



FIELD MATERIALS MANUAL 2022 AS REVISED

To be used on projects advertised after July 1, 2021



2022 CDOT Field Materials Manual

Introduction

The purpose of this manual is to provide an official guide to CDOT Field Materials Technicians, whether the individuals are CDOT personnel or consultant, for the sampling and testing of materials on construction projects and the subsequent documentation. It is not the intent to publish a complete summary of all sampling and testing methods and procedures. Further, applicable information may be found in either the referenced AASHTO or ASTM documents.

The testing frequency as shown in the Owner Acceptance (OA) Frequency Guide Schedule for Minimum Materials Sampling, Testing, and Inspection is considered to be the minimum necessary to have the degree of control desired. The Sampling and Testing Procedures have in many cases been modified to make them more applicable to Field testing conditions. Further unauthorized modifications should not be attempted. If a valid reason exists, a shortage of tests can be explained and the work accepted. However, improper test procedures cannot be explained nor accepted.

The testing frequency as shown in the Independent Assurance (IA) Frequency Guide Schedule for Evaluation of OA Sampling and Testing is to be established by the Region Materials Engineer.

It is not our intention to discourage efforts to find better or faster methods of testing. Many of the Colorado Procedures are the result of suggestions from field materials personnel. However, before using a procedure other than that listed, it must be approved by the Materials Advisory Committee (MAC) and the FHWA. In addition, the procedure used must be the same as that specified in the project specifications. If this rule is not followed, the acceptance or rejection action cannot be supported and may result in legal rulings against the Department in cases of litigation. The Frequency Guide Schedule for Minimum Materials Sampling, Testing, and Inspection current at the time of contract advertisement shall apply during the full course of that particular project.

We realize the critical importance of materials and the associated personnel, whether they are Process Control (PC) from the contractor, Owner Acceptance (OA) from CDOT, or Independent Assurance (IA) to any construction project. We intend to create a Field Materials Manual (FMM) that always reflects the most current and best procedures, and is as user-friendly as possible. Please take the time to review and read this publication, and provide us with the Comment Corrections JotForm or the Adobe Pdf Comment Correction Form at any time. To submit your comments or corrections download the Comment Correction JotForm follow the link: <https://form.jotform.com/edward.trujillo/FMM> complete the form attach your documents and submit, a copy will be sent to edward.trujillo@state.co.us for review. To submit your comments or corrections using the Comments and Corrections Adobe Pdf form, download the form to your computer and open the form using Adobe Acrobat. Complete the form and attach your supporting documents to the form and submit the completed form to edward.trujillo@state.co.us. The forms with your comments will be maintained with the FMM, CP, Section, or chapter for future reference.

It is critical to follow the *Documentation for SMM / LIMS – Project Materials to Final Materials* or the *Documentation for Design-Build Quality Assurance Program - Project Materials to Final Materials* which is applicable for the vast majority of CDOT projects.

The CDOT Field Materials Manual will be updating and adding documents and instructions to meet the recommendations for updating manuals to comply with Procedural Directive 21.1 “Requirements for the Retention of Records for Specified Design, Construction, Engineering, and Specialty Groups (Paper and Electronic) eff. June 20, 2019, and Procedural Directive 508.1 “Requirements for the Use of the Professional engineer’s Seal” eff. May 21, 2019

Though the CDOT Field Materials Manual (FMM) has been available in both a published print format and on the CDOT website; future FMM’s may only be available electronically as CDOT is moving toward a paperless work environment.

CDOT is also implementing electronic signatures to facilitate the timely transmission of documents and project closure. Any changes before the issuance of the 2022 FMM will be conveyed through a CDOT Materials Bulletin.

Craig Wieden - PE III
Digitally signed by Craig Wieden
- PE III
Date: 2021.06.22 11:05:54 -06'00'

Craig Wieden PE., III

A centralized location for all CDOT Materials related documents and publications is at:

<http://www.codot.gov/business/designsupport/materials-and-geotechnical/>

FMM Documents: A special thank you is extended to the members and participants of the MAC Meetings and the associated task forces who are constantly striving to improve testing methodology and CDOT specifications so that the roads in Colorado are progressively built better and are safer for the public.

SUMMARY OF 2022 CDOT Field Materials Manual Listed Revisions, Additions, and Deletions

Changes to the 2022 FMM: Changes of significance within a particular CP or chapter will contain a “- xx’ at the end of the title to coincide with the FMM edition, not the calendar year that changes or revisions were made. Changes to specific text (Sections &/or Subsections) from the previous year will have a RED sidebar in either the left or right margin. The 2022 revisions, additions, and Deletions are highlighted in RED.

- FMM Manual- 2021-2022 FMM Updates: Updated Format to a single page format on the 2020 version.
- Cover Page Updates: 2021-2022 Updates- Updated CDOT Logo, Updated date on Cover Page.
- CP Comments Form: 2021-2022 FMM Update: Updated format and added e-signature block, using "Jotform" PD21.1 requirements, Shortened the "JotForm" link, and changed the name.
- Comments Corrections Form: 2020-2022 FMM Update: Updated format and added e-signature block, Revised Comments and Corrections form for Adobe DC use.
- Table of Contents: 2021-2022 Update: Added new Comments Form Added CP63, Added Electronic Documents Chapter. CP 52 HMA Mix Design Checklist
- QA Procedures 2020-2021 FMM updates: Subsections 3.19, 5.2.2, 7.2, 7.5.1.1, 7.11.1, 11.9.1, 11.11, 11.12.2, 11.12.3.2, 13.2.3, 17.1.
- Documentation for SMM / LIMS: 2021-2022 FMM updates, 3.1, 3.1(8), 3.2(17a,b), Added the CDOT Form 473,474 in Adobe Sign Guidelines and updated the forms. Updated the entire chapter to meet the new process to allow Consultants access to SMM/LIMS. Section 5,(17) added language on the use of the Adobe Sign 473/474 document approved by the MAC for use starting 1 July 2021. Removed the Adobe DC473/474 instructions and moved them to the Local Agency chapter. Added the ProjectWise/Share examples for project documentation.
- Adobe Acrobat Sign instructions: 2021-2022 FMM update Added new chapter with instructions. PD 21.1 Requirements. Materials Advisory Committee approved the use of the Adobe Acrobat Sign 473/473 document starting 1 July 2021. Table
- Documentation for Design-Build: 2020-2021- 2022 FMM Updates-Section 4 total rewrite, edit & re-format. 3.4.3.1 Statistical Analysis., Section 3.3 Independent Contractor Quality Control (ICQC) Added language to permit CAR reports. Table 1: Level 1 Owner Verification Testing, remove "aa" "bb" reference from CP80 in Items 310, Add "28 days" to Item 412 Flexural Strength, Item 503 Compressive Strength, Item 507 Compressive Strength, Item 601 Compressive Strength.
- Documentation for Maintenance & LA- 2020-2022 FMM Updates: updated the CDOT Form 473LA, 473M and CDOT 474. Section 13, Added Acrobat DC instructions for the CDOT form 474.

SUMMARY OF 2022 CDOT Field Materials Manual Listed Revisions, Additions, and Deletions

- Contractors, Special Notice: 2021-2022 FMM updates 4.1G, Note 1, 7.3.a.(Products needing Pre-Inspection), APL User Guidance- 6, 9, Notes 5,6,7, 8,9.10, APL Category Edits- Adhesives Note 5, Cement Blended (TypeI, MS) (IL, HS),(IT, MS),(IT, HS), PCCP Grout, Region Approved Plant Mix Grout, Class DR [Pre-Packaged], Environmental Sound Wall, Alternate Traction Device Note 6, Mastic Note 7, Delineator Post Marker Note 8, Concrete Pre-cast Barrier (Type7), Cable Barrier MASH09 TL-3 to meet 2020 compliance, Traffic Control Lighting, Sight Standards. The contractor's APL Verification Forms signatures and explanations were added. **Section 7.3.b, 7.3.c, and Examples Letters, Notices, and Forms section added electronic stamp instructions. PD 21.1 requirement. Section 7.30d added the Approved Products List "Category Search" drop-down menu reference. Updated APL category list.**
- OA Frequency Guide Schedule: 2020-2021-2022 FMM updates- Added CDOT Form Links. Item 203, Item 409, Item 412, Item 420, Item 502, Item 506, Item 601, Item 612. 203, Item 208 reference CDOT Form 157, Item 212 reference CDOT Form 157, Item 411, Item 412 Pavement Smoothness, Item 601,606, Item 607, Item 627. **Edit title spelling "Frequency", Add to page 1, "CDOT Form 43 referenced is generated from the CAR reporting system.", Item 203,206, CP 25. 304,306,307 T85., Item 207 language added (Michael Stanford)., Item 403, Sample Size "Micro Deval requires 2 full bags from Cold feed", Item 412 Add Sand Equivalent Test. Item 607, Added "Footing or Bases Small Projects", Item 614 Added Sign Posts - Concrete Small Projects. Updated the entire schedule to show AQL/CQL reports and forms used for testing and distribution.**
- IA Frequency Guide Schedule: 2020-2021-2022 FMM Updates- Item 203, Item 403, Item 409, Item 412, Item 503, Added Note 4. Item 403, Table IA-1 "Type of Test" Column removed "Nominal Maximum". Added "Flat and Elongated" to Table IA-1. **Item 403-411 Asphalt Cement Materials "March MAC Topic", Item 412 Sand Equivalency "March MAC Topic", Table IA-1, Comparison Precision Guide, Flat & Elongated Minor/Significant difference "March MAC Topic.**
- CP 10: 2020-2021 FMM Updates- Section 2.3, 6.19 Note 2. Added new CP 10a (Field Lab & Personnel Qualifications Checklist Form) Add Line to Table 10-1, E-Learning Technician Training Program. Add Line to Table 10-1, Edits to Table 10-1 Sampling & Testing Personnel Qualifications, ¹ E-Learning Technician Training Program.
- CP 11 (Intro to QML) 2021 FMM update: Added Precast Structures, new tab to FMM Manual.
- CP 11-1 (Asphalt Binder) 2021 FMM update: CP 11-1 new tab to FMM.
- CP 11-2 (Asphalt Emulsion) 2021 FMM update: CP 11-2 new tab to FMM.
- CP 11-3 (Hydraulic Cement) 2021-2022 FMM update: CP 11-3 new tab to FMM. **Referenced Documents Section 1.1, Deleted ASTM C1157 Standard Performance Specification for Hydraulic Cement.**
- CP 11-4 (Fly Ash) 2021 FMM update: CP 11-4 new tab to FMM.

SUMMARY OF 2022 CDOT Field Materials Manual Listed Revisions, Additions, and Deletions

- CP 11-5 (Hydrated Lime) 2021 FMM update: CP 11-5 new tab to FMM.
- CP 11-6 (Reinforcing Steel): 2021-2022 FMM Updates- Steel Reinforcing Bars and Steel Dowel Bars, Scope paragraph 2. Added a new tab to FMM Manual. **Scope Re-write Eric Prieve.**
- CP 11-8 (Epoxy-Coater) 2021 FMM update: Section 1.1, 6.3, 9.8.1, 9.8.1.1, 10.1, 11.4. Added new Pre-Cast Checklist and Pre-Cast certification letter. CP 11-8 new tab to FMM.
- CP 12A: 2021 FMM Updates- addition of Section 13 "Submittal of PC Notebook". CP 12A new tab in the 2021 manual.
- CP 12B: 2021 FMM update: CP 12B new tab in the 2021 FMM.
- CP 12C: 2021 FMM Updates: Addition of Section 7 "Submittal of PC Notebook". CP 12C new tab in the 2021 FMM.
- CP 13: 2021-2022 FMM Updates-Changes to Table 13-1, HMA Air Voids, In-Place Density HMA, Longitudinal Joint Density, Flexural Strength PCCP. CP 13 new tab to the manual. **Table 13-1 Column 2 Asphalt Content (Ignition Method) CP-L 5120- (Maximum Difference) Edit 0.69%**
- CP 14: Last Update 2020-2021 FMM: CP 14 new tab to the manual, Materials Bulletin January 2020
- CP 15: Last Update 2021-2022 FMM: CP 15 new tab to the manual, Materials Bulletin January 2020. **Revised the OA/PC Certified Nuclear Gauge Consultant Nuclear Gauge Assignment Form.**
- CP 16: 2021-2022 FMM Updates- CP 16 new tab to the manual, Materials Bulletin January 2020. **CDOT Form 1324 revised.**
- CP 17: 2022 FMM Update- **Revised Process Documentation Worksheet with CDOT Form 417**
- CP 20: Last Update 2008
- CP 21: Last Update 2008
- CP 23: Last Update 2013
- CP 24: 2020 FMM Update- 2.1
- CP 25: 2020-2022 FMM Update- 3.5 Changed 10,000 yds³ to 5000 yds³, **Added revisions from Chris Russell, Soils & Geotech Engineer.**

SUMMARY OF 2022 CDOT Field Materials Manual Listed Revisions, Additions, and Deletions

- CP 26: Last Update 2014
- CP 30: Last Update 2009
- CP 31: 2020 FMM Update- Subsection 3.1.3.1
- CP 32: Last Update 2003
- CP 33: Last Update 2012
- CP 37: 2020 FMM Update- 2.7
- CP 41: 2020-2022 FMM Update- 13.1, Added to Section 4.3 "Note: CP 75 applies only to OA testing and that PC testing needs only to meet or exceed the minimum frequencies that are specified in Table 106-1 of the CDOT Standard Specification for Road and Bridge Construction."
- CP 42: Last update 2005
- CP 43: 2020 FMM Update- 15.1
- CP 44: 2020 FMM Update- The Title, Percent Relative Compaction to, "Just Percent Compaction"
- CP 45: 2020 FMM Update- 7.1
- CP 46: Last update 2008
- CP 47: Last update 1990
- CP 48: 2020 FMM Update- 4.1.1, Note 2
- CP 50: Last update 2014
- CP 51: 2021 FMM Update- The Title, added the word "Theoretical", Scope 1.1, 3.3, 3.6, 3.9.1, 6.4, Method B title update 10.2
- CP 52: 2021-2022 FMM Update- Subsection 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.2.2, 3.3, 4.2, 4.3, 4.3(1), 4.3 (2), 4.3(6), 6.1, 8.2 delete CDOT Procedural Directives 25.2, 51.2, 51.3 and replace with 25.1.
- CP 53: 2021 FMM Update- 1.1 deleted Method C reference, Deleted Method C (8,9), 11.1 deleted the mention of Method C, 13.1.
- CP 54: Last update 2013
- CP 55: Last update 2018

