

CITY OF KALAMAZOO

SPECIAL PROVISION

FOR

PAVT, REM, MODIFIED

COK

Page 1 of 1

6/4/2023

a. Description. This work shall be performed per *2020 Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT) Standard Specifications for Construction* except as modified herein. This work consists of removing HMA, concrete, bricks and masonry and any other common pavement material or combination of materials, except sand and gravel, regardless of thickness, reinforcement and overlays.

b. Materials. None Specified

c. Construction Methods. Remove pavement to an existing joint or sawed joint. Saw cut pavement full depth in a straight neat line as directed by the Engineer. Do not use a crane and ball, or guillotine style pavement breaker. Do not disturb adjacent remaining pavement. Assume ownership of removed materials and dispose of according to subsection 205.03P. Pavement may be removed by either machine excavating or by milling. If milling is utilized, provide dust control as necessary to limit deposition of dust on surrounding areas.

d. Measurement and Payment. The completed work, as described, will be measured and paid for at the contract unit price using the following pay item:

<u>Contract Item (Pay Item)</u>	<u>Pay Unit</u>
Pavt, Rem, Modified.....	Square Yard

The limits of Pavt, Rem, Modified will be established as noted on the plans or at the discretion of the Engineer. The unit price includes all labor, equipment, and materials to saw cut, remove, haul and dispose of the pavement.

SPECIAL PROVISION
FOR
SUBGRADE UNDERCUTTING

Design: KCM

Page 1 of 2

05/18/2023

a. Description

This work shall be done in accordance with Section 205 of the *2020 Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT) Standard Specifications for Construction*, except as herein provided.

This work shall consist of replacing, at any time directed by the Engineer, the subgrade soils at locations and to depths determined by the Engineer, by excavating any and all soil, both above (if any) and below the subgrade surface (including aggregate base already placed as part of the project) and backfilling with the material specified.

b. Materials

The following materials shall be used when indicated.

1. Aggregate: The use of crushed/broken concrete or limestone is prohibited on the project within 100 feet of any water course (stream, river, county drain, etc.) and lake, regardless of the application or location of the water course or lake relative to the project limits.
 - A. Coarse aggregate 21AA, as specified in Special Provision for Aggregate Base Course
 - B. Coarse Aggregate 3 by 1, as specified in Section 916 of the *MDOT Standard Specifications for Construction*.
2. Fabric
 - A. Geotextile Fabric, Type NW 8, as specified in Special Provision for Geotextile Fabric and Special Provision for Geosynthetics.
 - B. Biaxial Geogrid, as specified in Special Provision for Biaxial Geogrid and Special Provision for Geosynthetics.

c. Construction

Undercutting shall be performed where unsuitable soil is encountered as determined by the Engineer. The vertical and horizontal limits shall be determined in the field by the Engineer. The backfill material, as directed by the Engineer shall be one of the following cases.

1. **Case A** – Improvements Made by Aggregate Material.

Backfill undercut with Aggregate Base, 21AA or Coarse Aggregate 3 by 1, as directed by the Engineer. Compact aggregate material in place in no more than 1 foot lifts, or as directed by the Engineer.

2. Case B – Improvements Made by Aggregate Material and Geo-synthetic Materials.

Backfill undercut with Aggregate Base, 21A or Coarse Aggregate 3 by 1, **and** Geotextile Fabric, Type NW 8 or Biaxial Geogrid, as directed by the Engineer. Compact aggregate geo-synthetic system in place, in no more than 1 foot lifts, or as directed by the Engineer. The cost of providing and installing geosynthetics are included in their respective pay items.

d. Measurement and Payment

The costs of materials, labor, and equipment and will be paid for at the contract unit price for the following pay items:

Pay Item	Pay Unit
Subgrade Undercutting, 21AA.....	Cubic Yard
Subgrade Undercutting, 3 by 1.....	Cubic Yard

The unit price for **Subgrade Undercutting, 21AA** includes the cost of removal and disposal of unsuitable materials, and replacement with Dense-Graded Aggregate, 21AA.

The unit price for **Subgrade Undercutting, 3 by 1** includes the cost of removal and disposal of unsuitable materials, and replacement with Course Aggregate 3 by 1.

When required by the Engineer, Geotextile Fabric, Type NW 8 or Biaxial Geogrid shall be paid for separately as specified elsewhere in this proposal.

