, continental or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

106.1.2-State and/or Federal Use of Domestic Steel and Iron: Any steel or iron materials used for either Federal-aid highway and state contract projects shall be manufactured, including the applications of any coatings, in the United States and compliant with 23 U.S.C.

313 and 23 CFR 635.410, entitled “Buy America Requirements.” and compliant with Chapter 5, Article 19 and Chapter 5A, Article 3, Section 56 of the West Virginia Code, entitled the “West Virginia American Steel Act of 2001.

Buy America requirements do not apply to non-ferrous alloy materials used to make steel or any raw materials (iron ore and alloys), scrap, pig iron, or processed, pelletized, and reduced iron ore. Buy America requirements do not apply to temporary elements not permanently incorporated into a project, such as falsework, temporary sheet piling, detour bridges and the like; temporary elements left in place at the Contractor’s convenience, unless the contract plans and specifications require steel or iron components (i.e. stay-in-place forms, ties for steel, sheet piling, etc.) or imply that the item be left in place; or items that are simply moved from one place to another within the same project.

When steel or iron materials are used, the Contractor shall furnish a certificate of compliance which covers all materials and products involved, including those of any subcontractors and suppliers certifying compliance with Buy America requirements prior to the permanent incorporation of the materials into the project in accordance with MP 106.10.50.

Any exception to Federal Buy America requirements for domestic steel and iron will be in accordance with MP 106.10.51 and shall be compliant with 23 U.S.C. 313, 23 CFR 635.410, and 2 CFR 184.

106.1.3-Preference for Domestic Aluminum and Glass Products: Any aluminum or glass products to be supplied in the performance of any contract or subcontract for the construction, reconstruction, alteration, repair, improvement, or maintenance of public works or for the purchase of any item of machinery or equipment to be used at the sites of public works shall be manufactured in the United States and compliant with Chapter 5, Article 19 of the West Virginia Code. This requirement applies to all federal and state public works contracts, including state purchase order contracts; however does not apply to any State funded projects with a contract award amount of \$50,000, or less.

The Division shall not authorize or make any payments to a Contractor not fully compliant with this requirement. Prior to any payment, the Division shall require the Contractor to furnish a certificate of compliance which covers all materials and products involved, including those of any subcontractors and suppliers, in accordance with MP 106.10.50.

106.1.4-Use of Domestic Construction Materials: Any construction materials, as defined in Section 106.1.1, shall be manufactured in the United States and compliant with the “Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act,” Section 70901-52, entitled the “Build America, Buy America Act.” Section 70901-52, entitled the “Build America, Buy America Act” as implemented by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in the OMB Memorandum M-24-02. No construction material may be used unless the manufacturing process for the manufacture of the construction material occurs in the United States. The Buy America standards that apply to the manufacturing process for construction materials are listed in MP 106.10.50.

Buy America also applies to all projects within the scope of a finding, determination, or decision under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), regardless of the funding source, if at least one contract within the scope of the NEPA decision is funded with Federal funding provided under Title 23.

Buy America only applies to construction materials that are consumed in, incorporated into, or affixed to a project. As such, it does not apply to tools, equipment, and supplies, such as temporary scaffolding, removed at or before completion of the project. Nor does Buy America apply to equipment and furnishings, such as movable chairs, desks, and portable computer equipment, that are used at or within the finished project, but are not an integral part of or permanently affixed to the structure.

When construction materials are permanently installed into the project, the Contractor shall supply adequate documentation certifying compliance with Buy America requirements prior to the permanent incorporation of the materials into the project in accordance with MP 106.10.50.

Any exceptions to Buy America requirements for domestic construction materials will be in accordance with MP 106.10.51 and shall be compliant with the Build America, Buy America Act.

106.1.5-State and/or Federal Use of Manufactured Products: All manufactured products used in the project are to be produced in the United States. The final assembly of the manufactured product shall be manufactured in the United States and compliant with the “Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act,” Section 70901-52, entitled the “Build America, Buy America Act”, as implemented by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in the OMB Memorandum M24-02, and MP 106.10.50.

106.1.6-Exceptions: Any exceptions to state preference requirements for domestic aluminum, glass, and steel products will be in accordance with MP 106.10.51 and shall be compliant with Chapter 5, Article 19 and Chapter 5A, Article 3, Section 56 of the West Virginia Code.

When foreign-made aluminum, glass, and steel products are used or supplied in compliance with an approved exception, the Contractor shall be responsible for providing procedures acceptable to the Division for determining that specification requirements are met, including all inspections at no additional cost to the Division. The use of foreign-made products will not be reason for grant an extension of contract time.

106.3-SAMPLES:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF THE SUBSECTION AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

All materials will be inspected, tested and approved prior to incorporation into the work. Any work which incorporates materials prior to the above evaluation shall be performed at the Contractor's risk, and may subsequently be considered as unacceptable. Unless otherwise specified, the materials shall meet the applicable Standard or Interim Specifications of the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO), the Standard or Tentative Specifications of the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), or Standards adopted by other specifying agencies, with preference given in the same order in which the above agencies are listed. The specification which is current at the time of advertisement for bids shall govern, except that, with the approval of the Engineer, subsequent revisions or adoptions may govern. All materials being used are subject to inspection, testing or rejection at any time prior to final acceptance of the completed work.

The Contractor shall be responsible for the quality of construction and materials incorporated. When called for in the Specifications and/or Materials Procedure, the Contractor shall perform all necessary process control inspection, sampling and testing. All materials will be approved for acceptance through the Division's acceptance procedures. The Division has the exclusive right and responsibility for determining the acceptability of the construction and materials incorporated. The Division may use the results of the Contractor's inspection, sampling and testing for acceptance purposes.

Tests shall not be considered complete until they are submitted by the Contractor to the Division. The submission of test results shall be provided in a timely manner as specified in MP 109.00.21. Failure to submit test results by the established guideline will result in a price penalty assessed based on MP 109.00.21.

The Contractor may submit for acceptance, materials that appear on the Division Approved Source/Product Listing (APL). These submissions shall include a clear and legible invoice from the manufacturer and contain the product's approved lab number. Products that are not on the approved product list may be used on projects as long as these products meet the requirements for that material. Prospective new products for the approved product list shall follow the guidelines of MP 106.00.02 and MP 106.00.03.

Acceptance of materials via the APL shall be in accordance with MP 106.00.05. APL acceptance documentation shall include e-Ticketing for the materials specified in 109.20.1. These e-Tickets shall follow all guidelines established in Section 109.20.

Lot or subplot sizes will normally be designated. In the event that operational conditions cause work to be interrupted, or only partially completed before the lot size designated has been achieved, the lot or subplot may be redefined by the Engineer as being either the amount of work accomplished within the day or that work partially completed combined with the next lot or subplot of work. It is the intent of these Specifications that the number of samples required to evaluate each lot or subplot will be unchanged even when the lot or subplot is redefined.

When an acceptance plan is cited, it shall be in accordance with 106.3.1.

106.3.1-Acceptance Plans:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF THE SUBSECTION AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

106.3.1.1-Sampling of Reworked Lots or Sublots: It is the intent of these Specifications that lots or sublots of materials, products, items of construction or completed construction meet specification requirements at the time of submission. Lots or sublots generally will not be resampled unless reworked before submission. Sampling after reworking will be at the expense of the Contractor.

SECTION 107

LEGAL RELATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITY TO PUBLIC

107.14-RESPONSIBILITY FOR DAMAGE CLAIMS:

DELETE THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF SUBSECTION 107.14 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

Contractor shall defend, indemnify and hold harmless Division, its officers and employees (the Division and such persons collectively "Division Indemnified Persons") against any and all losses, damages, liabilities, suits, actions, judgments, settlements, interest, awards, penalties, fines, costs or expenses of whatever kind, including professional and attorneys' fees, or claims of any character brought because of any injury or damage received or sustained by any person, persons, or property (collectively, "Losses") imposed on, incurred by or asserted against Division and caused, wholly or in part, by: (a) the acts or omissions of Contractor, its Subcontractor or its Consultant; (b) any neglect in safeguarding the work; (c) any failure of Contractor, its Subcontractor, or its Consultant to comply with any applicable law, rule, regulations or order of any governmental authority; (d) failure to comply with any provision of the Contract; (e) use of unacceptable materials in constructing the work; (f) any claims related to infringements of patent, trademark, or copyright; (g) any claims or amounts arising or recovered under the "Worker's Compensation Act," or any other law, ordinance, order, or decree; or (h) any other damage or injury related to Contractor's, its Subcontractor's or its Consultant's performance of Work hereunder. These covenants of indemnity shall survive cancellation, termination, or expiration of this Contract.

Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, Contractor is not obligated to indemnify, hold harmless, or defend any Division Indemnified Person against any claim if such claim or corresponding Losses arise out of or result from such Division Indemnified Person's sole negligence, gross negligence, or willful misconduct.

The Division shall give Contractor prompt written notice (a "Claim Notice") of any Losses on which any Division Indemnified Person intends to base a request for indemnification under this Agreement. The Division's failure to provide a Claim Notice to Contractor under this Section does not relieve Contractor of any liability that Contractor may have to any Division Indemnified Person, but in no event shall Contractor be liable for any Losses that result directly from a delay in providing a Claim Notice, which delay materially prejudices the defense of the related third-party claim. The Division shall furnish to Contractor copies of all materials received with respect to the claim.

Contractor's duty to defend applies immediately, regardless of whether the Division has paid any sums or incurred any detriment arising out of or relating, directly or indirectly, to any third-party claim.

107.21-PROTECTION OF RIVERS, STREAMS, AND IMPOUNDMENTS:

107.21.3-Basis of Payment:

DELETE THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF SUBSECTION 107.21.3 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

The Department will specify pay items in the contract to protect rivers, streams and

impoundments. These include but are not limited to sSections 641, 642, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, and 656. Cost and quantities for items deemed necessary or beneficial by the Engineer or Environmental Monitor that are not specifically described and furnished as pay items in the contract shall be negotiated by the Engineer and Contractor to be included in the Contract.

107.26-NOTIFICATION OF ABATEMENT, DEMOLITION OR RENOVATION:

107.26.2-Demolition:

107.26.2.2-No Asbestos Containing Materials Reported:

DELETE THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF SUBSECTION 107.26.2.2 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

For buildings or bridges that do not contain asbestos, only the notification form must be submitted to the West Virginia Division of Environmental Protection (DEP) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) at the address given in 107.26.4.

The Contractor shall have an individual trained in accordance with the provisions as set forth in 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M on site to observe building demolition and file a report with the Project Engineer indicating if any suspect (asbestos containing) material was encountered during demolition. A copy of the individual's current training certification must be attached to this report.

SECTION 109 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

109.7-PAYMENT FOR MATERIAL ON HAND:

ADD THE FOLLOWING AFTER THE FIRST PARAGRAPH OF SUBSECTION 109.7:

When requested in writing by the Contractor, payments for stockpiled steel plates and shapes prior to fabrication may be made for materials that are to be used in the fabrication of bridge superstructure materials. These materials include steel girders, rolled steel beams, cross frames, and diaphragms. The contractor will be allowed to invoice for 100 percent of the cost of stockpiled steel plates and shapes prior to fabrication delivered to the fabricator, not to exceed 60 percent of the contract price.

109.20-WEIGH TICKETS:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF THE THIRD AND FOURTH PARAGRAPH AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

A weigh ticket shall be required with each load of material from a commercial source which would normally have truck scales. This includes, but is not limited to, all asphalt paving materials and all aggregates regardless of the contract pay unit. The weigh ticket shall include gross, tare, and net weights, time and date of loading, Item Number or Description of Materials, Project Number, license number of haul unit, and signature of the weigher certifying that all information on the ticket is correct. All weigh tickets shall contain as a minimum the information required in

MP 307.00.50, MP 401.03.50, and MP 601.03.50, for aggregate, asphalt, and concrete respectively. If the weigher's name is printed by the computer on the ticket, then it only needs to be initialed by the weigher.

For material from a commercial source or a batch plant, which would not normally have truck scales, a weigh ticket documenting the tare weight, license number of haul unit, date weighed, location of scales, and signature of the weigher certifying that all information on the ticket is correct, may be supplied for each haul unit as an alternate to the ticket required in the previous paragraph. The tare weight ticket shall be supplied for each contract on a yearly basis and when modifications are made to the vehicle or combination of vehicles. The weight of the material delivered shall be calculated and furnished by the vendor/supplier shipping the material to the project site or DOH facility. This includes, but is not limited to, structural steel, piling, reinforcing steel and all prepackaged material of known weight, such as cement, grout, fertilizer, lime, abrasives, etc.

109.20.1-Electronic Ticket Delivery:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF SUBSECTION 109.20.1 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

In addition-for aggregate, asphalt, concrete, electronic ticket delivery (e-Tickets) shall be required with the standard information provided as on the paper ticket. The e-Ticketing system must interface with the WVDOH e-Ticketing portal and provide WVDOH field personnel the ability to access tickets from a smartphone, tablet, or laptop and make notes associated with each ticket if needed.

The service must also provide a daily summary report. A digital signature of the weigh person on an e-Ticket or daily summary report shall be considered the equivalent as a hand-signed/initialed, printed ticket.

In addition, for pipe, precast concrete products, reinforcing steel, steel superstructure components (pre-fab or construct on site) and stay-in-place forms, an Image File Ticket shall be required with the standard information provided as on the paper ticket. The ticketing system must interface with the WVDOH ticketing portal and provide WVDOH field personnel with the ability to access tickets from a smartphone, tablet, or laptop and make notes associated with each ticket if needed.

DIVISION 200 EARTHWORK

SECTION 201 CLEARING AND GRUBBING

201.7-DISPOSAL:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF THE EIGHTH PARAGRAPH IN SUBSECTION 201.7 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

The in ground trench is to be placed outside the construction limits, unless otherwise approved by the Engineer. If the trenches are not to be eliminated in the subsequent excavation operation, they shall be backfilled. All backfill within construction limits shall be accomplished in accordance with the requirements of Section 207. Compaction of backfill outside construction limits shall be performed so as to obtain a minimum density equal to that of the surrounding ground.

SECTION 202 BUILDING DEMOLITION, WELL AND SEPTIC TANK ABANDONMENT

202.4-BUILDINGS:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF THE FIRST PARAGRAPH IN SUBSECTION 202.4 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

Buildings and appurtenances shall be removed to the existing ground level, which operation shall include removal of concrete slabs or any other type of floor resting upon the ground. Basements shall be cleared of all debris, appliances, wood or metal partition walls, wood floors, etc., so that only the foundation walls and basement floor remain. The basement floors shall be shattered. If pits, trenches, holes, or basements are not to be eliminated in subsequent excavation operation, they shall be backfilled. All backfill within the construction limits shall be accomplished in accordance with the requirements of Section 207. Compaction of backfill outside the construction limits shall be performed so as to obtain a minimum density equal to that of the surrounding ground.

SECTION 204 MOBILIZATION

204.5-BASIS OF PAYMENT:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF BULLET ii. AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

- ii. 2.5% of the original contract amount or the remaining 50% of the amount bid for mobilization, whichever is less, shall be released with the estimate payable 28 days after the first estimate.

SECTION 212 STRUCTURE, ROCK, AND WET EXCAVATION

212.2-MATERIALS:

212.2.5-Acceptance Plan:

212.2.5.3-Degree of Nonconformance:

DELETE AND REPLACE THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE FIRST PARAGRAPH OF SUBSECTION 212.2.5.3 WITH THE FOLLOWING:

When a subplot of material is to have its price adjusted, the percentage point difference between the nonconforming test value and the specification limit shall be determined for each sieve size determined to be nonconforming, and this value shall be multiplied by its appropriate multiplication factor as set forth in Table 212.2.5.3 to determine the degree of nonconformance of that sieve, as defined in MP 212.02.20.

SECTION 219 CONTROLLED LOW-STRENGTH MATERIAL

219.4-CONSTRUCTION METHODS:

219.4.2-Testing:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF THE SECOND PARAGRAPH IN SUBSECTION 219.4.2 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

The Contractor shall determine the flow, and shall mold one set (3 cylinders) of standard six (6) inch by twelve (12) inch compressive strength specimens for every 100 cubic yards, or fraction thereof, of material that is placed per day. These cylinders shall be cured and tested in accordance with ASTM D4832 except that they shall be stored at the construction site in the storage container until the fourteenth day after preparation. After the fourteenth day, they shall be transported to the site of the curing environment, specified in ASTM D4832, where they will be cured for the remainder of the 28 day period. The average compressive strength at 28 days shall meet the strength requirements listed in subsection 219.3. Material not meeting the minimum compressive strength at 28 days shall be removed at the Contractor's expense. The Division shall evaluate Type A material that exceeds the maximum compressive strength.

DIVISION 300 BASES

SECTION 307 CRUSHED AGGREGATE BASE COURSE

307.2-MATERIALS:

307.2.4-Acceptance Procedure:

307.2.4.1-Acceptance Plan:

307.2.4.1.1-For Compaction:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF THE FIRST PARAGRAPH IN SUBSECTION 307.2.4.1.1 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

Acceptance for compaction shall be on a lot by lot basis. A lot shall consist of a single layer of not more than 2,000 linear feet per width being placed. A lot shall be divided into five approximately equal sized sublots. One moisture and density measurement in accordance with applicable portions of Section 717 shall be made at a random location within each of the five sublots. The random locations shall be determined in accordance with MP 712.21.26. If the result of five density tests on a lot indicates that at least 80 percent (80%) of the material, in accordance with subsection 106.3.1 (West Virginia AP-A), has been compacted to the specified target percentage of dry density, the lot will be accepted. If less than 80 percent (80%) has been compacted to the specified target percentage of dry density, no additional material shall be placed on that layer until it has been reworked to meet the specified requirements. Reworking and retesting shall be at the expense of the Contractor. When the Division performs the testing in the evaluation of reworked lots, the testing will be at the expense of the Contractor at the unit cost specified in subsection 109.2.2.

SECTION 311 OPEN GRADED FREE DRAINING BASE COURSE

311.2-MATERIALS:

DELETE THE TABLE IN SUBSECTION 311.2 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

MATERIAL	SUBSECTION	UNIT
Aggregate*	703.1, 703.2, 703.3, 703.4	AASHTO 57, 67, 357, or 467
Curing Material***	707.10	
Performance Graded Binders**	705.5	Standard grade for area
Portland cement***	701.1, 701.3	Type 1, Type 1L
Water***	715.7	

* If river gravel is used, the crushed particle requirement shall be 100% two face fracture.

** Asphalt stabilized applications only.

*** Portland cement applications only.

311.4-COMPOSITION OF OPTIONAL STABILIZING MIXTURES:

DELETE THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF SUBSECTION 311.4 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

If the asphalt stabilized alternative is used, the asphalt cement shall be confined to 2.0%, plus or minus 0.5% by weight of the mix, if blast furnace slag is used the asphalt cement may be increased.

If the Portland cement stabilized alternative is chosen, the cement shall be Type 1, or Type 1L and shall have a minimum cement content of 150 ± 5 pounds per cubic yard. This base course shall be capable of withstanding construction operations without showing any detrimental effects.

DIVISION 400 ASPHALT PAVEMENTS

SECTION 401 ASPHALT BASE, WEARING, AND PATCHING AND LEVELING COURSES

401.2-MATERIALS:

DELETE THE TABLE AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

MATERIAL	SUBSECTION
Coarse Aggregate	703.1 thru 703.3 ^{Note 1} (See MP 401.02.28 for exceptions and additions required for Superpave Items.)
Fine Aggregate	702.3 (See MP 401.02.28 for additions required for Superpave Items)
Mineral Filler	702.4
Performance Graded Binders	705.5

Note 1 When slag is specified in the contract, the coarse aggregate shall be slag which meets the requirements of 703.3, except as amended in this subsection.

401.6-CONTRACTORS QUALITY CONTROL:

401.6.1-Quality Control Testing:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF THE SECOND PARAGRAPH OF SUBSECTION 401.6.1 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

The Contractor shall maintain necessary equipment and qualified personnel including at least one certified Asphalt Field and Compaction Technician at each project during paving operations. Additionally, a certified Asphalt Field and Compaction Technician with certification to perform density testing of asphalt pavements shall perform all testing necessary to assure compaction of the asphalt meets specification requirements.

401.6.4-Compaction:

401.6.4.1-Density Testing:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF SUBSECTION 401.6.4.1 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

Gauge standardization and calibration shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Standard counts shall be within $\pm 2\%$ for density and $\pm 4\%$ for moisture from the manufacturer's standard counts. Density tests shall be 1-minute tests conducted in the backscatter position with the source end of the gauge in the direction of paving. The

Gauges used for both QC and QA, shall have a gauge comparison as prescribed in subsection 401.6.4.1.

401.6.4.1.1-Gauge Comparison:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF THE FIRST PARAGRAPH OF SUBSECTION 401.6.4.1.1 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

For purposes of an accurate comparison, gauges used for QC and QA shall be compared using the following procedure. If an alternate gauge is brought to the project, repeat the following procedure. Note, this process is required for informational purposes however density readings for Acceptance testing will not be adjusted to compensate for any differences in readings between gauges. The gauge used for the Contractor's quality control testing shall be compared with the gauge used for the Division's verification testing at the same locations.

401.6.4.2-Lot-by-Lot Testing:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF THE FIRST PARAGRAPH OF SUBSECTION 401.6.4.2 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

Density of the traveled lanes, shoulders, and Longitudinal Joint will be accepted in the field on a lot-by-lot basis. Lots will be established cumulatively and will be specific for each JMF. A normal lot size shall not exceed 1000 linear feet of paving, unless operational conditions or project size dictates otherwise. Each lot shall consist of five equal sublots. A standard subplot shall be 200 linear feet. Sublots shall be tested with randomly located density tests.

401.6.4.3-Roller Pass Testing:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF SUBSECTION 401.6.4.3 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

A Roller Pass Control Section shall be completed on a daily basis, when roadway conditions change where they would affect the compaction effort, or when the Engineer determines the current roller pass is unsatisfactory. A roller pass shall be established prior to the mat reaching the temperature specified in subsection 401.10.4.

If a project does not meet the criteria in subsection 401.6.4, testing for compaction shall be in accordance with the roller pass test method described in subsection 401.6.4.2.

In addition, areas of trench paving, pavement widening, and pavement repairs shall be tested in accordance with the roller pass test method or to the satisfaction of the Engineer. A roller pass shall be conducted in the following manner:

1. The Roller Pass Control Section shall be conducted 100 feet beyond the initial transverse construction joint. If an additional roller pass is required by the Engineer conduct it immediately.

2. Apply four passes with the breakdown roller (a pass shall be defined as the entire roller traversing a spot on the pavement) to the roadway, then conduct two randomly located density tests within the section; record the results, the average, and the mat temperature at each test location.
3. Apply an additional two passes and repeat the density testing in the same locations; record the results, the average, and the mat temperature at each test location.
4. Repeat step 3 until one or more of the following conditions occur: (a) less than 5 kg/m³ increase occurs between the average of two sets of readings, (b) the density of the material exceeds 97.0% Gmm, (c) one of the two test location “breaks over” (i.e. shows a decrease in density) after exceeding 92.0% of Gmm, or (d) the temperature of the mat has fallen below 175 °F.
5. Compute the Percent of Gmm using the average of the two readings and record on the worksheet.

If the mat begins to show signs of distress (such as excessive surface aggregate breakdown or mat cracking) before reaching 175 °F, then discontinue rolling and record the number of roller passes completed before the stress signs occurred. If a tender mix, as defined in Section 3.3, is encountered the Contractor may be allowed to continue rolling at lower temperatures if it can be demonstrated that additional densification can be achieved at a lower temperature without causing any pavement distress. Once the control section is completed, the density shall be equal to or greater than 92.0% of Gmm. If the density does not meet 92% of Gmm, repeat the procedure above immediately. If after two control sections the density still does not meet 92% of Gmm, the contractor shall apply the number of passes associated with the highest percent density, with a minimum of 8 passes, unless the Engineer determines more appropriate means. To help with this decision, an evaluation may be made of the existing pavement condition and any density test results obtained prior to construction of the test section will be reviewed.

If the density within the control section meets 92% of Gmm, conduct a proving section in the proceeding 1000 feet. Within the proving section, apply the established number of passes and conduct five randomly located density tests. The average of these five tests shall exceed a minimum density of 92% Gmm and be within ± 50.0 kg/m³ of the average wet density determined in the Roller Pass Control Section. If this is not achieved a new Roller Pass Control Section shall be conducted.

All data shall be submitted the Engineer on associated roller pass forms.

401.9-EQUIPMENT:

401.9.7-Trucks for Transporting Mixture:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF THE FIRST PARAGRAPH IN THE SUBSECTION AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

The inside surfaces of trucks shall be thinly coated with a AASHTO Product Evaluation and Audit Solutions evaluated asphalt release agent. The use of diesel fuel, kerosene, or similar solvent-based products which can dissolve the asphalt film from the aggregate particles will not be permitted. Any commercial release agent which can be certified by the Producer/Supplier as harmless to the mix may be used; however, the Division reserves the right

to restrict any release agent that is shown to cause problems during placement of the mix. In the case of mixtures composed of PG Binders which contain polymer modification, truck surfaces should be coated with a release agent recommended by the binder supplier. All excess coating material shall be removed from the truck bed prior to loading the asphalt.

401.9.10-Material Transfer Vehicle:

DELETE SUBSECTION 401.9.10 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

A Material Transfer Vehicle (MTV) shall be designed to independently transfer and continuously mix asphalt concrete to mitigate thermal and particle size segregation when transferring from the haul equipment to the paving equipment.

An MTV shall have a high-capacity truck unloading system be capable of receiving and transferring material at a rate that exceeds the capacity of the delivery and paving equipment, and have a minimum combined capacity of 15 tons of asphalt concrete, including the MTV storage bin and hopper. An MTV shall include a system contained within an integrated storage bin which continuously mixes the asphalt concrete prior to discharge to the paving equipment. Additionally, the MTV should have a discharge conveyor with the ability to swivel to allow for the delivery of material to the paver while the MTV operates from an adjacent lane.

The MTV shall be maintained and in proper working condition.

401.9.11-Compaction Equipment: Compaction shall be performed by self-propelled steel-wheeled or pneumatic-tired rollers. The use of either vibratory or oscillatory type rollers is acceptable. Pneumatic rollers shall be equipped with skirting around the wheel area to prevent heat loss to the tires and tire pads. Hand-held rollers or vibrating plates may be used in small inaccessible areas as approved by the Engineer. Prior to use on any project, the roller shall be inspected to see that it is in good mechanical condition. The total weight, weight per inch of width (steel-wheeled), and average ground contact pressure (pneumatic-tired) shall be documented in the contractors QCP in accordance with MP 401.03.50.