SUMMARY OF 2022 CDOT Field Materials Manual Listed Revisions, Additions, and Deletions

- CP 56: 2020 FMM Update-Title, "Guidelines for Using Theoretical Maximum Specific Gravity (RICE) of Project-Produced HMA to Change the Target Specific Gravity for Compaction Compliance".
- CP 57: 2020 FMM Update- 4.2, 6.3 New Form
- CP 58: Last update 2007
- CP 59: 2021 FMM Update- 3.3 Deleted, 8.1 delete CDOT Procedural Directives 25.2, 51.2, 51.3 and replace with 25.1, Update with electronic Forms.
- CP 61: 2020-2022 FMM Update: 4.2.1., **Section 4.2.4 "Refer to Subsection 4.2.2"**
- CP 62: 2021- 2022 FMM Update- 6.3 delete CDOT Procedural Directives 25.2, 51.2, 51.3 and replace with 25.1. Section 7 Update. **Updated Sections 2.3, 2.3.1, 3.2, 4.3.1, 4.4, 5.2.1, 5.2.2, 5.2.3, 5.3**
- CP 63: 2021 FMM Update- New Addition of CP 63 added.
- CP 65: 2020 FMM Update- Text within Example 1 & 2 Table 65-1, Table 65-2, Table 65-3, Table 65-4, Subsection 7.1, 7.6.1, text within Example 3.
- CP 67: 2021 FMM Update - Section 6.1
- CP 69: Last update 2018
- CP 71: Last update 2001
- CP 74: 2021-FMM Update-Added "Smoothness Acceptance Data Submittal Form", Updated Section 5.4.
- CP 75: Last update 2008
- CP 76: 2022 FMM Update- **Updated the "Checklist for Field Bituminous Equipment Calibration"**
- CP 77: Last update 2018
- CP 78: 2022 FMM Update- **3.2.1,4.1.1, 4.2, 4.2.1, 5.1.2, 6.3, 6.6, 9.2, 9.3 Verified web link.**
- CP 79: 2020-2022 FMM Update- Added MIT Scan Images for Uncut Dowel Baskets. **Revised Title deleted "Uncut Dowel Baskets"., Updated Section 1.1**
- CP 80: Last update 2013
- CP 81: Last update 2018
- CP 82: 2020 FMM Update- New text for Note 6
- CP 85: Last update 2013

SUMMARY OF 2021 CDOT Field Materials Manual Listed Revisions, Additions, and Deletions

- Chapter 200: 2021 FMM Update- Added "guide" paragraph at the top of the first page.
- Chapter 300: 2021 FMM Update- Added Change to Note: Forms are currently in development. The statement added "Contact Ed Trujillo Edward.trujillo@state.co.us 303-398-6566 for assistance with any CDOT form."
- Chapter 400: 2021 FMM update: Updated Forms, Added "guide" paragraph on top of the first page.
- Chapter 500: 2021 FMM update: Updated Forms, Added "guide" paragraph on top of the first page.
- Chapter 600: 2021-2022 FMM update: Added Eric Prieve revisions to chapter 600. Updated Forms, Added "guide" paragraph on top of the first page.
- Chapter 700: 2021 FMM update: Updated Forms, Added "guide" paragraph on top of the first page.
- Chapter 800: 2020 FMM Update- Deleted Chapter 800, A copy of Chapter 800 will be located with each Nuclear Gauge. Additional copies will be located with each Region Radiation Safety Officer and the Region Safety Officer.
- Materials Forms – Instructions & Examples: 2020-2022 FMM Update- previously Appendix O, a new chapter. Added Change to Note: Forms are currently in development. Contact Ed Trujillo Edward.trujillo@state.co.us 303-398-6566 for assistance with any CDOT form. **Updated Forms List.**
- Electronic Documents 2021 FMM: Added new chapter Introduction to ProjectWise/Projectshare as per 21.1/508.1.
- JSA: 2021 FMM Update: AASHTO Test Method T90, T190. CP-L Test Method 4301, 4302. Update Note: Regions review and update all Job Safety Analysis (JSA) documents.
- AASHTO / ASTM Online: 2022 FMM Update- Added New Instructions for CDOT personnel needing to register to IHS Markit. Added a link to the webpage with instructions.
- Inspections: 2020 FMM Update- Table of Contents (V) Protocol for the Audit of Region Materials Finals Review and Acceptance Process by the Central Materials Laboratory.
- Protocol for Round Robin Materials Testing of CDOT Region & Consultant Laboratories: Last update 2018.

SUMMARY OF 2021 CDOT Field Materials Manual Listed Revisions, Additions, and Deletions

- The protocol of the Audit of Region Materials, IA Sampling and Testing Program by the Central Materials Laboratory: 2021 FMM Update - Update all AMRL references with the "AASHTO Re:source" reference. Update the distribution list.
- The protocol of the Audit of Region Materials, Finals Materials Review and Acceptance Process by the Central Materials Laboratory: 2021 FMM Update- Update all AMRL references with the "AASHTO Re:source" reference. Update the distribution list.
- The protocol of the Audit of the Local Agency, Finals Materials Review and Acceptance Process by the Central Materials Laboratory: 2021 FMM Update: Update all AMRL references with the "AASHTO Re:source" reference. Update distribution list.
- Appendix A (MAC Charter) revisions as noted: 2021 FMM Update: Membership change from 10 to 9 with the Research Group removed e-vote to follow. Scope, Guests and Guests Uninvited, Appropriate Topics & Discussion, Taskforce Business, MAC meeting minutes, and Executive Summary.
- Appendix A (FPOG): Last update 2018.
- Appendix B Task Force Management Guide: Last update 2018
- Appendix C (Statewide Roster): 2022 FMM Update- Updated region contact information names and phone numbers.
- Appendix D (Definitions): 2020 FMM Update- Owner Acceptance (OA), Owner Verification Testing (OVT).
- Appendix E 2021 FMM Update: AV, AQV, EPE, PEC, OA, OVT, QAP
- Appendix F (Significant Publications): 2021 FMM Update- An updated reference to "Asphalt Institute manual MS-2"
- Appendix G (Colorado Procedures): 2020 FMM Update- Added CP-L 4301, CP-L 4302.
- Appendix H Metric Conversion Tables: 2020 FMM No updates
- Appendix I 2020 FMM update: (Materials Testing Accuracy Criteria): Changed % Soils Relative Compaction (Report to Nearest 0.1%), Base Aggregate Relative Compaction (Report to Nearest 0.1%)
- Appendix J 2021 FMM update: (Laboratory Test Time): Deleted 301 Plant Mix Bituminous Base. Add 409 Flat and Elongated. Added 601 Aggregate Soundness with Sodium Sulfate.

SUMMARY OF 2021 CDOT Field Materials Manual Listed Revisions, Additions, and Deletions

- Appendix K (Establishing Lots or Process Control on the Project) 2020 FMM No updates.
- Appendix L (Random Sampling): 2020 FMM No updates.
- Appendix M (Sample-Processing Procedure): 2020 FMM No updates.
- Appendix N: (Results of Laboratory Check Tests): 2020 FMM Update- Added "Results of Laboratory Check Tests can be used and referenced to more than one project of the RE allows it and if the following criteria are met"



CDOT Manuals and Forms: Comments and Corrections

Click on the following link to fill out the form and click "submit" the form will automatically be sent to edward.trujillo@state.co.us with your comment and corrections :

<https://form.jotform.com/edward.trujillo/FMM>

This form may be utilized if you have discovered an issue the CDOT Field Materials Manual or have a suggestion for improvement. It is important that you are as specific as possible by referencing the CP number, CP-L number, the Chapter Section / Subsection number, or the Form number.

E-mail or attach all supporting documents for future reference to: edward.trujillo@state.co.us or call 303-398-6566 for assistance with this form.

Thank you for your help in making the CDOT Materials Manuals or Forms better publications by notifying us of errors or points of confusion that require clarity.



CDOT Manuals: Comments and Corrections

This form may be utilized if you have discovered an issue the CDOT Field Materials Manual or have a suggestion for improvement. It is important that you are as specific as possible by referencing the CP number, CP-L number, the Chapter Section / Subsection number, or the Form number.

Download the Adobe Pdf document fill out the following information, attach the supporting documents to this Pdf, save and e-mail all supporting documents for review to: edward.trujillo@state.co.us or call 303-398-6566 for assistance with this form.

Name:

Address

Phone Number

E-Mail

Date

Colorado Procedure (CP)

Colorado Laboratory Manual of Test Procedures (CP-L)

Chapter / Section

Other

Comments:

Signature:

Thank you for your help in making the CDOT Field Materials Manual a better publication by notifying us of errors or points of confusion that require clarity.

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Chapter 800 Radiological Safety & Nuclear Gauge Operation (Deleted from FMM 2020)
 Note: A copy of Chapter 800 will be located with each Nuclear Gauge.
 Additional Copies will be maintained with the Region Radiation Safety Officer.

Materials Forms Materials Forms, Instructions & Examples

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MATERIALS PAY ITEMS NUMERICAL LIST

Item No	Description	Item No	Description
203	Compaction	506	Riprap (Gabions) and Slope Mattress
206	Structure Backfill	507	Slope and Ditch Paving
206	Filter Material	508	Timber Structures
206	Bed Course Material	509	Structural Steel
207	Topsoil	509	Structural Steel (Galvanized)
208	Silt Fence	510	Structural Plate Structures
209	Watering	512	Bearing Device
212	Seeding and Sodding	513	Drain Pipe
213	Mulching	514	Pipe Railing
214	Planting	515	Waterproofing Membrane
215	Transplanting	516	Damproofing
216	Soil Retention System	517	Waterproofing
217	Soil Sterilization	518	Expansion Devices and Waterstops
301	Plant Mix Bituminous Base Course	601	Structural Concrete
304	Aggregate Base Course	602	Reinforcing Steel
306	Reconditioning	603	Culverts
307	Lime Treated Subgrade	604	Sewers, Manholes, Inlets, and Meter Vaults
307	Hydrated Lime	605	Underdrains
307	Mineral Fillers	606	Guard Rail
308	Portland Cement Treated Base	607	Fences
308	Portland Cement, Fly Ash	608	Sidewalks
309	Lean Concrete Base	609	Curbing
310	Process Asphalt Mat	610	Median Cover Material
403	Hot Bituminous Pavement	611	Cattle Guard
405	Hot In-Place Recycle	612	Markers
406	Cold Bituminous Pavement (Recycle)	613	Lighting
408	Hot Poured Joint and Crack Sealer	614	Traffic Control Devices
409	Seal Coat	615	Water Control Devices
409	Cover Coat Material	616	Siphons
411	Bituminous Materials	617	Culvert Pipe
412	Portland Cement Concrete Pavement	618	Pre-stressed Concrete Structures
420	Geotextiles	619	Water Lines
501	Steel Sheeting Piling	622	Rest Areas and Buildings
502	Piling	623	Sprinkler System
503	Drilled Caissons	624	Corrosion Resistant Culverts
504	Cribbing	627	Pavement Marking
504	MSE Walls	641	Shotcrete
		708	Paints

**MATERIALS PAY ITEMS
ALPHABETICAL LIST**

Description	Item No	Description	Item No
Aggregate Base Course	304	Markers	612
Anchor Bolts.....	613	Median Cover Material.....	610
Arch Pipe (Plate)	510	Mineral Fillers, Etc.	307
Asphalt Cement	411	Mulching (Straw)	213
Bearing Device	512	Mulching (Wood Cellulose)	213
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Bituminous Materials	411	Pavement Marking	627
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Cattle Guard.....	611	Piling (Steel Sheet).....	501
Cold Bituminous Pavement (Recycle).....	406	Pipe (Culvert).....	617
Compaction.....	203	Pipe (Drain).....	513
Concrete (Structural)	601	Pipe Railing	514
Concrete Units (Pre-stressed).....	618	Plant Mix Bituminous Base Course.....	301
Copper (Sheet).....	511	Planting.....	214
Corrosion Resistant Culverts	624	Plate Pipe (Structural)	510
Cover Coat Material.....	409	Polyethylene Sheeting.....	610
Cover Material (Median)	610	Portland Cement	308
Cribbing.....	504	Portland Cement Concrete Pavement.....	412
Culverts.....	603	Preform Bridge Compression Joint Sealer..	518
Culvert Pipe.....	617	Pre-stressed Concrete Structures.....	618
Curbing.....	609	Process Asphalt Mat.....	310
Damproofing.....	516	Railing (Pipe).....	514
Drain Pipe	513	Reconditioning.....	306
Drilled Caissons.....	503	Reinforcing Steel	602
Emulsion	411	Rest Areas and Buildings	622
Expansion Devices and Waterstops.....	518	RipRap.....	506
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Hot In-Place Recycle	405	Soil Retention System.....	216
Hot Poured Joint and Crack Sealer	408	Siphons	616
Humus.....	214	Slope and Ditch Paving	507
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Inlets	604	Sprinkler System.....	623
Joint Seal (Preformed)	518	Steel (Reinforcing)	602
Lean Concrete Base	309	Steel Sheet Piling	501
Lighting	613	Steel (Structural).....	509
Lime Treated Subgrade.....	307	Structural Concrete	601
Liquid Asphalt	411	Structural Plate Pipe.....	510
MSE Wall.....	504	Structural Steel.....	509
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Quality Assurance Procedures for Construction Materials Sampling & Testing - 21

1. PURPOSE

- 1.1 To prescribe policies, procedures, and guidelines to assure the quality of materials on all Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) construction projects are per 23 CFR and the FHWA Stewardship agreement.
- 1.2 The revision and/or development of terminology in the Design-Build Quality Assurance Program from Project Materials to Final Materials has caused CDOT to redefine terms and procedures that have been, implemented by the Department for decades on CDOT projects. CDOT intends to provide as much clarity as possible.