SPECIAL PROVISION
FOR
AGGREGATE BASE CONDITIONING, SPECIAL

Design:KCM

1 of 1

05-18-23

a. Description. This work consists of conditioning aggregate base where called for on the plans per section 302 of the *2020 Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT) Standard Specifications for Construction*.

b. Materials. All aggregate used for conditioning must meet the gradation and physical properties for 21AA material per sections 302 and 902 of the Standard Specifications for Construction.

c. Construction. This pay item includes proof rolling the existing subgrade to determine areas of weak base. Construct aggregate base to the line and grade shown in the contract. This work may include redistribution of existing aggregate within the project site, removal of excess aggregate, and providing additional aggregate as dictated by the proposed line and grade, and as directed by the Engineer.

Compact the layer of aggregate base to at least 95 percent of the maximum unit weight at a moisture content no greater than optimum for aggregate base under hot mix asphalt pavement (HMA), if under HMA pavement.

d. Measurement and Payment. The completed work, as described, will be measured and paid for as specified in section 302 of the Standard Specifications for Construction at the contract unit price using the following pay item:

Pay Item	Pay Unit
Aggregate Base, Conditioning	Square Yard
Areas of weak base replacement shall be paid separately as Subgrade Undercutting.	

MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

SPECIAL PROVISION
FOR
SAMPLING ASPHALT BINDER ON LOCAL AGENCY PROJECTS

CFS:TRC

1 of 1

APPR:JWB:KPK:02-19-20
FHWA:APPR:02-19-20

a. Description. This work consists of the Contractor taking samples of the asphalt binder and delivering the samples to the Engineer prior to incorporation into the hot mix asphalt mixture.

b. Materials. For informational purposes, original samples of asphalt binder will be taken by the Contractor and delivered to the Engineer prior to incorporation into the mixture. The frequency of sampling will be determined by the Engineer.

The Contractor must certify in writing that the materials used in the HMA mixture are from the same source as the materials used in developing the HMA mixture design and the bond coat is from an approved supplier as stated in the *Material Quality Assurance Procedures Manual*.

c. Construction. None specified.

d. Measurement and Payment. The cost of obtaining and delivering the samples to the Engineer will be included in the hot mix asphalt (HMA) pay items in the contract.

MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

SPECIAL PROVISION
FOR
RECYCLED HOT MIX ASPHALT MIXTURE ON LOCAL AGENCY PROJECTS

CFS:KPK

1 of 2

APPR:JWB:CJB:02-26-20
FHWA:APPR:03-02-20

Add the following subsection to subsection 501.02.A.2 of the Standard Specifications for Construction.

- c. **Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP) and Binder Grade Selection.** The method for determining the binder grade in HMA mixtures incorporating RAP is divided into three categories designated Tier 1, Tier 2 and Tier 3. Each tier has a range of percentages that represent the contribution of the RAP binder toward the total binder, by weight. The tiers identified below apply to HMA mixtures with the following exception: Superpave mixture types EML, EML High Stress, EMH, EMH High Stress, and EH, EH High Stress used as leveling or top course must be limited to a maximum of 27 percent RAP binder by weight of the total binder in the mixture.

Recycled materials may be used as a substitute for a portion of the new materials required to produce HMA mixtures in accordance with contract.

- **Tier 1 (0% to 17% RAP binder by weight of the total binder in the mixture).** No binder grade adjustment is made to compensate for the stiffness of the asphalt binder in RAP.
- **Tier 2 (18% to 27% RAP binder by weight of the total binder in the mixture).** For all mixtures no binder grade change will occur in Tier 2 for all shoulder and temporary road mixtures.

Ensure the required asphalt binder grade is at least one grade lower for the low temperature than the design binder grade required for the specified project mixture type. Lowering the high temperature of the binder one grade is optional. For example, if the design binder grade for the mixture type is PG 58-22, the required grade for the binder in the HMA mixture containing RAP would be a PG 52-28 or a PG 58-28.

For Marshall Mixes, no binder grade change will be required when Average Daily Traffic (ADT) is above 7000 or Commercial Average Daily Traffic (CADT) is above 700. No binder grade change will occur for EL mixtures used as leveling or top course.

The asphalt binder grade can also be selected using a blending chart for high and low temperatures. Supply the blending chart and the RAP test data used in determining the binder selection according to *AASHTO M323*.

- **Tier 3 ($\geq 28\%$ RAP binder by weight of the total binder in the mixture).** The binder grade for the asphalt binder is selected using a blending chart for high and low temperatures per *AASHTO M323*. Supply the blending chart and the RAP test data

CFS:KPK

2 of 2

20SP-501F-01
02-26-20

used in determining the binder selection.

MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

SPECIAL PROVISION
FOR
MARSHALL HOT MIX ASPHALT MIXTURE

CFS:JWB

1 of 2

APPR:KPK:CJB:03-04-20
FHWA:APPR:03-13-20

a. Description. This work consists of furnishing a hot mix asphalt (HMA) mixture, designed using Marshall Mixture Design Methods, in accordance with the standard specifications except as modified by this special provision.

b. Mix Design. Submit the mix design for evaluation in accordance with the Department's *HMA Production Manual*. Use a 50 blow Marshall hammer when compacting mixtures for developing Marshall mix designs.

c. Recycled Mixtures. Substituting reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP) for a portion of the new material required to produce the HMA mixture is allowed provided that the mixture is designed and produced to meet all criteria specified herein, unless otherwise prohibited. Ensure RAP materials are in accordance with the standard specifications.

d. Materials. Table 1 provides the mix design criteria and volumetric properties. Table 2 provides the required aggregate properties. Use aggregates of the highest quality available to meet the minimum specifications. Use the mixture designation number shown in the pay item name when determining mix design properties from Tables 1 and 2.

e. Measurement and Payment. The completed work, as described, will be measured and paid for at the contract unit price using the following pay item:

Pay Item	Pay Unit
HMA, <u>(type)</u>	Ton

Table 1: Mix Design Criteria and Volumetric Properties

	Mixture No.				
	2C	3C	4C	13A	36A
Target Air Void, % (a)	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
VMA (min) (b)	11.00	13.00	14.00	14.00	15.00
VFA	65-78	65-78	65-78	65-78	65-78
Fines to Binder Ratio (max) (c)	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Flow (0.01 inch)	8-16	8-16	8-16	8-16	8-16
Stability (min), lbs	1200	1200	1200	900	900

- a. Lower target air voids by 1.00% if used in a separate shoulder paving operation. Consider reducing air void targets to 3.00% for lower traffic volume roadways when designing 13A and 36A mixtures for local agency use.
- b. VMA calculated using Gsb of the combined aggregates.
- c. Ratio of the weight of aggregate passing the No. 200 sieve to total asphalt binder content by weight; including fines and binder contributed by RAP.

Table 2: Aggregate Properties

	Mixture No.				
	2C	3C	4C	13A	36A
	Percent Passing Indicated Sieve or Property Limit				
1½ inch	100				
1 inch	91-100	100			
¾ inch	90 max.	91-100	100	100	
½ inch	78 max.	90 max.	91-100	75-95	100
⅜ inch	70 max.	77 max.	90 max.	60-90	92-100
No. 4	52 max.	57 max.	67 max.	45-80	65-90
No. 8	15-40	15-45	15-52	30-65	55-75
No. 16	30 max.	33 max.	37 max.	20-50	
No. 30	22 max.	25 max.	27 max.	15-40	25-45
No. 50	17 max.	19 max.	20 max.	10-25	
No. 100	15 max.	15 max.	15 max.	5-15	
No. 200	3-6	3-6	3-6	3-6	3-10
Crushed (min), % (MTM 117)	90	90	90	25	60
Soft Particle (max), % (a)	12.0	12.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Angularity Index (min) (b)	4.0	4.0	4.0	2.5	3.0
L.A. Abrasion (max), % loss (c)	40	40	40	40	40
Sand Ratio (max) (d)	-	-	-	50	50
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The sum of the shale, siltstone, structurally weak, and clay-ironstone particles must not exceed 8.0 percent for aggregates used in top course. The sum of the shale, siltstone, structurally weak, and clay-ironstone particles must not exceed 12.0 percent for aggregates used in base and leveling courses. b. The fine aggregate angularity of blended aggregates, determined by MTM 118, must meet the minimum requirement. In mixtures containing RAP, the required minimum fine aggregate angularity must be met by the virgin material. NAA fine aggregate angularity must be reported for information only and must include the fine material contributed by RAP if present in the mixture. c. Los Angeles abrasion maximum loss must be met for the composite mixture, however, each individual aggregate must be less than 50 d. Sand ratio for 13A and 36A no more than 50% of the material passing the No. 4 sieve is allowed to pass the No. 30 Sieve. 					

MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

SPECIAL PROVISION
FOR
ACCEPTANCE OF HOT MIX ASPHALT MIXTURE ON LOCAL AGENCY PROJECTS

CFS:KPK

1 of 7

APPR:CJB:JWB:02-26-20

FHWA:APPR:03-13-20

a. Description. This special provision provides sampling and testing requirements for local agency projects using the roller method and the nuclear density gauge testing. Provide the hot mix asphalt (HMA) mixture in accordance with the requirements of the standard specifications, except where modified herein.

b. Materials. Provide aggregates, mineral filler (if required), and asphalt binder to produce a mixture proportioned within the master gradation limits shown in the contract, and meeting the uniformity tolerance limits in Table 1.