401.13-BASIS OF PAYMENT:

ADD THE FOLLOWING SUBSECTION:

401.13.2:- Blank

DELETE THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE SUBSECTION 401.13.3 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

401.13.3-A Lot of asphalt pavement shall have its price be adjusted in accordance with Table 401.13.3A using Formula-1. If a Lot of asphalt pavement is associated with a Longitudinal Joint Lot its price shall be adjusted in accordance with Table 401.13.3A and Table 401.13.3B using Formula-2. The longitudinal joint density determined in accordance with subsection 401.6.4 shall represent the Lot on which the joint density testing was performed. Any price adjustment for joint density shall be applied to that Lot only.

Use Formula-1 on the first lane paved before a longitudinal joint is constructed. Use

Formula-2 when both mat and joint density testing is required on a project. All longitudinal joints shall be overbanded in accordance with the requirements of Section 403 on the entire project. The specified pay item will be paid for by the Division.

FORMULA-1: Lots requiring only Mat density testing:

$$\text{Lot Price Adjustment (Mat only)} = (\text{unit price}) \times (\text{Lot quantity}) \times (\text{mat density price adjustment \% from Table 401.13.3A})$$

FORMULA-2: Lots requiring both mat and joint density testing:

$$\text{Lot Price Adjustment (Mat + Joint)} = (\text{unit price}) \times (\text{Lot quantity}) \times [(\text{mat density price adjustment \% from Table 401.13.3A}) + (\text{joint density price adjustment \% from Table 401.13.3B})]$$

TABLE 401.13.3A

Adjustment of Contract Price for Pavement Mat Density	
Percent of Density	Percent of Contract Price to be Paid
Greater than 97%	Note 1
93% to 97%	100
92%	99
88% to 91%	$= 99 - 4 \times (92\% - \text{Percent density})$
Less than 88%	$= 84 - 10 \times (88\% - \text{Percent density})$ ^{Note 2}

Note 1: Mat density greater than 97% is normally only a problem if it leads to asphalt flushing on the surface of the mat or rutting due to an unstable mix. The Division will make a special evaluation of the material and determine the appropriate action.

Note 2: When the density is less than 93%, the mat will be more susceptible to accelerated deterioration and a decrease in the expected service life of the pavement. For mat densities less than 88%, the percentage of Contract Bid Price will be decreased by an additional 10% per percentage of mat density less than 88%, unless a Special evaluation performed by the Division determines a more appropriate action.

TABLE 401.13.3B

Adjustment of Contract Price for Pavement Joint Density	
Percent of Joint Density	Percent Adjustment
Greater than 97%	Note 3
90% to 97%	0%
89%	-1.5%
88%	-3.5%
Less than 88%	Note 4

Note 3: Density greater than 97% is normally only a problem if it leads to asphalt flushing on the surface of the mat or rutting due to an unstable mix. The Division will make a special evaluation of the material and determine the appropriate action.

Note 4: For Joint densities less than 88%, the percent of adjustment will be decreased by an additional 7% per percentage of joint density less than 88%, unless a Special evaluation performed by the Division determines a more appropriate action

SECTION 402

ASPHALT SKID RESISTANT PAVEMENT

402.2-MATERIALS:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF THE SUBSECTION AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

The coarse aggregate shall consist of gravel, slag, or other acceptable polish resistant aggregate, or combinations thereof, meeting the requirement of Subsections 703.1 through 703.3.

When stone or gravel is specified in the contract, the coarse aggregate shall consist of gravel or other acceptable polish resistant aggregate, or combination thereof meeting the requirements of 703.1 through 703.3. When slag is specified in the contract, the coarse aggregate shall be slag which meets the requirements of 703.3.

Acceptable dolomite may be used alone or as a part of a coarse aggregate blend on roadways with a projected ESAL value of less than 3,000,000. On roadways with a projected ESAL value of 3,000,000 or greater, acceptable dolomite may be used only as a part of the coarse aggregate blend and shall not exceed 50% of that blend.

SECTION 403 CRACK SEALING IN ASPHALT PAVEMENT

DELETE THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF SECTION 403 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

SECTION 403 JOINT AND CRACK SEALING OF ASPHALT PAVEMENTS

403.1-DESCRIPTION:

The work shall consist of cleaning, sealing, and filling cracks or constructed joints in asphalt pavement in the manner and subject to the conditions and regulations prescribed.

403.2-MATERIALS:

Material for crack sealing shall be hot-poured crack sealant and conform to the requirements of Section 708.3 of the Specifications. The material must be compatible with asphalt pavement recycling.

Material for overbanding the constructed joint shall be a PG 64S-22 binder and conform to the requirements of Section 705.5 of the Specifications.

403.3-WEATHER RESTRICTIONS:

Material for these items shall not be applied when the weather is foggy, rainy or when the ambient or pavement temperature is below 40°F.

403.4-PREPARATION OF CRACKS AND JOINTS FOR SEALING:

Cracks and joints shall be thoroughly clean of all loose scale, dirt, dust, vegetation, or other foreign matter at time of sealant placement. Cracks and joints shall be surface dry at time of placement. This shall be accomplished by use of a hot air lance, and any other tools necessary to complete the work. The use of any tool which results in damage to the pavement is prohibited.

Any spillage of sealing material on pavement shall be immediately removed. A neat and workmanlike job shall be required at all times. Work will be suspended when cracks and joints are wet or damp.

403.5-PREPARATION OF MATERIAL FOR USE:

Sealing material shall be uniformly heated until the pouring temperature is in conformance with these specifications and the manufacturer's recommendations. Should the maximum pouring temperature specified be exceeded, the material will be rejected. The material shall be poured as soon as possible after the pouring temperature is reached. Only sufficient material for the day's operation shall be heated each day.

403.6-EQUIPMENT, PERSONNEL, AND DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS:

The Contractor (two (2) days prior to commencement of the project) shall submit to the Engineer a detailed list of all equipment to be used for crack and joint sealing on the project. The Contractor shall provide certification from the sealing material manufacturer that the Contractor is qualified to apply the specified material in conformance with these specification and the manufacture's recommendations.

The Contractor is responsible for Quality Control, and shall submit a Quality Control Plan in accordance with these specifications to the Engineer at the Pre-Construction Conference.

403.7-CRACK SEALANT:

403.7.1-Preparation of Material: Before charging the compound into the melting unit, the unit shall be free from all foreign material. If the type of heater to be used requires that the sealing material, as shipped, be cut into smaller pieces before melting, the cutting method used is subject to the approval by the Engineer.

The heating kettle used for melting sealing materials shall be of the indirect heating or double boiler type, using oil as the heat transfer medium. It shall have a thermostatically controlled heat source, a built-in automatic agitator, and thermometers installed to indicate both the temperature of the melted sealing material and that of the oil bath. Other methods of indirect heating approved by the Engineer may be used. A positive means of controlling the temperature of the heat transfer at all points in the system shall be incorporated in the heater.

403.7.2-Equipment: The equipment used shall conform to the manufacturers' recommendations and consist of heating units from which material may be discharged into the crack through the use of flexible lines and suitable shoes.

403.7.3-Placement Requirements: The standard overband shall be three (3) inches centered over the crack. After the sealant has cooled, settling shall not exceed 3/8 inch below the surface. Any damage to uncured sealant shall be repaired at the contractor's expense. Cracks wider than one (1) inch and deeper than three (3) inches shouldn't be sealed to avoid improper sealing. If no overlay work is being performed then no more than 25% of the surface area is to be crack sealed, due to danger of diminished skid resistance. Spalling, adhesive failure, or cohesive failure within 96 hours of installation shall be replaced at no additional cost.

403.8-OVERBANDING OF CONSTRUCTED JOINT:

403.8.1-Preparation of Material: Heat and maintain asphalt binder between 265°F- 320°F.

403.8.2-Equipment: Utilize a pressure applicator with a wand or nozzle capable of applying hot asphalt sealant in a straight and consistent width band.

403.8.3-Placement Requirements: Apply binder a minimum of six (6) inches in width (three (3) inches on each side of the joint), centered over the joint, at a thickness of 1/16 inch. Removal and disposal of excess material shall be at no additional cost to the Division. Repair of areas of incomplete or inconsistent coverage shall be at no additional cost to the Division.

403.9-METHOD OF MEASUREMENT:

The quantity of work shall be measured in linear feet of "Crack Sealing in Asphalt Pavement" or "Overbanding of Constructed Joint", applied and accepted.

403.10-BASIS OF PAYMENT:

The quantity of work will be paid for at the contract unit price and shall be full compensation for furnishing all materials, performing the work prescribed in a workmanlike and acceptable manner, and shall include all labor, tools, equipment, supplies, and incidentals necessary to complete the work.

403.11-PAY ITEM:

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	UNIT
403001-*	Crack Sealing in Asphalt Pavement	Linear Foot
403002-*	Overbanding of Constructed Joint	Linear Foot

* Sequence Number

SECTION 405 CHIP SEALS

405.2-MATERIALS:**405.2.3-Application Rate Design:**

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF THE SUBSECTION AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

The contractor shall perform a Chip Seal Design according to AASHTO R 102 and submit to the Engineer at least one week prior to starting work.

ADD THE FOLLOWING SECTION:

SECTION 406 HIGH FRICTION SURFACE TREATMENT

406.1-DESCRIPTION:

This work shall consist of the construction of a high friction surface treatment (HFST) material, composed of binder material and aggregate, upon an existing surface, in accordance with these Specifications and in reasonably close conformity with the lines, grades, thicknesses, and cross sections shown on the Plans or established by the Engineer.

The Contractor shall notify the Engineer a minimum of two weeks prior to starting any high friction surface treatment operation.

406.2-MATERIALS:

The binder and aggregate shall meet the requirements of AASHTO MP-41.

406.2.1-Quality Control Testing: Quality control is the responsibility of the Contractor as specified in 106.1.

The Contractor shall design a quality control plan in accordance with applicable section of

MP 307.00.50, excluding attachment 1, detailing the methods by which the quality control program will be conducted. Samples shall be obtained at a minimum frequency of one sample per day of aggregate placement.

406.3-ACCEPTANCE TESTING:

The material shall be evaluated by AASHTO Product Evaluation and Audit Solutions. Acceptance sampling and testing of aggregates is the responsibility of the Division, except for furnishing the necessary materials. Quality control sampling and testing performed by the Contractor may be used by the Division for Acceptance.

406.3.1:-Blank

406.3.2-Acceptance for the Grading of Aggregate: Acceptance for gradation shall be on the basis of test results on consecutive random samples from a lot. A lot shall be considered the quantity of material represented by an average test value, not to exceed five sublots. Generally, at the beginning of the project, the average shall be started on the second sample in accordance with MP 300.00.51. A subplot is the quantity of material represented by a single gradation test. In the case where only one sample is taken, this subplot shall be considered the lot. The material shall be sampled and tested in accordance with the applicable specification. The gradation test results shall be plotted on a control chart in accordance with MP 300.00.51. When the average, or when the most recent three consecutive individual test values fall outside the guidelines for this aggregate the lot of material represented will be considered nonconforming to the extent that the last of its sublots is nonconforming. When this occurs, the last subplot shall have its price adjusted in accordance with Table 406.12.1. In the case where the average is nonconforming and the last subplot contained is conforming, then there would be no price adjustment. In no event, however, shall a subplot of material have its price adjusted more than once, and the first adjustment, which is determined, shall apply.

406.3.2.1-Degree of Nonconformance: When a subplot of material is to have its price adjusted, the percentage point difference between the nonconforming test value and the specification limit shall be determined for each sieve size determined to be nonconforming and this value shall be multiplied by its appropriate multiplication factor as set forth in Table 406.3.2.1 to determine the degree of nonconformance on that sieve.

TABLE 406.3.2.1

Nonconforming Sieve Size	Multiplication Factor
No. 6 (3.35mm)	1.5
No. 16 (1.18mm)	2.0

The total measure of nonconformance of an individual subplot is the sum of all nonconformances on the various sieve sizes of that subplot. When the total degree of nonconformance has been established and it is 12.0 or less, the material will be paid for at an adjusted contract price as specified in Table 406.11.1. When the degree of nonconformance is greater than 12.0, the nonconforming subplot shall be resolved on an individual basis, requiring a special investigation by the Engineer to determine the appropriate course of action to be followed.

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

406.4-WEATHER RESTRICTIONS:

The polymer binder material shall not be placed on a wet surface, when the ambient air or surface temperature is either *below 50 degrees Fahrenheit or ambient temperature above 110 degrees Fahrenheit, or when the anticipated weather conditions or pavement surface temperature would prevent proper application of the surface treatment as determined by the Engineer in consultation with the manufacturer's representative.

Do not place the HFST with visible moisture on the prepared surface at the time of placing. Test for moisture in the pavement by taping an 18"x18" plastic sheet to the pavement per ASTM D4263. Perform the plastic sheet test only when surface temperatures and ambient conditions are within the established parameters for application of the overlay system. In the event of rain, the pavement must be allowed to air dry prior to performing the plastic sheet test. A 2 hour minimum test duration is allowed in lieu of the 16 hours specified in ASTM D4263.

- * Applications below 50 degrees Fahrenheit will be considered acceptable if the manufacturer can demonstrate a cure rate (dry through time) of <3 hours at current field conditions.

406.5-PLACING:

The Contractor shall ensure that a manufacturer's representative is on site to provide technical assistance during the startup operations and as necessary during the surface preparation, material placement and during any necessary remedial work.

The Contractor shall cover and protect all existing pavement markings and utilities that are left in place prior to placement. All inadequately sealed joints and cracks greater than 1/4" shall be cleaned and filled with a crack sealant approved by the polymer resin manufacturer.

For applications on new asphalt pavements, install the polymer binder and high friction aggregate topping a minimum of 30 days after placement of the new pavement.

Surfaces shall be clean, dry, and free of all dust, oil, debris and any other material that might interfere with the bond between the polymer resin binder material and existing surfaces. Adequate cleaning of all surfaces will be determined by the manufacturer's representative. Utilities, drainage structures, curbs and any other structure within or adjacent to the treatment location shall be protected from the application of the surface treatment materials. Cover and protect all existing pavement markings that are adjacent to the application as directed by the Engineer. Pavement markings that conflict with the surface application shall be removed by grinding and the surface shall be swept clean prior to the polymer binder application.

Clean concrete pavement surfaces by shot blasting and vacuum sweeping. Shot blast all surfaces to remove all curing compounds, loosely bonded mortar, surface carbonation, and deleterious material. Ensure that the prepared surface complies with the International Concrete Repair Institute (ICRI) standard for surface roughness CSP 5. After shot blasting, vacuum sweep or air wash, with a minimum of 180 cfm of clean and dry compressed air, all surfaces to remove all dust, debris, and deleterious material. Maintain air lance perpendicular to the surface and the tip of the air lance within twelve (12) inches of the surface.

Utilities, drainage structures, curbs, and any other structures within or adjacent to the treatment location must be protected against the application of the HFST materials.

When magnesium phosphate concrete is placed prior to the HFST bridge deck overlay, the magnesium phosphate concrete must be placed at least 72 hours prior to placing the polymer resin binder.

When modified high alumina based concrete is placed prior to the HFST bridge deck overlay, the polymer resin binder must not be placed on the concrete until at least 30 minutes after final set of the modified high alumina based concrete.

Expansion joints and deck drains must be adequately isolated prior to applying HSFT.

All debris, excess aggregate, material containers, and other waste shall be disposed of off the Right-of-Way according to Section 207 by the Contractor at no direct cost to the Department.

Any roadway features disturbed by the work of the Contractor's operations shall be restored in kind by the Contractor and approved by the Engineer at no cost to the Department.

406.5.1-Mixing and Application: The HFST must conform to the following:

- i. Surface preparation work, surface temperature, placement of the HFST must be in conformance with the binder supplier's specifications, these special provisions and as approved by the Engineer.
- ii. The spread rate range for polymer resin binder shall be 3-3.5 sq yd./gal.
- iii. The spread rate range of retained aggregate shall be 13-20 lb/sq yd.
- iv. HSFT must be allowed to cure for the minimum duration as recommended by the supplier's specifications and during that time the application area must be closed to all traffic including Contractor's equipment.

Mechanical Application:

The applicator equipment must be capable of placing the resin binder and high friction aggregate, at the spread rates limits defined above, in a single pass. It shall provide adequate capacity of aggregate and resin binder capable of placing 1,500 lineal feet of HFST.

The polymer binder shall be blended and mixed in the ratio per the manufacturer's specification (+/- 2% by volume); the polymer binder shall be continuously applied once blended.

The mechanical aggregate spreader shall be capable of applying up to a continuous twelve (12) foot width application. The high friction aggregate shall begin within twenty (20) seconds (+/- 1 sec) of the base polymer binder application onto the pavement section. Complete coverage of aggregate shall be completed within sixty (60) seconds of the resin binder contacting the pavement. No exposed wet spots of the polymer binder shall be visible once the aggregate is installed.

The operations shall proceed in such a manner that will not allow the mixed material to separate, cure, dry, be exposed or otherwise harden in such a way as to impair retention and bonding of the high friction surfacing aggregate, walking, standing or any form of contact or contamination with the wet uncured resin will result in that section of resin being removed and replaced at the contractor's expense.

Hand Application:

Hand application acceptable only for areas deemed to be low volume and less than 300 feet in length, unless otherwise noted in the plans. The resin binder and aggregate shall be placed at the application limits defined above.

The resin binder shall be mixed in accordance to the manufacturer's recommendations and uniformly spread over the surface. The high friction aggregates shall be completed within sixty (60) seconds of the resin binder contacting the pavement. No exposed wet spots of the polymer binder shall be visible once the aggregate is installed.

406.6-CLEANING AND SWEEPING & RECOVERED AGGREGATE:

Excess and loose aggregate must be removed from the traveled way and shoulders by street sweeping. Application of HFST requires a second street sweeping 24-48 hours after application. All cost for street sweeping shall be included in HFST pay item.

The excess aggregate may be recovered and reused. The excess aggregate shall be recovered by a mechanical sweeper and shall be clean, dry and uncontaminated. Aggregate shall not be recovered from areas that were not previously cleaned.

The recovered aggregate may be used at a rate no higher than one (1) part recovered aggregate to two (2) parts virgin aggregate. The recovered aggregate and virgin aggregate shall be a homogeneous blend and is subject to sampling and testing for gradation.

406.7-ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS:

All regulations of the State of West Virginia shall be met involving the storage, application, and disposal of all materials on the project.

406.8-JOINTS:

The longitudinal construction joints between adjacent lanes shall be kept clean of material foreign to the type of surface being treated. The joints shall be constructed without overlaps or gaps between the materials.

The transverse joint at the end of successive sections or lanes shall be adequately protected to prevent overlapping of the binder material. Following its use, the materials shall be removed and disposed of satisfactorily.

406.9-PROTECTION OF PAVEMENT AND TRAFFIC CONTROL:

The Contractor shall be responsible for the protection of the surface against damage by their equipment and personnel. Traffic shall not be permitted on any part of the work under construction until the treatment has cured sufficiently to prevent raveling or pickup under traffic. The applicable provisions of 636 shall apply for regulating traffic.

406.10-METHOD OF MEASUREMENT:

No materials shall be removed from the Project for any purpose until the operation has been completed and the quantities of materials incorporated into the operations have been determined, except when authorized by the Engineer.

The Quantity of "High Friction Surface Treatment", when specified to be paid by the square yard, shall be measured by the total area the surface treatment is applied measured in place and accepted.

When items for maintaining traffic are included in the Contract, they will be measured and paid as provided in Section 636.

406.11-BASIS OF PAYMENT:

The quantities, determined as provided above, will be paid for at the contract unit prices bid for the items listed below, which prices and payments shall be full compensation for furnishing all the materials and doing all the work described above in a workmanlike and acceptable manner, including all labor, tools, equipment, supplies, and incidentals necessary to complete the work.

The Quantity of “High Friction Surface Treatment” when specified to be paid by the square yard shall include the cleaning and sweeping, binder material, aggregate and all labor and equipment required to perform the operation.

406.11.1-Price Adjustment: Aggregates not conforming with the requirements of gradation as described in Table 406.2B-Aggregate, will be paid for at the adjusted contract price based on the degree of nonconformance as specified in Table 406.11.1.

TABLE 406.11.1

Adjustment of Contract Price for Gradation Not Within Specifications	
Degree of Nonconformance	Percent of Contract Price To Be Reduced
1.1 to 3.0	2
3.1 to 5.0	4
5.1 to 8.0	7
8.1 to 12.0	11
Greater than 12	*

* The Division will make a special evaluation of the material and determine the appropriate action.

406.12-PAY ITEMS:

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	UNIT
406001-*	High Friction Surface Treatment	Square Yard

* Sequence Number

**SECTION 410
ASPHALT BASE AND WEARING COURSES,
PERCENT WITHIN LIMITS (PWL)**

410.6-CONTRACTORS QUALITY CONTROL:

410.6.1-Quality Control Testing:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF THE SECOND PARAGRAPH IN SUBSECTION 410.6.1 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

The Contractor shall maintain necessary equipment and qualified personnel including at least one certified Asphalt Field and Compaction Technician at each project during paving operations. Additionally, a certified Asphalt Field and Compaction Technician with certification to perform density testing of asphalt pavements shall perform all testing necessary to assure compaction of the asphalt meets specification requirements.

410.7-ACCEPTANCE TESTING:

410.7.1-Acceptance Testing of Asphalt:

410.7.1.5-Bond Strength:

DELETE THE ENTIRE CONTENTS SUBSECTION 410.7.5 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

Bond Strength Testing shall be conducted to ensure the creation of a monolithic layered pavement; this is typically achieved by the application of a tack coat between pavement layers. Any tack coats applied by the Contractor shall be applied in accordance with Section 408.

Bond Testing shall be performed on all surface layers beginning with the existing pavement layer and then all intermediate pavement layers called for in the proposal and plans, this testing shall be performed on all traveled lanes and shoulders.

Bond Testing is not required for pavement layers placed on top of a granular type layer (aggregate base, rubblized concrete, macadam, etc.). In addition, Bond testing is not required if an asphalt pavement layer is to be placed atop a concrete surface, however, a tack coat shall be applied in accordance with Section 408 to ensure complete coverage of the surface and to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

Core Bond strength shall meet a minimum of 50 psi when tested in accordance with MP 410.07.23 Guide to Determining Interface Bond Shear Strength.

For layers requiring Bond Testing the following requirements shall be adhered to:

- i. All negative price adjustments shall be waived on the initial lot of each material given a tack coat is applied in accordance with the construction methods prescribed in Section 408 and the pavement has a full coverage application.
- ii. If after the first lot, the Bond testing results fail to meet the minimum requirements, sufficient effort as described in the Contractors Quality Control Plan shall be made to achieve the minimum Bond testing threshold. QCPs shall include descriptions of alternative methods which the Contractor will utilize to improve Bond testing results.
- iii. If the underlying materials show an inability to support an adequate bond, negative adjustments shall be waived, and the Contractor shall continue to tack in accordance with 408. No further Bond testing shall be required.
- iv. On subsequent lots, if such alternative methods are implemented and Bond testing results do not improve, the Contractor shall continue to utilize whichever method corresponds to the higher Bond testing results. In addition, the negative adjustments shall be waived.
- v. If at any point the Division determines the Contractor is not following their QCP, MCS&T shall review with the District the appropriate action and payment adjustment for materials with Bond testing results below the given threshold shall be enforced.

410.13-BASIS OF PAYMENT:**410.13.6-Bond Strength Adjustment:**

DELETE THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF SUBSECTION 410.13.6 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

If it is determined by subsection 410.7.1.5, that a lot is subject to pay adjustments for Bond Strength, the following shall apply. For Interstates and divided NHS Routes, Bond Strength PWL calculations shall be in accordance with MP 401.13.50, Guide to Statistical Analysis of Material Using Quality Level Analysis-Percent within Limits. For the purpose of relieving large standard deviations from abnormally strong samples, any sample with a strength exceeding 100 psi will be evaluated as 100 psi instead of the actual strength. However, the actual strength shall be recorded as such on the reporting form and is used in the lower Quality Index (QL) calculation of MP 401.13.50.

Bond Strength Negative adjustment will be calculated for lots with PWL less than or equal to seventy (70). There is no adjustment for bond Strength lots whose PWL is greater than seventy (70).

Negative adjustment calculated as follows:

$$\$T = \frac{70 - \text{PWL}}{70} \times 25,000$$

Adjustments calculated for lots less than or greater than the standard 2,500 tons shall be prorated directly proportional to the amount of tonnage less than or greater than 2,500 tons. This shall be calculated on the theoretical tonnage for the lot, not the actual tonnage used.

For two-lane and non-divided NHS Routes, refer to subsection 410.13.7.4.

410.13.7-Two-Lane and Non-divided NHS Route Exceptions:**410.13.7.4-Bond Strength Adjustments:**

DELETE THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF SUBSECTION 410.13.7.4 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING

If it is determined by subsection 410.7.1.5, that a lot is subject to pay adjustments for Bond Strength, the following shall apply. The adjustment for bond strength shall be determined by Table 410.13.7.4. This is calculated per lot and applied per subsection 410.13.8.4. This shall be calculated on the theoretical tonnage for the lot, not the actual tonnage used.

TABLE 410.13.7.4

Pay Adjustment for Bond Strength per 2500 Ton Lot	
Average Lot Bond Strength (PSI)	Price Adjustment (\$ / Lot)
50.00 and Greater	0
25.00 to 50.99	= [{1,000*(PSI - 25.00)} - 25,000]
Less than 25.00	- 25,000

SECTION 420

SINGLE / MULTIPLE COURSE MICRO SURFACING

420.2-MATERIALS:

420.2.2-Fine Aggregates, 2FA and 3FA:

DELETE THE SECOND TABLE OF 420.2.2 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING TABLE

Material	Percent Passing							
	3/8 in	No. 4	No. 8	No. 16	No. 30	No. 50	No. 100	No. 200
2FA ^(a)	100	90-100	60-85	45-70	25-45	18-30	10-21	5-15
3FA ^(a)	100	70-95	45-70	28-50	19-34	12-25	7-18	5-15

(a) Gradation represents the final blended product.

420.2.3-Asphalt Emulsion-CSS - 1hM or CQS – 1hM:

DELETE AND REPLACE THE TITLE OF SUBSECTION 420.2.3 WITH THE FOLLOWING:

420.2.3-Asphalt Emulsion:

420.3-MIXTURE REQUIREMENTS

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF SUBSECTION 420.3 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

420.3.1-Mix Design: The job mix formula (JMF) defines the requirements for a specific mix utilized in micro surfacing applications. This formulation may be specific to a particular project or applicable across multiple projects.

Proposed JMF must be documented on the Division Form T420 and certified by an experienced laboratory that possesses the necessary specialized equipment and staff to perform the required tests. The certifying laboratory shall meet at least one of the following criteria:

- a. Currently an AASHTO accredited laboratory in Pavement Preservation
- b. Has produced a minimum of five (5), in state, Division approved micro surfacing mix designs
- c. Has produced a minimum of ten (10) out-of-state agency approved micro surfacing mix design.