2. REFERENCES

- 2.1 AASHTO R 9 – Standard Practice for Acceptance Sampling Plans for Highway Construction
- 2.2 AASHTO R 10 – Standard Practice for Definition of Terms Related to Quality and Statistics as Used in Highway Construction
- 2.3 AASHTO R 18 – Standard Recommended Practice for Establishing and Implementing a Quality Management System for Construction Materials Testing Laboratories (revised in 2016)
- 2.4 AASHTO R 25 – Standard Practice for Technician Training and Qualification Programs
- 2.5 AASHTO R 38 – Standard Practice for Quality Assurance of Standard Manufactured Materials
- 2.6 AASHTO R 44 – Standard Practice for Independent Assurance (IA) Programs
- 2.7 ASTM D 3665 – Standard Practice for Random Sampling of Construction Materials
- 2.8 ASTM E 177 – Standard Practice for Use of the Terms Precision and Bias in ASTM Test Methods
- 2.9 Title 23 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 637, Subpart B, Quality Assurance Procedures for Construction

3. DEFINITIONS

- 3.1 *Acceptance* - The process whereby all factors used by the agency (i.e., sampling, testing, and inspection) are evaluated to determine the degree of compliance with contract requirements and to determine the corresponding value for a given product. (AASHTO R 10)
- 3.2 *Acceptance Sampling and Testing* – Sampling and testing performed by the agency, or its designated agent, to evaluate the acceptability of the final product. Also called “verification sampling and testing” when specifically used to validate the contractor’s data. (AASHTO R 10)

- 3.3 *Accredited Laboratories* - Laboratories recognized by a formal accrediting body as meeting quality system requirements including demonstrated competence to perform standard test procedures. (AASHTO R 10) For CDOT, accredited means recognition by the AASHTO Accreditation Program (AAP).
- 3.4 *Certified Technician* – A technician certified by a CDOT recognized agency as proficient in performing certain duties. [A certified technician is considered to be, qualified. A qualified technician may or may not be certified.] (AASHTO R 10) CDOT specifies ACI, LabCAT, and WAQTC for the certification of technicians.
- 3.5 *Central Laboratory Samples and Tests* - Random representative samples submitted to CDOT's Central Laboratory and/or Region Laboratory to additionally, evaluate the quality of field-produced products and materials, and to perform tests not within the capabilities of the Field and/or Region Laboratories. (CDOT)
- 3.6 *Designated Agent* - An employee or employees of a state, a local agency, consultant, or independent laboratory, which is employed, paid by, and/or directly accountable to CDOT, or a public agency, excludes the Contractors or vendors' personnel. (CDOT)
- 3.7 *Dispute Resolution* – Also called “conflict resolution.” The procedure used to resolve conflicts resulting from discrepancies between the agency's and contractor's results of sufficient magnitude to impact payment. (AASHTO R 10)
- 3.8 *Independent Assurance (IA)* - Activities that are an unbiased and independent evaluation of all the sampling and testing (or inspection) procedures used in the quality assurance program. [IA provides independent verification of the reliability of the acceptance (or verification) data obtained by the agency and the data obtained by the contractor. The results of IA testing or inspection are not to be used as a basis of acceptance. IA provides information for quality system management]. (AASHTO R-10).
- 3.9 *IA Project Basis* – Based on the quantity, it may provide an easier way to monitor compliance and ensure that all materials are covered on an individual project. This is the normal sampling and testing frequency, per the IA Schedule, for Item 403 [Hot Mix Asphalt (HMA)]. (CDOT)
- 3.10 *IA System Basis* – Typically administered *Region-wide*. *It is personnel-related rather than project-related* and therefore allows easier tracking of individuals. This approach is usually applied on a time-based, rather than on a quantity-based frequency. This is an alternate sampling and testing frequency, per the IA Schedule, for Item 403 [Hot Mix Asphalt (HMA)] where the minimum frequency is based on an expanded unit of material production and a unit of time. (CDOT)
- 3.11 *IA Combination Basis* – To maximize the effectiveness of the IA program, the RME may choose to utilize both the Project and System Basis within their Region. Based on the number, size, location, or Construction phasing of HMA projects, the RME will have the option of choosing either the Project Basis or the System Basis for every project within their Region. If the Combination Basis is used, the RME will document the field tester's name(s) and the quantity of HMA used for each project. (CDOT)
- 3.12 *Independent Contractor Quality Control (ICQC)* – This term was developed for Design-Build projects whereby the contractor's test results may be utilized in the acceptance decision. (CDOT)

- 3.13 *LIMS*– Laboratory Information Management System. SiteManager® includes LIMS, which manages and tracks progress through each step of the sample lifecycle to expedite the overall testing process. (See; SiteManager® Materials) (CDOT).
- 3.14 *Owner Acceptance (OA)* – Synonymous with Agency Acceptance; however, Owner Acceptance will be CDOT’s preferred term. See Acceptance Sampling and Testing. (CDOT)
- 3.15 *Owner Verification Testing (OVT)* - The Department has the ultimate responsibility for verifying that the Project is designed and constructed in compliance with the Contract Documents. As such, the Department or its representative will perform owner verification sampling, testing, and inspection, and conduct audits to verify the Design – Build’s (D-B’s) compliance with the approved Plan from the D-B firm. (CDOT)
- 3.16 *Process Control (PC)* – Synonymous with (*and replaces the term*) “Quality Control.” The system is used by a Contractor to monitor, assess, and adjust its production or placement processes to ensure that the final product will meet the specified level of quality. Process Control includes sampling, testing, inspection, and corrective action (where required) to maintain continuous control of a production or placement process, (AASHTO R 10) and *to fulfill contract requirements*. (CDOT)
- 3.17 *Proficiency Samples* - Homogeneous samples that are distributed and tested by two or more laboratories. The test results are compared to assure that the laboratories are obtaining the same results. (i.e. as part of laboratory accreditation or round-robin testing). (CDOT)
- 3.18 *Qualified Laboratories* – Laboratories that are capable as defined by appropriate programs established or recognized by each Agency. [Accredited Laboratories are considered Qualified; however, a Qualified Laboratory may or may not be accredited.] Laboratories that participate in a qualification program, approved by CDOT, shall include provisions for checking testing equipment and maintaining records of all equipment calibrations and verification checks. All testing equipment used to conduct testing shall conform to the standards specified in the testing procedure. (CDOT)
- 3.19 *Qualified Manufacturer* – A commercial or industrial enterprise that uses components, parts, or raw materials to make a finished good in compliance with specific CDOT requirements or conditions. (CDOT)
- 3.20 *Qualified Technician* – A technician who has been determined to be qualified (i.e., meeting some minimum standard) to perform specific duties. [A qualified technician may or may not be certified.] (AASHTO R 10)
- 3.21 *Quality Assurance (QA)* – (1) All those planned and systematic actions necessary to provide confidence that a product or facility will perform satisfactorily in service; or (2) making sure the quality of a product is what it should be. [QA addresses the overall process of obtaining the quality of service, product, or facility in the most efficient, economical, and satisfactory manner possible. Within this broad context, QA includes the elements of process control, independent assurance, acceptance, dispute resolution, etc. QA should be used to replace the term “QA/QC or QC/QA.” QA involves continued evaluation of the activities of planning, design, development of plans and specifications, advertising and awarding of contracts, construction, and maintenance, and the interaction of these activities.] (AASHTO R 10)

- 3.22 *Quality Control (QC)* – Synonymous with Process Control (AASHTO R 10) *in construction*. Quality control is still a valid term concerning Manufacturers. (CDOT)
- 3.23 *Random Locations* – Sampling locations determined by the use of random numbers. (AASHTO R 10)
- 3.24 *Sample* – Also called materials sample when intended to mean: (1) a small physical quantity of material or a measurement obtained in some manner so that the portion (i.e., sample) is representative of the whole, or (2) a quantity of material fabricated in a lab on which future tests can be run. (AASHTO R 10)
- 3.25 *SiteManager® Materials* – AASHTO developed SiteManager®, which integrates the complete construction and materials management process. The SiteManager® Materials Management component provides materials-related information and assists materials laboratory operations for sampling, testing, and reporting for all materials. (CDOT)
- 3.26 *Stewardship Agreement, FHWA* – The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) has stewardship and oversight responsibilities on Federal-aid programs. CDOT has assumed all project approval authority on National Highway System (NHS) projects, excluding the Interstate. The agreement is established through mutual consent and is reviewed annually. (CDOT)
- 3.27 *State Personnel* - An employee or (employees) of CDOT. (CDOT)
- 3.28 *Stratified Random Sample* - A sample in which each increment in the lot has an equal probability of being chosen. [Samples are taken at times or locations chosen by a method not influenced by opinion or judgment, thus eliminating any bias.] (AASHTO R 10) (CP 75)
- 3.29 *Test Result* – The value of a characteristic obtained by carrying out a specified test method. (AASHTO R 10)
- 3.30 *Vendor* - A supplier of project-produced material that is not the contractor. A vendor may or may not be the Manufacturer, but the distributor of a product. (CDOT)
- 3.31 *Verification Sampling and Testing* - Synonymous with Acceptance Sampling and Testing, when specifically used to validate the contractor’s data. (AASHTO R 10) Use of “Project Verification Sampling & Testing Frequency” and “Point of Verification for Quality Determination” in the OA Frequency Guide Schedule for Minimum Materials Sampling, Testing, and Inspection is appropriate because the OA Tester is attempting to validate the contractor’s Process Control data. (CDOT)

Note 1: Additional relevant definitions are located in the FMM Appendix.

4. POLICY

- 4.1 *Quality Assurance Plan (QAP)* – It is the policy of CDOT to have a Plan, which will assure that materials, products, and workmanship incorporated in CDOT construction projects, and Local Agency projects, conform with the requirements of the approved plans and specifications, including any approved changes. The program must meet the criteria in 23 CFR, Subsection 637.207, and the FHWA Stewardship agreement.
- 4.2 *CDOT Capabilities* - CDOT shall maintain adequate, qualified staff to administer its Quality Assurance Program. CDOT shall also maintain a Central Laboratory. CDOT’s Central Laboratory shall meet the requirements in Sub-section 637.209 (a) (2) of 23 CFR.
- 4.3 *Owner Acceptance (OA) Program* - All factors that comprise CDOT’s determination of the quality of the product as specified in the contract requirements. These factors include verification sampling, testing, and inspection and may include results of process control sampling and testing. In the previous terminology, this was called CDOT’s QA Program.
- 4.4 *Independent Assurance (IA) Program* - Independent Assurance samples and tests (and observations) or other procedures shall be performed by qualified sampling and testing personnel employed by CDOT or by contract its designated agent, which would be employed by an AASHTO Accredited Laboratory.
- 4.5 *Sampling and Testing* - All samples and tests used in the verification process are to be performed by qualified testing personnel employed by CDOT or its designated agent (employed by a Qualified Laboratory), contractor, and vendor. Also referred to as Quality Assurance (QA) testing.
- 4.5.1 *Random Samples* – All samples used for verification sampling and testing shall be stratified random samples. Additional samples may be taken at any point in the production for checking quality, but these will not be used for statistical evaluation.
- 4.5.2 *Test Results* - The results of verification tests will be used in the acceptance decision as specified in the contract requirements and all approved changes.
- 4.6 It will be the responsibility of the Region Materials Engineer (RME), under the direction of the Region Transportation Director (RTD), to implement those portions of the Quality Assurance Program applicable to CDOT Regions.

5. SCOPE OF THE QUALITY ASSURANCE (QA) PROGRAM

- 5.1 The Quality Assurance (QA) Program will provide for:
- 5.1.1 Owner Acceptance (OA) Program.
- 5.1.2 Independent Assurance (IA) Program.
- 5.1.3 Project Materials Certification.
- 5.1.3.1 Retention of sampling and testing records.

5.2 Quality Assurance (QA) Program Evaluation Checks:

- 5.2.1 Inspection and Accreditation of CDOT's Central Laboratory performed periodically (the number of months per cycle varies) by the National Reference Laboratory utilizing AASHTO R 18.
- 5.2.2 Reviews / Audits conducted biennially by the Central Laboratory and the FHWA (Subsections 7.11 and 11.12.3): Independent Assurance Sampling & Testing Program Review, Finals Materials Documentation Review & Acceptance Process Audit, Maintenance Finals Materials Documentation Review & Acceptance Process Audit, LA Finals Materials Documentation Review & Acceptance Process Audit.

6. OWNER ACCEPTANCE (OA) PROGRAM

- 6.1 OA Frequency Guide Schedule for Minimum Materials Sampling, Testing, and Inspection provides general guidance to personnel responsible for the program for each pay item.
 - 6.1.1 Identification of the specific location (the point) in the construction or production operation at which verification sampling and testing are to be accomplished.
 - 6.1.2 Reference to the specific procedures for Project Verification Sampling and Project Verification Testing.
- 6.2 Project verification sampling and testing through the Owner Acceptance Program will be accomplished and documented on all CDOT construction projects according to the edition of the CDOT Field Materials Manual (FMM) in effect at the time of project advertisement.
 - 6.2.1 The Field Materials Manual contains schedules, tables, nomographs, examples, etc. that aid in completing project verification sampling, testing, inspection, and proper documentation.
 - 6.2.2 Subsections of the Field Materials Manual contain guidelines for using the CDOT Statistical Sampling and Acceptance Plan.
- 6.3 The results of all project verification (OA) tests will be made available to the FHWA Operations Engineer at the project or residency office when requested.

7. INDEPENDENT ASSURANCE (IA) PROGRAM

Note 2: The CAR Report Independent Assurance Sampling & Testing Checklist is the name of the document used for all SMM/LIMS projects. For a project not using SMM/LIMS, the CDOT Form 379 will be utilized. Within this Chapter, they are synonymous with intent.