Table 1: Uniformity Tolerance Limits for HMA Mixtures

Parameter		Top and Leveling Course		Base Course		
Number	Description	Range 1 (a)	Range 2	Range 1 (a)	Range 2	
1	% Binder Content	-0.30 to +0.40	±0.50	-0.30 to +0.40	±0.50	
2	% Passing	# 8 and Larger Sieves	±5.0	±8.0	±7.0	±9.0
		# 30 Sieve	±4.0	±6.0	±6.0	±9.0
		# 200 Sieve	±1.0	±2.0	±2.0	±3.0
3	Crushed Particle Content (b)	Below 10%	Below 15%	Below 10%	Below 15%	
a. This range allows for normal mixture and testing variations. The mixture must be proportioned to test as closely as possible to the Job-Mix-Formula (JMF).						
b. Deviation from JMF.						

Parameter number 2 as shown in Table 1 is aggregate gradation. Each sieve will be evaluated on one of the three gradation tolerance categories. If more than one sieve is exceeding Range 1 or Range 2 tolerances, only the one with the largest exceedance will be counted as the gradation parameter.

The master gradation should be maintained throughout production; however, price adjustments will be based on Table 1. Aggregates which are to be used in plant-mixed HMA mixtures must not contain topsoil, clay, or loam.

c. Construction. Submit a Mix Design and a JMF to the Engineer. Do not begin production and placement of the HMA until receipt of the Engineer's approval of the JMF. Maintain the binder content, aggregate gradation, and the crushed particle content of the HMA mixture within the Range 1 uniformity tolerance limits in Table 1. For mixtures meeting the definition of top or leveling course, field regress air void content to 3.5 percent with liquid asphalt cement unless specified otherwise on HMA application estimate. For mixtures meeting the definition of base course, field regress air void content to 3.0 percent with liquid asphalt cement unless specified

otherwise on HMA application estimate.

Ensure all persons performing Quality Control (QC) and Quality Assurance (QA) HMA field sampling are "Local Agency HMA Sampling Qualified" samplers. At the pre-production or preconstruction meeting, the Engineer will determine the method of sampling to be used. Ensure all sampling is done in accordance with *MTM 313 (Sampling HMA Paving Mixtures)* or *MTM 324 (Sampling HMA Paving Mixtures Behind the Paver)*. Samples are to be taken from separate hauling loads.

For production/mainline type paving, obtain a minimum of two samples, each being 20,000 grams, each day of production, for each mix type. The Engineer will sample and maintain possession of the sample. Sampling from the paver hopper is prohibited. Each sample will be divided into two 10,000 gram parts with one part being for initial testing and the other part being held for possible dispute resolution testing. Obtain a minimum of three samples for each mix type regardless of the number of days of production.

Obtain samples that are representative of the day's paving. Sample collection is to be spaced throughout the planned tonnage. One sample will be obtained in the first half of the tonnage and the second sample will be obtained in the second half of the tonnage. If planned paving is reduced or suspended, when paving resumes, the remaining sampling must be representative of the original intended sampling timing.

Ensure all persons performing testing are Bit Level One certified or Bit QA/QC Technician certified.

Ensure daily test samples are obtained, except, if the first test results show that the HMA mixture is in specification, the Engineer has the option of not testing additional samples from that day.

At the pre-production or preconstruction meeting, the Engineer and Contractor will collectively determine the test method for measuring asphalt content (AC) using *MTM 319 (Determination of Asphalt Content from Asphalt Paving Mixtures by the Ignition Method)* or *MTM 325 (Quantitative Extraction of Bitumen from HMA Paving Mixtures)*. Back calculation will not be allowed for determining asphalt content.

Ensure all labs performing local agency acceptance testing are qualified labs per the *HMA Production Manual and the Michigan Quality Assurance Procedures Manual*, and participate in the MDOT round robin process, or they must be *AASHTO Materials Reference Laboratory (AMRL)* accredited for *AASHTO T30* or *T27*, and *AASHTO T164* or *T308*. Ensure on non-National Highway System (NHS) routes, Contractor labs are made available, and may be used, but they must be qualified labs as previously stated. Contractor labs may not be used on NHS routes. Material acceptance testing will be completed by the Engineer within 14 calendar days, except holidays and Sundays, for projects with less than 5,000 tons (plan quantity) of HMA and within 7 calendar days, except holidays and Sundays, for projects with 5,000 tons (plan quantity) or more of HMA, after the Engineer has obtained the samples. QA test results will be provided to the Contractor after the Engineer receives the QC test results. Failure on the part of the Engineer or the laboratory to provide QA test results within the specified time frame does not relieve the Contractor of their responsibility to provide an asphalt mix within specifications.