Supporting documentation shall be included with the first submitted JMF package. The proposed JMF package shall be forwarded for review to the District Materials Engineer/Supervisor at least fourteen (14) calendar days before the state of production. The T420 and package shall then be transmitted to the Materials Control, Soils and Testing Division for final approval. If the JMF is approved, a lab number will be assigned to that specific mix, allowing it to be used in future projects without repeating the Division approval process. If the JMF requires revision, it will be returned to the designer through the District.

The JMF must be within the following limits:

Asphalt Binder Content (Residual) 7.0%-8.5%, dry weight, 2FA aggregate
6.5%-8.0%, dry weight, 3FA aggregate

Mineral Filler 0.25%-3.0%, dry weight, of aggregate

The JMF must show individual proportions of each material that, when combined, meet the requirements of AASHTO R 103, with the exception that the Saturated Abrasion Loss by ISSA TB-144 shall be 2.0g max.

A new JMF is required for any change in aggregate or asphalt emulsion source. Any approved JMF that exhibits poor field performance may be rejected from further use by the Division.

DIVISION 500 RIGID PAVEMENT

SECTION 501 PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE PAVEMENT

501.2-MATERIALS:

ADD THE FOLLOWING TO THE TABLE:

MATERIAL	SUBSECTION
Fibers	715.3

501.3-PROPORTIONING:

ADD THE FOLLOWING AFTER THE FIRST PARAGRAPH:

The addition of fibers in concrete pavement or concrete overlay shall be allowed. The dosage rate in lbs./cy of fibers for any application shall be the manufacturer's recommendation to meet the requirements of 715.3. The dosage rate shall not be less than the submitted rate used for product approval which can be found in the approved products list. The dosage rate shall not exceed 5.0 lbs./cy, unless the manufacturer can demonstrate, through a field demonstration, that the concrete mixture will be workable and fiber balling is not a problem.

ADD THE FOLLOWING BEFORE PARAGRAPH FIVE:

The Contractor may develop mix designs with a reduced target cement factor as indicated in Table 501.3.1.1 in lieu of Table 501.3.1, provided the aggregates used in those mix designs meet the requirements for optimized aggregate gradation in subsection 601.3.2.4.1. The A requirements will not apply for mix designs that use optimized aggregate gradation.

TABLE 501.3.1.1

Minimum 28-Day Design Strength	Minimum Cement Factor	Maximum Water Content	Nominal Maximum Aggregate Size	Target Entrained Air
Pounds per square inch	lbs./c.y.	lb. of water / lb. of cement	Inches	Percent
3,000 Compressive or 500 Flexural ^{Note 1}	524 ^{Note 2}	0.44	1 or ¾	7.0

Note 1 Flexural strength when tested by the third point method.

Note 2 An equal mass of a SCM may be substituted for Portland cement up to the following maximum amount. Only one SCM is permitted in a mix design.

501.8-MIXING CONCRETE:

ADD THE FOLLOWING TO THE END OF THE SUBSECTION:

Mix fibers as recommended by the manufacturer such that the addition of the fibers does not create balling. Notify the Engineer in writing of the dedicated personnel for this task, the procedure for distributing fibers into the concrete mixture, and the mixing method. Any of the following fiber addition methods are acceptable on all jobs:

- i. Open bag and distribute fibers on aggregate belt at ready-mix concrete plant.
- ii. Open bag, break apart any fiber clumps, and introduce fibers into ready-mix concrete truck in a well-distributed manner (i.e., "chicken feed").

A minimum of 70 revolutions at mixing speed after all the fibers are added is required for proper mixing and dispersion of fibers in trucks. Allowing bags of fiber to dissolve in the ready-mix concrete trucks or mixers will not be allowed. Fibers shall never be the first material added in any mixing process.

501.9-PLACING CONCRETE:

ADD THE FOLLOWING TO THE END OF THE SUBSECTION:

Any fiber balls should be removed immediately with a hoe or rake. The contractor should adjust the batching and mixing procedure to avoid the further creation of fiber balls as soon as they are noticed on a project.

501.12-FINAL STRIKE-OFF, CONSOLIDATION AND FINISHING:

501.12.5- Floating:

ADD THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPH TO THE END OF THE SUBSECTION:

When placing concrete containing fibers, in order to provide consolidation and bury surface fibers, open slab surfaces should be struck off with a vibrating screed or laser screed. Magnesium floats in the form of a bullfloat, channel radius float, or highway straightedge should be used to establish a surface and close tears or open areas. The use of wood floats is not permitted. Care should be taken to avoid tilting the blades of any float at too great of an angle which could expose the fibers to the surface.

501.12.7-Final Finish:

ADD THE FOLLOWING SUBSECTION:

501.12.7.1-Final Finish Containing Fibers for Portland Cement Concrete: The final finish selected for concrete pavement or overlay containing fibers shall be an artificial grass carpet drag followed by tining. The tining tool selected must meet the groove and all other requirements of subsection 501.12.7. Caution must be used to avoid significant disturbance and removal of fibers from the surface. The tining rakes should be held at a

small angle to the horizontal surface to prevent lifting or exposing the fibers. Texturing should also be done only in one direction and should never pull against the established pattern. The artificial grass carpet shall meet the following requirements:

- 1) Mounted on a Work Bridge or Paver
- 2) Width equal to the concrete placed
- 3) Artificial grass type
- 4) Molded polyethylene pile face
- 5) Blade length of from 5/8 inch to 1 inch
- 6) Total weight of at least 70 ounces per square yard

The roadway will be textured as accepted by the Engineer. The use of burlap sack for texturing shall not be permitted. All texturing should be accomplished with a single pass of the tool.

SECTION 502 APPROACH SLABS

502.5-JOINTS:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF THE SUBSECTION AND REPLACE WITH FOLLOWING:

Approach slabs shall have longitudinal joints in line with the longitudinal joints of the adjacent pavement. Longitudinal joints shall be sawed to a minimum depth of one-fourth of the plan depth of the slab plus $\frac{1}{4}$ inch; the width shall be $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, with a tolerance of plus or minus $\frac{1}{16}$ inches. Sawing shall be performed within five days after the slab is placed and prior to opening to construction traffic. Joints shall be sealed in accordance with the requirements of Sections 501.16 and 503.

SECTION 506 CONCRETE PAVEMENT REPAIR

506.3-PROPORTIONING:

ADD THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPH TO THE END OF THE SUBSECTION:

The Contractor may elect to use a mobile, continuous volumetric mixer in compliance with ASTM C685 at the patching location in lieu of a batch plant. A mobile, continuous volumetric mixer is defined as a truck mounted system where each component is automatically proportioned out for a selected batch size from on-board storage bins and automatically fed into a mixing unit to produce a mix complying with the requirements of 506.2. The unit shall be calibrated according to MP 679.02.99 by the Contractor in the presence of the Engineer before any placements are made on the project. Copies of all calibration form/calculations shall be submitted to the Engineer.

RENUMBER EXISTING SECTIONS 506.8, 506.9, AND 506.10 AS 506.9, 506.10, 506.11 RESPECTIVELY:

506.9-METHOD OF MEASUREMENT:

506.10-BASIS OF PAYMENT:

506.11-PAY ITEMS:

ADD THE FOLLOWING AS THE NEW SUBSECTION 506.8:

506.8-REPAIR ASSESSMENT PERIOD:

A repair assessment period will last thirty (30) Calendar Days. The assessment period will begin after all Type I, Type II, and Type III repairs are completed and exposed to traffic. The Division will review pavement repairs during the assessment period.

Failures resulting from such repairs that appear within the thirty (30)-day assessment period shall require removal and replacement at no additional cost to the Division. Failures may include, but are not limited to, loss of bond to the in-place concrete, formation of cracks other than the newly constructed joint, and damage caused by the Contractor's operations.

The thirty (30) Calendar Day repair assessment period will restart after the completion of any repaired failures.

SECTION 514 ROLLER COMPACTED CONCRETE

514.4-TESTING:

514.4.1-Test Methods:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF THE TABLE AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

Standard Practice for Molding Roller-Compacted Concrete in Cylinder Molds Using a Vibrating Hammer	ASTM C1435
Compressive Strength of Cylindrical Concrete Specimens	AASHTO T 22
Making and Curing of Concrete Specimens	AASHTO R100
Obtaining and Testing Drilled Core Specimens	AASHTO T 24
Measuring Length of Drilled Concrete Cores	AASHTO T 148
Standard Test Method for Total Evaporable Moisture Content of Aggregate by Drying	ASTM C566
Moisture-Density Relations of Soils using a 10 lb. Rammer and a 18 inches Drop	AASHTO T 180

514.4.2-Contractor's Quality Control:

514.4.2.2-Testing for Opening Pavement to Traffic:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF THE FIRST PARAGRAPH OF SUBSECTION 514.4.2.2
AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

A minimum of three sets of compressive strength specimens shall be made for each day's paving operation. These compressive strength specimens shall be fabricated in accordance with ASTM C1435, and under the direct observation of the Engineer. A set of specimens consists of three cylinders. Field cure the specimens in accordance with AASHTO R100. Test one cylinder from each set of these cylinders for compressive strength in accordance with AASHTO T 22 at each of the following ages under the direct observation of the Engineer: 3 days, 5 days, and 7 days. The compressive strength of each set of cylinders shall be the average of the three specimens except that if one specimen shows evidence of improper sampling, molding, or testing, it shall be discarded and the remaining two strengths averaged. Should more than one specimen representing a given test show definite defects due to improper sampling, molding, or testing, the entire test shall be discarded.

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF THE FIRST PARAGRAPH OF SUBSECTION 514.4.2.3
AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

514.4.2.3-Density Testing: Field density tests for quality control shall be performed by the contractor as soon as possible, but no later than 30 minutes after the completion of the rolling. The in-place density and moisture content shall be determined using a properly maintained moisture/density gauge in accordance with the applicable provisions of MP 717.04.21. All testing shall be performed in direct transmission mode. Only wet density is used for evaluation

**DIVISION 600
INCIDENTAL CONSTRUCTION**

**SECTION 601
STRUCTURAL CONCRETE**

601.2-MATERIALS:

ADD THE FOLLOWING TO THE TABLE:

MATERIAL	SECTION OR SUBSECTION
Fibers	715.3

601.3-PROPORTIONING:

DELETE THE FOLLOWING SUBSECTION AND REPLACE WITH FOLLOWING:

The proportions for any concrete designated as modified shall be submitted by the Contractor to the Engineer for approval. The Design 28 Day Compressive Strength shall be as shown in the plans. The contractor's mix design shall utilize Table 601.3.1, except the Target Cement Factor may be revised to obtain the modified strength.

Establishment of mixture proportions shall be coordinated with the manufacturer of the silica fume admixture.

Design mixture testing for Class H concrete shall be in accordance with MP 711.03.23 and shall include air content, slump, compressive strength, and surface resistivity test. For establishment of mixture proportions, surface resistivity tests shall be conducted on representative samples prepared and tested in accordance with AASHTO T 358. The specimens shall be moist cured then tested at an age of 28 days, and the result shall be equal to or greater than 30 kΩ-cm. The cost of all test mix requirements shall be considered incidental to the cost of Class H concrete.

The dosage rate in lbs./cy of fibers for any application shall be the manufacturer's recommendation to meet the requirements of 715.3. The dosage rate shall not be less than the submitted rate used for product approval which can be found in the approved products list. The dosage rate shall not exceed 5.0 lbs./cy, unless the manufacturer can demonstrate, through a field demonstration, that the concrete mixture will be workable and fiber balling is not a problem.

601.3.1-Mix Design Requirements:

DELETE THE FIRST PARAGRAPH OF SUBSECTION 601.3.1 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

Prior to the start of construction, the Contractor shall design and submit to the Engineer for approval the proportion of materials, including admixtures, to be used which will result in a workable concrete having the applicable properties enumerated below, including those of Table 601.3.1A. In addition, Class H, K and S mix designs shall have a Sequential Air Meter

(SAM) number of less than or equal to 0.20 psi for establishment of the mixture proportions in accordance with AASHTO T 395 for mix design approval.

A mix design prepared in accordance with MP 711.03.23, shall be required for each class of concrete to be used in the work. The mix design shall be accompanied by a statement giving the source of materials and certified test data from a Division approved laboratory demonstrating the adequacy of the mix design. The Contractor shall notify the Engineer of any change in the source of materials or the addition of admixtures during the progress of the work, since such change may necessitate a new mix design. The Contractor shall also state the $\bar{A}$ value of the fine aggregate and the $\bar{A}$ value of the combined grading of the coarse aggregate, fine aggregate, and cement used in the mix design. Each mix design shall remain approved for a period of three years from the date of approval, after which the mix design may be re-approved for an additional time period. The guidelines for this re-approval process are set forth in MP 711.03.23.

DELETE TABLE 601.3.1D AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

TABLE 601.3.1D

Class of concrete	Design 28 Day Compressive Strength	Target Cement Factor	Maximum Water Content	Nominal Maximum Aggregate Size	Entrained Air
	Pounds per Square inch	lbs./c.y. ^{Note 1}	lb. of water/lb. of cement ^{Note 2}	Inches	Percent
A	3,500	642	0.51	½ or ⅜	7.5
K	4,000	618	0.44	1 or ¾	7.0
B	3,000	524	0.49	1 or ¾	7.0
C	2,500	454	0.58	1 or ¾	6.0
D	2,000	360	0.62	1 or ¾	5.5
H	4,000	See Table 601.3.1E	0.40	1 or ¾	6.5
DC ^{Note 3}	4,500	665	0.44	½ or ⅜	6.0

^{Note 1} An equal mass of a SCM may be substituted for Portland cement up to the maximum amount in Table 601.3.1B. Only one SCM is permitted in a mix design, except for Class H concrete. The target cement factor of Class H concrete shall consist of Option 1 or Option 2 from Table 601.3.1E. The Contractor may choose either option.

^{Note 2} When using a SCM, masses of these materials shall be considered as cement for purposes of establishing maximum water content.

^{Note 3} Nominal maximum aggregate size of ¾ inches may be used in Class DC concrete, provided the Engineer approves the use of that size aggregate for the specific project on which it is to be used. That approval will depend on the minimum spacing of the reinforcing steel in the drilled shaft foundation.

601.3.2-Field Tolerances and Adjustments:

601.3.2.1-Consistency:

DELETE THE FIRST SIX (6) PARAGRAPHS FROM SUBSECTION 601.3.2.1 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

Concrete shall have the consistency which will allow proper placement and consolidation in the required position. Every attempt shall be made to obtain a uniform consistency. The optimum consistency for various types of highway structures shall be as indicated in Table 601.3.2. Concrete for any "Slump Test" shall be deposited in a manner and location that excludes the effects of vibrations caused by traffic and concrete placement operations.

An approved Type F or Type G admixture may be used to increase the consistency and improve the workability of the concrete as long as the requirements of subsection 707.2.2.1 or subsection 707.3.2.1 are met, regardless of whether that admixture was included in the approved Mix Design. When an admixture is used for this purpose, it may be referred to as a superplasticizer.

No more than a total of two additions of a superplasticizer shall be permitted in any one batch of concrete. If a superplasticizer is used at the batch plant, then only one field addition is permitted. The total quantity of the superplasticizer shall not exceed the manufacturer's recommended dosage rate.

Upon addition of a superplasticizer at the job site, the mixing drum shall be turned for a minimum of sixty (60) revolutions or five (5) minutes at mixing speed to establish a workable mixture of uniform composition and consistency. If a second job site addition of superplasticizer is used; the mixing drum shall be turned a minimum of thirty (30) additional revolutions at mixing speed. All additions and mixing of the superplasticizer shall be completed before placement of the concrete is started. The total number of revolutions shall not exceed 300, and the concrete shall be discharged within the time limits in subsection 601.7. The slump of Class H concrete shall not exceed seven (7) inches under any circumstances.

When a superplasticizer is used, the optimum consistency target value may be increased by four (4) inches, but under no circumstances shall the slump exceed eight (8) inches.

Acceptance tests for consistency (slump), air content, compressive strength, etc. shall be made after all additions and mixing of the superplasticizer. Slump tests shall be performed on every batch of concrete to which additional superplasticizer is added to in the field (one test before and one test after the addition of superplasticizer).

601.3.2-Field Tolerances and Adjustments:

601.3.2.2-Air Content:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF SUBSECTION 601.3.2.2 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

The target value of the entrained air at the point of placement shall be as shown in Table 601.3.1A. However, when pumping concrete, the air content shall be measured before the concrete pump, and the target value of the entrained air shall be as shown in

Table 601.3.1A at that point. If the entrained air does not conform with the target value within plus or minus 2.5 percentage points, the Contractor shall take immediate steps to adjust the air content of succeeding loads by making necessary adjustments in the mixture. The air content shall be measured on loads already batched and enroute, as well as the first load to which any adjustments were made in batching procedures. If the air content exceeds the target value plus 3.0 percentage points the concrete shall be rejected. When the concrete is delivered in a truck mixer and the air content is less than the target value minus 2.5 percentage points the concrete shall be rejected, or the Contractor may use additional air entraining agent in an amount that is intended to achieve the target value specified. The addition is permitted under the conditions listed below.

The target of the entrained air content of Class H concrete at the time of placement shall be as shown in Table 601.3.1A. If the entrained air does not conform with the target value within plus or minus 1.5 percentage points, the Contractor shall take immediate steps to adjust the air content of succeeding loads by making necessary adjustments in the mixture. If the entrained air content of Class H concrete does not conform to the target value plus 2.0 percentage points, the concrete shall be rejected. When Class H concrete is delivered in a truck mixer and the air content is less than the target value minus 2.0 percentage points, the concrete shall be rejected, or the Contractor may use additional air-entraining agent in an amount that is intended to achieve the target value specified. The addition is permitted under the conditions listed below.

- i. The air entraining agent is the same as used in the approved mix design and is thoroughly mixed with a minimum of 2 gallons of water. The solution will be directed to the front of the mixer.
- ii. The mixer is turned a minimum of 30 revolutions, at mixing speed, or the number of revolutions established in tests to comply with uniformity requirements, whichever is more.

Immediately after mixing, the air content and slump shall be measured by a certified inspector.

An air adjustment may be attempted twice per truck. If after the second addition the specified air content is not achieved, the concrete shall be rejected. These procedures do not alter the limits placed on time to discharge, the total revolutions of the mixing drum, or the specified slump.

601.3.2.4-Total Solids $\bar{A}$

601.3.2.4.1-Optimized Aggregate Gradation

DELETE TABLE 601.3.2.4.1B AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

Table 601.3.2.4.1B

Sieve Size	Allowable variation from Combined % Retained in Design Mix ^{Note 1}
1 in	± 10% of the % retained on this sieve in the Design Mix
¾ in	± 10% of the % retained on this sieve in the Design Mix
½ in	± 10% of the % retained on this sieve in the Design Mix
⅜ in	± 10% of the % retained on this sieve in the Design Mix
No. 4	± 5% of the % retained on this sieve in the Design Mix
No. 8	± 5% of the % retained on this sieve in the Design Mix

Table 601.3.2.4.1B

Sieve Size	Allowable variation from Combined % Retained in Design Mix ^{Note 1}
No. 16	± 4% of the % retained on this sieve in the Design Mix
No. 30	± 4% of the % retained on this sieve in the Design Mix
No. 50	± 4% of the % retained on this sieve in the Design Mix
No. 100	± 3% of the % retained on this sieve in the Design Mix
No. 200	± 2% of the % retained on this sieve in the Design Mix

Note 1 The maximum and minimum allowable % retained on each sieve size noted in Table 601.3.2.4.1A shall not be exceeded during production. For example, if the ½” sieve has a combined % retained of 15% in design mix, then the allowable % retained on ½” sieve during production would be 5% to 20%.

601.4-TESTING:**601.4.1-Sampling and Testing Methods:**

DELETE AND REPLACE THE CONTENTS OF THE TABLE IN SUBSECTION 601.4.1 WITH THE FOLLOWING:

Sampling fresh concrete	AASHTO R 60
Sampling aggregate	MP 700.00.06
Sieve analysis of fine and coarse aggregates	AASHTO T 27 and AASHTO T 11
Slump of Portland cement concrete	AASHTO T 119 ^{Note 1}
Air content of freshly mixed concrete	AASHTO T 152 AASHTO T 196
Unit weight/Yield of concrete	AASHTO T 121
Standard Practice for Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Field	AASHTO R 100 with MP 601.04.20
Compressive strength of cylindrical concrete specimens	AASHTO T 22
Total moisture content of aggregate by drying	AASHTO T 255
Predicting potential strength of Portland cement concrete	MP 711.03.31
Determination of $\bar{A}$ of total solids in concrete	MP 601.03.51
Determination of free moisture in fine aggregate using 20 gram or 26 gram A “Speedy Moisture Tester”	MP 702.00.20
Surface Resistivity Test	AASHTO T 358

Note 1 When testing concrete produced by volumetric batching and continuous mixing, the consistency testing shall be delayed for approximately three to five minutes after mixing.

601.4.2-Contractor's Quality Control:

ADD THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE TO THE END OF THE FOURTH PARAGRAPH IN SUBSECTION 601.4.2:

Any Agency or Laboratory which tests Contractor Quality Control concrete compressive strength specimens, that may be used for acceptance by the Division, shall be evaluated by the

Cement and Concrete Reference Laboratory (CCRL) and certified by the Division as meeting all the requirements of ASTM C1077 pertaining to testing concrete cylinders, as outlined in Section 5.2.5.2 of MP 601.03.50. In addition any laboratory conducting concrete surface resistivity testing must be evaluated by CCRL for AASHTO T358.

DELETE THE TITLE AND CONTENTS OF SUBSECTION 601.4.5 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

601.4.5-Tests for Surface Resistivity Acceptance of Class H Concrete: The Contractor shall also be required to fabricate three surface resistivity test specimens in accordance with AASHTO T 358 every time that a set of compressive strength specimens for Class H is fabricated. These test specimens shall be moist cured until as close to the time of test as possible, and they shall be tested at an age of 28-days. These test results shall be used by the Engineer as the basis for evaluation as to the adequacy of the material for the use intended. The minimum surface resistivity test result for full payment shall be 30 k Ω -cm. Table 601.4.05 specifies the penalty structure for payment of material that has a surface resistivity test result lower than 30 k Ω -cm.

Table 601.4.5

Resistivity Result (k Ω -cm)	Percent of Unit Bid Price Paid
>25-29	90%
>20-25	70%
>15-20	50%
≤ 15	Remove & Replace

601.7-MIXING:

ADD THE FOLLOWING TO THE END OF THE SUBSECTION:

601.7.1 Mixing of Fibers into Concrete: Mix fibers as recommended by the manufacturer such that the addition of the fibers does not create balling. Notify the Engineer in writing of the dedicated personnel for this task, the procedure for distributing fibers into the concrete mixture, and the mixing method. Any of the following fiber addition methods are acceptable on all jobs:

- i. Open bag and distribute fibers on aggregate belt at ready-mix concrete plant.
- ii. Open bag, break apart any fiber clumps, and introduce fibers into ready-mix concrete truck in a well-distributed manner (i.e., "chicken feed").

A minimum of 70 revolutions at mixing speed after all the fibers are added is required for proper mixing and dispersion of fibers in trucks. Allowing bags of fiber to dissolve in the ready-mix concrete trucks or mixers will not be allowed. Fibers shall never be the first material added in any mixing process.

601.10-PLACING CONCRETE:

601.10.2-Chutes and Troughs:

ADD THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPH TO THE END OF THE SUBSECTION:

When discharging the concrete containing fibers into a hopper assembly on a pump truck, the chute shall be raised 12 to 18 in. above the grate (if grate is present) on the pump to allow the fibers to pass through the grate.

ADD THE FOLLOWING SUBSECTION TO THE END OF THE SECTION:

601.10.6-Placing Concrete Containing Fibers: To provide consolidation and bury surface fibers, open slab surfaces should be struck off with a vibrating screed or laser screed. Magnesium floats in the form of a bullfloat, channel radius float, or highway straightedge should be used to establish a surface and close tears or open areas. The use of wood floats is not permitted.

601.11- FINISHING CONCRETE SURFACES:

601.11.4-Finishing Concrete Bridge Decks:

601.11.4.4-Class H Concrete Finished Deck Grooving:

601.11.4.4.1-Transverse Grooving:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF THE PARAGRAPH AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

After corrective grinding and before opening to traffic, grooves shall be cut into the concrete using a mechanical saw. These grooves shall be 0.125 to 0.188 inch wide and extend 0.125 to 0.25 inch deep. Groove spacing shall be 0.75 inches center to center. No later than one week prior to grooving operations, the Contractor shall provide the Engineer with two accurate, easily readable gauges with which to verify groove dimensions. Groove depth and spacing tolerances are limited to $\pm 1/16$ inch. The grooves shall be cut in a direction that is transverse to the centerline of the roadway or parallel to the skew. On any one bridge the direction of the grooves shall be consistent. Grooves shall be cut continuously across the deck to within one foot of gutter lines or drainage structures. Grooves shall also be continuous across the full width of the deck surface including construction joints. Grooves shall terminate within one (1) inch of any exposed metal component or elastomeric concrete of an expansion joint. When the deck is skewed and the contractor is using gang blades to saw the grooves, the maximum distance (measured perpendicular to the centerline of the expansion joint) from the last groove termination in the pass to the expansion joint shall be one (1) foot – eight (8) inches. Radial grooving shall be performed in increments limited to twelve (12) feet of bridge length.

ADD THE FOLLOWING SUBSECTION:

601.11.5-Texturing & Grooving Bridge Decks Containing Fibers for Portland Cement Concrete: Where a texture finish is required, an artificial grass carpet drag

longitudinally, or broom finish transversally shall be selected. The use of burlap for texturing shall not be permitted. The artificial grass carpet shall meet the following requirements:

- 1) Mounted on a Work Bridge
- 2) Width equal to the concrete placed
- 3) Artificial grass type
- 4) Molded polyethylene pile face
- 5) Blade length of from 5/8 inch to 1 inch
- 6) Total weight of at least 70 ounces per square yard

All texturing equipment should be pulled in one direction only and never against the established pattern. The Contractor shall texture in a transverse or longitudinal direction. Once begun, the direction of texturing shall not change. All texturing shall be performed prior to the beginning of curing operations. Only one pass of the texturing equipment over the finished area will be permitted. Texturing shall be in strict accordance with the time requirements of 601.12.4 for applying wet burlap.

If texturing is done in the transverse direction, the Contractor shall texture using a broom finish as soon as practicable after finishing machine passage, without any additional finishing operations between the machine passage and texturing operations.

If texturing is done in the longitudinal direction, the artificial grass carpet shall be attached to the work bridge such that the surface of the concrete is textured as soon as practicable after finishing machine passage, without any additional finishing operations between the machine passage and texturing operations. Small areas, inaccessible to the attached drag, may be textured by hand methods.