- 7.1 The CDOT Materials Engineer will act in an advisory capacity to the Region Materials Engineer in carrying out this program, and either he or his designee will be the liaison with other CDOT Divisions, other organizations, consultants, designated accredited laboratories, and the FHWA.
- 7.2 The IA Program is an internal program to be administered and performed by CDOT personnel by designated agents from an AASHTO accredited laboratory. **This program is to be applied to all CDOT construction projects, CDOT Maintenance (MTCE) projects, and Local Agency construction projects regardless of whether they are on the NHS or not.**

- 7.3 Concerning non-SMM/LIMS projects, follow the guidelines and instructions in the “IA Frequency Guide Schedule for Evaluation of OA Sampling & Testing”. The Region Materials Engineer will assign an individual from the Region Materials Laboratory to develop the CDOT Form 379, *Project Independent Assurance Sampling & Testing Schedule*. This person will determine the material items and the number of tests required for every project. The Region Materials Engineer, or his designee, will approve the CDOT Form 379 before distribution to the Project Engineer (approval signature not required).
- 7.3.1 Where more than one sampling location is permitted, the IA Tester reserves the right to further designate the sampling location.
- 7.3.2 IA System Basis Sampling and Testing on Item 403, if used instead of the Project Basis, should be indicated on Independent Assurance Sampling & Testing Checklist. (Additional information can be obtained in the IA Frequency Guide Schedule for Evaluation of OA Sampling & Testing, Item 403).
- 7.3.3 Sampling, witnessing, testing and equipment checks on a project will be performed by the IA Tester, whether CDOT personnel or CDOT’s designated agent, who has no direct responsibility for project verification (OA) sampling and testing, using equipment other than that assigned to the project. All-Region IA testing of OA samples is to be performed in the Region on independent Region equipment by independent Region personnel. The only exception will be samples of binder or emulsion which will be tested at and by the CDOT Central Laboratory. The IA equipment should be independent of the OA process unless otherwise noted on the Independent Assurance Sampling & Testing Checklist.
- 7.3.4 All personnel performing sampling, observations, and testing on CDOT or Local Agency projects will be qualified personnel as noted in Section 8, *Sampling and Testing Personnel Qualifications*, and/or CP 10, *Qualification of Testing Personnel and Laboratories*.
- 7.3.5 Project Materials Lab (test trailer) inspections performed before construction commencing will review the existence of required equipment and their calibrations or verifications, as well as test procedures and the general organization of the field laboratory. This information will be documented on the CDOT Independent Assurance Sampling & Testing Checklist, listed as Item 620.03, and will show the date of the inspection(s). The inspection will be guided by CP 10 and will utilize the Field Lab & Personnel Qualification Checklist (Form #).
- 7.4 For Local Agency projects on the NHS, CDOT will administer the Independent Assurance testing as if it was a CDOT project.
- 7.4.1 For Local Agency projects not on the NHS, it is required that Independent Assurance testing be performed as stipulated in the CDOT IA Frequency Guide Schedule for Evaluation of OA Sampling & Testing and within the Quality Assurance Procedures Chapter of the FMM. The Local Agency may use their established and documented procedures to independently verify the adequacy of testing equipment and personnel if their program is approved by the FHWA.

- 7.5 State personnel or designated agents employed by an AASHTO designated accredited laboratory, performing IA Sampling and Testing will be limited to witnessing no more than 20% of the QA tests performed. This is defined as no more than 20% of each test element. Witnessing more than this limit has the potential of involving the IA Tester in too much of the day-by-day project-level responsibilities and activities of the OA Tester. The concept of witnessing testing performed by OA Testers instead of the IA Tester performing the required test is to be minimized as much as possible or eliminated.
- 7.5.1 Project inspections performed during construction will check the project (OA) equipment to assure the equipment is adequate for the designated procedure. The equipment will also be checked at that time for the required calibration, if applicable, and that proper documentation of the verification checks are on file. The inspection will be guided by CP 10 and the Field Lab & Personnel Qualification Checklist (Form #).
- 7.5.1.1 The CDOT IA Stamp text which is applied to applicable CDOT forms states the following:
"Equipment used for the sampling & testing was inspected and found to be satisfactory. Sampling & testing complied with CDOT Procedures. IA testing was performed independently of field samples on independent equipment unless noted. Test results were reviewed with project personnel."
- 7.5.1.2 If any discrepancies to the project equipment are found by the IA Tester, they should be documented and reported to the Project Engineer at the earliest opportunity with a description of the repair or replacement needed. Appropriate notations should be made on the applicable reporting test form or a separate memo if required.
- 7.6 The IA System Basis for Sampling and Testing may be used in a Region. The testing and sampling frequency will be based on either a unit of production or a unit of time. (Additional information can be obtained in the IA Frequency Guide Schedule for Evaluation of OA Sampling & Testing, Item 403). If it is used throughout the Region, it should last for the entire calendar year. If it is used for a project, it should be used for the entire project and last for its duration.
- 7.6.1 The Annual Report on Program Wide Independent Assurance Testing of Hot Mix Asphalt Materials using the System Basis will be developed by the Central Laboratory and sent to the FHWA summarizing the results of the IA System Based program, per CFR 23, Subsection 637.207 (2) (iv). The report for the previous calendar year is distributed before March 31st of the subsequent year.
- 7.6.1.1 Distribution List:
FHWA - Direct Recipient
Chief Engineer
Director of Staff Services
Regional Transportation Director
Region Materials Engineer
- 7.7 On CDOT projects the OA testing equipment will be evaluated by using equipment verification checks, testing split samples of verification or proficiency samples, or any combination of methods.

- 7.8 On CDOT projects the OA testing personnel will be evaluated by observation of sampling and testing procedures, along with testing splits of verification or proficiency samples, or any combination of the methods.
- 7.9 A prompt comparison will be made between the initial test results obtained from the OA Tester being evaluated and the Independent Assurance (IA) Tester, using the guidelines enumerated in the CDOT Field Materials Manual's IA Frequency Guide Schedule for Evaluation of OA Sampling & Testing and Table One Comparison Precision Guide; and then documented as required.
- 7.9.1 Field reviews of IA samples will be documented by signing and dating entries on the applicable test reports by the IA Tester.
- 7.9.2 Initial split-sample test results that agree within the limits of the Comparison Precision Guide from the IA Frequency Guide Schedule (Table One) will not require any comments on the reporting form. Minor Differences do not need to be investigated.
- 7.9.3 If the initial split-sample test results have "Significant" Differences, the Region Materials Engineer or his designee will investigate to determine the probable cause of the difference.
- 7.9.3.1 This investigation may be as simple as having all testing personnel run their retained split of the sample. The results of the Region Materials Engineer's investigation must be documented on the appropriate CDOT form listed in the Schedule. The statement must reference the exact "difference", the cause of this difference, and the corrective action taken to remedy the issue. If necessary, the investigation may be attached to the appropriate form.
- 7.9.3.2 Prompt and appropriate action will be taken by the Project Engineer to correct or improve sampling and/or testing methods if the need is indicated.
- 7.9.4 The Project Engineer makes acceptance decisions based on verification (OA) sampling and testing, and factors relating to the quality of the material or product. What should not be incorporated into these statements is a recommendation for an acceptance decision at full price. IA testing is not to verify the quality but meant to evaluate personnel and to check equipment. However, these test results may be used by the Project Engineer to support his decisions.
- 7.10 When all IA sampling and testing on the project is completed per the Independent Assurance Sampling & Testing Checklist, the Region Materials Engineer will certify through his Final Approval that: **"The Project Independent Assurance Sampling & Testing Schedule developed for this project has been substantially followed and the test results of the IA samples are within "Minor Differences" of the project acceptance sample test results."**
- 7.10.1 Exceptions to this statement, such as "Significant Differences", have been previously commented on and documented when the test results were reported or are explained on this form or an attached sheet. The Independent Assurance Sampling & Testing Checklist may include supplemental attachments.
- 7.10.2 The Independent Assurance Sampling & Testing Checklist will be forwarded to the Project Engineer for acknowledgment through his Project Review signature.

- 7.11 A review of each CDOT Region's IA Sampling and Testing Program will be performed every two years, at a minimum, by Central Laboratory Personnel and the FHWA. The purpose of the review will be the verification of compliance with 23 CFR, Part 637, Quality Assurance Procedures for Construction, and the applicable Sections of the CDOT Field Materials Manual.
- 7.11.1 The Biennial Independent Assurance Sampling and Testing Program Review with the Region Materials Engineer will be conducted to check IA program compliance, document problems, document current inclusion of CDOT MTCE projects and LA projects into the program and observe Region-by-Region uniformity. A minimum of two weeks, notice will be given to the Region Materials Engineer. Information on inspections is located in the Inspection (Central-to-Region) Chapter.
- 7.11.2 The findings and recommendations of the review will be discussed with the CDOT Materials Engineer and will be reported to the FHWA.
- 7.11.3 Distribution List:
FHWA - Direct Recipient
Chief Engineer
Director of Project Support
Regional Transportation Director
Region Materials Engineer

8. SAMPLING and TESTING PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

- 8.1 The Code of Federal Regulations (23 CFR) requires that persons conducting tests used in the acceptance decision or IA inspections be qualified. This includes employees of CDOT and designated agents conducting verification (OA) testing, PC testing used in the acceptance decision (PC-For-Pay) by contractor and vendor employees, and IA testing by employees of CDOT or designated agents of CDOT. The requirements that must be met for an employee to be qualified are defined in CP 10 of this manual.

9. LABORATORY QUALIFICATION PROGRAM

- 9.1 23 CFR requires that laboratories conducting tests used in the acceptance decision or laboratories conducting IA testing be qualified. This includes CDOT and designated agent laboratories conducting verification tests plus contractor and vendor laboratories conducting PC testing used in the acceptance decision. These laboratories are inspected by the Region Materials Laboratory or a designated agent selected by the Region Materials Laboratory before project testing begins. The procedures for conducting inspections are described in CP 10 of this manual.
- 9.2 23 CFR requires that the CDOT Central Laboratory be accredited by AASHTO. Designated agents conducting IA sampling, testing, and inspections for CDOT must also be accredited by AASHTO. The detailed accreditation requirements are in CP 10 of this manual.
- 9.2.1 Qualifications:
- 9.2.1.1 Central Laboratory and designated agents: The CDOT Central Laboratory and designated agents shall be AASHTO accredited.

- 9.2.1.2 **Annual Region Materials Laboratory Inspections:** Central Laboratory personnel shall perform an inspection of each CDOT Region Materials Laboratory annually.

The CDOT Region Materials Laboratories are:

- Region 1: Denver & HMA Mobile Lab
- Region 2: Pueblo & HMA Mobile Lab
- Region 3: Grand Junction & HMA Mobile Lab
- Region 4: Evans & HMA Mobile Lab
- Region 5: Durango, Alamosa & HMA Mobile Lab

Other permanent laboratories within the Regions are considered Project/Field Laboratories.

- 9.2.1.3 The Annual Region Materials Laboratory Inspections protocol is located in the Inspection (Central-to-Region) Chapter.
- 9.2.2 **Equipment Verification Checks:** All laboratories performing IA testing shall conduct verification checks at the minimum frequencies required by the test procedure, equipment operating guides, or Verification schedule included in the Field Materials Manual's Inspections Chapter. The results of the equipment verification checks shall be recorded on CDOT Form 520 and retained for seven years. When testing HMA, the appropriate calibration checks specified in CP-L 5101 shall be used.
- 9.3 **Verification Testing:** CDOT Laboratories or their designated agent shall be allowed to perform verification testing if they meet the following requirements. All requirements include the verification of testing equipment function, review of equipment maintenance, and review of the records of all equipment calibrations and verifications.
- 9.3.1 **Annual Inspection:**
- 9.3.1.1 **CDOT Laboratories:** The Region Materials Laboratory shall conduct a check of project testing Field Laboratory equipment. The Central Laboratory may also conduct random Field Laboratory equipment inspections during project construction. The Resident Engineers, in cooperation with the Region Materials Engineer, shall be responsible for assuring that CDOT owned project testing equipment is acceptable for verification (OA) sampling and testing.
- 9.3.1.2 **Designated Agent Laboratories:** The Region Materials Laboratory or their designated agent shall conduct a check of project testing laboratory equipment. The Central Laboratory may also conduct random Field Laboratory equipment inspections during project construction. The Region Materials Engineer shall be responsible for assuring that project testing equipment is acceptable for verification (OA) sampling and testing.
- 9.3.2 **Equipment Verification Checks:** All laboratories performing verification (OA) testing shall conduct equipment verification checks on all testing equipment used. The results of the verification checks shall be recorded on CDOT Form 520 and retained for seven years. When testing HMA, the appropriate verification checks specified in CP-L 5101 shall be used.
- 9.3.3 If the actual laboratory in which the verification tests are performed holds current AASHTO accreditation, it shall be exempt from the requirements of Subsection 9.3.1 and 9.3.2.

9.4 Round Robins are conducted every year during the winter season. It provides all participating laboratories the opportunity to look at their test procedures and test results concerning other labs.

9.4.1 The Round Robin protocol is located in the Inspection (Central-to-Region) Chapter.

10. LABORATORY ACCREDITATION

10.1 CDOT's Central Laboratory must be accredited. 23 CFR Part 637 requires that designated agent laboratories conducting IA testing be accredited. Accreditation requirements are detailed in CP 10 of this manual.

10.2 Central Laboratory Inspection. The CDOT's Central Laboratory will be inspected periodically by the AASHTO Accreditation Program utilizing laboratory assessment and proficiency sample services provided by AMRL and CCRL.

10.2.1 The AMRL and CCRL statistical reports and the report on Central Laboratory inspection will be reviewed by the CDOT Materials Engineer and Central Laboratory Program Managers, and copies will be furnished to the FHWA.

10.2.2 Any deficiencies in Central Laboratory procedures or equipment will be corrected at the earliest opportunity, and corrective actions documented when directed and furnished to the appropriate National Standards Reference Laboratory, and with copies furnished to the FHWA.

10.2.3 Any AASHTO Proficiency Sample(s) which have a rating of less than 3 (>2.0 Standard Deviations), will be reviewed by the CDOT Materials Engineer and Central Laboratory Program Managers. The cause of the low ratings will be investigated and corrective action will be taken to prevent future occurrences. These actions will be reported, in writing, to AASHTO - AMRL- CCRL, with copies furnished to the FHWA, within 60 days of the date of AMRL- CCRL inspection.

11. PROJECT MATERIALS CERTIFICATION

11.1 A CDOT Owner Acceptance Sampling & Testing Checklist (CAR Report 250) will be developed by the Documentation Unit of the Materials and Geotechnical Branch for all projects regardless if they are administered by CDOT or by a local agency. On Design/Build projects the Engineer shall send the list of pay items and approximate quantities furnished by the Contractor to the Documentation Unit of CDOT Materials & Geotechnical Branch as soon as it is received.

11.2 The CDOT CAR Report 250 will list the minimum sampling and testing requirements for each product or material bid item, for both, verification (OA) tests and laboratory check tests. The original CAR Report 250 will remain in the Staff Materials project file with duplicate copies being distributed to the Region Materials Engineer, Resident Engineer, Project Engineer, or the Region's Local Agency Coordinator.

11.3 The Engineer will document actions taken by project personnel concerning acceptance decisions based on verification (OA) sampling and testing. Acceptance decisions include price reductions, corrective actions or removals, dispute resolution, etc.