The correlation procedure for ignition oven will be established as follows. Asphalt binder content based on ignition method from *MTM 319*. Gradation (*ASTM D5444*) and Crushed particle content (*MTM 117*) based on aggregate from *MTM 319*. The incineration temperature will be established

at the pre-production meeting. The Contractor will provide a laboratory mixture sample to the acceptance laboratory to establish the correction factor for each mix. Ensure this sample is provided to the Engineer a minimum of 14 calendar days prior to production.

For production/mainline type paving, the mixture may be accepted by visual inspection up to a quantity of 500 tons per mixture type, per project (not per day). For non-production type paving defined as driveways, approaches, and patching, visual inspection may be allowed regardless of the tonnage.

The mixture will be considered out-of-specification, as determined by the acceptance tests, if for any one mixture, two consecutive tests per parameter, (for Parameter 2, two consecutive aggregate gradations on one sieve) are outside Range 1 or Range 2 tolerance limits. If a parameter is outside of Range 1 tolerance limits and the second consecutive test shows that the parameter is outside of Range 2, then it will be considered to be a Range 1 out-of-specification. Consecutive refers to the production order and not necessarily the testing order. Out-of-specification mixtures are subject to a price adjustment per the Measurement and Payment section of this special provision.

Contractor operations will be suspended when the mixture is determined to be out-of-specification, but contract time will continue to run. The Engineer may issue a Notice of Non-Compliance with Contract Requirements (Form 1165), if the Contractor has not suspended operations and taken corrective action. Submit a revised JMF or proposed alterations to the plant and/or materials to achieve the JMF to the Engineer. Effects on the Aggregate Wear Index (AWI) and mix design properties will be taken into consideration. Production and placement cannot resume until receipt of the Engineer's approval to proceed.

Pavement in-place density will be measured using one of two approved methods. The method used for measuring in-place density will be agreed upon at a pre-production or preconstruction meeting.

Pavement in-place density tests will be completed by the Engineer during paving operations and prior to traffic staging changes. Pavement in-place density acceptance testing will be completed by the Engineer prior to paving of subsequent lifts and being open to traffic.

Option 1 - Direct Density Method

Use of a nuclear density gauge requires measuring the pavement density using the Gmm from the JMF for the density control target. The required in-place density of the HMA mixture must be 92.0 to 98.0 percent of the density control target. Nuclear density testing and frequency will be in accordance with the *MDOT Density Testing and Inspection Manual*.

Option 2 - Roller Method

The Engineer may use the Roller Method with a nuclear or non-nuclear density gauge to document achieving optimal density as discussed below.

Use of the density gauge requires establishing a rolling pattern that will achieve the required in-place density. The Engineer will measure pavement density with a density gauge using the Gmm from the JMF for the density control target.

Use of the Roller Method requires developing and establishing density frequency curves, and

meeting the requirements of Table 2. A density frequency curve is defined as the measurement and documentation of each pass of the finished roller until the in-place density results indicate a decrease in value. The previous recording will be deemed the optimal density. The Contractor is responsible for establishing and documenting an initial or QC rolling pattern that achieves the optimal in-place density. When the density frequency curve is used, the Engineer will run and document the density frequency curve for each half day of production to determine the number of passes to achieve the maximum density. Table 5, located at the end of this special provision, can be used as an aid in developing the density frequency curve. The Engineer will perform density tests using an approved nuclear or non-nuclear gauge per the manufacturer's recommended procedures.

Table 2: Minimum Number of Rollers Recommended Based on Placement Rate

Average Laydown Rate, Square Yards per Hour	Number of Rollers Required (a)	
	Compaction	Finish
Less than 600	1	1 (b)
601 - 1200	1	1
1201 - 2400	2	1
2401 - 3600	3	1
3601 and More	4	1

a. Number of rollers may increase based on density frequency curve.
b. The compaction roller may be used as the finish roller also.

After placement, roll the HMA mixture as soon after placement as the roller is able to bear without undue displacement or cracking. Start rolling longitudinally at the sides of the lanes and proceed toward the center of the pavement, overlapping on successive trips by at least half the width of the drum. Ensure each required roller is 8 tons minimum in weight unless otherwise approved by the Engineer.

Ensure the initial breakdown roller is capable of vibratory compaction and is a maximum of 500 feet behind the paving operations. The maximum allowable speed of each roller is 3 miles per hour (mph) or 4.5 feet per second. Ensure all compaction rollers complete a minimum of two complete rolling cycles prior to the mat temperature cooling to 180 degrees Fahrenheit (F). Continue finish rolling until all roller marks are eliminated and no further compaction is possible. The Engineer will verify and document that the roller pattern has been adhered to. The Engineer can stop production when the roller pattern is not adhered to.

d. Measurement and Payment. The completed work, as described, will be measured and paid for using applicable pay items as described in subsection 501.04 of the Standard Specifications for Construction, or the contract, except as modified below.