The finishing movement and resulting progress of the texturing equipment shall be done in a manner to prevent ridges or gouges from forming in the concrete surface. The artificial grass carpet may be weighted, and the contact area changed as necessary to produce a texture acceptable to the Engineer. The drag shall be cleaned as required; to remove all hardened concrete particles and shall be replaced after each day's operation.

Texture resulting from the drag shall stop within one foot of curbs or parapets. Any hand finishing operations shall be kept to a minimum for Class H bridge decks. Grooving bridge deck containing fibers for Portland cement concrete shall follow the requirements of subsection 601.11.4.4.

601.13-PROTECTIVE SURFACE TREATMENT:

601.13.3-Concrete Protective Coating:

601.13.3.3-Paint Application Requirements:

601.13.3.3.1-Weather Conditions:

DELETE THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF SUBSECTION 601.13.3.3.1 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

Painting shall not be done when the ambient temperature is below 40°F or above 100°F, or the relative humidity above 90 percent (90%). Painting is permitted to occur in a heated containment and shall be in accordance with subsection 688.3.1-Weather Conditions.

SECTION 603

PRESTRESSED CONCRETE MEMBERS

603.6-CONCRETE:

603.6.2-Mix Design:

603.6.2.1-Class S-P Concrete Mix Design Testing:

REMOVE AND REPLACE TABLE 603.6.2.1C WITH THE FOLLOWING:

TABLE 603.6.2.1C

Hardened Property Test	Total # Specimens	Specimen Size	Age at Testing	Magnitude of Loading	Approval Condition
Compressive Strength (AASHTO T 22)	7	4"x8" or 6"x12" cylinders	1 @ 24 ± 2 hrs. 1 @ 3days ± 2 hrs. 1 @ 7days ± 2 hrs. 1 @ 14days ± 2 hrs. 3 @ 28days ± 4 hrs.	Load Until Failure	per Design
Modulus of Elasticity ^b (ASTM C469)	7	6"x12" cylinders	1 @ 3days ± 2 hrs. 1 @ 7days ± 2 hrs. 1 @ 14days ± 2 hrs. 3 @ 28days ± 4 hrs.	40% of compressive strength (obtained above)	$\geq 57,000\sqrt{f'_c}$ ^a
Creep ^b (ASTM C512)	8 total (3 loaded, 3 remain unloaded, 2 tested for compressive strength)	6"x12" cylinders	72 ± 2 hours at age of initial loading	40% of compressive strength at time of loading	Creep Coefficient ^c ≤ 1.19 at 90 days ^a
Length Change (ASTM C157)	3	3"x3"x11" prisms	56 days	28-day cure per ASTM C157 then Air Storage for 28-days	≤ 0.0002 at 28 days of Air Storage ^a
Concrete Surface Resistivity ^b (AASHTO T358)	3	4"x8" cylinders	28 days		$> 30 \text{ k}\Omega\text{-cm}$
Freeze-Thaw Resistance (ASTM C666-Procedure A) ^b	3	3"x4"x16" prisms	28 day cure prior to testing	300 cycles (0°F to 40°F)	Durability Factor ≥ 80

- a. If the values obtained from testing the Class S-P mix do not meet the specified values in Table 603.6.2.1C, then the Fabricator's Engineer may submit calculations for prestress losses, camber, and long term deflections to the Division for review in accordance with subsection 105.2.1.1, the Division Approval Method for shop drawings. If the Fabricator's calculations show that the values exceeding the specified values in Table 603.6.2.1C will not adversely affect the prestress losses, camber, and long term deflections, and the Division approves these calculations, then the Class S-P mix in question may be used to fabricate prestressed bridge members.

- b. After the discontinuation of steam curing, test specimens shall be removed from the molds within 23.5 ± 0.5 hours and moist cured in the laboratory at a temperature between 73.5 ± 3.5 °F until the time of test. Freeze-Thaw Resistance testing shall begin when the specimens are at an age of 28 days.
- c. The Creep Coefficient shall be defined as the Creep Strain at 90 days divided by the Initial Elastic Strain at the Time of Initial Loading. The Initial Elastic Strain shall be determined within 2 minutes after the application of the initial load.

SECTION 604 PIPE CULVERTS

604.8-BACKFILLING:

604.8.1-Initial Backfill Zone:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF THE THIRD PARAGRAPH OF 604.8.1 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

Box culvert initial backfill material shall be designed per ASTM 1675. Unless otherwise noted on the plans, it shall be placed to a minimum of twelve (12) inches over the top of box culvert.

604.15-PAY ITEMS:

DELETE AND REPLACE THE TABLE AT THE END OF THE SUBSECTION WITH THE FOLLOWING:

Y	Mil Thickness		Z	Metal Corrugations	Pipe Class
	Steel	Aluminum			
A	64	60	1	1½" x ¼"	---
B	79	75	2	2 ⅔" x ½"	---
C	109	105	3	3" x 1"	---
D	138	135	5	5" x 1"	---
E	168	164	6	6" x 2"	---
F	188	---	7	7½" x ¾" x ¾"	---
G	218	---	I or 1	---	I
H	249	---	II or 2	---	II
J	4 Bolts/Ft 280	--	III or 3	---	III
K	6 Bolts/Ft 280	100	IV or 4	---	IV
L	8 Bolts/Ft 280	125	V or 5	---	V
M	313	150			
N	375	185			
P	---	200			
Q	---	225			
R	---	250			
			X	Concrete Pipe	
			H	Horizontal Elliptical	
			V	Vertical Elliptical	

SECTION 606 UNDERDRAINS

606.2-MATERIALS:

DELETE MISCELLANEOUS CONCRETE FROM THE TABLE:

MATERIAL	SUBSECTION	TYPE OR GRADATION
Concrete for Miscellaneous Uses	715.12	

SECTION 607 GUARDRAIL

607.2-MATERIALS:

DELETE CONCRETE FOR FOOTERS FROM THE TABLE AND DELETE MISCELLANEOUS CONCRETE AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

MATERIAL	SUBSECTION
Concrete for Miscellaneous Uses	715.12

SECTION 609 SIDEWALKS

609.2-MATERIALS:

609.2.1-Detectable Warning Surfaces:

DELETE THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF SUBSECTION 609.2.1 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

Detectable warning panels shall have a detectable warning surface meeting Proposed Accessibility Guidelines for Pedestrian Facility in Public Right of Way (PROWAG), latest edition, requirements. The detectable warning surface should be comprised of truncated domes. Detectable warning panel and surface dimensions shall be ADA Standards for Accessible Design compliant. The panel dimensions shall not deviate more than 1/16 inch. Detectable warnings shall be evaluated by AASHTO Product Evaluation and Audit Solutions. The results shall meet the requirements of AASHTO T 388. AASHTO T 388 requires ADA Standards for Accessible Design dimensions of Detectable Warnings. The dome dimension range requirements before and after testing are shown in Table 609.2.1.

Dimensions of Reference from ADA Standards for Accessible Design:

TABLE 609.2.1

Dome Element	Dome Dimension Ranges Before and After Testing
Dome Size Base Diameter	0.9 inch minimum – 1.4 inch maximum
Dome Size Top Diameter	50% of Base Diameter min – 65% of Base Diameter max
Dome Height	0.2 inch required

The panel colors shall be as shown in the plans or as approved by the Engineer. The panel shall contrast visually with adjacent gutter, street or highway, or curb ramp surface, either light-on-dark or dark-on-light. The color black shall not be accepted. The panels shall be textured to provide a slip resistant surface.

There shall be two (2) types of warning surfaces: panels for fresh concrete surfaces while the concrete is still plastic and panels for cured concrete surfaces. Mold-in-place concrete domes, brick pavers, tiles, or iron or steel warning systems shall not be used. Detectable warning panels must be on the WVDOH Approved Products List. All materials to be used shall be covered by a five (5) year manufacturer warranty under normal conditions. The installed device dimensions shall remain ADA Standards for Accessible Design compliant for the duration of the warranty period.

SECTION 615 STEEL STRUCTURES

615.3-MATERIALS:

615.3.3-Welded Stud Shear Connectors:

DELETE THE FIRST PARAGRAPH OF SECTION 615.3.3 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

When design requires the use of welded stud shear connectors, they shall meet the requirements of Section 7 of the ANSI/AASHTO/AWS D1.5, Bridge Welding Code and be sampled and tested in accordance with MP 615.20.01.

615.6-ERECTION

615.6.3-Bearings and Anchorages:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF THE SECOND PARAGRAPH OF SUBSECTION 615.6.3 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

The Contractor shall drill the holes and set the anchor bolts, except where the bolts are built into the masonry. The bolts shall be set accurately and fixed with Portland cement grout completely filling the holes. The location of anchor bolts in relation to the slotted holes in the expansion shoes shall correspond with the temperature at the time of erection. The nuts or anchor bolts at the expansion ends of spans shall be adjusted to permit the free movement of the span.

SECTION 623 PNEUMATICALLY APPLIED MORTAR OR CONCRETE (SHOTCRETE)

623.2-MATERIALS:

DELETE THE FOLLOWING IN THE TABLE AND FOOTNOTES AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

MATERIAL	SUBSECTION OR STANDARD
Accelerating Admixtures	707.13
Air-Entraining Admixtures	707.1
Coarse Aggregate	703.1, 703.2
Curing Materials	707.6-707.10
Fibers*	715.3
Fine Aggregate	702.1
Portland Cement	701.1, 701.3
Supplementary Cementitious Materials**	707.4
Reinforcing Steel	709.1, 709.3, 709.4
Water	715.7

MATERIAL	SUBSECTION OR STANDARD
Water Reducing Admixtures	707.3
Water Reducing, Accelerating Admixtures	707.14
Water Reducing, Retarding Admixtures	707.2

- * The fibers selected for shotcrete shall be of suitable dimensions to not cause the clotting or clogging of concrete in the shotcrete delivery equipment. The contractor shall verify with the fiber manufacturer that their fiber selection is suitable for their equipment then submit this verification in writing to the Engineer.
- ** The use of a supplementary cementitious materials will not be permitted when a blended hydraulic cement is used.

623.3-QUALIFICATIONS:

623.3.2-Quality Control Personnel:

DELETE THE SUBSECTION AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

Shotcrete Inspector: For every project in which shotcrete is included, the Contractor is required to have a Shotcrete Inspector with a current ACI Shotcrete Inspector Certification. The Shotcrete Inspector must have verifiable work experience in one of the following areas: 1. Testing, inspection, and quality control of shotcrete. 2. Supervision of shotcrete construction work. 3. Design of shotcrete structures. The Shotcrete Inspector is required to be at the place of shotcrete placement while shotcrete placement is occurring. The Shotcrete Inspector shall also submit a daily written report to the Engineer detailing where the shotcrete placement occurred and that the shotcrete placement was performed correctly according to the Specification and in reasonably close conformity with the Plans or as established by the Engineer. The Shotcrete Inspector shall stop shotcrete placement immediately if the shotcrete placement does not satisfy the requirements of the Specification or if it is not in reasonably close conformity with the Plans or as established by the Engineer. The reason for stopping shall be documented and included in the daily written report. The work shall resume after all issues are resolved satisfactorily.

SECTION 625 ROCK SOCKETED DRILLED SHAFT

DELETE THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF SECTION 625 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

625.1-DESCRIPTION:

The work of this section includes the furnishing of all materials and the construction of rock socketed drilled shaft foundations consisting of reinforced concrete placed within the drilled excavations. Each rock socketed drilled shaft foundation shall consist of an upper drilled shaft portion in a steel casing and a lower rock socket portion.

625.2-SUBMITTALS:

The Contractor shall deliver all submittals required by this specification to the Engineer no later than one month prior to constructing any rock socketed drilled shafts. No rock socketed drilled shafts shall be constructed prior to the Engineer's review and acceptance of all submittals.

625.2.1-Experience:

1. A satisfactory record of experience in rock socketed drilled shaft construction is of the utmost importance in obtaining a satisfactory rock socketed drilled shaft installation. The installation of drilled shafts is required to be performed by a Contractor, or specialty subcontractor specializing in installing and having experience with rock socketed drilled shafts of similar length, diameter, and subsurface conditions as those shown in the contract documents.
2. The Contractor shall submit data on at least two projects performed during the past ten years, for which the Contractor, or Contractor's key personnel who will be the on-site supervisor, have installed rock socketed drilled shafts of a range of diameters and lengths similar to those shown in the plans, in similar quantities, and under similar subsurface conditions. The list of projects shall contain names and phone numbers of owners' representatives who can verify the participation in those projects.
3. The Engineer shall review and approve the Contractor's qualifications. If in the opinion of the Engineer the Contractor's qualifications are not adequate, the Contractor shall submit to the Engineer a proposed method of obtaining the necessary qualifications.
4. The installation of all components of the drilled shaft and any other work required to complete the rock socketed drilled shaft, shall be performed by the approved Contractor.

625.2.2-Site Inspection: A signed statement shall be submitted affirming that the Contractor (or the Subcontractor if applicable) has inspected the project site and the available subsurface information including any available soil or rock samples.

625.2.3-Installation: The Contractor shall comply with applicable environmental regulations, including but not limited to the protection of river/stream water from degradation due to material excavated, erosion, slurry spillage/discharge, and all other operations related to rock socketed drilled shafts.

The installation shall be in accordance with the Contractor's proposed Safety Plan per subsection 625.6.1.7.

The Contractor shall provide a projected schedule of work to the Engineering Division, DOHDrilledShafts@wv.gov, thirty (30) days in advance of construction of drilled shafts.

625.2.4-As-Built Records: Within 24 hours of the completed construction of each drilled shaft, the Contractor shall submit a report on the actual location, alignment, elevation, and dimensions of the drilled shaft, and a completed drilled shaft log to the Engineer.

625.3: BLANK**625.4-DIMENSIONAL REQUIREMENTS:**

If the specified dimensional requirements are not met, the Contractor shall submit a corrective plan for any deviation from the drilled shaft location, alignment and elevation tolerances, and reinforcement dimensional requirements to the Engineer for approval. This approval may take up to fourteen (14) calendar days. The corrective plan shall be certified (signed

by a Professional Engineer licensed in West Virginia knowledgeable in rock socketed drilled shaft installation). The cost of any corrective action shall be borne by the Contractor.

625.5-MATERIALS:

625.5.1-Concrete: Concrete for the rock socketed drilled shafts shall be Class DC and shall conform to the requirements of Section 601.

The design 28-day compressive strength shall not be less than 4500 psi unless shown otherwise in the Plans. The Contractor shall prepare a mix design in accordance with MP 711.03.23 to attain this strength. Slump for dry placement shall be seven (7) inches plus-or-minus one (1) inch. Unless otherwise specified in the Plans, the cement shall be Type I.

For placement of concrete by tremie or pumping, the cement factor shall be increased by 94 lbs. from the original design cement factor, the slump shall be eight (8) inches plus-or-minus one (1) inch and shall maintain a slump in excess of four (4) inches throughout the concrete placement.

625.5.2-Reinforcing Steel: Reinforcing steel for main vertical bars and ties shall conform to Section 709.1, deformed type, grade 60. Reinforcing steel for use as spirals shall conform to Section 709.1, plain type, grade 60.

625.5.3-Casing: Metal casing shall be used in the upper drilled shaft portion of the rock socketed drilled shaft to prevent caving of the soil material or to exclude ground water. Casing shall be metal, of unit or sectional construction, be strong enough to withstand handling stresses, withstand the pressures of concrete and of the surrounding earth and ground water, and prevent seepage of water. The casing used shall be selected by the Contractor to control dimensions and alignment of excavations within tolerances, to seal the casing into impervious materials, and to execute all other construction operations.

Casing pipe used for permanent applications shall be new material and conform to ASTM A252, Grade 2. When used for temporary applications only, casing pipe shall conform to ASTM A252, Grade 2.

Any required casing splices shall be welded with no interior splice plates, producing true and straight casing. All welding shall be in accordance with ANSI/AWS D1.1.

Permanent casing is required in all drilled shafts where noted on the plans. All temporary casing shall be removed during placement of concrete unless otherwise noted on the plans. Should the Contractor be unable to remove the temporary casing or if conditions require the temporary casing remain in place, the Contractor shall pressure grout the annular space between any casing remaining in place and soil. Materials and methods for the pressure grouting operation shall be submitted to the Engineer for approval for the pressure grouting operation. There shall be no additional cost to the Division for the pressure grouting operation

625.5.4-Crosshole Sonic Logging (CSL) Testing Tubes: Tubes required for CSL Tests shall be ASTM A53, Grade B, nominal two (2) inch diameter. Hydrostatic test requirements are waived. Threaded Couplings shall be used per ASTM A865.

625.5.5-Thermal Integrity Profiler (TIP) Wires: Wire, equipment, and testing procedure shall conform to ASTM D7949, Method B.

625.6-CONSTRUCTION:

The following sequence describes a generalized construction method that is expected to be appropriate for the installation of the rock socketed drilled shafts. Deviations will be permitted with the Engineer's approval.

- a. Contractor shall provide suitable access to the "Preinstallation Core Hole" location at each rock socketed drilled shaft.
- b. Drilling of a "Preinstallation Core Hole", as specified in subsection 625.7.2.1.
- c. Drilling of cased hole through the soil overburden down to top of competent rock. Seating bottom of casing to minimize entry of ground water.
- d. Drilling of rock socket to the minimum diameter shown in the plans and to an elevation shown on the drawings or otherwise directed by the Engineer.
- e. Determination of wet or dry hole condition, as specified in subsection 625.7.2.2.
- f. Inspection of drilled hole for plumbness, as specified in subsection 625.7.2.3.
- g. Cleaning of the drilled hole by the Contractor, particularly the rock socket and the inside face of the casing, as specified in subsection 625.7.2.5.
- h. Inspection of the drilled shaft sidewall and bottom cleanliness, as specified in subsections 625.7.2.4 and 625.7.2.5.
- i. Placement of the pre-assembled cage of reinforcing steel with CSL tubes and/or TIP wires and securing it in place against movement during concreting and during casing withdrawal, as specified in subsection 625.6.2. It also must be secured in such a way that the minimum clear cover over the bars is maintained.
- j. Placement of concrete in either dry or wet conditions. The temporary casing shall be withdrawn carefully and slowly so as not to leave any voids in the concrete and so as not to dislocate any reinforcing steel. Any concrete not meeting this specification's slump requirements will be rejected.
- k. Curing, stripping, and finishing shall be the same as for other structural concrete. Casing may be used as forms.
- l. Inspection of the concrete, as specified in subsection 625.7.2.6.
- m. Corrective measures for any unacceptable drilled shaft, removal of water from the CSL tubes and filling with an approved grout. All core holes, as specified in subsection 625.7.3, must be filled with an approved grout.

625.6.1-Excavation:

625.6.1.1-Scope: The Contractor shall perform all excavations required for the drilled shafts and the rock sockets, through whatever materials are encountered, to the dimensions shown in the plans, or required by the site conditions, or directed by the Engineer. The Contractor shall make each drilled shaft excavation available to the Engineer for inspection, providing tools, equipment, and safety measures as hereinafter specified. Based on preinstallation core hole information or on general inspection of the rock socket, the Contractor shall drill the rock socket deeper if directed by the Engineer.

625.6.1.2-Excavation Through Overburden: Unless otherwise shown in the plans, rock socketed drilled shaft excavations in the overburden shall be vertical bored holes extending from the ground surface down to the surface of competent rock. Temporary or permanent casings shall be required down to the competent rock surface and be seated in rock in a manner that prevents caving and minimizes the entry of ground water. In the

event of a groundwater condition, appropriate measures shall be taken subject to the Engineer's approval. Such measures may include pumping from within the excavation, external dewatering, or excavation through a slurry-filled hole until the casing can be seated and sealed.

625.6.1.3-Excavation in Rock: Rock sockets shall be excavated to the dimensions and depths shown in the plans, forming a bearing area at the bottom of the socket, flat to within a tolerance of ½ inch per foot. Each socket shall be excavated into continuous rock for the indicated length. Blasting methods will not be permitted.

The top elevation of competent rock must be confirmed as the socket drilling is started. The effective "top elevation" is based on observation of the boundary zone where broken or weathered rock becomes competent rock and is also influenced by the presence of any shale or coal seams. Based on that elevation, and the information from the preinstallation core hole, the Engineer will determine the final depth of socket and bottom elevation.

Upon completion of each rock socket excavation, the Engineer may (1) accept the socket, or (2) order deeper excavation based upon preinstallation core hole data or general inspection of the socket. The adequacy of each socket will depend on the soundness of its bottom surface and on the soundness of its underlying layers.

Contractor is cautioned not to over-drill the rock sockets. Unauthorized over-drilling will be at the Contractor's expense. In the case where over-drilling would bring the drilled shaft base too close to a coal seam or other weak layer, then drilling must be extended through such weak layer, at the Contractor's expense, to a satisfactory deeper bearing level as determined by the Engineer.

No portion of the rock socket shall be exposed to drilling fluid or groundwater for more than 96 hours. Any portion of the rock socket exposed to drilling fluid or water for more than 96 hours, and any portion of the rock socket which, in the opinion of the Engineer, has deteriorated due to exposure to air or water, shall be reamed with an approved grooving tool to a depth of not less than ¼ inch, or as directed by the Engineer. Reaming of the socket, if necessary, is considered incidental to the cost of drilling the rock socket, and no separate payment will be made for this work.

625.6.1.4-Blank.

625.6.1.5-Disposal of Materials: Disposal of excavated materials shall be accomplished under the general provisions of subsection 207.6.

625.6.1.6-River/Stream Area: Rock socketed drilled shaft construction in the river/stream shall employ whatever special methods the Contractor finds necessary for access and for accomplishing the work. These methods may include cofferdams, temporary causeway, or other suitable measures. The Contractor will be responsible for conforming to all regulatory and environmental requirements related to the river/stream and for obtaining any permits that are required by their river/stream operations.

625.6.1.7-Safety Measures: Safety of all persons is to be considered an objective of the utmost importance on all projects. Therefore, the Contractor shall take whatever measures are necessary to protect their own personnel, subcontractors' personnel, the Engineer or other agents of the state, regulatory personnel, and others including the general

public. The following list is presented as representative of issues that the Contractor must address. It is not intended as all-inclusive and does not relieve the Contractor of conforming to other regulations, laws, requirements, or other measures reasonably required for safe excavating operations. The Contractor shall develop a safety plan in accordance with these requirements and provide this plan to the Engineer for their review.

- a. Any required equipment within an excavation shall be operated by air or electricity. The use of gasoline-driven engines or diesel engines within an excavation will not be permitted. All lighting shall be electric, and precautions shall be taken regarding potential short circuits of electric current within ground water.
- b. The Contractor will take precautions to assure that no explosive or noxious gases are present. Fresh air shall be supplied into the excavation and foul air shall be removed whenever any personnel are present in the hole.
- c. A safety harness or chair lift, with separate safety line, protective cage, and two-way radio communication shall be used for any entry into an excavation.
- d. No open excavation shall be left unattended. During non-working hours, excavations shall be protected using solid, safe covers that are firmly fastened in place.

625.6.2-Reinforcing Steel Installation: Prior to installation of reinforcing steel, the steel cage shall be checked and cleaned of any materials that would tend to prevent bonding. The excavated hole shall also be checked, and any remaining or newly deposited debris shall be removed. Immediately upon the Engineer's approval of the condition of the cage and acceptance of the socket, and just prior to placement of concrete, the fully assembled cage of reinforcing steel shall be installed into the excavation.

The cage will consist of longitudinal (vertical) bars, spiral or tie bars, cage stiffener bars as required, spacing devices, and any other appurtenances required to maintain alignment, shape, and clearances. Cages shall include steel tubes and TIP wires in shafts where CSL and TIP testing is to occur as outlined in subsection 625.6.2.1. Each cage shall be placed in one unit by lowering into the hole in a manner that will prevent distortion. Concrete spacers or other approved noncorrosive spacing devices shall be used at sufficient intervals (near the bottom and at intervals not exceeding ten (10) feet along the rock socketed drilled shaft) to ensure concentric spacing for the entire cage length. The minimum number of centering devices at each level shall be three (3). All steel centering devices with less than three (3) inches of concrete cover shall be epoxy coated. The cage shall be supported from the top by use of a ground surface frame or other positive means. Setting the cage on the socket bottom without support will not be permitted. The Contractor may, with the approval of the Engineer, remove the top support after sufficient concrete has been placed to adequately support the cage vertically and prevent distortion or racking of the cage.

The bottom of the reinforcing steel cage shall be a minimum of three (3) inches and a maximum of twenty-four (24) inches from the bottom to the rock socketed drilled shaft excavation. Additional clearance may be approved by the Engineer.

All intersections of rock socketed drilled shaft reinforcing steel shall be tied with cross or "figure 8" ties. The reinforcing steel in the drilled shaft shall be 100% tied and supported so that the reinforcing steel will remain within allowable tolerances for position. Unless otherwise shown in the plans, splicing shall be by mechanical connectors or couplers which develop at least 125% of yield strength of the reinforcing bar. No more than 50% of the longitudinal reinforcing shall be spliced within 60 bar diameters of any lapped splice location

or within two (2) feet of any mechanical splice or coupler location. Cage stiffener bars shall be used as required to provide a reinforcement cage of sufficient rigidity to prevent racking, permanent deformations, etc. during installation. If the concrete is to be placed by the free-fall method, these bars must first be removed.

In the event that the rock socketed drilled shaft has been excavated below the anticipated tip elevation, the reinforcing cage may be extended at the tip (bottom) end by lap splices, mechanical connectors, or welded splices in conformance with the Standard Specifications. In this instance, splices need not be staggered and 100% of the reinforcing bars may be spliced at a given location. Lap splice lengths shall be as shown in the plans or approved by the Engineer.

Prior to placing the reinforcement cage, the Contractor shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Engineer that the fabrication and handling methods to be used will result in a reinforcing cage placed in the proper position, with the proper clearances, and without permanent bending or racking of the reinforcement cage.

The elevation of the top of the steel cage shall be checked before and after the concrete is placed. If the rebar cage is not maintained within the specified tolerances, corrections shall be made by the Contractor to the satisfaction of the Engineer. No additional drilled shafts shall be constructed until the Contractor has modified the reinforcement cage support system in a manner satisfactory to the Engineer.

625.6.2.1-Contractor Preparation for Testing: To accommodate the CSL and TIP test requirements, the Contractor shall install the appropriate number of tubes and/or TIP wires in each drilled shaft to be tested. The number of tubes and wires per drilled shaft shall be as tabulated below:

TABLE 625.6.2.1

Drilled Shaft Diameter	Number of CSL Tubes	Number of TIP wires	Tube / Wire Spacing
Less than 42"	3	0	120°
42" to ≤ 60"	4	0	90°
> 60" to ≤ 96"	6	6	60°
Greater than 96"	8	8	45°

The tubes shall be per subsection 625.5.4. Each tube shall have a round, regular internal diameter free of defects or obstructions including defects or obstructions at pipe joints; in order to permit the free, unobstructed passage of 1½ inch diameter source and receiver probes. The tubes shall be watertight and free from corrosion with clean internal and external faces to ensure passage of the probes inside and a good bond with the concrete outside.