- 11.4 The results of laboratory check tests will be evaluated using the same criteria detailed in (Table 1), IA Frequency Guide Schedule. They will be reported to the project personnel as follows:
- 11.4.1 Meets Acceptance Decision Criteria based on verification (OA) sampling and testing.
 - 11.4.2 Minor Difference from Acceptance Decision Requirements: No further action is required.
 - 11.4.3 Significant Differences from Acceptance Decision Requirements: Further action is required.
 - 11.4.3.1 When laboratory check test results do not agree with the contract requirements, whether the check tests are performed at the Central or Region Laboratory, project personnel will be notified, and the reports, by computer reporting, will be forwarded as soon as possible.
 - 11.4.3.2 The Project Engineer will investigate these Significant Differences and attempt to determine why the verification tests did not correlate with the check tests. The Engineer will determine and document the reason for the deviation or difference, and any corrective action taken.
- 11.5 The Project Engineer will document all project materials sampling and testing through the completion of the CDOT SM Report 250 and by signing and dating the last page.
- 11.6 The Region Materials Engineer will furnish the Project Engineer with a signed copy of the CDOT Independent Assurance Sampling & Testing Checklist, *Project Independent Assurance Sampling & Testing Schedule*. The responsibility for the review and completion of the CDOT Independent Assurance Sampling & Testing Checklist through to the final approval will reside with the Region Materials Engineer, as per Subsection 7.3 and 7.10.
- 11.7 To make the Final Materials Certification process more efficient it has been decentralized; therefore, the Final Materials Certification for each project is to be completed by Region personnel.
- 11.7.1 Final Materials Certification. The three applicable Documentation Chapters of the Field Materials Manual provide specific guidelines for the completion of this aspect of the program.
- 11.8 The Project Engineer reviews and signs the developed CDOT Form 473, *Letter of Final Materials Certification*, both Page 1 and 2.
- 11.9 The Resident Engineer certifies on the CDOT Form #473, *Letter of Final Materials Certification*: The results of the tests on the acceptance samples indicate that the material incorporated in the construction work, and the construction operations controlled by sampling and testing, were in conformity with the approved plans and specifications; and such results compare favorably with the results of the Independent Assurance sampling and testing. The signed Form 473 includes all of the following attachments:
- 11.9.1 A copy of the Final Materials Certification - Explanation of Exceptions, Form 474. |
 - 11.9.2 A copy of the Independent Assurance Sampling & Testing Checklist.
 - 11.9.3 A copy of the Final Materials Documentation Checklist, (Project Closure), Form 1199 Page 1. (This is not required for SiteManager® projects).

- 11.9.4 A copy of the Finals Materials Documentation Checklist, (Review or Audit), Form 1199 Page 2. (This is not required for SiteManager projects).
- 11.9.5 A copy of the CP 16, Evaluation of Materials Testing, Form 1324 (when applicable).
- 11.10 The Letter of Final Materials Certification (Form 473) will be distributed per the instructions in the applicable Documentation Chapter of this Manual. If any part of the CDOT Form 250 is used to explain exceptions or deviations of product or materials, that part must be attached to the completed Form 474, Explanation of Exceptions. If any of the last five sections [Documentation for Added Materials Items, Documentation for Deleted Materials Items, Summary of Laboratory Check Test Deviations, Summary of Sampling and Testing Deviations, and Summary of Project Price Reduction Documentation] contain information then these pages must also be attached.
- 11.10.1 The Explanation of Exceptions will address all materials deviations from the plans and specifications, and the subsequent action is taken, as well as any comparison differences between Quality Assurance test results, and Independent Assurance test results, and any missing tests.
- 11.11 The Region review process for a completed construction project's materials documentation is that each Region will follow the guidelines as defined in the Documentation Chapter.
- 11.12 The CDOT Materials Engineer will establish a Materials Documentation Quality Review Team to audit each Region's Finals Materials Review and Acceptance Process.
- 11.12.1 The Materials Documentation Quality Review Team will consist of representatives from the Central Materials Laboratory and the FHWA, if they choose to participate, meeting with the CDOT Region Materials Engineer, the Region Finals Administrator, the Region Finals Materials Documentation Coordinator, and the Region LA Coordinator. The Region may invite other interested and knowledgeable individuals.
- 11.12.2 An audit of each CDOT Region's Finals Materials Documentation Process will be performed every two years, at a minimum. The audit will utilize both a questionnaire and an audit of a minimum of two randomly selected completed projects. This process will apply to the CDOT construction and MTCE programs and LA programs.
- 11.12.2.1 Additional reviews may be scheduled as deficiencies are identified and to accommodate contract dollar volume per Region.
- 11.12.3 The **Biennial Finals Materials Documentation Review and Acceptance Process Audit** with the Region Materials Engineer is to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Documentation Chapters of the Field Materials Manual and to identify areas for potential improvement. The **Biennial Local Agency Finals Materials Documentation Review and Acceptance Process Audit** with the Region LA Coordinator is to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Documentation Chapter of the Field Materials Manual and to identify areas for potential improvement. A minimum of four weeks of notice will be given to the Region Materials Engineer, the Finals Administrator, and LA Coordinator to provide a list of all applicable closed-out projects. A minimum of ten days will be provided for the selected projects to be made available.

11.12.3.1 The findings and recommendations of the audit will be discussed with the CDOT Materials Engineer and will be reported to the FHWA.

11.12.3.2 Distribution List:

FHWA - Direct Recipient
Chief Engineer
Director of Project Support
Regional Transportation Director
Program Engineer
Resident Engineer
Region Materials Engineer
Maintenance Superintendent
State Maintenance Engineer

12. MAINTAIN QA PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

12.1 It will be the responsibility of the CDOT Materials & Geotechnical Branch to maintain and periodically update the QA program as required.

12.2 The CDOT Materials Advisory Committee (MAC) will meet, as required, to review the Quality Assurance Procedures and recommend revisions.

13. FIELD MATERIALS DOCUMENTATION

13.1 It is the responsibility of the Project Engineer to accept or reject materials and/or products based on documentation submitted at the project level. The Central Laboratory personnel will act only in an advisory capacity to the project personnel in determining the acceptability of a product or material unless otherwise stated.

13.2 All Materials Forms must have the appropriate Project Number and Contract ID easily identified on them.

13.2.1 Project Number: The Alpha-Numeric project identifier that incorporated the highway number.

13.2.2 Contract ID: This is a five-digit numeric designator. (Before SiteManager® it was referred to as Project Code).

13.2.3 Sample ID: All testing and certification documents shall have the SMM/LIMS Sample ID on the document or the first page of multiple pages.

Note 3: As accounting processes change, the project information identifiers may also change. Personnel should be aware of the most current method.

13.3 All document and reporting Forms must be dated and signed by the appropriate and specified personnel.

Note 4: A Materials Bulletin will be issued with the revised text for Subsections 13.4 through 13.4.4. The guiding document will be Procedural Directive 21.1.

13.4 To comply with adequate field documentation as stated in the CDOT Construction Manual, project field worksheets should be handled in the following manner:

13.4.1 The first Form will have a printed name and signature.

13.4.2 Thereafter the Form can be initialed by the same person instead of applying a signature.

13.4.3 If at any time the project personnel is changed, the above process will be started over.

13.4.4 The final worksheet in any series of testing for any pay item will have the last Form signed, rather than initialed.

13.5 Where predominately computer forms or worksheets are being used on a project, sufficient information will be available in the project records to determine the responsible party performing the sampling, testing, documentation, and record-keeping.

14. DISTRIBUTION OF MATERIALS RECORDS and RETENTION OF SAMPLING and TESTING RECORDS

14.1 All originating materials (original document) records for construction projects are to be kept in the project file in the Region. These include, but are not limited to, COCs, CTRs, and all Forms that document test results for acceptance of materials or products used on construction projects.

14.2 These records may be made available to the public through a written request on CDOT Form 1092, *Request to Inspect Public Records*.

14.3 The appropriate Forms that aid in the identification of samples and provide instructions for testing of samples will either be processed electronically for a SiteManager® applicable project or if it is not a SiteManager® project the appropriate form will be attached to each sample submittal addressed to the appropriate laboratory.

14.4 The Central Laboratory personnel will provide acceptance details on products and materials that are stated in the OA Frequency Guide Schedule or other applicable documents that state the Central Laboratory is directly involved.

14.4.1 Do not send copies of product or materials forms, or associated documentation to any Staff Branch unless it is specified on the Form distribution or specifically addressed to do such in the Field Materials Manual.

14.5 Copies of product and/or materials reports for acceptance decisions and IA reports will be retained for all CDOT projects at the designated Region office for the period specified in CDOT's Records Retention Procedural Directive.

15. TRAINING PROGRAMS and SEMINARS for CDOT PERSONNEL

15.1 Region Materials Training Programs. Formal training courses in materials sampling and testing will be conducted in each Region as needed, by the Region Materials Engineer for new state personnel that is assigned to construction projects.

- 15.2 Annual refresher courses will be conducted on an as-needed basis in each Region by the Region Materials Engineer for CDOT personnel involved with construction products and materials sampling and testing.
- 15.3 Statewide Materials Training Programs: The Central Laboratory will conduct training programs on an as-needed basis in specific areas of materials engineering properties intended to address statewide concerns. This may include the sampling of materials and testing procedures. Central Laboratory personnel are also available to participate in Region training programs when requested.
- 15.4 Materials engineering conferences may be scheduled by the Central Laboratory. Participants may include representatives from Region Materials and Region Construction Offices as well as Central Laboratory Program Managers and personnel from other Staff Branches. Each Region Materials Engineer may submit items during the construction year for the agenda.
- 15.5 The Concrete Unit of the Central Laboratory will define, coordinate, and support a program for CDOT personnel to assure the accuracy and conformance of compressive strength testing of concrete cylinders. The program shall include equipment checks, procedure checks, inter-lab testing, training, and ACI certification. The details of this program are in Chapter 600 of the Field Materials Manual.
- 15.6 The Nuclear Unit of the Central Laboratory will present the *School of Radiological Safety and Nuclear Gauge Operation* on a biennial basis for re-certification of materials testers, or annually as needed for new employees.

16. TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS

- 16.1 Titles having a masculine gender, such as he, his, him, are utilized for the sake of brevity and are intended to refer to persons of either sex.
- 16.2 Whenever an abbreviation is used, it is to be construed to be the same as the respective expression.
- 16.3 Whenever an acronym is used, it is to be construed to be the same as the respective expression.
- 16.4 Whenever the title, the Engineer, is mentioned it refers to the Chief Engineer of the Department acting directly or through an authorized representative, who is responsible for engineering and administrative supervision of the project.
- 16.5 The Staff Materials & Geotechnical Branch, Staff Materials, the CDOT Materials Lab, and the Central Laboratory are all synonymous concerning this publication; however, the CDOT Central Laboratory is a national reference and the Staff Materials & Geotechnical Branch is a CDOT administrative reference.

17. EXAMPLES

- 17.1 Examples of the CDOT Form 250 (first and last three pages only), 379, 473, 474, and 1199 (Page 1 & 2) referenced in this chapter can be found in the applicable Documentation for SMM/LIMS Chapter.
- 17.2 An example of CDOT Form 520 referenced in this chapter can be found in the Inspections (Central-to-Region) Chapter.
- 17.3 An example of CDOT Form 1092 is not provided in this Manual; however, it may be obtained through the CDOT Forms Catalog.

Documentation for SiteManager® LIMS Project Materials to Final Materials – 22

1. SCOPE

This chapter intends to provide the Region personnel guidance on materials documentation from the beginning of a project to the closure of the project files when using SiteManager® Materials and the Laboratory Information Management System (SMM/LIMS). The materials documentation on a project needs to be accurate, complete, and processed within the official established timeframe after the issuance of the project's Final Acceptance Letter per Section 105.21(b). The Department has stipulated that the Final Material Certification Checklist (Form 473 SMM) located on the CDOT Forms website, will be signed electronically by the Region Independent Assurance representative, Region Materials Engineer, Project Engineer, Project Tester, and the Resident Engineer within 30 calendar days of the project's acceptance to ensure that the quality of the project is maintained and to avoid legal and contractual conflicts.

2. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The procedures referenced are to be followed as indicated for CDOT projects' electronic documentation. The materials documentation procedure begins at the Materials and Geotechnical Branch in the Documentation Unit with the creation of the Materials Documentation Records, CAR (CDOT Application for Reporting) Reports. These reports are as follows:

- CODE – Project Material Items Report
- Checklist – Owner Acceptance Sampling & Testing Checklist
- Checklist – Certification Checklist Report

The Region Materials Laboratory will review and edit the:
Independent Assurance Sampling & Testing Checklist (Form 379)

Materials Documentation records are to be prepared and reviewed as found in this chapter. Details on documentation procedures for project items are contained in the applicable sections of this manual, and they cover most situations encountered, but exceptions may require special attention.

3. CDOT PROJECTS – RESPONSIBILITIES & PROCEDURES

The Project Engineer, as the representative of the Chief Engineer, is responsible for the documentation of the material on a project. The Project Engineer shall take measures to ensure that the documentation procedures of the Department and the Region are followed. All referenced documentation activities within Sections 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3 of this chapter, are the responsibility of the Project Engineer or designee.

3.1 BEFORE CONSTRUCTION

Existing users of SiteManager® Materials/LIMS. The Finals Administrator can grant contract authority at any time. If the consultant is a New User to SiteManager® Materials/LIMS. Contract authority cannot be given until the consultant has been granted access from OIT to eVPN, SMM/LIMS, and the CDOT SAP NetWeaver Portal (CAR). Allow a minimum of 20 business days for access.

All testers are required to have completed SiteManager Materials training and pass the LIMS course "Materials Technician Certification before starting on a CDOT project.

Access to the CDOT Applications

Consultant Onboarding and Application access Process

Changes effective on May 3, 2021

CDOT has implemented a new process to follow for Onboarding and Application Access requests to streamline and facilitate Consultant access. The consultant options for the applications below will no longer be available through the service desk portal.

This is for consultants only

For the following applications:

- AASHTOWare Project SiteManager
- eConstruction Mobile Apps (IPR, CPIR)
- ESRI Geohub - Onboarding
- ProjectWise
- OnTrack

Use this link: [Consultant Access](#)

Step 1: Consultant shall fill out and sign eVPN/SOC & SM Access Agreement (if applicable).

Step 2: Send the signed forms to the project Resident Engineer for signatures on both forms.