Base Price. Price established by the Department to be used in calculating incentives and adjustments to pay items and shown in the contract.

If acceptance tests, as described in section c. of this special provision, show that a Table 1 mixture parameter exceeds the Range 1, but not the Range 2, tolerance limits, that mixture parameter will be subject to a 10 percent penalty. The 10 percent penalty will be assessed based on the acceptance tests only unless the Contractor requests that the 10,000 gram sample part retained for possible dispute resolution testing be tested. The Contractor has 4 calendar days from receipt

of the acceptance test results to notify the Engineer, in writing, that dispute resolution testing is requested. The Contractors QC test results for the corresponding QA test results must result in an overall payment greater than QA test results otherwise the QA tests will not be allowed to be disputed. The Engineer has 4 calendar days to send the dispute resolution sample to the lab once dispute resolution testing is requested. The dispute resolution sample will be sent to an independent lab selected by the Local Agency, and the resultant dispute test results will be used to determine the penalty per parameter, if any. Ensure the independent lab is a MDOT QA/QC qualified lab or an AMRL HMA qualified lab. The independent lab must not have conflicts of interest with the Contractor or Local Agency. If the dispute testing results show that the mixture parameter is out-of-specification, the Contractor will pay for the cost of the dispute resolution testing and the contract base price for the material will be adjusted, based on all test result parameters from the dispute tests, as shown in Table 3 and Table 4. If the dispute test results do not confirm the mixture parameter is out-of-specification, then the Local Agency will pay for the cost of the dispute resolution testing and no price adjustment is required.

If acceptance tests, as described in section c. of this special provision, show that a Table 1 mixture parameter exceeds the Range 2 tolerance limits, the 10,000 gram sample part retained for possible dispute resolution testing will be sent, within 4 calendar days, to the MDOT Central Laboratory for further testing. The MDOT Central Laboratory's test results will be used to determine the penalty per mixture parameter, if any. If the MDOT Central Laboratory's results do not confirm the mixture parameter is out-of-specification, then no price adjustment is required. If the MDOT Central Laboratory's results show that the mixture is out-of-specification and the Engineer approves leaving the out-of-specification mixture in place, the contract base price for the material will be adjusted, based on all parameters, as shown in Table 3 and Table 4.

In the case that the Contractor disputes the results of the test of the second sample obtained for a particular day of production, the test turn-around time frames given would apply to the second test and there would be no time frame on the first test.

The laboratory (MDOT Central Laboratory or independent lab) will complete all Dispute Resolution testing and return test results to the Engineer, who will provide them to the Contractor, within 13 calendar days upon receiving the Dispute Resolution samples.

In all cases, when penalties are assessed, the penalty applies to each parameter, up to two parameters, that is out of specification.

Table 3: Penalty Per Parameter

Mixture Parameter out-of-Specification per Acceptance Tests	Mixture Parameter out-of-Specification per Dispute Resolution Test Lab	Price Adjustment per Parameter
No	N/A	None
Yes	No	None
	Yes	Outside Range 1 but not Range 2: decrease by 10%
		Outside Range 2: decrease by 25%

The quantity of material receiving a price adjustment is defined as the material produced from the time the first out-of-specification sample was taken until the time the sample leading to the first in-specification test was taken.

Each parameter of Table 1 is evaluated with the total price adjustment applied to the contract base price based on a sum of the two parameter penalties resulting in the highest total price adjustment as per Table 4. For example, if three parameters are out-of-specification, with two parameters outside Range 1 of Table 1 tolerance limits, but within Range 2 of Table 1 limits and one parameter outside of Range 2 of Table 1 tolerance limits and the Engineer approves leaving the mixture in place, the total price adjustment for that quantity of material is 35 percent.

Table 4: Calculating Total Price Adjustment

Cost Adjustment as a Sum of the Two Highest Parameter Penalties		
Number of Parameters Out-of-Specification	Range(s) Outside of Tolerance Limits of Table 1 per Parameter	Total Price Adjustment
One	Range 1	10%
	Range 2	25%
Two	Range 1 and Range 1	20%
	Range 1 and Range 2	35%
	Range 2 and Range 2	50%
Three	Range 1, Range 1 and Range 1	20%
	Range 1, Range 1 and Range 2	35%
	Range 1, Range 2 and Range 2	50%
	Range 2, Range 2 and Range 2	50%