Each tube shall be fitted with a watertight shoe on the bottom and a removable cap or plug on the top. The tubes shall be securely attached to the interior of the reinforcing steel cage. The tubes are typically wire-tied to the reinforcing cage every forty (40) inches, or otherwise secured such that the tubes stay in position during placement of the cage and during placement of concrete. The tubes shall be installed in each shaft in a regular, symmetric pattern such that the tube spacing in degrees will correspond to that shown in the table above.

The tubes shall be as near to parallel as possible. They shall extend from six (6) inches

above the drilled shaft bottom to at least forty (40) inches above the drilled shaft top. No tube may be allowed to rest on the bottom of a drilled excavation. If the drilled shaft top is sub-surface, then the tubes shall extend at least two (2) feet above the ground surface or above the water surface if the ground surface is below water. Any joints required to achieve full length tubes shall be made watertight. The Contractor shall investigate all CSL tubes, making sure that there are no bends, crimps, obstructions or other impediments to the free passage of the testing probes. A record of the tube lengths, including a note of the projection of the tubes above the top of the shaft shall be made. The Contractor shall provide information on the shaft bottom and top elevations, length and construction dates to the Engineer prior to the CSL tests. Care shall be taken during placement of the reinforcing steel cage so as not to damage the tubes.

After placement of the cage, and before placement of concrete, the tubes shall be filled with clean water and the tube tops shall be capped or sealed to keep debris or other foreign matter out of the tubes. Care shall be exercised in the removal of caps or plugs so as not to apply excess torque, hammering, or other stresses that could break the bond between the tubes and the concrete.

The TIP wires shall be per subsection 625.5.5.

625.6.3-Placement of Concrete: Method of placement shall be determined by measuring the water infiltration rate into the shaft as specified in subsection 625.7.2.2. Concrete placement for wet hole shall be placed by tremie. Free fall placement shall be permitted for dry hole condition, except that free fall height shall not exceed five (5) feet unless the concrete is placed using a drop chute or centering device. Free fall height is not restricted as long as a drop chute or centering device is used, and the concrete is directed down through the center of the shaft without directly hitting the reinforcing cage or the sides of the hole. Dry hole shall not have more than three (3) inches of water in the bottom of hole at start of concrete placement.

Prior to concrete placement, the Contractor shall make all necessary arrangements to ensure the uninterrupted delivery of concrete so that there will not be any cold joints in the drilled shafts. Placement of concrete shall generally conform to the applicable portions of subsection 601.10. The rate of placement of concrete, as related to the height of fresh concrete at any time, will be subject to the Engineer's approval. The placement method will be developed by the Contractor, taking account of set time, hydraulic pressures and casing removal.

All costs of replacement of defective drilled shafts shall be the responsibility of the Contractor and shall be at no cost to the Division.

After the concrete level has reached the required top elevation, it shall be forced to overflow in the case of tremie or pump placement, leaving only fresh, uncontaminated concrete. In the case of placement by free fall (dry conditions), the concrete shall be continued high enough to compensate for any settlement due to removal of casing.

The top ten (10) feet of each rock socketed drilled shaft shall be vibrated except when more than ten (10) feet is to be exposed above the ground line or the riverbed/streambed, then the entire exposed portion shall be vibrated. The concrete shall not be vibrated until after any temporary casing is removed. Exposed portions of each rock socketed drilled shaft shall be cured in accordance with subsection 601.12.

625.6.4-Removal of Casing: Removal of the casing from a shaft may occur gradually as concrete is placed. Insofar as possible, casing extraction shall be done at a slow uniform rate

by application of a steady vertical upward pull in the direction of the axis of the shaft. To facilitate extraction, tapping on the casing, exertion of temporary downward pressure, slight rotation, or the controlled use of a vibratory hammer will be permitted, but care must be taken to avoid harmful impacts or disturbances to the fresh concrete. Vibration or rodding may not be used to break the casing loose for extraction.

If, during extraction of casing, upward movement of concrete and/or reinforcing steel occurs, the Engineer shall be notified immediately. If the Engineer considers the movement to be minor, then the extraction of the casing may continue. If, however, the movement is deemed significant and indicative of squeezing of the surrounding soil thus resulting in a reduction of the drilled shaft diameter, then the Engineer may order the casing to be left in place, or permit extraction to proceed and order a later non-destructive load test, or may order other procedures as appropriate at no additional cost to the Division.

For the upper portions of rock socketed drilled shafts that will be exposed and visible, the casing may remain in place as a form until the concrete has attained a strength that enables it to stand alone without further deformation. Casing shall then be removed.

625.7-INSPECTION AND TESTING OF SOCKETS:

625.7.1-Inspection:

The Contractor shall make each drilled shaft excavation available to the Engineer for inspection, providing tools, equipment, and safety measures.

The Contractor shall comply with the notification requirements for drilled shaft construction outlined in subsection 625.2.3, as well as five (5) working day prior notification to the Engineering Division via e-mail (DOHDrilledShafts@wv.gov) of the following testing:

1. Preinstallation core hole
2. Plumbness
3. Rock socket sidewall inspection
4. Shaft bottom cleanliness
5. In-place concrete quality testing

625.7.2- Drilled Shaft Testing:

625.7.2.1-Preinstallation Core Holes:

A preinstallation test boring will be drilled by the Contractor at each rock socketed drilled shaft location, or as shown on the plans, to determine the character of the material that the rock socketed drilled shaft extends through and the material that is at the base of the shaft in order to ensure the material along and below the tip of the rock socket is capable of carrying the load that will be imposed on it. The preinstallation borings are to be drilled prior to beginning excavation for each representative rock socketed drilled shaft.

Unless otherwise directed, the preinstallation test borings are to be extended a minimum depth of two (2) upper drilled shaft diameters but not less than ten (10) feet below the planned tip elevation of the rock socketed drilled shaft shown on the plans. Standard Penetration Testing (SPT) and sampling shall be performed at five (5) foot intervals in the preinstallation borings in accordance with AASHTO T 206. Rock coring will be performed in accordance with ASTM D2113 using a wireline core barrel system and will commence immediately upon obtaining an SPT value of 50 blows per six (6) inches or less on bedrock. The recovered core sample size will be approximately two (2) inch diameter (NX or NQ size). Additional preinstallation test borings in other locations may be required where

directed by the Engineer.

Test boring logs of each preinstallation boring will be provided to the Division within three (3) working days of completion of the test boring. The preinstallation test borings logs will describe the type and thickness of all soil and rock layers, and locate the presence of groundwater, open joints, voids, soft rock, or other deleterious material. All recovered soil and rock samples shall be maintained by the Contractor and stored on site at suitable location until completion of the project.

Within 10 working days after completion of preinstallation core hole, the Engineer will notify the Contractor of the final tip elevations for each drilled shaft location.

625.7.2.2-Wet or Dry Hole Determination: The Contractor and Engineer shall check the depth of water at the bottom of the drilled shaft. If the depth does not increase by more than twelve (12) inches over a 1-hour period, the hole will be considered dry. Otherwise, the hole will be considered wet. The Contractor shall coordinate with the Engineer when this determination is being made.

625.7.2.3-Plumbness:

Plumbness of the rock socketed drilled shaft/rock socket shall be measured by the Contractor by measuring the geometry of the drilled shaft excavation using SHAPE, Sonicaliper, or other suitable means approved by the Engineer. For any rock socketed drilled shaft, the maximum permissible deviation from plumb shall be 1.5% measured with respect to the vertical axis at the center of the drilled shaft excavation.

For any rock socketed drilled shaft at its top, the maximum deviation of the center shall be three (3) inches from its project plan location. The maximum deviation of the finished top of shaft from the plan elevation shall be minus one (1) inch or plus three (3) inches. An absolute minimum cover of three (3) inches to the reinforcing steel is strictly required. In the event of any deviations in the dimensional requirements, the contractor shall not proceed with construction of pier columns or cap until submission and approval of a corrective plan has been granted.

625.7.2.4-Rock Socket Sidewall Inspection:

The Contractor shall inspect the rock socket side walls with a downhole camera or other suitable device in the presence of the Engineer. The Engineer shall evaluate the rock quality and construction, as outlined in 625.6.1.3.

625.7.2.5-Shaft Bottom Cleanliness:

The Contractor shall clean the rock socket so that a minimum of 75% of the base will have less than ½ inches of sediment at the time of placement of the concrete. Sediment depth at any location shall not exceed 1 ½ inches. The Contractor shall determine shaft cleanliness by using a mini-SID, SQUID, or other suitable device approved by the Engineer. The contractor shall use an air-lift to achieve the required bottom cleanliness.

The Contractor shall begin concrete placement in the shaft within 3 hours after the shaft bottom cleanliness is approved. If concrete placement in the drilled shaft is not started within 3 hours, the rebar cage shall be removed, and hole shall be re-inspected at no additional time to the Contractor or cost to the Division.

625.7.2.6-In-place Concrete Quality Testing: The Contractor shall furnish and place the Crosshole Sonic Logging (CSL) tubes and thermal integrity profiler (TIP) wires in all drilled shafts. The number of tubes and tip wires to be used shall be as specified in subsection 625.6.2.1. The Contractor shall perform the testing and provide a report of the drilled shaft integrity testing to the Engineer. The CSL tubes shall remain open in the shaft and be grouted by the Contractor after acceptance of that shaft.

625.7.2.6.1-Crosshole Sonic Logging (CSL): The nondestructive testing method known as CSL shall be used on all rock socketed drilled shafts. The testing shall not be conducted until at least three (3) calendar days after placement of concrete is concluded in the drilled shaft and will be completed within fourteen (14) calendar days after such placement.

The CSL tests shall be conducted in conformance with ASTM D6760.

625.7.2.6.1.1-CSL Testing Results: The CSL test results shall be compiled into a drilled shaft integrity testing report for each drilled shaft. The report will summarize and analyze any defect zones indicated on the logs. A copy of each report shall be provided to the Engineer.

625.7.2.6.1.2-Evaluation of CSL Test Results:

The rating of the rock socketed drilled shaft integrity shall consider the increases in first arrival time (FAT) and the energy reduction relative to the FAT or energy in a nearby zone of good concrete. The criteria for rating the concrete from the CSL test will be:

TABLE 625.7.2.6.1.2

Rating	Criteria
Good (G)	FAT increases 0-10% and energy reduction < 6 db
Questionable (Q)	FAT increases 11-20% and energy reduction < 9 db
Poor / Flaw (P/F)	FAT increases 21 to 30% or energy reduction of 9 to 12 db
Poor / Defect (P/D)	FAT increases 31% or more or energy reduction >12 db

Flaw or defect zones as indicated in Table 625.7.2.6.1.2 will be indicated on the logs and listed in a table within the report. The flaw or defect zones and their horizontal and vertical extent will be discussed in the report text. Flaws shall be addressed by the Contractor if they affect more than 50% of the tested tube pairs at the same depth. Defects will be addressed by the Contractor if they affect two or more of the tested tube pairs at the same depth. At a minimum, addressing flaws and defects will include Crosshole Tomography (CT). If it is determined that the rating is less than Questionable, based on the results of the CSL and CT testing, the Contractor shall core and sample for further evaluation of the flaw or defect at no additional cost to the Division. The diameter, number, depth, and location of cores shall be as directed by the Engineer.

625.7.2.6.2-Thermal Integrity Profiler (TIP): Perform TIP testing using the embedded thermal wire array, and in accordance with the ASTM D7949 (method b). Thermal integrity profiling is performed to evaluate shaft integrity and location of the reinforcing cage. The number of wires to be used shall be as specified in subsection

625.6.2.1. Thermal wire cables shall be connected to a thermal access port (TAP) immediately following casting.

625.7.2.6.2.1-Criteria to be used for acceptance or rejection of rock socketed drilled shaft using TIP testing: The rating of the shaft integrity using tip shall consider variations in temperature as measured by the thermal wires. Potential local anomalies may be indicated by locally low temperatures relative to the average temperature at that depth, or average temperatures significantly lower than the average temperatures at other depths. The criteria for rating the concrete from the TIP test shall be:

Satisfactory (s) = 0 to 6% effective radius reduction and cover criteria met

Anomaly (a) = effective radius reduction > 6% or cover criteria not met

When a tested shaft is categorized as anomaly (a), slices modeled at the area of question may be provided so that a structural evaluation of the shaft can be performed prior to implementing any corrective measures. Core drilling shall be performed to investigate problem areas found during TIP testing at no additional cost to the Division.

625.7.3-Evaluation by Core Drilling: A rock socketed drilled shaft that is found to be unacceptable, shall be core drilled by the Contractor in accordance with ASTM C42. Cores shall be four (4) inch nominal diameter. An accurate log of the core shall be kept, and the core shall be crated and properly marked showing the drilled shaft depth at each interval of core recovery. The core and one copy of the coring log shall be provided to the Engineer.

The Engineer shall determine if the rock socketed drilled shaft is acceptable. The Engineer will submit to the Contractor in writing within seven (7) calendar days approval to proceed with the work. If the quality of the drilled shaft is determined to be unacceptable, then the Contractor shall proceed in accordance with subsection 625.7.2.6.1.3.

The acceptance of each drilled shaft shall be the decision of the Engineer, based on the results of the drilled shaft integrity testing report and other information on the drilled shaft placement. Rejection of a drilled shaft shall require conclusive evidence that a defect exists in the drilled shaft, which will result in inadequate or unsafe performance under service loads. If the Non-Destructive Testing records are complex or inconclusive, the Engineer will require the Contractor to verify drilled shaft conditions by core drilling. If a flaw or defect is confirmed, the Contractor shall pay for all coring and grouting costs. If no flaw or defect is encountered, compensation for all coring and grouting will be in accordance with subsection 104.3 and 109.4.

625.7.4-Remedial Action: In the case that any rock socketed drilled shaft is determined to be unacceptable, the Contractor shall submit a plan for remedial action to the Engineer for approval. The approval or rejection of the remediation plan may take up to fourteen (14) calendar days. If the remediation plan is rejected the Contractor shall revise the plan and submit it for approval and the approval time is restarted. Any modifications to the rock socketed drilled shaft and load transfer mechanisms caused by the remedial action will require calculations and working drawings stamped by a Professional Engineer licensed in the State of West Virginia for all foundation elements affected. All labor and materials required to perform remedial drilled shaft action shall be provided at no cost to the Division and with no extension of the contract time.

625.8-METHOD OF MEASUREMENT:

Rock socketed drilled shafts and Rock Socket foundations will be measured by the linear foot. For payment purposes, the drilled shafts are the portion from the finished top of each rock socketed drilled shaft to the top of competent rock. Rock Socket is the portion from the top of competent rock to the bottom of the drilled shaft rock socket as shown in the plans or as directed by the Engineer. Each measured drilled shaft is to be complete in place, accepted, and ready to function. "Top of drilled shaft" is the top of concrete as shown in the plans. "Top of competent rock" is as tabulated in the drilled shaft schedules in the plans unless a difference of one (1) foot or more is found during drilling.

Preinstallation core hole shall be measured by the linear foot based upon actual length drilled. The plan quantity will be based on one core hole, per drilled shaft, measured from the top shaft elevation to two drilled shaft diameters below the bottom of rock socket unless otherwise noted in the plans. No payment shall be made for additional length of preinstallation core hole drilled above the top of the drilled shaft.

All Drilled Shaft testing of each rock socketed drill shaft, shall be measured per each shaft tested, including all applicable tests required in subsection 625.7.2. However, preinstallation core drilling shall be paid separately.

625.9-BASIS OF PAYMENT:

The accepted quantities of rock socketed drilled shaft foundations, measured as provided above, will be paid for at the contract unit price per linear foot; complete in place including excavation, slurry if required, temporary or permanent metal casing, steel reinforcing, concrete, curing, and any required forming and finishing. No additional payment will be made for temporary casing that remains in place and pressure grouting due to the Contractor's inability to stabilize a drilled excavation, for the need to place concrete by tremie or pumping, for the need to use slurry for drilling, or for extra excavation and concrete that may be required due to drilling diameters larger than the minimum diameters specified. No additional payment will be made for methods employed to gain access to rock socketed drilled shaft construction or for means required to provide a dry working environment within the drilled shafts.

The quantity of Preinstallation Core Hole drilling, measured as provided above, will be paid for at the contract unit price per linear foot.

The quantity of Drilled Shaft Testing, measure as provided above, will be paid for at the contract unit price per each shaft tested. Tubes for CSL testing, TIP wires, and other responsibilities related to testing and inspection assistance are incidental, with no separate payment being made.

625.10-PAY ITEMS:

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	UNIT
625001-*	"D" Diameter Drilled Shaft	Linear Foot
625003-*	"D" Diameter Rock Socket	Linear Foot
625005-*	Preinstallation Core Hole	Linear Foot
625007-*	Drilled Shaft Testing	Each

* Sequence number

D = Diameter of shaft or socket, in inches

SECTION 626 RETAINING WALL SYSTEMS

626.5-MATERIALS:

626.5.3-Select Granular Backfill:

626.5.3.4-Acceptance:

DELETE THE SECOND PARAGRAPH OF SUBSECTION 626.5.3.4 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

Acceptance for compaction shall be on a lot-by-lot basis. A lot shall be divided into five approximately equal sized sub-lots. A sub-lot shall consist of the quantity of material to backfill a single lift for 100 feet of wall and at least one test per lift. One moisture and density measurement shall be made at a random location within each of the five sub-lots; random locations shall be determined in accordance with MP 712.21.26. For material having 40% or more retained on the $\frac{3}{4}$ inch (75mm) sieve, MP 700.00.24 shall be used to determine the target maximum dry density. For material having less than 40% retained on the $\frac{3}{4}$ inch (75 mm) sieve, the target dry density shall be the maximum dry density as determined by the AASHTO T-99 five point laboratory proctor performed on the material in accordance with subsection 626.5.3.1 (B). The moisture content of the material shall be maintained at a level sufficient to facilitate compaction. For applications where spread footings are used to support a bridge or other structural loads, the target percentage of dry density shall be 100% for other applications the target percentage of dry density shall be 95%. If the results of five density tests on a Lot indicates that at least 80% of the material, in accordance with 106.3.1 (West Virginia AP-A), has been compacted to the specified target percentage of dry density, the Lot will be accepted. If less than 80% has been compacted to the specified target percentage of dry density and/or the moisture content is outside the tolerance range, no additional material shall be placed until the Lot has been reworked to meet the specified requirements. Reworking and retesting shall be at the expense of the Contractor. When the Division performs the testing in the evaluation of reworked Lots, the testing will be at the expense of the Contractor at the unit cost specified in subsection 109.2.2.

SECTION 636 MAINTAINING TRAFFIC

636.6-PILOT TRUCK AND DRIVER OR SHADOW VEHICLE:

636.6.2-Shadow Vehicle:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF THE FOURTH PARAGRAPH OF SUBSECTION 636.6.2 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

All TMA's and TTMA's shall meet MASH Test Level 3 requirements regardless of the work zone speed limit or the normal posted speed limit of the roadway.

636.11-FLAGGER OR TRAFFIC DIRECTOR:

636.11.1-Flagger:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF SUBSECTION 636.11.1 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

All flaggers shall be furnished by the Contractor, and it shall be the Contractor's responsibility to provide flaggers at locations necessary to assure the safety of the travelling public. No flaggers are allowed on Interstate mainline; however, they may be allowed on ramps and/or Expressways mainline, when approved by the Traffic Engineering Division. Hand signaling devices and high visibility apparel meeting the requirements of the WVDOH Traffic Control Manual shall be used by the Contractor's personnel assigned to traffic control responsibilities. Approved headgear, if worn, and vests worn by the Contractor's personnel shall not bear the Division symbol. Wireless two-way communication shall be provided to the flaggers when they are out of sight of each other.

Flaggers must be certified by passing an American Traffic Safety Service Association (ATSSA) training. The Contractor may use noncertified flaggers for their benefit, ease of operations, or other activities not receiving payment.

636.24-BASIS OF PAYMENT:

DELETE THE FIRST PARAGRAPH AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

The quantities, determined as provided above, will be paid for at the contract unit price bid for the items listed below, which prices and payment shall be full compensation for furnishing all the materials and doing all the work prescribed in a workmanlike and acceptable manner, including all labor, tools, equipment, supplies and incidentals necessary to complete the work. When aggregate for maintaining traffic, dust palliatives, flagger, traffic director, pilot truck, cleaning of traffic control devices, or the electric arrow are contained in the contract as pay items, payment for such pay items shall not exceed the plan quantity for use after the contract completion date.

SECTION 642 TEMPORARY POLLUTION CONTROL

ADD THE FOLLOWING TO END OF SUBSECTION 642.4:

642.4 General Requirements: Contractors, DOH Project Inspectors, Environmental Monitors, and Environmental Coordinators shall use the WVDOH Environmental Construction Inspection Form at <https://transportation.wv.gov/highways/TechnicalSupport/Documents/Final%20Environmental%20Construction%20Inspection%20Form%20-%20001.16.25.pdf> to document environmental inspection of construction projects. Inspection frequency shall occur in accordance with the WV/NPDES Construction Stormwater Permit. Projects less than one (1) acre should be inspected at least once every seven (7) calendar days and after every significant rain event, unless otherwise required by local laws and ordinances.

SECTION 659 SIGN LIGHTING

659.2-MATERIALS:

ADD THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPH TO THE END OF THE SECTION:

At the Division's discretion, all Sign Lighting Fixtures and Photoelectric Sensors shall be subject to a field evaluation as part of the Division's evaluation of the product for inclusion on the Approved Products List (APL). The field evaluation shall be for the purpose of, but not limited to, evaluation of the user friendliness, functionality, performance, and durability under actual use conditions. The field evaluation shall be for a period of three (3) to six (6) months and shall begin after the Division has acquired requested sample fixtures and has accomplished the necessary coordination to have the fixtures installed in the field.

SECTION 660 TRAFFIC SIGNALS

660.2-MATERIALS:

ADD THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPH TO THE END OF THIS SECTION:

At the Division's discretion, all Audible Pedestrian Signals, Traffic Signal Modules, Radar Detection Systems, Video Detection Systems, Cabinet Auxiliary Equipment, Controllers, Priority Control Systems, and Cabinets shall be subject to a field evaluation as part of the Division's evaluation of the product for inclusion on the Approved Products List (APL). The field evaluation shall be for the purpose of, but not limited to, evaluation of the user friendliness, functionality, performance, and durability under actual use conditions. The field evaluation shall be for a period of three (3) to six (6) months and shall begin after the Division has acquired requested samples and has accomplished the necessary coordination to have the devices installed in the field.

SECTION 662 ROADWAY LIGHTING

662.2-MATERIALS:

ADD THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPH TO THE END OF THE SECTION:

At the Division's discretion, all Roadway Fixtures, High Mast Tower Fixtures, Wall Mounted Fixtures, High Mast Tower Lowering Devices, Navigation Light Units, and Photoelectric Sensors shall be subject to a field evaluation as part of the Division's evaluation of the product for inclusion on the Approved Products List (APL). The field evaluation shall be for the purpose of, but not limited to, evaluation of the user friendliness, functionality, performance, and durability under actual use conditions. The field evaluation shall be for a period of three (3) to six (6) months

and shall begin after the Division has acquired requested samples and has accomplished the necessary coordination to have the devices installed in the field.

SECTION 679

OVERLAYING OF PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE BRIDGE DECKS

679.2-MATERIALS:

679.2.1-General:

ADD THE FOLLOWING SECTION:

679.2.1.9-Fibers: Fibers shall meet the requirements of subsection of 715.3.

679.2.2-Specialized Concrete Mix Design and Testing:

DELETE THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF SUBSECTION 679.2.2 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

Specialized concrete shall consist of a homogeneous mixture of cement, fine aggregate, coarse aggregate, latex or silica fume admixture, chemical admixtures, and water. The use of fibers in the specialized concrete shall be allowed.

The Contractor shall determine mixture proportions in general accordance with ACI 211.1, "Standard Practice for Selecting Proportions for Normal, Heavyweight and Mass Concrete." Establishment of mixture proportions shall be coordinated with the manufacturer of the latex or silica fume admixture. The dosage rate in lbs./cy of fibers for any application shall be the manufacturer's recommendation to meet the requirements of 715.3. The dosage rate shall not be less than the submitted rate used for product approval which can be found in the approved products list. The dosage rate shall not exceed 5.0 lbs./cy, unless the manufacturer can demonstrate, through a field demonstration, that the concrete mixture will be workable and fiber balling is not a problem.

Prior to the start of construction, the Contractor shall design and submit to the Engineer for approval the proportion of materials, including admixtures, to be used which will result in a workable concrete having the applicable properties enumerated below, including those of sections 679.2.2.1 or 679.2.2.2. This mix design shall be prepared in accordance with MP 711.03.23.

Design mixture testing shall include air content, slump, and compressive strength results at 28 days and results of concrete surface resistivity tests. Compressive strength cylinders for silica fume concrete shall be cured in accordance with ASTM C192 for 28 days, but compressive strength cylinders for latex modified concrete shall be moist cured in accordance with ASTM C192 for 2 days then air cured in the lab at a temperature between 73.5 ± 3.5 °F for 26 days.

For establishment of mixture proportions, the surface resistivity testing silica fume concrete specimens shall be moist cured for 7 days in accordance with ASTM C192, then cured for 21 days in lime-saturated water at 100.0 ± 3.5 °F, then tested at an age of 28 days. For establishment of mixture proportions, the surface resistivity testing for latex modified concrete specimens shall be moist cured for 2 days in accordance with ASTM C192, then cured for 26

days in air at 100.0 ± 3.5 °F and a minimum of 50% relative humidity, then resubmerged in the lime-saturated water for 7 days and tested at an age of 35 days.

The surface resistivity result will consist of average surface resistivity of 3 cylinders shall be at least 30 kΩ-cm and used as the basis for acceptance of the Specialized Concrete Overlay requirements. Concrete for any slump test shall be deposited in a manner and location that excludes the effects of vibrations caused by traffic and concrete placement operations.

The total concrete constituents shall contribute less than 0.10% water soluble chloride ion by weight of cement. Use one brand and/or one source for any concrete constituent.

The Contractor shall obtain a written statement from the manufacturer of the latex or silica fume admixture that confirms the compatibility of the material combination and the sequence in which they are combined. The written statement, along with the results of all required tests, shall be furnished to the Engineer prior to the pre-construction meeting (refer to 679.2.2.3). Substantiating data showing compliance with the requirements of this specification shall also be submitted. This data shall also include the sources of coarse and fine aggregates as well as the brands of all admixtures to be used.