Step 3: fill out the Google form and attach signed documents

1. Review the Project Plans, Project Special Provisions (PSP), and Standard Special Provisions (SSP) to become familiar with any modified materials and testing procedures.
2. Review the CAR report – **Project Materials Item Report**. An item that has a red code of **No Testing Assigned** is a flag for the project tester. The project tester shall investigate the item in the PSP, SSP, plans, and FMM, to determine what materials and tests will be required to complete the item. This information must be conveyed to the Central Lab Pavement Design Program or the Region Lab Manager. The materials codes, tests, and frequencies shall be added to meet the testing specifications.

3. Review the Owner Acceptance Sampling & Testing Checklist and Certification Checklist Reports to ensure the Pay Items, sampling frequencies, material codes, and tests represented by each item match the plans - Summary of Approximate Quantities, Project Special Provisions, and the Field Materials Manual, Chapter "OA Frequency Guide Schedule". Any deficiencies or errors must be documented and reported by e-mail to the Pavement Design Program at North Holly to have corrections made. Example #1: Item 411 Emulsion - the contractor is using SS-1H, the Certification Checklist under Item 411 has CSS-1H material code. The material code will need to be changed to reflect the correct product being used. Example #2: Item 304 ABC Class 6 Special, the Owner Acceptance checklist lists the material code (703.03.08.00) for aggregate ABC, the Project Special Provision (PSP) for this item states that recycled concrete, recycled asphalt, or a blend of recycled asphalt/aggregate can be used if it meets the gradation specification listed in the PSP. The contractor states they will be using 2 stockpiles of material. One is recycled concrete (703.03.10.00) and the other is RAP/aggregate blend (703.03.15.00). Both material codes for these stockpiles will need to be added under the item, and the aggregate ABC material code will need to be removed as that product will not be incorporated into the project. Tests required for each material shall reflect the requirements of the PSP. The Project Engineer shall be aware of the types of tests required and the frequencies of each test that the project Owner Acceptance tester will be performing
4. The Region Materials Engineer or designee will notify the Project Engineer that the Independent Assurance Sampling & Testing Checklist (Form 379) has been reviewed and is available in CAR. The Project Engineer shall be aware of the type of tests and frequencies of these tests that the Independent Assurance (IA) tester is required to perform. It is the Project Engineer's or designee's responsibility to notify the Region Material Engineer's Independent Assurance technician of upcoming materials that will require Independent Assurance sampling and testing.
5. Project Tester shall set up the Project Materials Electronic Folder in ProjectWise/Share (PWS) to store the documentation for the project. **See the example of PWS electronic folders for documentation on page 41 of this chapter (Addendum 3).** Follow the format in Organizational Guide for Project Material documentation in Section 8.0. **Binders and hard copy documents are not required.**
6. All materials documentation shall be uploaded and stored in ProjectWise Share (PWS). If the project materials documentation records are in PWS, the requirement of using the attachment icon function in SiteManager® is no longer needed for any sample records. Materials testers should have the authority of **CONTRIBUTOR** in PWS. This allows actions of reading/Write/Delete. When PWS is not being utilized for documentation retention, the use of attaching COC/CTR documentation of each sample record shall be uploaded into the attachment icon. This must be completed before the sample record is Authorized and Complete in the LIMS window – Review Sample. All documentation must have the Sample ID recorded on each form/worksheet. This includes all CDOT forms and worksheets either completed electronically or handwritten. Hard copies are not required to be retained. Do not use **ProjectWise** for materials documentation retention. **ProjectWise Share** is to be used for materials documentation retention. **CDOT Form 157s are not required to be completed for COC/CTRs documentation.**

7. Samples submitted to the Central Laboratory do not require a hard copy of the CDOT Forms 157, 82, 83, 84, 411, and 1304 to be submitted with the sample if an email is shown on the form for the lab unit receiving the sample. Email the completed form to the appropriate lab's email address.

In the e-mail Subject line enter: Contract ID, CDOT Form #, Field Sheet #, and Lot # if applicable
Example: C12345 Form 411 # 4115 Lot #5).

Note: Sample IDs are required to be documented in each form.

8. CDOT forms and worksheets can be found on the CDOT website at this location:

<https://www.codot.gov/library/forms>

Forms and worksheets must be downloaded to your computer. It is recommended to download forms and worksheets before beginning a new project as these documents are updated throughout the year.

Note: Do not fill out the form directly from the website in your web browser. download and save to your computer

CDOT forms and worksheets are not all available as electronically fillable at this time. Non-fillable forms and worksheets must be downloaded from the CDOT website, printed, and completed manually. If the document is not uploaded into the attachment icon, it must be kept in the project files until the Materials Final Documentation Coordinator has accepted the Materials documentation as Final. All materials documentation shall be uploaded and stored in ProjectWise Share (PWS).

9. Review the Chapter in the Field Materials Manual - Special Notice to Contractors. Alert the contractor to the requirements of this chapter and the materials that will require the submittal of a Contractor's APL Verification (AV) Letter and the CDOT Form 595 representing the material. Ensure the contractor is aware of the items that will require submittals for Certificate of Compliance (COC) or Certified Test Report (CTR). Create an Excel spreadsheet to track the COC/CTR's required, received, and accepted or rejected. This spreadsheet can be used to notify the contractor and Project Engineer of the status of submittals. **See the example in this chapter (Addendum 3).**
10. Attend pre-construction, pre-pave, pre-pour, scheduling, and Owner Acceptance (OA)/Process Control (PC) meetings.
11. The contractor shall submit at the Preconstruction meeting a list of proposed materials and the manufacturer of each material. Project personnel must evaluate that the proposed materials are on CDOT's Approved Products List (APL) or Qualified Manufacturers List (QML) for applicable items, per CP 11. CDOT's Approved Products List can be found using the following link.

<https://www.codot.gov/business/apl>

12. Materials supplied to the project that is not required to be selected from the CDOT's APL or QML – must meet the requirements for documentation of the CDOT Standards and Specifications, Section 106.12 and 106.13. The Project tester shall confirm that the Producer/Supplier (P/S) of the materials are in SiteManager® (SM) within the Producer/Supplier list. The material codes for the materials they produce must be associated with that P/S under Producer/Supplier Materials. For any P/S and associated material codes that are not in SM, use the form “Add Producer/Supplier/Material Code” found at the following link, under the tab “Hints, Guides, and Links”, and submit the completed form to the Region Materials Lab Manager or Training coordinator for the SiteManager® LIMS training course. Contact information can be found in “Contacts” at the link below. Open the link in Chrome or Edge. Do not use Internet Explorer. Download documents from this site to your computer. Open your Download folder and save the documents to your computer.

<https://sites.google.com/a/state.co.us/sitemanager-materials/>

13. Develop Random Sample Schedules as per CP 75 for each item requiring random sampling. Random sampling schedules are required for all materials. Excel spreadsheets can be used to generate random schedules. Schedules must be created for the entire item quantity before construction begins. Random Sampling Schedules can be accessed from the SMM site listed in #12, on the home page. The creation of daily random schedules is not acceptable. Do not share the random schedules with the contractor or PC tester.
14. Obtain from the contractor, any proposed concrete mix designs to be used on the project. Submit all required documentation electronically for mix design approval with a completed CDOT Form 1188 to the Concrete Unit at North Holly:

dot_concretemixdesigns@state.co.us

Obtain the most recent CDOT Form 1188 at:

<https://www.codot.gov/library/forms>.

A concrete mix shall not be allowed to be placed on the project until the Concrete Unit has reviewed and approved the mix for the project and the CDOT Form 1373 has been issued. The project-specific CDOT Form 1373 is available in CAR - Concrete Mix Design Report for mixes approved for use on CDOT projects. The project-specific CDOT Form 1373 shall be given to the contractor/supplier for the concrete batch tickets to reflect the correct CDOT concrete mix ID.

15. Determine the requirement of aggregate samples to be submitted for Asphalt Job Mix Formula approval per CP 52. Contact the Region Materials Engineer to determine if sampling is necessary or if the materials have been recently tested for another project. It is recommended that enough samples be taken for Central Lab and any labs that will be performing correction or correlation testing for asphalt content. This includes the PC testing firm. Samples shall be combined and split to minimize variations. For information to submit aggregate samples per CP 52, see the instructions CP 52 Submittal Guide. (In the Hints, Guide, and Links tab.) This document can be found at <https://sites.google.com/a/state.co.us/sitemanager-materials/>

16. Coordinate with the Project Engineer, contractor, and PC technician to schedule a pre-testing meeting. Follow CP 16, Pre-Testing Meeting Agenda (CDOT Form 1322) if applicable.
17. Check the CDOT Forms website to download the most recent revision of any forms to be used on the project. Forms previously serialized can be found on the CDOT Forms website. Access to the previously serialized forms is under the menu "CDOT Resources" – Forms Serialized. These forms will require the project to establish field sheet numbers unique to the project. The process will be a 10 digit field that starts with the five digits of the contract ID, not using the "C", followed by a "dash" followed by a 4 digit sequential number. The project materials personnel shall develop a list of 4 digit sequential numbers. Careful documentation must be done to strikeout numbers that have been used. Groups of numbers may be established for each item estimating the needed amount based on quantities. Numbers 0001 to 0099 are **NOT** to be used by the field testers. These are reserved for the Region Labs. Instructions for the serialized form protocol are available in the chapter Materials Forms - Instructions & Examples.

3.2 DURING CONSTRUCTION

1. Ensure all Form 43 Job Mix Formula reports are available in CAR, under Asphalt Job Mix Formula – Form 43 Report. Each Form 43 must be signed for HMA and SMA by the contractor, Project Engineer, and Region Materials Engineer for all mixes on the project. Send the Region Materials Engineer the completed signed Form 43s.
2. Ensure that for each class of concrete listed on the Owner Acceptance Sampling and Testing Report, the CDOT Form 1373 is available in CAR – Concrete Mix Design Report. Send the approved project-specific Concrete Mix design report (Form 1373) to the contractor and the **supplier** to ensure the CDOT mix number is on the concrete tickets for concrete supplied to the project. **All SiteManager®** sample records for concrete require the approved CDOT mix design number shown on the CDOT Form 1373 to be completed on the Additional Sample Data tab. Use Design Type – PCC and Mix ID will be the 1373 CDOT mix number
3. Samples obtained for preliminary testing, approval for use, and meeting the requirements of 1 per project / 1 per source ARE NOT to be counted toward meeting the sampling and testing requirements for OA tests for Gradation, Atterberg Limits, and Soil Classification.
4. Sample and Test according to the Random Sample Schedule (CP 75) for each applicable item. Be aware of the frequencies of tests on the Owner Acceptance Sampling & Testing Checklist Report.
5. Communicate daily with Project Engineers and inspectors about placed quantities, activities, planned production, and material deliveries to ensure inspection and testing frequencies are met. Participate in weekly material testing and scheduling meetings to be up to date on project materials incorporation and deliveries.

6. Project Engineer shall communicate with all project personnel the field-adjusted quantities from Contract Modification Order (CMO), Minor Contract Revisions (MCR), and over-runs and under-runs report not associated with CMO or MCRs, no later than the written authorization to the Contractor to proceed with the work. Early notification of field-adjusted quantities and/or new items is needed for the tester to begin the documentation of the corresponding items and testing for items that require testing. Testers must be aware of adjusted quantities for items that are non-testable such as APL for COC/CTRs.
7. When a CMO or MCR is approved by the Resident Engineer in SiteManager®, the CAR reports will automatically reflect the changes in adjusted existing or new items corresponding to the change order. Verify the materials, material codes, tests and testing frequencies for these added items are correct. Notify the Region Lab Manager of any concerns.
8. Alert the Region Material Engineer's IA technician of CMO or MCR's that include changes for revised quantities and/or added materials to assist them in verifying the changes appear on the CAR Report - Independent Assurance Sampling & Testing Checklist (Form 379).
9. Complete documentation daily in SiteManager® Materials for sample record entries.
10. In LIMS, enter test results as soon as they become available.
11. Test results entered into LIMS **must** be **reviewed thoroughly** in the LIMS windows – **Review Test** and **Review Sample**. It is unacceptable for test results to be passed through these windows without a detailed review. The project tester will complete the review in these windows to verify data entry and accuracy of results.
12. Field Testers shall **not** authorize, Complete or Void any sample records that are not in the Statewide Field when in the LIMS window "Review Samples". To eliminate this issue, field testers shall set their filter to "Lab Unit" and "FieldLab". **FieldLab** must be input exactly as shown, click the "Apply" button. It is the responsibility of all the other lab managers to review and authorize samples in their labs. This setting will allow the field tester access to samples that are in the statewide field lab and no other samples. This filter will not change after logging in and out.
13. For all Item 403 Paving, Review the CAR Report (AQL) for accuracy of acceptance Method, Total Cost per ton, HMA Cost per ton, (AC Cost per ton for binder paid separately), Mix ID, test results, quantities, and processes. These reports must be sent to the Project Engineer and Contractor daily.

14. For all Item 412 paving, review the CAR Report – Concrete Quality Level Report (CQL) for accuracy of Acceptance Method, Bid Item Unit Price, Mix ID, thickness, test results, quantities, and processes are correct. **A minimum of 3 tests is required for each mix design and each process for both OA and PC testing for Item 412, concrete paving when acceptance method is Flexural Strength.** These reports must be sent to the Project Engineer and contractor daily.

NOTE: Asphalt 03, Voids 03, and Concrete 03 are no longer acceptable programs. **The CAR - Asphalt Quality Level Report is required to be used for all projects advertised on or after January 1, 2018. The CAR - Concrete Quality Level report is required to be used for all projects advertised on or after January 1, 2020.**

15. For HMA and SMA, it is advisable to **NOT** Authorize and Complete in LIMS –Review Sample window, the first 3-5 samples for each element until it is established that the Form 43 will not have any changes. This allows the mix design to be edited on the SM records if the change is retroactive to the first 3-5 samples of each element. It is advisable to **NOT** Authorize and Complete the last 2-3 samples for each mix design for each element and **all** longitudinal joint cores so that edits to the quantiles can be made to bring the AQL into compliance with the final paid quantity on the estimate.
16. For Item 412 Concrete Pavement, it is advisable to **NOT** Authorize and Complete in LIMS – Review Sample window, the last 2-3 samples for each mix design and process for both PC and OA elements so that edits to the quantiles can be made to bring the Concrete Quality Level report into compliance with the final paid quantity on the estimate.
17. Test results for Item 403 - HMA/SMA and Item 412 will populate to the respective CAR reports (AQL or CQL) after the results have been completed in LIMS – Enter Test Results window and the Save Icon is clicked. The “Test Complete” box does not have to be checked for the results of the test to appear on the AQL or CQL.
18. For Item 403 and Item 412, the records shall be reviewed thoroughly for correct test result entries in the Review Test window. Leaving the sample records in the Review Sample window allows the tester to access the records to edit the quantities to reflect the final quantities paid on the estimate.
19. Complete and file in the appropriate folder/subfolders all daily worksheets or CDOT Forms in the Project Materials Electronic Folder in PWS. Document Sample ID’s on each worksheet and/or CDOT Forms to identify the record. CDOT Forms 411 and 1304 are required to be completed and submitted for all binder and HMA samples.