Table 5: Density Frequency Curve Development

Tested by: _____ Date/Time: _____

Route/Location:		Air Temp:
Control Section/Job Number:		Weather:
Mix Type:	Tonnage:	Gauge:
Producer:	Depth:	Gmm:

Roller #1 Type:

Pass No.	Density	Temperature	Comments
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
Optimum			

Roller #2 Type:

Pass No.	Density	Temperature	Comments
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
Optimum			

Roller #3 Type:

Pass No.	Density	Temperature	Comments
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
Optimum			

Summary: _____

SPECIAL PROVISION
FOR
SLOPE RESTORATION, TYPE ___

Design: KCM

1 of 4

05-18-23

a. Description. This work consists of preparing all lawns and slopes for slope restoration on the plans or as directed by the Engineer and applying topsoil, fertilizer, seed, mulch with mulch anchor, mulch blanket, high velocity mulch blanket, permanent turf reinforcement mat (TRM), bonded fiber matrix (BFM), or modified mulch blanket to those areas. Ensure turf establishment is in accordance with section 816 and 917 of the *2020 Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT) Standard Specifications for Construction* and Standard Plan R-100 Series, except as modified herein or otherwise directed by the Engineer.

b. Materials. The materials and application rates specified in sections 816 and 917 of the Standard Specifications for Construction apply unless modified by this special provision or otherwise directed by the Engineer. Furnish the following materials on this project:

1. Seeding mixture TDS.
2. Chemical fertilizer nutrient, Class A.
3. Topsoil either furnished or salvaged. Remove any stones greater than 1/2 inch in diameter or other debris from all topsoil.
4. Mulching material.
5. Permanent Turf Reinforcement Mat (TRM) must be 100 percent synthetic and consist of 100 percent UV stabilized polyolefin fibers sewn between two layers of black UV stabilized polypropylene netting with polyolefin thread. The TRM must meet the following "minimum average roll value" requirements:

<u>Property</u>	<u>Test Method</u>	<u>Requirement</u>
Mass/Unit Area	ASTM D6566	10 oz/syd
Ultraviolet Stability @ 1000 hrs	ASTM D4355/D4355M	80 percent
Tensile Strength (MD)	ASTM D6818	165 lbs/ft

Acceptance. Supply a General Certification for the permanent TRM from one of the following manufacturers or approved equal:

Recyclex TRM	American Excelsior Co., Arlington, TX	(800) 777-7645
P300 TRM	North American Green, Poseyville, IN	(800) 772-2040
Landlok 450 TRM	Propex, Inc., Chattanooga, TN	(800) 621-1273
Excel PP5-10 TRM	Western Excelsior, Evansville, IN	(866) 540-9810
Vmax P550 TRM	North American Green, Poseyville, IN	(800) 772-2040

6. Bonded Fiber Matrix (BFM). Furnish a product from the list below or an approved

equal.

Soil Guard	Mat Inc., Floodwood, MN	(888) 477-3028
HydroStraw BFM	HydroStraw, LLC, Rockford, WA	(800) 545-1755
HydraMax	North American Green, Poseyville, IN	(800) 772-2040
Bindex BFM	American Excelsior Co., Arlington, TX	(800) 777-7645
ProMatrix EFM	Profile Products LLC, Buffalo Grove, IN	(800) 508-8681

If multiple grades of the selected product are available, use the grade appropriate for the application as approved by the Engineer.

Approved equal BFM must consist of long strand, virgin wood fibers (90 percent by weight) bound together by a pre-blended, high-strength polymer adhesive (10 percent by weight). The virgin wood fibers will be thermally refined from clean whole wood chips. Ensure the organic binders are a high-viscosity colloidal polysaccharide tackifier with activating agents to render the resulting matrix insoluble upon drying.

7. Modified Mulch Blanket. Where modified mulch blanket is required, provide an excelsior mulch blanket free of chemical additives. Ensure the netting thread is 100 percent biodegradable and manufactured with non-plastic materials such as jute, sisal, or coir fiber. Degradable, photodegradable, UV-degradable, oxo-degradable, or oxo-biodegradable plastic netting including polypropylene, nylon, polyethylene, and polyester is not an acceptable alternative. All netting materials must have a loose weave design with movable junctions between the machine and cross-machine direction twines that move independently and reduce the potential for wildlife entanglement.

c. Construction. Ensure construction methods are in accordance with subsection 816.03 of the Standard Specifications for Construction. Begin this work as soon as possible after final grading of the areas designated for slope restoration but no later than the maximum time frames specified in subsection 208.03 of the Standard Specifications for Construction. It may be necessary, as directed by the Engineer, to place materials by hand.