Contractor's Quality Control: Quality control of the specialized concrete is the responsibility of the Contractor as designated in MP 601.03.50. The Contractor shall maintain equipment and qualified personnel, including at least one certified Portland Cement Concrete Technician who shall direct all field inspection, sampling, and testing necessary to determine the magnitude of the various properties of concrete governed by the Specifications and shall maintain these properties within the limits of this Specification. The Contractor's personnel who conduct the field sampling and testing shall be a certified Portland Cement Concrete Inspector. The quality control plan designated in MP 601.03.50 shall be submitted to the Engineer at the preconstruction conference. Work shall not begin until the plan is reviewed for conformance with the contract documents.

Compressive strength specimens shall be made and cured in accordance with AASHTO R 100 and MP 601.04.20 at the frequency required in MP 601.03.50 except that specimens for latex modified concrete compressive strength shall be moist cured for 2 days and air cured at a temperature of 73.5 ± 3.5 °F for 26 days.

During construction, a minimum of three specimens shall be fabricated for surface resistivity testing in accordance with AASHTO T358 every time that a set of compressive strength specimens is fabricated.

When silica fume concrete is used, these specimens shall be moist cured for 28 days. Three specimens shall be then tested at an age of 28 days in accordance with AASHTO T358. The average result of the three values from these specimens shall be reported as the result required in Note (a) in subsection 679.2.2.2.

When latex modified concrete is used these specimens may be moist cured for 2 days in accordance with ASTM C192, then cured for 26 days in air at 100.0 ± 3.5 °F and a minimum of 50% relative humidity, then resubmerged in the lime-saturated water for 7 days and tested at an age of 35 days in accordance with AASHTO T358. The average result of the three values from these specimens shall be reported as the result required in Note (a) in subsection 679.2.2.1.

Gradation testing shall be performed in accordance with subsection 601.3.2.4.

679.2.2.1-Latex Modified Concrete:

DELETE THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF SUBSECTION 679.2.2.1 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

The following test criteria must be met for all latex modified concrete pours placed at the structure. This testing shall be performed by the Contractor or his designated representative and certified results provided to the Engineer prior to final acceptance of the project.

Table 679.2.2.1

Surface Resistivity ^(a)	Minimum 30 kΩ-cm @ 35 days (per AASHTO T 358)
Compressive Strength ^(b)	4,000 psi
Water/Cement Ratio ^(c)	0.40 by weight, maximum
Portland Cement Content	658 lb/cu. yd., minimum
Latex Admixture Content ^(d)	24.5 gal/cu. yd., minimum
Air Content ^(e)	6.5% maximum (Per AASHTO T 152)
Slump	4.0 inches ± 2.0 inches

Note (a) The surface resistivity tests shall be performed and the results tabulated and submitted to the Engineer. If the surface resistivity value is less than the minimum value noted in Table 679.2.2.1, then the concrete represented by this surface resistivity value may be removed and replaced by the Contractor. If the Contractor elects to leave the material in place, the Engineer shall evaluate it as to the adequacy for the use intended. All concrete evaluated as unsatisfactory for the use intended shall be removed and replaced by the Contractor. When the Engineer's evaluation indicates that the work may satisfactorily remain in place, the subject material shall be paid for at a reduced unit price based on Table 679.2.2.5.

Note (b) The minimum 28-day compressive strength shall be 4,000 psi. Overlay concrete with a compressive strength of less than this acceptance level may be removed and replaced at the contractor's expense. If the Contractor elects to leave the material in place, the Engineer shall evaluate it as to the adequacy for the use intended. All concrete evaluated as unsatisfactory for the use intended shall be removed and replaced by the Contractor. When the Engineer's evaluation indicates that the work may satisfactorily remain in place, the subject material shall be paid for at a reduced unit price based on subsection 601.15.2 in addition to any penalty assessed from Table 679.2.2.

Note (c) The amount of added water shall be adjusted to provide slump at or below the prescribed limit. The water portion of all admixtures shall be included as part of the water/cement ratio.

Note (d) Latex sampling shall be in accordance with 707.5.

Note (e) The initial mix design shall be based on an expected air content range of 3% to 6%. The mixture proportions shall be determined using actual conditions for fineness modulus and bulk specific gravities (saturated surface dry for aggregates).

679.2.2.2-Silica Fume Concrete:

DELETE THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF SUBSECTION 679.2.2.2 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

The following test criteria must be met for all silica fume concrete pours placed at the structure. This testing shall be performed by the Contractor or their designated representative and certified results provided to the Engineer prior to final acceptance of the project.

Table 679.2.2.2

Surface Resistivity (a)	Minimum 30 kΩ-cm @ 28 days (per AASHTO T 358)
Compressive Strength ^(b)	4,000 psi
Water/(Cementitious Materials) Ratio ^(c)	0.37 by weight, maximum
Portland Cement Content ^(d)	680 lb/cu.yd., minimum
Silica Fume Content ^(e) (Dry Weight)	50 lb./cu. yd., minimum
Air Content	7.0% (plus or minus 1.5%) (Per AASHTO T 152)
Slump	6.5 inches ± 1.5 inches
High Range Water Reducer (Superplasticizers) ^(f)	As needed for workability, slump and water/cementitious ratios

Note (a) The surface resistivity tests shall be performed and the results tabulated and submitted to the Engineer. If the surface resistivity value is less than the minimum value noted in Table 679.2.2.2, then the concrete represented by this surface resistivity value may be removed and replaced by the Contractor. If the Contractor elects to leave the material in place, the Engineer shall evaluate it as to the adequacy for the use intended. All concrete evaluated as unsatisfactory for the use intended shall be removed and replaced by the Contractor. When the Engineer's evaluation indicates that the work may satisfactorily remain in place, the subject material shall be paid for at a reduced unit price based on Table 679.2.2.5.

Note (b) The minimum 28-day compressive strength shall be 4,000 psi. Overlay concrete with a compressive strength of less than this acceptance level may be removed and replaced at the contractor's expense. If the Contractor elects to leave the material in place, the Engineer shall evaluate it as to the adequacy for the use intended. All concrete evaluated as unsatisfactory for the use intended shall be removed and replaced by the Contractor. When the Engineer's evaluation indicates that the work may satisfactorily remain in place, the subject material shall be paid for at a reduced unit price based on Section 601.15.2 in addition to any penalty assessed from Table 679.2.2.

Note (c) The amount of added water shall be adjusted to provide slump at or below the prescribed limit. The water portion of all admixtures shall be included as part of the water/cement ratio.

Note (d) An equal volume of fly ash may be substituted for cement to a maximum of 1 ¼ bags per cubic yard. An equal volume of slag cement may be substituted for cement to a maximum of 3 bags per cubic yard. When fly ash or slag cement are used, equivalent volumes of fly ash or slag cement shall be considered as cement for purposes of determining the proportioning ratios.

Table 679.2.2.2

- Note (e) Silica fume sampling shall be in accordance with 707.4.3.
- Note (f) A high range water-reducing admixture is required to improve workability. No more than two additions of the admixture shall be made, and the total quantity shall not exceed the manufacturer's maximum dosage rate. Each time high range water reducer is added, the concrete shall be mixed an additional minimum of 30 revolutions. The total number of revolutions shall not exceed 300.

ADD NEW SUBSECTION 679.2.2.5 & TABLE 679.2.2.5

679.2.2.5 Price Adjustments for Accepted Concrete with Low Surface Resistivity Results:

TABLE 679.2.2.5

Resistivity Result (kΩ-cm)	Percent of Unit Bid Price Paid
>25-29	90%
>20-25	70%
>15-20	50%
≤ 15	Remove & Replace

679.2.3-Equipment:

679.2.3.1-Cutting Equipment:

679.2.3.1.1-Hydrodemolishing Equipment:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF THE FIRST PARAGRAPH IN SUBSECTION 679.2.3.1.1 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

The hydrodemolishing system shall be self-propelled, completely programmable, designed for high production concrete removal, and utilizes a high-pressure water jet stream capable of attaining pressures in the range of 14,000 to 20,000 PSI and removing all unsound, or otherwise designated, concrete to the depth specified. The pressure used for this work shall be a minimum of 14,000 PSI and a maximum of 20,000 PSI. Ultra high-pressure machines shall not be permitted. Water usage per minute shall be a minimum of 55 gallons (55 GPM minimum). Hydrodemolishers shall be capable of removing concrete from around and below the steel reinforcement. Lances shall be of a type intended to remove rather than scarify concrete. Individuals certified by the equipment manufacturers shall operate the removal equipment.

679.2.3.3-Proportioning and Mixing Equipment:

DELETE THE SUBSECTION AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

Unless fibers are used, handling, measuring, and batching of materials shall conform to the requirements specified in 501.7. Mix fibers as recommended by the manufacturer such that the addition of the fibers does not create balling. Notify the Engineer in writing of the dedicated personnel for this task, the procedure for distributing fibers into the

concrete mixture, and the mixing method. Any of the following fiber addition methods are acceptable on all jobs except for mobile mixers:

- i. Open bag and distribute fibers on aggregate belt at ready-mix concrete plant.
- ii. Open bag, break apart any fiber clumps, and introduce fibers into ready-mix concrete truck in a well-distributed manner (i.e., “chicken feed”).

A minimum of 70 revolutions at mixing speed after all the fibers are added is required for proper mixing and dispersion of fibers in trucks. Allowing bags of fiber to dissolve in the ready-mix concrete trucks will not be allowed. Fibers shall never be the first material added in any mixing process. When using a mobile mixer unit, fibers should be mixed as recommended by the mobile mixer manufacturer and fiber manufacturer such that the addition of the fibers does not create balling and distributes the proper dosage of fibers into the concrete matrix. Notify the Engineer in writing of the dedicated personnel for this task, the procedure for distributing fibers into the concrete mixture, and the mixing method. The Engineer may require a trial batch to be placed by the mobile mixer unit before any concrete placement can occur.

Proportioning and Mixing Equipment shall consist of the following:

679.2.3.4-Mobile Mixer Units:

DELETE THE TABLE AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

Coarse Aggregate	±2%
Fine Aggregate	±2%
Cement + fly ash	0% to +4%
Water	±1%
Cement + microsilica powder	1%
Fibers	1%
Latex Admixture	1%
Other Admixtures	3%

679.2.3.6-Placing and Finishing Equipment:

ADD THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPH TO THE END OF THE SUBSECTION:

When using fibers for Portland cement concrete, in order to provide consolidation and bury surface fibers, open slab surfaces should be struck off with a vibrating screed or laser screed. Magnesium floats in the form of a bullfloat, channel radius float, or highway straightedge should be used to establish a surface and close tears or open areas. The use of wood floats is not permitted.

679.3-CONSTRUCTION METHODS:

679.3.7-Placing and Finishing Specialized Concrete Overlay

679.3.7.4-Surface Texturing:

ADD THE FOLLOWING SUBSECTION:

679.3.7.4.1-Surface Texturing Concrete Containing Fibers for Portland Cement Concrete: Where a texture finish is required, an artificial grass carpet drag longitudinally, or broom finish transversally shall be selected. The use of burlap for texturing shall not be permitted. The artificial grass carpet shall meet the following requirements:

1. Mounted on a Work Bridge
2. Width equal to the concrete placed
3. Artificial grass type
4. Molded polyethylene pile face
5. Blade length of from 5/8 inch to 1 inch
6. Total weight of at least 70 ounces per square yard

All texturing equipment should be pulled in one direction only and never against the established pattern. The Contractor shall texture in a transverse or longitudinal direction. Once begun, the direction of texturing shall not change. All texturing shall be performed prior to the beginning of curing operations. Only one pass of the texturing equipment over the finished area will be permitted. Texturing shall be in strict accordance with the time requirements of 679.3.7.5 for applying wet burlap.

If texturing is done in the transverse direction, the Contractor shall texture using a broom finish as soon as practicable after finishing machine passage, without any additional finishing operations between the machine passage and texturing operations.

If texturing is done in the longitudinal direction, the artificial grass carpet shall be attached to the work bridge such that the surface of the concrete is textured as soon as practicable after finishing machine passage, without any additional finishing operations between the machine passage and texturing operations. Small areas, inaccessible to the attached drag, may be textured by hand methods.

The finishing movement and resulting progress of the texturing equipment shall be done in a manner to prevent ridges or gouges from forming in the concrete surface. The artificial grass carpet may be weighted, and the contact area changed as necessary to produce a texture acceptable to the Engineer. The drag shall be cleaned as required; to remove all hardened concrete particles and shall be replaced after each day's operation.

Texture resulting from the drag shall stop within one foot of curbs or parapets. Any hand finishing operations shall be kept to a minimum. Grooving bridge deck containing fibers for Portland cement concrete shall follow the requirements of subsection 679.5.2.

679.5-FINAL BRIDGE DECK FINISH:
679.5.2-Finished Deck Grooving:
679.5.2.1-Transverse Grooving:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF SUBSECTION 679.5.2.1 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

After corrective grinding and before opening to traffic, grooves shall be cut into the concrete using a mechanical saw. These grooves shall be 0.125 to 0.188 inch wide and extend 0.125 to 0.25 inch deep. Groove spacing shall be 0.75 inches center to center. No later than one week prior to grooving operations, the Contractor shall provide the Engineer with two accurate, easily readable gauges with which to verify groove dimensions. Groove depth and spacing tolerances are limited to $\pm 1/16$ inch. Grooves shall be cut continuously across the deck to within one (1) foot of gutter lines or drainage structures. Grooves shall also be continuous across the full width of the deck surface including construction joints. Grooves shall terminate within one (1) inch of any exposed metal component or elastomeric concrete of an expansion joint. When the deck is skewed and the contractor is using gang blades to saw the grooves, the maximum distance (measured perpendicular to the centerline of the expansion joint) from the last groove termination in the pass to the expansion joint shall be one (1) foot, eight (8) inches. Radial grooving shall be performed in increments limited to twelve (12) feet of bridge length.

SECTION 685
BRIDGE CLEANING

685.1-DESCRIPTION:
685.1.3-Phase Three:

AFTER THE FIRST PARAGRAPH OF SUBSECTION 685.1.3 ADD THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPH:

The soluble salt remover shall be acidic, biodegradable, non-toxic, non-corrosive, and contain no VOCs. It shall have a pH value of 3.3 (± 0.2) and after application, it will not interfere with primer adhesion.

SECTION 687
SHOP PAINTING METAL STRUCTURES

687.3-PAINT APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS:
687.3.6-Handling Coated Steel:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF SUBSECTION 687.3.6 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

Extreme care shall be exercised when handling the steel in the shop, during shipping, erection, and subsequent construction of the bridge. Painted steel shall not be moved or handled until sufficient cure time has elapsed to insure no damage is done to the fresh coating.

The steel shall be insulated from the binding chains by softeners. Hooks and slings used to hoist steel shall be padded. To prevent damage to the coating, diaphragms and similar pieces shall be spaced in such a way that no rubbing will occur during shipment. Upon arrival at the project site, if weather conditions were such that deicing materials from the roadway were thrown onto the steel during shipment, the contractor shall be responsible for washing the entire surface of the steel with low-pressure water to remove chloride contamination. This also includes unpainted portions of weathering steel. Water shall be from an approved source of drinking water. The water is to be applied at minimum pressure of 3000 PSI to a maximum of 4500 PSI at the nozzle end, with the nozzle held at a distance of 4" to 8" from the surface. After the low-pressure wash, a minimum of one area on each piece is to be tested for chloride contamination. The testing shall be by the CHLOR*TEST (chloride test kit) or equal to method. The maximum chloride contamination shall be 5 micrograms/cm². If the degree of contamination is above the maximum level, the steel is to be re-washed, using a mixture of low-pressure water and a solution of a commercial brand of soluble salt remover, followed by additional testing for chloride contamination. The Soluble Salt Remover shall be on the Approved Source List. The soluble salt remover shall meet the requirements in subsection 685.1.3. The steel to be washed shall not be erected until it has been washed, tested and accepted. The testing also includes unpainted portions of weathering steel.

SECTION 688

FIELD PAINTING OF METAL STRUCTURES

DELETE THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF SECTION 688 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

688.1-DESCRIPTION:

All field painting (coating) of metal structures shall follow the provided requirements set forth in this specification unless otherwise directed within the contract documents. This specification shall apply to surface preparation, paint application, paint inspection, contractor responsibilities, environmental and worker protection, and waste handling/disposal. Manufacturer's Recommendation shall be based only on information published in the most current Product Data Sheets (PDS) for the paint material in question.

688.2-SURFACE PREPARATION:

All structures shall be washed in accordance with Section 685 Bridge Cleaning prior to performing any of the other surface preparations provided herein. Surface preparation shall be performed in such a manner that no damage is done to partially or entirely completed portions of work.

688.2.1-Non-Blasting: When non-blast cleaning is specified within the contract documents, any one or any combination of the SSPC method(s) listed may be used to achieve the specified surface cleanliness and surface profile in accordance with the SSPC method(s) used.

- i. Hand Tool Cleaning shall meet the requirements of SSPC-SP 2 prior to painting.
- ii. Power Tool Cleaning shall meet the requirements of SSPC-SP 3 prior to painting.

- iii. Commercial Grade Power Tool Cleaning shall meet the requirements of SSPC-SP 15 prior to painting.

688.2.2-Blasting: When blast cleaning is specified within the contract documents, any one or any combination of the SSPC/NACE joint surface preparation method(s) listed may be used to achieve the specified surface cleanliness and surface profile in accordance with the SSPC/NACE method(s) used.

688.2.2.1-Commercial Blast: Shall meet the requirements of SSPC-SP 6 / NACE 3 prior to painting.

688.2.2.2-Brush-Off Blast: Shall meet the requirements of SSPC-SP 7 / NACE 4 prior to painting.

688.2.2.3-Near White Metal Blast: Shall meet the requirements of SSPC-SP 10 / NACE 2 prior to painting.

688.2.2.4-Water Jetting: Shall meet the requirements of SSPC-SP WJ- 1 / NACE WJ - 1 prior to painting.

688.2.2.5-Post-Surface Preparation: Upon completion of surface preparations, any area repaired by welding, grinding, or other destructive means, shall have the surface cleanliness and anchor pattern restored prior to paint application in accordance with subsection 688.2.

All dust, loose residues, and abrasives shall be removed from prepared surfaces by brushing, blowing off with clean, dry air, or vacuum cleaning. All blast cleaned surfaces shall be painted prior to any rust bloom or flash rust occurring or within 24 hours, whichever occurs first. In the event rust bloom or flash rusting occurs, the affected areas shall be prepared again to achieve the specified cleanliness in accordance with the SSPC/NACE methods(s) previously used.

688.2.3- Abrasives: The abrasives used for all blasting shall meet the guidelines set forth in SSPC AB1 for mineral and slag abrasives, and AB3 for ferrous metallic abrasives. Any additive mixed with the abrasive shall be approved by the Division prior to use. The abrasives used shall produce a height of profile between 2.0 and 3.0 mils.

The container/bag of abrasive shall include the name of the abrasive, the name of the manufacturer, and the size of the abrasive. If any additive has been included with the abrasive, the name and the percentage of the additive shall be included on the container/bag.

The compressed air used for nozzle blasting shall be free of water and oil. The cleanliness of each compressed air system shall be verified at least once per shift using the blotter test in accordance with ASTM D4285, "Standard Test Method for Indicating Oil or Water in Compressed Air".

688.3-PAINT (COATING) APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS:

Proper surface preparation in accordance with contract plans and subsection 688.2 of this specification shall be obtained prior to any paint application. The chosen paint system shall meet

the requirements of Section 711, Protective Coatings, Stains, and Traffic Paints. The paint shall be applied by spray methods. Areas that are inaccessible to spray methods may be brushed or rolled. The paint application method used must achieve the specified film thickness and coverage in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Application requirements and drying times between coats shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

688.3.1-Weather Conditions: Weather conditions shall be in accordance with the paint manufacturers recommendations. Heated containment may be used at the direction of the Engineer.

688.3.2-Paint Storage: Paint and thinners shall be stored in accordance with the manufacturers recommendations. At no time will paint be permitted to be used beyond the manufacturer's shelf life.

688.3.3-Mixing and Thinning: Paint shall be mixed and thinned in strict accordance with the manufacturer's written instructions. When thinning is necessary the dry film thickness requirement shall still be met by appropriately increasing the wet film thickness.

688.3.4 Galvanized Surfaces: Painting Galvanized surfaces shall be in accordance with the paint manufacturer's recommendations. Repair of galvanized surfaces shall be in accordance with ASTM A780.

688.3.5 Paint Containment: Appropriate containment shall be placed around the work area to protect public and private property. Complete protection shall be provided by the contractor against paint spatter, spillage, overspray, wind-blown paint, or similar releases. Staging must be adequate to provide access to all areas being painted.

Any violation of these requirements resulting in excessive paint material waste will be justification for the Engineer to order the Contractor to cease all work on the project until corrective action has been taken. The method of corrective action shall be submitted to the Engineer in advance for approval. Any corrective actions taken, or replacement of paint material will be at the Contractor's expense.

688.3.6-Paint Systems:

3 COAT SYSTEM: Organic Zinc Primer, Intermediate, Top Coat

2 COAT SYSTEM: Organic Zinc Primer, Top Coat (2 coats of the Top Coat)

1 COAT SYSTEM: Organic Zinc Primer or Epoxy Mastic Primer

688.3.7-Painting Sequence:

FULL PRIME COAT:

The structure shall receive one coat of an Organic Zinc primer meeting the requirements of the applicable subsections of Specification 711. The full prime coat shall be applied in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Dry film thickness requirements shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

STRIPE COAT:

All edges, outside corners, seams, bolt heads and nuts, all rivet heads, edges of flanges and plates, welds, sharp edges, in general all edges, shall receive one stripe coat. The stripe coat shall be applied in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. The stripe coat shall extend a minimum of one (1) inch from the edge. The stripe coat shall be a contrasting color to the full prime coat, as well as the coat of paint applied following the stripe coat. The contractor will be responsible for consulting with the paint manufacturer to obtain a primer in a contrasting color for the stripe coat. The prime coat shall at a minimum, be set-to-touch before the stripe coat is applied. No dry film thickness is specified for this coat.

INTERMEDIATE COAT:

The structure may receive one uniform intermediate coat of paint meeting the requirements of the applicable subsections of Specification 711. The intermediate coat shall be a contrasting color to the full prime, stripe coat and top coat. The contractor will be responsible for consulting with the paint manufacturer to obtain an intermediate coat in a contrasting color to the other coats being applied. The intermediate coat shall be applied in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Dry film thickness requirements shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

CAULKING:

The caulking material shall be compatible with the paint system being applied and shall be by written recommendation of the paint manufacturer. The caulking material shall be tested for compatibility with the paint system during the time that the paint is tested for intercoat compatibility. Caulking shall be applied prior to the application of the topcoat and in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

This includes all seams between diaphragm connections to stiffeners and splices and seams between any connection that is riveted or bolted. Any welded connections that are not fully sealed by the weld shall be caulked with a paste type caulk. The caulk shall be pressed into the seams between the adjoining surfaces, by wetted finger or specialty tool, to ensure bond and provide a smooth uniform surface. Bottom seams shall not be caulked on vertical surfaces.

TOP COAT:

The structure shall receive one uniform coat of paint as designated in the plans meeting the requirements of the applicable subsections of Specification 711. The color shall be as designated in the plans and shall be in accordance with current SAE-AMS-STD-595. Dry film thickness requirements shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

688.3.7-Vegetation: Vegetation may need to be trimmed or removed to accomplish the cleaning and painting of the structure. If permitted by the Contract Documents, the Contractor may waste vegetation within the Right-of-Way. Otherwise, any such vegetation cut shall be removed from the site by the contractor. No direct payment will be made for this work but shall be included in the contract price for the item in connections with which it is used .

688.3.8-Utilities: Shall be in accordance with subsection 105.6 Cooperation with Utilities and Section 107.17, Contractor Responsibility for Utility Property and Services.

688.4-INSPECTION:

The Contractor shall furnish suitable, safe access for the Division's inspection of ALL bridge cleaning, surface preparation and painting operations. Rubber rollers or other protective devices shall be used when providing inspection access to avoid damage to previously painted surfaces. No temporary attachment supports for access, or forms, shall be allowed to damage the paint system. Any damage that occurs from such devices shall be repaired to the satisfaction of the Engineer at the Contractors expense.

688.4.1-Inspection of Cleaning and Painting Operations: The contractor shall provide the Engineer an inspection plan outlining "Hold Points" to occur during the bridge cleaning, surface preparation and paint application operations.

If the Engineer determines at any time, there are inadequacies during bridge cleaning and surface preparation, or defects in the applied coats of the paint system, the Contractor shall repair those areas to the satisfaction of the Engineer at the Contractors expense.

688.4.2-Repair Procedures for Field Paint Deficiencies: All field repairs to the paint system shall be made in strict accordance with the paint manufacturer's recommendations, except where the requirements listed in this specification are more stringent. The Contractor shall provide the Engineer with a repair plan to be approved prior to any repairs being made.

Paint Materials used during repairs shall be the same paint materials as applied according to the Contractors Quality Control Plan for Painting, subsection 688.5.1.

All welds from which the paint has been damaged or is otherwise defective shall be cleaned and repaired in accordance with subsection 688.2.

Surfaces that will be inaccessible for painting after erection shall be repaired and/or repainted prior to erection.

The Contractor is to exercise care during bridge cleaning and painting operations around expansion joints, weathering steel, and galvanized surfaces. Any damage to these areas found by the Engineer, as a result of the bridge cleaning, surface preparation or painting operations, shall be repaired and/or replaced, to the satisfaction of the Engineer, at the Contractor's expense.

Depending on the severity of the defect, total removal, and replacement of the effected coat of paint may be required. In order to avoid abrupt changes in paint thickness, the area adjacent to repair areas shall transition from zero paint thickness to full system thickness within not less than three (3) inches of the repair area by means of sanding the transition area.

No unsightly runs or sags shall be visible. All "mud-cracking" and/or "dry overspray" in the paint film shall be removed. Excessive bubbles or pinholes shall not be visible in the coat after examination under 8X magnification. Calibration of the thickness gage and dry film thickness measurements shall be in accordance with MP 708.40.00.

The requirements for the dry film thickness of the repair areas are the same as those specified for the paint system. The requirements specified herein for provisions for inspection, mixing, thinning, temperature and humidity, and application shall govern the painting of the repaired areas.

688.5-CONTRACTOR CERTIFICATIONS AND SUBMITTALS:

Certifications and Submittals shall be forwarded through the Prime Contractor and be accepted by the Engineer prior to commencement of the subject work. This is the responsibility of both the Fabricator and the Field Contractor. Electronic submittals will be accepted.

688.5.1-SSPC QP-1: The Contractor shall be certified to perform coating applications according to SSPC QP-1, Standard Procedure for Evaluating Qualifications of Industrial/Marine Painting Contractors, Field Applications in Complex Structures in order to perform coating operations on all new and existing steel structures. The Contractor shall submit proof of such current certification to the Engineer before starting the Work.