Note: Summary forms such as CDOT Form 6, 58, 69, 156, 212, 323 are not required.

20. Complete CDOT Form 626 daily for each item's test results and obtain the contractor's electronic signature verifying that the contractor has been notified of all test results. Complete the form and sign it electronically, email it to the contractor for their electronic signature and have the contractor return it. Send a completed/signed copy to the Project Engineer and place the signed form in the Project Materials electronic folder (PWS) in the corresponding item tab. CAR reports, Asphalt Quality Level and Concrete Quality Level reports can be substituted for Form 626 for the elements on these reports. Any test results for HMA/SMA, for example, CP 33 (% Moisture in the aggregate cold feed) and Concrete Paving that are not part of the Quality Level reports shall utilize the CDOT Form 626 to notify the contractor of test results. Examples of these types of tests for Item 412 concrete paving are temperature, % air entrainment, slump, water/cement ratio, and yield. For any concrete item other than Item 412, the compressive strengths must be reported on the CDOT Form 626 with the corresponding CAR report – Concrete Compressive Strength Report. This report shall be attached to Form 626. See Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction -Section 601.17 (c). The CAR reports for HMA and SMA (AQL) and Concrete Paving (CQL) should be sent to the Project Engineer and contractor daily. These emailed reports may serve as notification to the contractor of test results. All other test results must utilize the CDOT Form 626 to notify the contractor of ALL test results.

21. For materials submitted to Central Lab at North Holly, and all-Region Labs for testing, Sample IDs are required on forms and/or CDOT sample tag 633 or sample label 634. Tags and labels are available at Central Lab, North Holly location. Contact the CDOT North Holly Pavement Design Program, to schedule an appointment to obtain the tags and labels contact:

edward.trujillo@state.co.us

All other forms are available on the CDOT website as electronically fillable. Some CDOT forms have an email address listed for the different programs within Central Lab. Use these emails to submit completed forms to these Units, do not submit a hard copy with the sample unless special instructions are needed for the sample. In the subject line state the Contract ID, Fieldsheet number, and type of material.

See the lab emails below.

22. The Central Laboratory E-mails:

cdot_bit.lab@state.co.us

cdot_chem.lab@state.co.us

cdot_conc.lab@state.co.us

cdot_euro.lab@state.co.us

cdot_flex.lab@state.co.us

cdot_phpr.lab@state.co.us

cdot_soils.lab@state.co.us

22a. The Pavement Design Unit E-mail:

cdot_pavement.design@state.co.us

22b. The Concrete Mix Design Submittal E-Mail:

dot_concretemixdesigns@state.co.us

23. Verify COC/CTR documents submitted by the contractor meet requirements of section 106.12 and 106.13. Place these documents in the electronic folder (PWS- COC/CTR) for materials on the CAR Certification Checklist Report. Create sample records in SiteManager® for COC/CTRs received immediately upon receiving them from the contractor. These documents are required before installation or payment for the materials is completed. The following statement is no longer required to be completed if using PWS for materials documentation retention. Electronic copies of COC/CTRs must be uploaded to each sample record using the attachment icon. Copies of the electronic COC/CTR's shall be stored within the COC/CTR folder in PWS. Hard copies of the COC/CTR's are not required for documentation if using PWS for documentation retention. Any COC/CTR's and Contractor's APL- Verification (AV letter & Form 595) documents submitted electronically or hard copy by the contractor must have the required stamps and signatures according to CDOT Standards and Specifications, Section 106.12 and 106.13.

CDOT Form 157s are not required to be completed for COC/CTRs documentation.

24. Monitor the Owner Acceptance Sampling & Testing Checklist Report to ensure the testing frequencies are being met as the material placement progresses.
25. Monitor the CAR Report Summary of Samples – COC and CTR report to track material quantities paid are matching quantities of documentation received from the contractor. In the SM sample record – Basic Sample Data window, the quantity cell shall be updated to reflect the amount of material shown on the COC/CTR's. The quantity field under the tab – Contract, is no longer used for any record. The following statement is no longer required to be completed if using PWS for materials documentation retention. Upload recently received COC/CTR's in the sample record Attachment Icon.
26. Inform the Region Materials Engineer's IA representative of upcoming materials to be sampled and tested per the CAR Independent Assurance Sampling & Testing Checklist (Form 379) at least three days before material placement.
27. Compare the OA and Certification Checklists with the monthly estimate for discrepancies in items or quantities appearing on the CAR reports. Access the project estimate here: <https://www.codot.gov/content/payestimates/> Use Control key & "F" to use the "Find" feature, type in the contract ID without the "C". Locate the latest estimate to complete the review. A hard copy of the estimate is not needed for this check. If discrepancies are noted, contact the Region Lab Manager or Pavement Design Program at Central Lab for assistance.
28. Perform price adjustment calculations monthly before the cutoff date for the estimate per CDOT Standards and Specifications, Sections 105.03 thru 105.06. Verify price adjustments are reflected in the contract estimate. Access the **Price Reduction Calculator** at the link below, under Hints, Guides, and Links. <https://sites.google.com/a/state.co.us/sitemanager-materials/>
29. As exceptions to the Specifications occur, document each occurrence to facilitate the completion of CDOT Form 474 Explanation of Exceptions at the closure of the project

30. Review the CAR reports, Asphalt Quality Report & Concrete Quality Report daily to ensure the reports accurately reflect the sample records created in SMM and that the results input into LIMS appears on the report. For instructions to complete the sample records correctly, utilize Addendum 1 (ASPHALT QUALITY LEVEL REPORT) and Addendum 2 (CONCRETE QUALITY LEVEL REPORT) (**See examples in this section**). These CAR reports replace Asphalt03 and Voids03, and Concrete03 programs. The 03 programs are no longer to be used on projects.
31. Review PC data and tests result daily for compliance. Use CP12A, CP12B, and CP12C as applicable.
32. Review data entries to ensure accuracy of test results, and sample review as soon as possible to keep the Owner Acceptance Sampling & Testing Checklist Report up to date.
33. Use CAR Reports - Summary of Samples – COC and Summary of Samples – CTR to track COC and CTR samples created, quantities of materials delivered, attachments, and sample status. These reports will update when data is changed and saved in SiteManager®. COC and CTR records can be left in the LIMS windows of Review Tests or Review Sample allowing the record to be available to update the quantities of more documents of shipments that are delivered to the project. Keep the quantity cell updated in SiteManager® Materials – Basic Sample Data tab with the total quantities verified on the received COC/CTR's.
34. Use CAR reports, Summary of Samples - To track incomplete samples.
35. Resident and Project Engineers can use the CAR Reports – Summary of Samples – COC and CTR to verify quantities and documentation that have been received for materials that will be paid on the monthly estimate.

3.3 AFTER CONSTRUCTION

Note: Project Owner Acceptance personnel are to review the documentation of the material 100% by completing each of the following steps, 3.3 - 3.3.2

1. In each PWS electronic item tab, arrange the completed and signed CDOT Form 626s first (if applicable), sort and arrange all documents within the item sequentially by date (beginning with the first test number, ending with the last test number). Naming forms correctly can facilitate the order. Use the CDOT Field Sheet number and/or test number or lot number for identification of each form contained in the folder.

2. Verify with the Project Engineer that the last progress estimate has been completed and authorized for payment. This ensures the quantities shown on the Owner Acceptance Sampling & Testing Checklist Report are accurate. Obtain the CDOT Form 105 from the Project Engineer documenting the pay items that will be deleted/not used for the project. Use the document to request that these deleted items be removed from the CAR reports – OA Sampling and Testing report and the Certification Checklist report. Send the request to: cdot_pavement.design@state.co.us

Project estimates can be accessed at this link. (Use Control – F, input the Contract ID without the “C”, in the find box. This will highlight the project, look for the latest estimate. Open the estimate, use Control – F, and input the item number in the "Find" box to search by item.)
<https://www.codot.gov/content/payestimates/>

3. Verify on the Owner Acceptance Sampling & Testing Checklist Report, that there are no incomplete tests by ensuring that the Sampled Tests to Date column is equal to the Completed Tests to the Date column. Discrepancies must be reconciled by either completing the sample record or voiding it.
4. Verify that the minimum sampling and testing requirements have been met by checking the **Completed Total Tests to Date** column is equal to or greater than the **Required Total Tests to the Date** column. Use the CAR report – Summary of Samples – ALL to find sample records that are not complete. After reconciling the columns, the Owner Acceptance Sampling & Testing Checklist Report shall be placed in the electronic documentation folder - Final Documentation. Deficiencies are required to be explained on the CDOT Form 474 Final Materials Certification - Explanation of Exceptions.
5. Review the CAR Reports – Asphalt Quality Level (AQL) (Final), and the Concrete Quality Level (CQL) (Final). A Final report showing errors shall not be accepted and errors must be corrected.
6. Review the AQL and CQL reports to verify the number of tests shown on the report equals the Completed Tests to Date for each test method shown on the Owner Acceptance Sampling & Testing Checklist Report. Asphalt content element may be the total tests completed for CP 85 and CP-L 5120 to meet the requirements. Mat Density element may be the total tests completed for CP 82, CP 44, and CP 81 to meet the requirements.
7. Verify the quantity of each Mix Design and each element on the AQL or CQL reports match the quantity for the item on the Owner Acceptance Sampling & Testing Checklist Report and the final quantity on the estimate. The Final quantity for HMA on the estimate is the quantity for mainline paving plus all paved bridge decks. The quantities for each element under a Mix Design must be equal or the report will state an error on the first page of the report.

8. Verify with the Project Engineer the dollar amount shown on the AQL and/or CQL report is correct on the estimate.

Notify Staff Materials Pavement Design OA/PC Manager at the email address below that the final AQL and/or CQL reports are complete. Please request an email confirmation reply that they have received the data. Include the Region Materials Engineer as a cc on the email. Record the Contract ID and Final AQL/CQL in the subject line. Export the Final reports and attach them to the email.

cdot_pavement.design@state.co.us

9. Place the Final AQL and/or CQL and the email verification of receipt from OA/PC Manager to the project electronic files (PWS) - Final Documentation folder. This is a requirement for the Final Documentation Materials Coordinator to verify the OA/PC manager has received the information that the project Quality Level reports are complete. **(See the example in this Section, Addendum 3, starting on Page 43).**
10. Verify COCs and CTRs have been received by ensuring the Certs Received to Date column on the CAR Certification Checklist, has a 1 or greater value, for any item showing a quantity paid. Verify Summary of Sample – COC and CTR records have the required attachment noted by showing an asterisk for each sample record.

Note: The requirement of the attachment for COC/CTRs is no longer required if documentation is using PWS.

Verify the quantity shown on the Summary of Samples - COC and CTR reports equal or exceeds the quantity paid, if not an explanation of missing COC/CTR's shall be in the Explanation of Exceptions. Items with a zero quantity, no explanation required. Items deleted by CDOT Form 105 completed by the Project Engineer can be deleted from the project CAR Reports. Send the completed Form 105 to the Central to request the items to be removed. Record in the subject line the **Contract ID: Items to Remove from CAR Reports by Form 105.**

E-mail requests to: cdot_pavement.design@state.co.us

11. Review CAR reports –Summary of Samples – (ALL) to verify all samples created for the project have a status of "COMP" It is a requirement that all sample records created for a project are in the "Complete" (COMP) status before the documentation of the material is accepted. Sample status of LOGD, RECV, TEST, PREA, must be either completed or voided.
12. Sample records created in SMM that may have been started, but have not had tests assigned will be in the Pending status. These samples may have been forgotten about or made by mistake. The samples must be VOIDED. These types of samples in the Pending status will not be on the Summary of Samples reports. The Sample Backlog report must be reviewed to ensure no samples are in SM incomplete. Projects cannot be closed until all samples are either in the Complete or Void status. (See instructions on the SMM website under Hints, Guides, and Links, look for Sample Backlog Instructions.)

<https://sites.google.com/a/state.co.us/sitemanager-materials/>

13. Export and save the CAR Report - Summary of Samples – COC, CTR, QA, and ALL to the project electronic materials folder in PWS – Summary of Samples subfolder for availability to the checker for the final documentation review.
14. Pre-inspected items shall have CDOT Form 193, if applicable. This document shall be in the attachment icon on the SMM record for the item. Place Form 193 in the appropriate PWS folder.
15. Check all Price Reductions and the supporting documents.
16. Ensure the contractor's PC documentation has been received electronically for HMA, SMA, PCCP, and Excavation & Embankment per the requirements of CP12A, CP12B, CP12C, respectively. Save the PC documentation into the Project Electronic Folder – Final Documentation (PWS).

3.3.1 CDOT FORM 474, - Final Materials Certification - Explanation of Exception for CAR report: Owner Acceptance Sampling & Testing Checklist Report.

1. Document on the CDOT Form 474, the date the project was accepted, and the date the final documentation is complete. This date shall be the same date that appears on the final copy of the Owner Acceptance Sampling & Testing Checklist. **(See an example of the checklist in this Section)**. Obtain the Project Acceptance letter from the Project Engineer for verification of the date of project acceptance.
2. Reference type of tests not used on the Owner Acceptance Sampling & Testing Checklist due to alternative methods completed.
3. Verify and document all shortages of required tests as indicated on the Owner Acceptance Sampling & Testing Checklist Report.
4. Explain quantities and dollars applied per the Quality Level reports. Explain process changes, compaction test sections, and any unusual change in the Quality Level reports. **(See the example in this Section ADDENDUM 1)**.
5. For items that show a Zero Total Quantity Installed, no explanation is required as this indicates no material was installed on the project.
6. Explain and attach supporting documents for material with Percent of reduction in contract price (P) less than 3. **(Instructions for Attaching Documents to the CDOT Form 474 are in the Adobe Sign 473/474 Instructions chapter)**.
7. Explain and attach supporting documents for material with a price reduction (P) greater than or equal to 3.
8. Explain and document all material repaired or replaced for (P) greater than 25.