Shape, compact, and ensure all areas to be seeded are weed-free prior to placing topsoil. Place topsoil to the minimum depth 3 inches, to meet proposed finished grade and to match adjacent existing grade. If the area being restored requires more than the minimum depth of topsoil to meet finished grade, fill this additional depth using topsoil or, at the Contractor's option, embankment. Furnishing and placing this additional material is included in this item of work.

Ensure topsoil is weed and weed seed free and friable prior to placing seed. Remove any stones greater than 1/2-inch in diameter or other debris. Apply seed mixture and fertilizer to prepared soil surface. Incorporate seed into top 1/2-inch of topsoil.

Apply mulch at a rate of two tons per acre. Place mulch anchoring over the mulch at a rate specified in subsection 816.03.F of the Standard Specifications for Construction. In lieu of mulch, place mulch blanket and high velocity mulch blanket in accordance with subsection 816.03.G of the Standard Specifications for Construction and Standard Plan R-100 Series.

Install areas constructed with the TRM on prepared (seeded) grades as shown on the plans in accordance with the manufacturer's published installation guidelines. Anchor the top edge of the TRM in a minimum six-inch deep trench. Operation of equipment on the slope is prohibited after placement of the TRM. No credit for splices, overlaps, tucks, or wasted material will be made.

Mix the BFM and organic binders thoroughly at a rate of 40 pounds for each 100 gallons of water or as otherwise recommended by the manufacturer. Hydraulically apply the BFM slurry in successive layers, from two or more directions, to fully cover 100 percent of the soil surface. Ensure the minimum application rate is at least 3000 pounds of BFM for each acre or otherwise apply in accordance with the manufacturer’s recommendations as appropriate depending on site conditions.

Do not apply BFM on saturated soils or immediately before, during, or after rainfall.

Install modified mulch blanket in accordance with the manufacturer’s published guidelines and as directed by the Engineer.

If an area washes out after this work has been properly completed and approved by the Engineer, make the required corrections to prevent future washouts and replace the topsoil, fertilizer, seed, and mulch treatment. This replacement will be paid for as additional work using the applicable contract pay items.

If an area washes out for reasons attributable to the Contractor’s activity or failure to take proper precautions, replacement will be at no cost to the contract.

The Engineer will inspect the seeded turf to ensure it is well-established, in a vigorous growing condition, and contains the species called for in the seeding mixture.

If the seeded turf is not well-established at the end of the first growing season, the Contractor is responsible to re-seed until the turf is well established and approved by the Engineer.

Provide weed control, if weeds are determined by the Engineer to cover more than 10 percent of the total area of slope restoration, in accordance with subsection 816.03.I of the Standard Specifications for Construction. Weed control will be at no additional cost to the contract.

d. Measurement and Payment. The completed work, as described, will be measured and paid for at the contract unit price using the following pay items:

Pay Item	Pay Unit
Slope Restoration, Type_____	Square Yard

1. Place **Slope Restoration, Type A** in all areas not described in the other types of slope restoration and will be measured by area in square yards in place. **Slope Restoration, Type A** includes installing Topsoil Surface; Fertilizer, Chemical Nutrient, Class A; seeding mixture; Mulch; and Mulch Anchoring.

2. Place **Slope Restoration, Type B** parallel (8 feet minimum) to the edge of the roadway, in areas that have a 1 on 3 slope and in any ditch with a grade less than 1.5 percent, as shown on the plans, or as directed by the Engineer. **Slope Restoration, Type B** will be measured by area in square yards in place. **Slope Restoration, Type B** includes installing Topsoil Surface; Fertilizer, Chemical Nutrient, Class A; seeding mixture; and Mulch Blanket.

3. Place **Slope Restoration, Type C** in areas that have a 1 on 2 slope, any ditch with a grade of 1.5 percent to 3 percent as shown on the plans, or as directed by the Engineer. **Slope Restoration, Type C** will be measured by area in square yards in place. **Slope Restoration, Type C** includes installing Topsoil Surface; Fertilizer, Chemical Nutrient, Class A; seeding mixture; and Mulch Blanket, High Velocity.

4. Place **Slope Restoration, Type D** in areas that have a slope steeper than 1 on 2, any ditch with a grade steeper than 3 percent as shown on the plans, or as directed by the Engineer. **Slope Restoration, Type D** will be measured by area in square yards in place. **Slope Restoration, Type D** includes installing Topsoil Surface; Fertilizer, Chemical Nutrient, Class A; seeding mixture; and Turf Reinforcement Mat.

5. Place **Slope Restoration, Type E** as shown on the plans, or as directed by the Engineer and measured by area in square yards in place. **Slope Restoration, Type E** includes installing Topsoil Surface; Fertilizer, Chemical Nutrient, Class A; seeding mixture; and Bonded Fiber Matrix.