688.5.2-SSPC QP-2: The Contractor shall be certified to perform coating removal operations according to *SSPC QP-2, Standard for Evaluating Painting Contractors, Removal of Hazardous Coatings from Industrial/Marine Steel Structures* in order to perform coating removal operations. The Contractor shall submit proof of this certification to the Engineer before starting the Work.

The SSPC QP-2 certified contractor shall assign a SSPC QP-2 qualified Competent Person to oversee removal activities to protect the environment and workers safety and health while performing removal activities under the contract. For the purposes herein a Competent Person is an individual who meets the qualifications defined in the document SSPC-QP2 – Qualifications, Section 2. The SSPC QP-2 Competent Person shall be present during startup, surface preparations, removal operations, and waste removal/disposal activities to ensure and verify environmental protection and worker safety and health practices and procedures comply with the prepared plans.

The SSPC QP-2 Competent Person shall submit written certification to the Engineer that the Contractor's work operations are meeting the environmental and worker safety and health plans requirements weekly. The SSPC QP-2 Competent Person shall submit written certification at the completion of the project that the environmental and worker safety and health plans fully complied with all applicable regulations and was fully implemented by the Contractor. If any noncompliance is noted, the Competent Person shall submit in writing, within 24 hours of the noncompliance, the corrective actions taken by the Contractor to remedy the noncompliance.

688.5.3-Quality Control Plan for Painting: Minimum requirements and document form are set forth in MP 688.02.20.

688.5.4-Containment/Disposal Control Plan for Existing Steel Structures: Minimum requirements and document form are set forth in MP 688.03.20.

688.6-CLEANING AND PAINTING OF EXISTING STRUCTURES:

The complete removal and replacement of existing paint systems shall follow the provided requirements set forth in this specification unless otherwise directed within the contract documents.

688.6.1-Surface Preparation: All contracts for the complete removal and replacement of the previous paint system shall undergo a “Near-White” blast cleaning in accordance with SSPC SP 10/NACE 2. All structural steel is to include 100% of the girders, stringers, diaphragms, floor beams, upper and lower chord members, drains, bearing devices, etc. In general, all accessible steel surfaces not galvanized, aluminum, or weathering steel shall be blast cleaned. All laminar and stratified rust that has formed on the existing steel surfaces shall be removed. Pack rust formed along the perimeter of mating surfaces of connected plates or shapes shall be removed to the extent feasible without mechanically detaching the mating surface.

688.6.2-Paint Designation Label: The bridge paint designation label will only be utilized during the complete removal and replacement of the paint system on existing or new structures. The paint designation label shall be located at abutment number one on the fascia web of the exterior girder with a southern or eastern orientation. The paint color will be semi-gloss black paint and shall be the same paint material/manufacturer as the full paint system applied, with the following information: the paint system, contractor, and the month-year the project was completed. The acronyms and details for the paint designation label will be assigned to the Contractor by the Materials Control, Soils and Testing Division when the Quality Control Plan for Painting is approved. All work performed regarding the paint designation label shall be considered incidental to the painting of the structure.

688.7-ZONE CLEANING AND PAINTING OF EXISTING STRUCTURES:

The zone cleaning and painting of existing structures shall follow the provided requirements set forth in this specification unless otherwise directed within the contract documents. The contract documents shall specify the areas to be prepared, and zone painted.

688.7.1-Surface Preparation: The surface shall be prepared as specified in the contract documents. Specific instructions will be given on the amount of surface area required to be cleaned in accordance with subsection 688.2. If the surface preparation or removal of rust results in nicks or gouges, the work shall be suspended, and the damaged areas repaired to the satisfaction of the Engineer, at the Contractor’s expense.

688.8-FIELD CLEANING AND PAINTING OF SHOP PRIMED STEEL:

Field cleaning and painting of shop primed steel shall follow the provided requirements set forth in this specification unless otherwise directed within the contract documents.

688.8.1-Surface Preparation: The surface shall be prepared as specified in the contract documents and shall include the preparation of the primed surface for field painting, and the application of the remaining coats of the paint system. Prior to field coats, surface contamination such as rust, dirt, mud, oil, concrete, loose zinc, salts, or other foreign matter shall be removed in accordance with subsection 688.2 of this specification. Touch up of the primer shall be in accordance with section 688.4.2.

688.8.2-Shear Studs: When shear studs are applied in the field, repair to the Prime Coat shall be completed in accordance with subsection 688.4.2, to the satisfaction of the Engineer and prior to any adjoining concrete work.

688.8.3-Materials: The Intermediate and/or Top Coats of paint shall meet the requirements of Specification 711. Dry film thickness requirements shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Each coat shall be a contrasting color to the previous coat. In addition, the field intercoat adhesion shall be at least 3A when tested in accordance with MP 711.00.20.

688.9-ENVIRONMENTAL, WORKER PROTECTION, AND WASTE HANDLING:

Environmental and worker protections shall be used when cleaning, painting, welding or cutting an existing bridge. The containment class, emission assessment methods and levels as defined by the current publication of SSPC Guide 6 shall be as stated in the contract documents. The specific pollution control system which is proposed for the complete capture, containment, collection, and disposal of the "Spent Material" generated by the work shall be included in the plan.

688.9.1-"Spent Material": This shall include all material generated by bridge cleaning and surface preparation operations. The "Spent Material" shall be sampled and tested in accordance with the current edition of SSPC Guide 7, and all other applicable State and Federal regulations. The Contractor shall, at the Contractor's expense, select a laboratory that will sample and analyze the "Spent Material" to determine if the spent material is hazardous or non-hazardous. The laboratory shall be certified by the WVDEP in accordance with 47CSR32 - Regulations Governing Environmental Laboratories Certification and Standards of Performance. The laboratory certification shall be provided to the Engineer prior to the beginning of work. The waste transporter for both hazardous and non-hazardous waste shall be listed on the Contractor's Containment/Disposal Control Plan.

688.9.2-Permits for Disposal of "Spent Material": Shall be in accordance with all State and Federal regulations and Section 107.2, Permits, Licenses, and Taxes. The "spent material" shall not be disposed of until authorized by the Engineer and in no case shall "spent material" be allowed to accumulate longer than 90 days prior to transport.

688.9.3-Temporary Waste Storage: The Division (WVDOH) will obtain a provisional (temporary) EPA waste generator number for the project prior to the beginning of the work. The location of the temporary waste storage site at the project shall be noted in the Contractor's Containment/Disposal Control Plan. This location must be approved by the Division prior to beginning work.

688.9.4-Additional Requirements for All Classes of Containment: The Contractor shall provide ground covers beneath the containment area and all equipment where spills are possible to capture inadvertent spills or leaks of debris. Extend the covers a minimum of five (5) feet beyond the area to be covered. Debris shall be removed from the covers at least once per shift, or as directed by the Engineer. If the ground beneath the structure serves as the base of the containment, install and maintain air and dust impenetrable materials such as solid plywood panels or flexible materials such as tarpaulins. Provide explosion-proof lighting inside containment for all paint application. Maintain a minimum of ten (10) foot-candles for surface preparation and painting, and a minimum of thirty (30) foot-candles for inspection.

Water booms shall be used to contain inadvertent releases of debris unless prohibited by navigation lanes. In these cases, a boat with a skimmer shall be available to collect fugitive materials. Remove all project-related debris from the surface of the water or from the stream sediment at the end of each working day at a minimum unless directed otherwise by the Engineer.

688.9.5-Worker Protection: Shall be in accordance with Section 107.7, Public Convenience and Safety, and any other applicable sections of Section 107. The Contractor shall have a Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH) develop, review, and approve their written compliance plan. The CIH shall be certified by the American Board of Industrial Hygiene. The CIH, or a technician working under the direction of the CIH, shall be present during the first three days of work and at least twice a month thereafter. The CIH shall certify in writing during the first week of work and at the end of the work that the worker protection plan fully complied with all regulations and that the plans were fully implemented. Daily inspections of the work area shall be made by the project “competent person”. The Contractor shall have identified the “competent person” by name in both the CIH’s written compliance plan and the Contractor’s Containment/Disposal Control Plan. The compliance plan shall also include the “competent person’s” qualifications and the frequency of inspections to be taken. The CIH requirements will not apply to those zone painting projects where only SP 2 and SP 3 surface preparation is being done.

688.9.6-Division Employee Worker Protection: The Contractor shall provide respiratory protection and protective clothing and other necessary equipment for up to 2 Division employees at each site.

688.10-METHOD OF MEASUREMENT:

The unit of measurement for “Clean and Paint Existing Steel Bridges”, "Containment and Disposal of Spent Material", “Field Painting of Shop Primed Steel” shall be lump sum. The unit of measurement for “Zone Cleaning and Painting Steel Bridges” shall be square foot.

688.11-BASIS OF PAYMENT:

Basis of Payment for “Clean and Paint Existing Steel Bridges”, "Containment and Disposal of Spent Material", “Field Painting of Shop Primed Steel” shall be lump sum price bid. “Zone Cleaning and Painting Steel Bridge” shall be square foot price bid. The cost for the items listed below, which price and payment shall be full compensation for furnishing all the materials and doing all the work herein prescribed in workmanlike and acceptable manner, including all labor, tools, equipment, supplies and incidentals necessary to complete the work.

688.12-PAY ITEMS:

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	UNIT
688001-*	Clean and Paint Existing Steel Bridge	Lump Sum
688003-*	Containment and Disposal of Spent Material	Lump Sum
688005-*	Zone Cleaning and Painting Steel Bridge	Square Foot
688007-*	Field Painting of Shop Primed Steel	Lump Sum

* Sequence number

ADD THE FOLLOWING SECTION:

SECTION 697
SAFETY INSPECTION OF IN-SERVICE BRIDGES
DURING CONSTRUCTION

697.1–DESCRIPTION:

The work shall consist of performing all bridge safety inspection requirements of the Federal Highway Administration’s current National Bridge Inspection Standards (NBIS) for normally scheduled inspections, temporary structures, and for any structure or portion thereof that utilizes staged construction until the construction project is fully complete. The inspection team leader shall meet the minimum requirements of a team leader as specified by the NBIS, shall be approved by WVDOT Operations Division, and shall be on site during the duration of all inspection activities. Operations Division shall be notified of the times and dates that any field inspection activities will be occurring.

697.1.1–Inspection Requirements for Normally-Scheduled Inspections: A list of upcoming scheduled bridge safety inspections and the respective inspection types required for the existing structure, or any portion(s) of the existing structure that remain(s) open to traffic, shall be noted in the construction plans. Each inspection shall be performed and completed during the month and year as noted in the plans in accordance with the department’s requirements for the noted inspection type as described in the current edition of the WVDOT Bridge Inspection Manual. In cases where an inspection and inspection type are scheduled but no portion(s) of the existing structure remain(s) open to traffic, the Pay Item for that particular inspection will be non-performed. An inspection report, in accordance with the WVDOT Bridge Inspection Manual for the given inspection being performed, shall be compiled and submitted to the District Bridge Engineer within sixty (60) calendar days of completing the inspection utilizing the Department’s inspection data software. The inspection and the finalized inspection report must meet the approval of WVDOT Operations Division. The District Construction Engineer shall be notified in writing once the inspection report has been finalized and approved by Operations Division.

697.1.2–Inspection Requirements for Temporary Structures: An initial inspection shall be performed immediately prior to opening any temporary structure or portion thereof to public traffic. The initial inspection shall be in accordance with current NBIS requirements and in accordance with the department’s requirements for an Inventory Inspection as described in the current edition of the WVDOT Bridge Inspection Manual. An In-Depth Routine Inspection, in accordance with the WVDOT Bridge Inspection Manual, shall be performed concurrently with the Inventory Inspection. An Inventory Inspection Report and an In-Depth Routine Inspection Report shall be compiled and submitted to the District Bridge Engineer within sixty (60) calendar days of completing the inspection utilizing the Department’s inspection data software. The inspection and the finalized inspection reports must meet the approval of WVDOT Operations Division. The District Construction Engineer shall be notified in writing once the inspection reports have been finalized and approved by Operations Division.

A Bridge Rating Submission in accordance with Design Directive 202, meeting the requirements for Rating by District Bridge Engineer, shall be attached to the Inventory Inspection Report for the temporary structure. It will not be necessary to include a title sheet with a proposed sheet index. However, all other required items listed for the submission shall be supplied. Load rating of the temporary structure will be performed by WVDOT evaluation personnel once the Inventory Inspection Report has been submitted.

If a temporary structure or portion thereof is open to traffic twenty-four (24) months after the inspection date of the initial inspection, a routine inspection shall be performed in accordance with current NBIS requirements and in accordance with the department's requirements for a Routine Inspection as described in the current edition of the WVDOT Bridge Inspection Manual. A Routine Inspection Report shall be compiled and submitted to the District Bridge Engineer within sixty (60) calendar days of completing the inspection utilizing the Department's inspection data software. The inspection and the finalized inspection report must meet the approval of WVDOT Operations Division. The District Construction Engineer shall be notified in writing once the inspection report has been finalized and approved by Operations Division.

In cases where a panel-type bridge is being utilized, such as those bridges manufactured by Mabey, Acrow, or Bailey, a Special Inspection shall be performed at a maximum interval of every six (6) months, beginning at the inspection date of the initial Inventory Inspection, for the entire period that the structure is open to traffic. This inspection shall be in accordance with the WVDOT Bridge Inspection Manual and shall consist of a hands-on inspection of all truss members, connections, pins, and retainer clips. A Special Inspection Report shall be compiled and submitted to the District Bridge Engineer within sixty (60) calendar days of completing the inspection utilizing the Department's inspection data software. The inspection and the finalized inspection report must meet the approval of WVDOT Operations Division. The District Construction Engineer shall be notified in writing once the inspection report has been finalized and approved by Operations Division. If a panel-type bridge is anticipated and a pay item has been included on the project to accommodate the inspection(s), the pay item will be non-performed if a panel-type bridge is not ultimately used.

697.1.3—Inspection Requirements for Structures Utilizing Staged Construction: An initial inspection shall be performed on each individual construction stage immediately prior to opening each stage or portion thereof to public traffic. A revised initial inspection will be required for each additional phase prior to opening each phase to public traffic. The initial inspection shall be in accordance with current NBIS requirements and in accordance with the department's requirements for an Inventory Inspection as described in the current edition of the WVDOT Bridge Inspection Manual. An In-Depth Routine Inspection, in accordance with the WVDOT Bridge Inspection Manual, shall be performed concurrently with each Inventory Inspection. An Inventory Inspection Report and an In-Depth Routine Inspection Report shall be compiled and submitted to the District Bridge Engineer within sixty (60) calendar days of completing the inspection utilizing the Department's inspection data software. The inspection and the finalized inspection reports must meet the approval of WVDOT Operations Division. The District Construction Engineer shall be notified in writing once the inspection reports have been finalized and approved by Operations Division.

If a construction stage, subsequent construction stages, or portions thereof are open to traffic twenty-four (24) months after the inspection date of the most recently performed In-

Depth Routine Inspection, a routine inspection shall be performed in accordance with current NBIS requirements and in accordance with the department's requirements for a Routine Inspection as described in the current edition of the WVDOH Bridge Inspection Manual. A Routine Inspection Report shall be compiled and submitted to the District Bridge Engineer within sixty (60) calendar days of completing the inspection utilizing the Department's inspection data software. The inspection and the finalized inspection report must meet the approval of WVDOH Operations Division. The District Construction Engineer shall be notified in writing once the inspection report has been finalized and approved by Operations Division.

697.2–BLANK

697.3–METHOD OF MEASUREMENT:

Bridge safety inspection work will be paid for per each inspection and inspection type performed for each individual bridge or construction stage.

697.4–PENALTIES FOR LATE PERFORMANCE OR NON-PERFORMANCE:

In order for West Virginia to be compliant with the National Bridge Inspection Standards (NBIS), all bridge safety inspections are required to be performed and completed within the given month and year they are due. Therefore, if an inspection is not performed and completed within the month and year it comes due, all work shall be suspended on the project and all payments withheld until the inspection has been fully completed and the complete inspection report has been delivered to the Division. In addition, liquidated damages will be assessed to the Contractor in accordance with the amounts depicted in Section 108.7, beginning with the first day of the subsequent month that the inspection was due until the inspection report is received from the Contractor. If the Division is required to perform the inspection, or hire a separate entity to perform the inspection, the Contractor shall be responsible for all costs incurred by the Department. No extensions shall apply or be applicable for any reason, regardless of extensions that might be given for other work being performed on the project.

697.5–BASIS OF PAYMENT:

Payment for the above described work, including all materials, equipment, labor, and any other incidental work necessary to complete this item, will be considered completely covered by the contract unit price for the item below.

697.6–PAY ITEM:

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	UNIT
697001-*	NBIS Bridge Safety Inspection, “designation”, “type”	Each

* Sequence number
 “designation” Bridge, temporary bridge, or stage name designation
 “type” Inspection type, typically Inventory Inspection or In-Depth Routine Inspection

Note 1: Each individual bridge inspection should be added as separate line item in project proposal.

Example:

697001-001, NBIS Bridge Safety Inspection, Temporary Bridge, Inventory Inspection, Each
 697001-001, NBIS Bridge Safety Inspection, Stage One, In-Depth Routine Inspection, Each

DIVISION 700 MATERIALS DETAILS

SECTION 701 HYDRAULIC CEMENT

701.3-BLENDED HYDRAULIC CEMENTS:

ADD THE FOLLOWING CONTENTS TO THE END OF 701.3:

Blended hydraulic cement shall conform to the requirements of ASTM C595 for Portland blast-furnace slag cement, Type IS, or Portland-pozzolan cement, Type IP, or Portland-limestone cement, Type IL, or Portland ternary cement, Type IT.

ADD THE FOLLOWING SUBSECTION

701.5-RAPID HARDENING HYDRAULIC CEMENTS:

Rapid Hardening Hydraulic Cements shall be calcium sulfoaluminate, CSA, and be in accordance with ASTM C1600.

SECTION 702 FINE AGGREGATE

702.1-FINE AGGREGATE FOR PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE:

702.1.5-Mortar Strength (Determined by AASHTO T71)

DELETE THE TITLE AND CONTENTS OF SUBSECTION 702.1.5 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

702.1.5-Mortar Strength (Determined by MP 702.01.25): Fine aggregate failing the organic impurities test shall be subjected to the test for mortar making properties. The fine aggregate shall develop a compressive strength at the age of seven days; using Type IL cement, of not less than 90 percent of the strength developed by a mortar prepared in the same manner with the same cement and graded Ottawa sand having a fineness modulus of 2.4 plus or minus 0.10.

SECTION 703 COARSE AGGREGATE

703.1-CRUSHED STONE:

703.1.5-Limestone Anti-Skid Aggregates:

703.1.5.2-Dolomite Limestone:

DELETE AND REPLACE THE CONTENTS OF THE FOLLOWING SUBSECTION:

When produced for anti-skid, shall be sampled from the stockpile by the Division. The stockpile shall meet the requirements for Section 703.1, with the addition of ASTM C1271 or ASTM C1301. Dolomite shall contain a minimum of 10% elemental magnesium.

SECTION 707 CONCRETE ADMIXTURES, CURING AND COATING MATERIALS

707.1-AIR ENTRAINING ADMIXTURES FOR CONCRETE:

707.1.1-Acceptance Requirements for Air Entraining Admixtures:

707.1.1.1-

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF THE SUBSECTION AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

In the event that the Contractor elects to use an air-entraining admixture, evidence based on evaluation by AASHTO Product Evaluation and Audit Solutions shall be submitted to the Division to show that the material conforms to the requirements of AASHTO M 154. Tests for bleeding, bond strength and volume change will not be required unless specifically called for in the Plans.

707.2-WATER-REDUCING AND RETARDING ADMIXTURES FOR CONCRETE:

707.2.1-Acceptance Requirements for Approval of Retarders:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF THE SUBSECTION AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

Water reducing and retarding admixtures for concrete shall be evaluated by AASHTO Product Evaluation and Audit Solutions. The results shall meet the requirements of AASHTO M 194, Type D or Type G.

707.2.2-Performance Requirements for Concrete Retarders:
707.2.2.1-

DELETE THE THIRD PARAGRAPH IN THE SUBSECTION:

707.3-WATER-REDUCING ADMIXTURES FOR CONCRETE:

707.3.1-Acceptance Requirements for Approval of Water Reducers:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF THE SUBSECTION AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

Water-reducing admixtures for concrete shall be evaluated by AASHTO Product Evaluation and Audit Solutions. The results shall meet the requirements of AASHTO M 194, Type A or Type F.

707.9-LIQUID MEMBRANE-FORMING COMPOUNDS FOR CURING CONCRETE:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF THE SUBSECTION AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

Curing compounds shall conform to the requirements of ASTM C309, Type 2, Class A and must be evaluated by AASHTO Product Evaluation and Audit Solutions.

707.12-CONCRETE SEALER:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF SUBSECTION 707.12 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

707.12.1-General: The material shall be a one component, water repellent penetrating sealer, meeting the criteria listed in subsection 707.12.2. The material shall be capable of meeting the criteria with a single coat and shall not alter the color of the treated surfaces.

707.12.2-Acceptance: Concrete sealers shall be evaluated by AASHTO Product Evaluation and Audit Solutions and shall meet the requirements of AASHTO M 224.

707.13-ACCELERATING ADMIXTURES FOR CONCRETE:

707.13.1-Acceptance Requirements for Approval of Accelerators:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF THE SUBSECTION AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

Accelerating admixtures for concrete shall be non-chloride and shall be evaluated by AASHTO Product Evaluation and Audit Solutions. The results shall meet the requirements of AASHTO M 194, Type C.

707.14-WATER-REDUCING AND ACCELERATING ADMIXTURES FOR CONCRETE:

707.14.1-Acceptance Requirements for Approval of Water-Reducing and Accelerating Admixtures:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF THE SUBSECTION AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

Water-reducing and accelerating admixtures for concrete shall be evaluated by AASHTO Product Evaluation and Audit Solutions. The results shall meet the requirements of AASHTO M 194, Type E.

707.15-HYDRATION CONTROL STABILIZING ADMIXTURES FOR CONCRETE:

707.15.1-Acceptance Requirements for Approval of Hydration Control Stabilizing Admixtures:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF THE SUBSECTION AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

Water-reducing and accelerating admixtures for concrete shall be evaluated by AASHTO Product Evaluation and Audit Solutions. The results shall meet the requirements of AASHTO M 194, Type B or D.

707.17- SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE ADMIXTURES FOR CONCRETE:

707.17.1-Acceptance Requirements for Approval of Specific Performance Admixtures:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF THE SUBSECTION AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

Specific performance admixtures for concrete shall be evaluated by AASHTO Product Evaluation and Audit Solutions. The results shall meet the requirements of AASHTO M 194, Type S.

**SECTION 708
JOINT MATERIALS**

708.3-JOINT AND CRACK SEALANT, HOT-POURED FOR CONCRETE AND ASPHALT PAVEMENTS:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF THE SUBSECTION AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

This material shall meet the requirements of ASTM D6690 and shall be evaluated by AASHTO Product Evaluation and Audit Solutions. Unless otherwise specified, Type II sealant shall be used. Hot-applied asphalt aggregate-filled materials shall be evaluated by AASHTO

Product Evaluation and Audit Solutions and shall meet the requirements of ASTM D8260.

708.4-SILICONE JOINT SEALANT; JOINT BACK-UP MATERIAL:

708.4.1-Silicone Joint Sealant:

708.4.1.2-Test Requirements:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF THE FIRST PARAGRAPH IN SUBSECTION AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

The sealant shall meet the following requirements and shall be evaluated by AASHTO Product Evaluation and Audit Solutions.

**SECTION 709
METALS**

709.1-STEEL BARS FOR CONCRETE REINFORCEMENT:

DELETE THE FIRST PARAGRAPH OF THE SUBSECTION AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

All plain and deformed bar reinforcement shall meet the requirements of AASHTO M31. The manufacturer shall also be actively compliant in the AASHTO Product Evaluation and Audit Solutions program as well as conform to the requirements of MP 709.01.55.

709.1.2-High Chromium Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF THE SUBSECTION AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

For corrosion resistant high chromium steel, the material shall meet testing requirements of tensile, yield, elongation, and bend requirements listed in ASTM A1035 and meet requirements set forth in MP 709.01.50 unless otherwise stated in the project plans.

709.46-STEEL POSTS, POST BRACES AND GATE FRAMES FOR RIGHT-OF-WAY FENCE:

ADD THE FOLLOWING TO THE END OF THE SUBSECTION:

Studded tee post producers to be considered for inclusion on the studded tee post producers Approved Product List (APL) must follow the procedures specified in MP 709.46.50.

**SECTION 711
PROTECTIVE COATINGS, STAINS, AND TRAFFIC PAINTS**

711.5-CONCRETE PROTECTIVE COATINGS AND STAIN:

711.5.3-Approval:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF THE SUBSECTION AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

For approval of concrete coatings, the manufacturer shall submit copies of certified test reports to the Materials Control, Soils and Testing (MCS&T) Division for review and approval. An independent testing laboratory acceptable to the Division shall perform the tests described herein on representative samples of the material. Tests listed herein are the minimum testing requirements to be met. Attach copies of test procedures which differ from those stated herein. In addition, provide brochures or booklets containing detailed instructions and explanatory remarks about surface preparation, application procedures, and operations. The Division may also choose materials evaluated by the AASHTO Product Evaluation and Audit Solutions and/or the North East Protective Coating Committee (NEPCOAT) to be placed on the approved source list.

711.23-MATERIAL/SYSTEM APPROVAL:

711.23.1-

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF THE SUBSECTION AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

The Division will develop an approved list of products meeting this specification. This list will be placed on the Division's website. The list may be based upon previous testing performed by the Division, or the Division may choose evaluated by AASHTO Product Evaluation and Audit Solutions and/or the North East Protective Coating Committee (NEPCOAT) tested materials. Upon approval by the Division, further testing may not be required. The Division may request random samples to assure compliance with specification requirements.

Any materials not previously tested and or evaluated by MCS&T Division, AASHTO Product Evaluation and Audit Solutions, or NEPCOAT shall be submitted for evaluation and approval testing. Paints and coatings submitted for approval testing shall be furnished to the MCS&T Division in appropriate containers not holding more than one gallon of material. Each component shall be labeled appropriately, and the following information shall be provided with the sample:

- i. Name and address of Manufacturer
- ii. Trade Name or Trademark
- iii. Type of Paint
- iv. Lot or Batch number
- v. Date of manufacturing
- vi. All SDS/PDS information pertaining to the material
- vii. Reference to the Division's Standard Specifications
- viii. One (1) one-gallon kit of product/thinner

SECTION 712 GUARDRAIL AND FENCE

712.4-GALVANIZED STEEL DEEP BEAM GUARDRAIL, FASTENERS AND ANCHOR BOLTS:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF THE SECTION AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

Galvanized steel deep beam guardrail, fasteners and anchor bolts shall be evaluated by AASHTO Product Evaluation and Audit Solutions. The AASHTO Product Evaluation and Audit Solutions testing results shall meet the requirements of AASHTO M 180. The rail shall be Type II, Class A. Fabricators of guardrail who supply to WVDOT projects shall meet MP 712.04.50.

712.5-ZINC-ALUMINUM-MAGNESIUM ALLOY COATING GUARDRAIL, FASTENERS AND ANCHOR BOLTS:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF THE SECTION AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

Zinc-aluminum-magnesium alloy-coating deep beam guardrail shall be evaluated by AASHTO Product Evaluation and Audit Solutions. The AASHTO Product Evaluation and Audit Solutions testing results shall meet the requirements of AASHTO M 180, Type V or VI, Class A.

SECTION 715 MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS

715.3-BLANK

DELETE SUBSECTION 715.3 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

715.3-FIBERS FOR PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE:

Fibers for Portland cement concrete shall be pre-approved fibers from the WVDOT approved list of fibers for Portland cement concrete. Product submittals shall include: a completed Form HL-468 (available on the WVDOT Materials Division Web Page), a copy of the technical data sheet, the current Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS), and the independent AASHTO accredited laboratory testing data meeting the requirements of 715.3.3. Any incomplete submittals will not be evaluated for inclusion on the WVDOT approved list of fibers for Portland cement concrete.

715.3.1-Definitions:

Micro Fibers: Fibers with diameters less than 0.012 inch.

Macro Fibers: Fibers with diameters equal to or greater than 0.012 inch.

Equivalent Diameter: Diameter of a circle having an area equal to the average cross-sectional area of a fiber.

Balling: A 1-inch diameter or greater conglomerate of fibers at the point of placement.

Aspect Ratio: Length/Equivalent Diameter, Ratio.

Hybrid Fibers: The combination of macro and micro fibers in a mix design containing fibers for Portland cement concrete.

715.3.2-Materials: Fibers shall be synthetic Type III in accordance with ASTM C1116 and ASTM D7508. Type II fibers may be used in shotcrete. The use of hybrid fibers shall be permitted.

715.3.3 Fibers for Post Crack Tensile and Flexural Capacity, and Plastic Shrinkage Cracking Control: Fibers shall meet the requirements of Table 715.3.3 unless solely intended for plastic shrinkage cracking control which shall only be required to meet the requirements of the crack reduction ratio of Table 715.3.3.

TABLE 715.3.3
Minimum Required Fiber-Reinforced Concrete Properties

Required Hardened Fiber-Reinforced Concrete Properties	Specification	Requirement
Equivalent Flexural Strength f , min. ^a	ASTM C1609 ^b	160 psi.
Crack Reduction Ratio, (CRR), min. reduction	ASTM C1579	$\geq 85\%$

^a The specimens shall be tested when the concrete ultimate flexural strength at peak stress (f_p) is a minimum of 650 psi. For 6 inch by 6 inch by 20 inch beam containing fibers the maximum allowable net deflection value of $L/150$ of the 18 inch span length is 0.12 inches.

^b ASTM C1609 will use roller supports that meet the requirements of ASTM C1812.

715.4-CONCRETE REPAIR MATERIALS:

715.4.1-Cementitious and Polymer-Modified Materials for Concrete Repairs:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF THE FIRST PARAGRAPH IN THE SUBSECTION AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

Material to be used in concrete repair applications shall be evaluated through AASHTO Product Evaluation and Audit Solutions and meet the requirements in Table 715.4.1. In addition, their audit status must remain active with the AASHTO Product Evaluation and Audit Solutions policy regarding periodic re-testing as required by the program. Product submittals shall include: a completed Form HL-468 (available on the WVDOH Materials Division Web Page), a copy of the technical data sheet, the current Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS), and the results of AASHTO Product Evaluation and Audit Solutions evaluation. Any incomplete submittals will not be evaluated for inclusion on WVDOH approved list of concrete patching Materials.

715.4.2-Polymer Concrete Materials for Concrete Repairs:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF THE FIRST PARAGRAPH IN THE SUBSECTION AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

A Polymer Product is a composite material formed by polymerization of a monomer and

an aggregate mixture, in which the polymerized monomer acts as the sole binder for the aggregate. Polymer concrete uses a polymer binder in place of Portland cement. These materials are required to be evaluated through AASHTO Product Evaluation and Audit Solutions and meet the requirements in Table 715.4.2. In addition, their audit status must remain active with AASHTO Product Evaluation and Audit Solutions policy regarding periodic re-testing as required by the program. Product submittals shall include: a completed Form HL-468 (available on the WVDOH Materials Division Web Page), a copy of the technical data sheet, the current Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS), and the results of AASHTO Product Evaluation and Audit Solutions evaluation. Any incomplete submittals will not be evaluated for inclusion on WVDOH approved list of patching Materials.

715.5-PACKAGED DRY, HYDRAULIC-CEMENT GROUT (NON-SHRINK):

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF SUBSECTION 715.5 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

The material shall conform to the requirements of ASTM C1107. Testing data shall be from an independent AASHTO accredited testing laboratory.

715.9-WARNING DEVICES:

715.9.2-Signs:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF THE SECOND PARAGRAPH IN THE SUBSECTION AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

All references herein to ASTM specification D4956 shall be interpreted as referencing version D4956-11a. Any portion of this specification which is in contradiction to ASTM D4956 shall supersede ASTM D4956. All references herein to AASHTO specification M268 shall be interpreted as referencing version M 268-10. Any portion of this specification which is in contradiction to AASHTO M 268 shall supersede AASHTO M 268. All retroreflectivity values referenced herein shall be in units of cd/fc/ft². All “matched component” references herein shall be interpreted as referencing the retroreflective sheeting manufacturer’s recommended inks and overlay films to be used for manufacturing purposes with the manufacturer’s sheeting. All APL references herein shall be interpreted as referring to the Division’s Approved Products List (APL) for Retroreflective Sheeting. All CSS references herein shall be interpreted as referring to the Division’s Central Sign Shop (CSS) internal sign manufacturing facility in Charleston, WV.

715.9.2.9-Approval Processes:

715.9.2.9.1-Retroreflective Sheeting Materials & Matched Components

715.9.2.9.1.1-Independent Test Results:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF THE FIRST PARAGRAPH IN THE SUBSECTION AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

In order for the material to be evaluated and considered for approval, independent test

results must be supplied by the manufacturer demonstrating the sheeting material's conformance with the requirements specified within the applicable subsection 715.9.2.1, 715.9.2.2, 715.9.2.3, or 715.9.2.4, with the exception of the requirements specified in the "Shelf Life", "Backing Class", and "Durability" subsections. The independent test results shall include accelerated outdoor weathering test results conducted in conformance with ASTM D4956. Artificial accelerated lab weathering shall not be accepted except for materials intended for work zone applications. Materials intended for work zone applications shall include all Type ASTM-VI materials and shall include, but may not be limited to, other "Type" materials intended for use on plastic posts, tubes, barricades, drums, cones, and channelizer cones, including "permanently" installed plastic posts and tubes. However, any approval granted based on the results of artificial accelerated lab weathering shall be provisional in nature and noted as such on the APL. As a condition of the acceptance of artificial accelerated lab weathering results in lieu of accelerated outdoor weathering results, the accelerated outdoor weathering process shall be ongoing at the time of issuance of the provisional approval. In addition, the material manufacturer shall submit the standard outdoor weathering test results to the WVDOT within nine (9) months after the effective date of the provisional approval for Type 852 ASTM- VI materials, and within fifteen (15) months after the effective date of the provisional approval for all other material "Types". AASHTO Product Evaluation and Audit Solutions results shall be considered acceptable for meeting the accelerated outdoor weathering test results requirement.

715.9.3-Channelizing Devices:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF THE SECOND PARAGRAPH IN THE SUBSECTION AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

Devices which are included as part of the AASHTO Product Evaluation and Audit Solutions, and for which an APL is maintained, shall be evaluated as part of the AASHTO Product Evaluation and Audit Solutions in order to be considered for approval.

715.9.3.9-Product Submission and Approval:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF THE SECOND PARAGRAPH IN THE SUBSECTION AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

The manufacturer should include all relevant documentation and information, including but not limited to product data sheets, product flyers, manufacturer product specifications and recommendations, product bulletins, engineering drawings, AASHTO Product Evaluation and Audit Solutions results, and crash testing performance documentation.

715.9.6-Portable Sign Stands:

715.9.6.1-Product Submission and Approval:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF THE SUBSECTION AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

Stands to be considered for inclusion on the Division's Approved Products List (APL) shall be submitted to the Materials Division following the current procedures specified in MP 106.00.02. The Division maintains an APL of MASH compliant stands only. Stands utilized based on compliance with NCHRP-350 are not required to be listed on an APL.

The manufacturer should include all relevant documentation and information, including but not limited to Product Data Sheets, Product Flyers, Manufacturer Product Specifications, Product Bulletins, Engineering Drawings, and crash testing performance documentation. The crash testing performance documentation to be submitted shall be in accordance with official guidance issued by the WVDOT.

The stands shall be evaluated as per MP 715.09.20, "Standard Method for Determining the Stability of Portable Sign Stands."

Approvals of stands may be rescinded based on performance on Division projects determined to be non-compliant with these specifications.

715.11-ENGINEERING FABRIC:

715.11.2-Acceptance:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF THE FIRST PARAGRAPH IN THE SUBSECTION AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

All engineering fabric shall be approved before use. AASHTO Product Evaluation and Audit Solutions data shall be furnished for the engineering fabric to be approved. The data must be for the current 3-year cycle for the manufacturer or private labeler providing the material. The engineering fabric shall have a manufacture date within the current three-year AASHTO Product Evaluation and Audit Solutions evaluation cycle of the manufacturer's, or private labeler's facility providing the material. The manufacturer or private labeler must be listed as AASHTO Product Evaluation and Audit Solutions compliant for the current calendar year or be listed as compliant for the previous calendar year and have an application for audit during the current year.

715.14-ELASTOMERIC BEARING PADS:

715.14.2-Approval for Bearing Pads Without Shims:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF THE SUBSECTION AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

Bearing pads that do not include shims or internal stiffeners will only be accepted using AASHTO Product Evaluation and Audit Solutions results and a certificate of compliance.

715.40-PAVEMENT MARKING MATERIAL:

715.40.2-Preformed Intersection Traffic Markings (Type V Material):

715.40.2.3-Approved Products Listing:

DELETE THE FIRST PARAGRAPH OF THE SUBSECTION AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

Material approvals are based on results from AASHTO Product Evaluation and Audit Solutions evaluation program and/or WVDOH field evaluation tests. Approvals may also be granted or rescinded based on actual performance on WVDOH projects. A list of approved materials, code numbers, and approved Contractor personnel may be obtained by contacting:

715.40.4-Temporary Pavement Marking Tape (Types VIIB and VIIC):

715.40.4.2-Temporary Pavement Markings (Type VIIB):

715.40.4.2.1-Requirements:

DELETE THE FIRST PARAGRAPH IN BULLET xi OF THE SUBSECTION AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

- xi. **Approved Products Listing (APL):** Approvals are based on results from AASHTO Product Evaluation and Audit Solutions evaluation program and/or WVDOH field evaluation tests. Approvals may also be granted or rescinded based on actual performance on WVDOH projects. A list of approved suppliers and their code numbers may be obtained by contacting:

715.40.4.3-Temporary Pavement Markings (Type VIIC):

715.40.4.3.1-Requirements:

DELETE THE FIRST PARAGRAPH IN BULLET xii OF THE SUBSECTION AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

- xii. **Approved Products Listing (APL):** Approvals are based on results from AASHTO Product Evaluation and Audit Solutions evaluation program and/or WVDOH field evaluation tests. Approvals may also be granted or rescinded based on actual performance on WVDOH projects. A list of approved suppliers and their code numbers may be obtained by contacting:

715.40.6-Raised Pavement Markers (RPM's):

715.40.6.1-Type P-2 Markers:

715.40.6.1.1-Casting Requirements:

DELETE THE FIRST PARAGRAPH IN BULLET j OF THE SUBSECTION AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

- j. Castings shall have fully completed evaluation on the AASHTO Product Evaluation and Audit Solutions test deck in a location having a similar climate to West Virginia.

Upon review, the performance of the castings on the test deck shall meet or exceed the historical performance of other industry standard castings approved by the WVDOH. This determination shall be made solely by the WVDOH.

715.40.6.1.2-Lens Requirements:

DELETE THE FIRST PARAGRAPH IN BULLET m OF THE SUBSECTION AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

- m. Lenses shall have fully completed evaluation on the AASHTO Product Evaluation and Audit Solutions test deck in a location having a similar climate to West Virginia. Upon review, the performance of the lenses on the test deck shall meet or exceed the historical performance of other industry standard lenses approved by the WVDOH. This determination shall be made solely by the WVDOH.

715.40.6.1.4-Product Submission and Approval:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF SUBSECTION AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

Type P-2 marker castings and/or lenses to be considered for inclusion on the WVDOH Approved Products List (APL) shall be submitted to the Materials Division following the current procedures specified by the Materials Division. The manufacturer may contact the Traffic Engineering Division for verification. The manufacturer should include all relevant documentation and information with this form, including but not limited to Product Data Sheets, Product Flyers, Manufacturer Product Specifications, Product Bulletins, Engineering Drawings, AASHTO Product Evaluation and Audit Solutions results, and the independent testing facility test results described herein.

In addition to the above, the WVDOH may also require that the casting and/or lens product(s) submitted for evaluation be field tested in one or more locations in West Virginia in order to validate the acceptable performance of the product(s). This field testing shall typically be a minimum of six months to one year in duration including a full winter season. Specific details related to this testing, such as locations and quantities, shall be determined by the WVDOH.

All submitted information will be forwarded to the WVDOH Traffic Engineering Division, which will in turn contact and work directly with the manufacturer during the evaluation process. The Traffic Engineering Division will evaluate all submitted literature and documentation for compliance with the specified requirements as well as satisfactory performance on the AASHTO Product Evaluation and Audit Solutions test deck. The Traffic Engineering Division may also arrange for the manufacturer to furnish test samples and arrange for the product to be installed for field testing as previously described. After the evaluation is complete, the Traffic Engineering Division will inform the Materials Division in writing of the outcome of its evaluation.

715.40.6.2-Type R-4 Markers:

DELETE THE FIRST PARAGRAPH IN BULLET q OF THE SUBSECTION AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

- q. The markers shall have fully completed evaluation on the AASHTO Product Evaluation and Audit Solutions test deck. Upon review, the performance of the markers on the test deck shall meet or exceed the historical performance of other industry standard Type R-4 markers approved by the WVDOH. This determination shall be made solely by the WVDOH.

715.40.6-Raised Pavement Markers (RPM's):

715.40.6.2-Type R-4 Markers:

715.40.6.2.2-Product Submission and Approval:

DELETE THE CONTENTS OF SUBSECTION AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

Type R-4 markers to be considered for inclusion on the WVDOH Approved Products List (APL) shall be submitted to the Materials Division following the current procedures specified by the Materials Division. The manufacturer may contact the Traffic Engineering Division for verification. The manufacturer should include all relevant documentation and information with this form, including but not limited to Product Data Sheets, Product Flyers, Manufacturer Product Specifications, Product Bulletins, Engineering Drawings, AASHTO Product Evaluation and Audit Solutions results, and the independent testing facility test results described herein.

In addition to the above, the WVDOH may also require that the markers submitted for evaluation be field tested in one or more locations in West Virginia in order to validate the acceptable performance of the product(s). This field testing shall typically be a minimum of six months to one year in duration including a full winter season. Specific details related to this testing, such as locations and quantities, shall be determined by the WVDOH.

All submitted information will be forwarded to the WVDOH Traffic Engineering Division, which will in turn contact and work directly with the manufacturer during the evaluation process. The Traffic Engineering Division will evaluate all submitted literature and documentation for compliance with the specified requirements as well as satisfactory performance on the AASHTO Product Evaluation and Audit Solutions test deck. The Traffic Engineering Division may also arrange for the manufacturer to furnish test samples and arrange for the product to be installed for field testing as previously described. After the evaluation is complete, the Traffic Engineering Division will inform the Materials Division in writing of the outcome of its evaluation.

715.41-IMPACT ATTENUATORS:

715.41.4-Truck Mounted Attenuator (TMA) and Trailer Truck Mounted Attenuator (TTMA):

ADD THE FOLLOWING PARAPGRAPH TO THE END OF THE SECTION.

Only TMA and TTMA devices designed and tested to meet MASH Test Level 3 requirements will be evaluated and considered for approval. Such devices meeting only Test Level 2 requirements will not be approved.

715.42-TRAFFIC SIGNAL MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT:

715.42.10 Electrical Conduit:

ADD THE FOLLOWING SUBSECTION:

715.42.10.5–PVC-coated, Galvanized Rigid Conduit: The galvanized rigid conduit shall be approved by Underwriters Laboratories, National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA) RN-1, and American National Standards Institute (ANSI) C80-1. In addition to approval, the conduit shall meet the following standards:

- a. ASTM D149, ASTM D1735, ASTM D2247, ASTM D2240, ASTM D1308, ASTM D638, ASTM D746, ASTM D1151, ASTM D870, ASTM G152, ASTM G153, ASTM D3359, ASTM D4585, ASTM B571
- b. Exterior finish shall have a 40 mil PVC coating.
- c. Interior finish shall have a 2 mil urethane coating.
- d. Thread finish shall have a urethane coating over hot galvanized steel.
- e. Each length of conduit shall be furnished with one liquid tight connector.

This conduit shall be used from junction box to junction box at each road crossing, unless otherwise specified in the project plans. Suitable for bore and jack installation operations.

SECTION 720 SMOOTHNESS TESTING

DELETE THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF SECTION 720 AND REPLACE WITH THE FOLLOWING:

720.1-DESCRIPTION:

To measure and evaluate the ride quality of pavement surfaces in accordance with the International Roughness Index (IRI), as well as the most recent forms of AASHTO R-56, AASHTO M328, and AASHTO R-57.

720.2-EQUIPMENT:

720.2.1-High-Speed or Low Speed Inertial Profiler: Provide a high-speed or low speed inertial profiler for measuring and evaluating the ride quality of pavement surfaces. The inertial profiler shall be certified at a facility approved by the Materials Control, Soils and Testing

Division (MCS&T). Certification facilities should conduct the evaluation in accordance with the most recent edition of AASHTO R-56 “Standard Practice for Certification of Inertial Profiling Systems”. All inertial profilers shall be maintained in accordance with the most recent edition of AASHTO M 328 “Standard Specifications for Inertial Profiler” Calibration and verification shall be done in accordance with MP 720.10.0. The Contractor shall submit equipment certification documentation after becoming certified or after recertification. Proof of equipment certification shall be available upon request.

720.2.2-Inertial Profiler Operator Certification: Certification through the Material Control, Soils and Testing Division shall be required to operate an inertial profiler in the State of West Virginia. The operator shall pass a written exam administered by MCS&T. All operators receiving a passing score on the written exam will be placed on the WVDOH Materials Certification Directory that is found on the MCS&T webpage. Certification shall be for a period of three years. Certified operators shall contact MCS&T for certification renewal.

720.3-RIDE QUALITY TESTING:

720.3.1-Quality Control (QC) Testing: QC testing on all eligible projects is the responsibility of the Contractor. QC testing is optional, but when performed shall be completed in accordance with MP 720.10.01 Section 8 and shall be completed no later than thirty (30) calendar days after all lanes are continuously open to traffic. Data collection shall be done by a certified inertial profiler and certified inertial profiler operator (See 720.2.1 and 720.2.2). Collected profile data shall be submitted to the DOH MCS&T roadway inbox DOHMCSnTRoadway@wv.gov in accordance with MP 720.10.01 Section 10 within seven (7) calendar days of testing. Price adjustments will be calculated according to Contractor’s QC data unless QA testing determines otherwise.

720.3.2-Quality Assurance (QA) Testing: QA testing is the responsibility of the Division. The Engineer shall submit a pavement testing request form to MCS&T to the DOH MCS&T roadway inbox DOHMCSnTRoadway@wv.gov within five (5) calendar days after all lanes are continuously open to traffic. QA testing will be completed in accordance with MP 720.10.01 Section 8 and should be completed no later than thirty (30) calendar days after receiving the pavement testing request from the Engineer, or within thirty (30) calendar days of the Contractor’s QC test. In the event QA testing cannot be completed within thirty (30) calendar days of QC testing, price adjustments will be calculated solely based on QC data. If QC testing was not performed, then price adjustments will be calculated solely based on QA data regardless of time frame. The Division will perform testing using a certified inertial profiler and a certified inertial profiler operator in accordance with the most recent edition of AASHTO R 56 “Standard Practice for Certification of Inertial Profiling Systems”.

720.3.3-QA Testing Comparison: The Division’s profile data and the Contractor’s profile data will be compared to determine the IRI differences. Final project price adjustments will be made using the Contractor’s profile data if the IRI differences are within the allowable limits outlined in Table 720.3.3. If the QA testing IRI differences do not meet the maximum allowable difference from Table 720.3.3, QA testing data will be used for final price adjustments. This Comparison is only applicable if both profiles are completed within thirty (30) calendar days of each other.

TABLE 720.3.3
QA Testing Allowable IRI Differences

Contractor's IRI Mean (in/mi)	Maximum Allowable Differences
50.0 or Less	8.5% of Contractor's IRI Mean
50.1 to 150.0	6.0% of Contractor's IRI Mean
150.1 or Greater	7.0% of Contractor's IRI Mean

720.3.4-Testing After Repairs: Should repairs be needed to the surface from the defects in the pavement prior to project closeout, QA testing shall be conducted after all repairs are made. This will be the final tested value for the lot.

720.4-RIDE QUALITY ANALYSIS:

720.4.1-Data Location: The average IRI number used in ride quality analysis shall be the mean roughness index (MRI) which is the average IRI of both the left and right wheel path. Analysis shall be done in accordance with MP 720.10.01 Section 9.

720.4.2-Omitted Sections: Bridge Structures and any sections tested which are not included in the pavement project shall be removed from the Smoothness Analysis. These removed bridges and sections shall also include a Lead-In and Lead-Out distance to be removed from the Ride Quality Analysis. The Lead-In distance shall be two hundred (200) feet and the Lead-Out distance shall be two hundred (200) feet.

720.4.3-Sampling Lots: The pavement shall be divided into sampling lots of one-tenth (0.1) lane mile each. Each Lot shall have a smoothness measurement, expressed in inches per mile (in./mi.).

720.4.3.1-Special Cases for Sampling Lots Less Than One-Tenth (0.1) Lane Mile: In some cases, sampling, lots of one tenth (0.1) lane mile will not be attainable. These cases include areas at the end of the project as well as areas that are before the 'lead in' length of bridges. If these areas are less than five-hundredths (0.05) of a lane mile that will be eliminated from Smoothness analysis. If these areas are more than five-hundredths (0.05 mile) lane mile these areas will be included in analysis and pay adjustments will be prorated to the nearest one hundredth (0.01) mile.

720.5-NATIONAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM (NHS) PAVEMENT PROJECT:

Pavement projects located on any NHS route and greater than 0.2 miles of continuous new pavement shall be tested with a high-speed or low speed inertial profiler certified in accordance with Section 720.2.

720.5.1-Determining National Highway System Routes: The NHS map should be used when determining if a route is on the National Highways System. This tool can be found online at the following link:

<https://wvdot.maps.arcgis.com/apps/dashboards/88e87932344946408b7c17f1bd454752>

720.5.2-Schedule 1 NHS Pavement Projects: NHS pavement projects with a total new pavement thickness of four (4) inches or greater shall be classified as Schedule 1 NHS

Pavement Projects. The final price adjustments for Schedule 1 NHS Pavement Projects shall be determined using the calculations shown in Table 720.5.2.

TABLE 720.5.2
Schedule 1 NHS Pavement Projects

IRI for each 0.1-mile section (in/mi)	Price Adjustment (\$)
65.0 or Less	0
65.1 to 95.0	1,300 - 20(IRI)
95.1 or Greater	Corrective Action Required

720.5.2.1-Corrective Action for Schedule 1 NHS Pavement Projects: Corrective action shall be required for Schedule 1 NHS Pavement Projects having an IRI greater than 95.1 in/mi. Corrective action shall be performed using diamond grinding, micro milling, or other work methods approved by the Engineer.

720.5.3-Schedule 2 NHS Pavement Projects: NHS pavement projects with a total new pavement thickness less than four (4) and greater than one (1) inch inches shall be classified as Schedule 2 NHS Pavement Projects. The final price adjustments for Schedule 2 NHS Pavement Projects shall be determined using the calculations shown in Table 720.5.3.

TABLE 720.5.3
Schedule 2 NHS Pavement Projects

IRI for each 0.1-mile section (in/mi)	Price Adjustment (\$)
80.0 or Less	0
80.1 to 120.0	1,200 - 15(IRI)
120.1 or Greater	-600

720.6-NON-NATIONAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM PAVEMENT PROJECTS:

Pavement projects located on any Non-NHS routes shall be tested with equipment outlined in 720.2.1, 720.2.2 and 720.3 if the project meets all four of the following requirements:

1. Resurfacing is the primary project type
2. Greater than 1 mile of continuous pavement
3. Edge lines and center line on the new pavement in accordance with Section 663.
4. Thickness of one inch (1) or more of new pavement (including scratch if used)

720.6.1-Ride Quality Analysis Before Project: Non-NHS pavement projects shall be tested before the pavement project begins. Any new construction of a Non-NHS route will be evaluated as an NHS route according to 720.5.

720.6.2-Data Source Collection After Project Completion: The data collection after project completion shall be collected by the Division's high-speed or low speed inertial profiler as referenced in 720.3.2. On non-NHS routes Quality Control Testing is optional for the contractor. If QC testing is performed, it shall follow the process outlined in section 720.3.

720.6.3-Final Price Adjustments for Non-NHS: If the average percent improvement for the entire project is 30.1% or more, no price adjustment will be assessed for the project. If the

average percent improvement for the entire project is 30.0% or less, then each 0.1 mile lot that has an IRI of 80.1 or greater, will be penalized based on the following table..

TABLE 720.6.3
Non-NHS Pavement Projects

IRI for each 0.1-mile section (in/mi)	Price Adjustment (\$ per 0.1-mile Section)
80.1 – 170.0	320 - 4(IRI)
170.1 or Greater	-360

Where:

$$\text{Percent Improvement (\%)} = \frac{\text{Before IRI of Lot} - \text{After IRI of same Lot}}{\text{Before IRI of Lot}} \times 100$$

720.7-PROJECTS THAT DO NOT FALL UNDER PREVIOUS CHARACTERIZATIONS:

At the discretion of the Engineer pavement projects not falling into any of the other classifications shall be measured and evaluated for ride quality analysis under the direction of the Engineer. If recommended by the Engineer this shall be done by the Contractor with a ten (10) foot straightedge. There will not be any pay adjustments based on Smoothness for these projects.