Note: Reference to (P) values are addressed in Standard Specifications, Section 105.03.

3.3.2 CDOT FORM 474 Final Materials Certification - Explanation of Exception for CAR report: Certification Checklist Report.

1. Verify and document all missing COCs and CTRs as indicated on the Certification Checklist and deficiencies in quantities that are shown on the CAR report Summary of Samples – COC and CTR report. COC/CTRs documentation that was not received from the contractor, do NOT make sample records. Document these deficiencies on the CDOT Form 474.
2. Verify the required stamps are applied to the COC/CTRs and/or Contractor's APL- Verification (See FMM chapter - Special Notice to Contractors, AV Letter, and Form 595 example) and that the required information is complete on each stamp.
3. For COC/CTRs received, sample records in SiteManager® must have the documents uploaded through the attachment icon. Verify the attachment by checking the Summary of Sample – COC or CTR Report. An asterisk will be shown under the column "Attachment" for each sample record with an attachment. **When Material Documentation is utilizing ProjectWise Share (PWS), the requirement for uploading attachments for COC/CTRs is no longer required. The COC/CTR documents can be found in the Folder COC/CTRs in PWS.**

4. INDEPENDENT ASSURANCE Sampling & Testing Checklist and CDOT Form 473 – Final Materials Certification Checklist

1. The Region's Independent Assurance (IA) representative shall initiate the Final Materials Certification Checklist - Form 473, by completing the top portion, electronically signing the form, and obtaining the Region Materials Engineer's electronic signature.
2. The Region's IA representative is responsible for documenting any deficiencies shown on the CAR Independent Assurance Sampling & Testing Checklist Report on Form 474, Explanation of Exceptions.
3. The Region's IA representative shall ensure that differences between Independent Assurance tests results and Owner Acceptance test results if any, are explained.
4. The Region's IA representative will send the completed documents for Independent Assurance testing to the project personnel. The Independent Assurance Sampling & Testing Checklist, IAT Comparison Report, and supporting documentation shall be part of the final documentation submittal and placed in the PWS Final Documentation Folder by the project tester.
5. The Project Engineer shall verify the project tester has completed and attached the required documents and electronically sign the required section on Form 473.

6. Project personnel and the Resident Engineer's signature are required on the CDOT Form 473. The completed form must be part of the final documentation with the CDOT Form 474 Final Materials Certification – **Explanation of Exceptions** for the project in the PWS Final Documentation folder.
7. For projects tested by a consultant firm, the CDOT Form 1324 must be completed by the CDOT Representative responsible for the oversight of project materials for evaluating the performance of the consultant firm. The completed/signed Form 1324 shall be in the PWS Final Documentation Folder.
8. The Region Final Materials Documentation Coordinator or the Finals Administrator is responsible to transfer the required documents from the PWS Final Documents Folder to ProjectWise Final Documentation/Form 325 Packet.

5. INDEPENDENT REVIEW Requirements for Final Materials Documentation Completion

The Resident Engineer or his designee will notify the Region Finals Administrator or the Region Final Materials Documentation Coordinator when the materials files are completed and place onto ProjectWise/Share (PWS) and are ready for review. This review provides a greater degree of independence and critical evaluation. The Finals Administrator or their designee will check the following items.

1. Verify on the Owner Acceptance Sampling & Testing Checklist that the number of tests shown under the Required Total Tests to Date column has been met or exceeded in Completed Total Tests to Date.
2. Verify Sampled Total Test to Date column and Completed Total Test to Date column, match on the entire document. If any discrepancies are found between these two columns, the tester must be notified to reconcile the columns and the final should not be considered complete until the issue is resolved. Verify that all sample records created for the project have a status of Complete by reviewing the CAR report Summary of Samples – **All** report.
3. Verify that all required Certificates of Compliance (COCs) or Certified Test Reports (CTRs) have been received by reviewing the Certification Checklist Report. Certs Received to Date column must show a minimum of one for any item that has an amount shown in Total Installed Quantity for the item. Deficiencies must be explained on the CDOT Form 474 Final Materials Certification - Explanation of Exceptions.
4. Verify that all the COC/CTRs shown as completed on the Certification Checklist are in the PWS folder under COC/CTRs. Review each document to verify compliance for signatures, stamp, quantity, pay item and document meets all requirements for the item.
5. Verify on the Independent Assurance Sampling Checklist - Completed Tests to Date column, the required number of tests are completed. Ensure any deficiencies of tests are documented on the CDOT Form 474.
6. Differences between the IA and OA test results must be explained on CDOT Form 474 if applicable.

7. Verify the CDOT Form 473, - Final Materials Certification Checklist has been completed and all required signatures are present.
8. Verify pre-inspected items have a CDOT Form 193, when applicable.
9. Check explanations and calculations for material accepted at full price, the material with price reductions, and material removed and replaced.

Note: Reference to P is addressed in the CDOT Standard Specifications, Section 105.03.

10. Verify the CAR Reports – Quality Level for applicable items (Asphalt or Concrete Paving) have no errors in the Final Report. Final reports showing errors are not acceptable. The first page of the Final Report will show any errors the program has found.
11. Verify the number of each test type completed on the Owner Acceptance Sampling & Testing Checklist, Completed Test to Date column, matches the number of tests shown on the CAR Report Quality Level for asphalt and concrete paving items, if applicable.
12. Verify the quantity for each element in the CAR Quality Level report matches the quantity for the item on the Owner Acceptance Sampling & Testing Checklist Report and the estimate. Check all items that apply to the element for the total quantity paid. This includes asphalt and concrete paving items.
13. Verify the Quality Level payment is correct on the last progress estimate.
14. Verify that the documents for Quality Level reports have been submitted to the Region Materials Engineer and Staff Materials Pavement Design Program OA/PC Manager by e-mail receipt on file.
15. CDOT Form 1324 (if applicable) must be completed and distributed to the Region Materials Engineer for review and signature and placed in ProjectWise/Share (PWS) folder – Final Materials Documentation. (Form 325 packet).
16. As part of the final Progress Estimate, the Project Engineer has included all the documentary evidence needed to show that the contractor has complied with the requirements of the Contract Plans and Specifications for all materials used per the CDOT Field Materials Manual - Quality Assurance Procedures for Construction and Materials Sampling and Testing chapter (Owner Acceptance Frequency Guide Schedule for Minimum Materials Sampling, Testing, and Inspection). The Region Finals Administrator is responsible for the development and signature of CDOT Form 325, Final Estimate Data, pages 1 and 2, and the distribution per Table 1, and shall be included in this process.

If the existence of discrepancies or unresolved differences remains, a meeting will be scheduled with the Finals Administrator or Finals Documentation Coordinator, Resident Engineer, and Project Engineer to resolve the issues.

The completion of Form 473 - Final Materials Certification Checklist and Form 474 Final Materials Certification - Explanation of Exceptions is required within 30 calendar days after the final acceptance of the project to achieve a timely closure. All signatures must be completed electronically on Form 473 and Form 474. If after the project task order is ended, anyone who

receives missing documentation and completes SMM/LIMS entries shall complete another Form 474 to update the changes made as missing item documentation is completed. CDOT Form 473 and Form 474 is a requirement for the closure of each project.

17. Forms 473/474 Adobe Sign Document Guidelines; The Materials Advisory Committee has approved the use of the Adobe Sign Form 473/474 starting July 1, 2021. Follow the Form 473/474 Adobe Sign document instructions in the 473/474 Adobe Sign Chapter in this Field Materials Manual.

6.0 CDOT FORM 211-Completion Instructions (Materials Documentation Request)

The Final Materials Documentation Project Closeout and the Final Materials Documentation Review or Audit activities will discover that occasionally required documents will be missing. Individuals performing the closeout, review, or audit should use this form or comparable e-mails to allow for a document trail in the effort to obtain the missing documents. The original project personnel may have misplaced or lost a field materials worksheet or report. The contractor may have not forwarded the required COCs and CTRs. Time is critical, indicate a due date and follow through immediately if that date has passed. If e-mail queries are being used, write in the "Subject", CDOT Materials Documentation Request, or CDOT Form 211. Attach the resolution Form 211 to the Adobe Sign CDOT Form 474 using the Form 211 Attachment button.

7.0 DISTRIBUTION OF MATERIALS DOCUMENTATION

**Table 1. Documentation Distribution
CDOT SiteManager® Project Final Materials Documentation Packet**

Documentation Order	Form / Report	Distribution				
		#1	#2	#3	#4	#5
Final Materials Certification Checklist with required documents	Form 473	Orig.	Notify	Notify	Notify	
Final Materials Certification - Explanation of Exceptions with supporting documentation (letters, CMOs, MCRs, etc.)	Form 474	Orig.	Notify	Notify	Notify	
CAR Report - Owner Acceptance Sampling & Testing Checklist	Form 250	Orig.	Notify		Notify	
CAR Report - Certification Checklist	-	Orig.	Notify		Notify	
CAR Report - Independent Assurance Sampling & Testing Checklist with supporting documentation	Form 379	Orig.	Notify	Notify	Notify	
Random Sampling Schedules	-	Orig.				
Price Reduction Documentation	-	Orig.				
CAR Quality Level Reports - Incentive/Disincentive documents	CAR Report QLR	Orig.	Notify			Notify
Buy America Certification letters and Monthly Summary reports		Orig.				
PC Data results in digital records		Orig.				
Evaluation of Materials Testing (Consultant tested)	Form 1324 (CP 16)	Orig.	Notify.		Notify	

Note: Orig. = original with signature (if applicable) and placed into ProjectWise Share Final Materials Documentation Folder.

The Project Engineer will notify the Region Finals personnel when the documentation is available in ProjectWise Share.

Notify = shall email a link to the Units under the Distribution list that all documents are available in ProjectWise as Final. The link referred to is the exact location within ProjectWise for the Project's files.

Distribution

1. Resident/Project Engineer Electronic Files placed into ProjectWise/Share (PWS).
2. Region Materials Engineer/Region Finals administrator is responsible for verifying the documentation is complete and acceptable by placing all files into ProjectWise under the path Contract ID/Construction/Finals Documentation/Form 325 and email a link to notify #3, #4, and #5 that the final documents are available.
3. FHWA (Oversite Projects)
4. Staff Materials Pavement Design Program (Documentation Unit)
5. Staff Materials Pavement Design Unit OA/PC Manager

Email address for item 4 and item 5 is: cdot_pavement.design@state.co.us

For Final Documentation, in subject line record Contract ID - Final Materials Documents in ProjectWise/Share (PWS). The Region Final Materials Documentation Coordinator or the Region Finals Administrator is responsible for the items in Table 1 and is uploaded into the following ProjectWise path: Contract ID/Construction/Finals/Form 325 Packet.

8.0 ORGANIZATIONAL GUIDE FOR PROJECT MATERIALS Electronic Folder

SCOPE

The Field Materials Manual includes the “OA Frequency Guide Schedule for Minimum Sampling, Testing, and Inspection”. This is the essential document to use when determining which CDOT Forms, worksheets, COCs, CTRs, and miscellaneous documents are required.

Utilize this Organizational Guide for Project Materials Electronic Folder to initially develop the folder and subfolders in ProjectWise Share (PWS) per the sections for the Owner Acceptance Sampling & Testing Checklist Report. Follow the Item numbering sequential order on the report to develop the order of each sub-folder. See page 45 of this chapter. For the Certification Checklist Report, create one folder to house all the COC/CTR submittals, naming each document according to pay item number, date received, and/or shipment number. Contact the Region Materials Finals Coordinator for instructions for file folder structure creation.

The Project Materials Electronic Folder (PWS) shall contain 1 root folder example - C12345 Materials Documentation, with sub-folders representing each pay item. Each Pay Item folder shall contain sub-folders to house CDOT forms, tests results, etc. main folders that represent Item Numbers, with sub-folders representing materials within the item. Documents shall be arranged in order of test numbers or documents, oldest to newest (1, 2, 3, 4, etc.) or dates.

Summary of Samples – Reports for “ALL”, “COC”, “CTR”, and “QA” shall be placed in PWS within the folder Final Documentation – CAR reports - Summary of Samples.

Final Materials Electronic Folder:

- CDOT Form 473 - Final Materials Certification Checklist
- CDOT Form 474 – Final Materials Certification – Explanation of Exceptions with any supporting documentation
- CAR Report – Owner Acceptance Sampling & Testing Checklist
- CAR Report - Certification Checklist
- CAR Report - Independent Assurance Sampling & Testing Checklist and supporting documentation
- CAR Report - Summary of Samples- ALL, COC, CTR, IAT, and QA reports
- Random Sampling Schedules (copy - original to remain in item number folder)
- Price Reductions - if applicable
- Quality Control Notebooks (digital) for all required elements
- CAR Final Quality Level reports (copy - original to remain in item number folder)
- CDOT Form 1324, Evaluation of Materials Testing (CP 16) if applicable

CAR Owner Acceptance Sampling & Testing Checklist

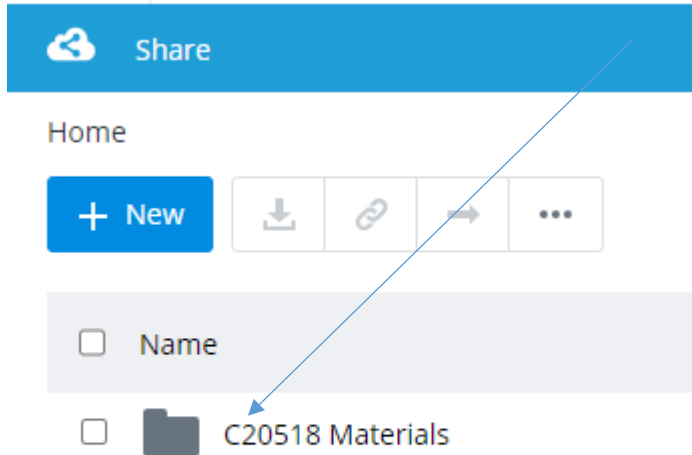
Create the Owner Sampling & Testing subfolders in the order the items appear on the Owner Sampling & Testing Checklist.

Within each folder, place field worksheets in numerical order starting with test #1. Place CDOT Forms about the item, Mix Designs, QPM's, Price Reductions, Random Schedules, and supporting documentation as necessary to complete the item.

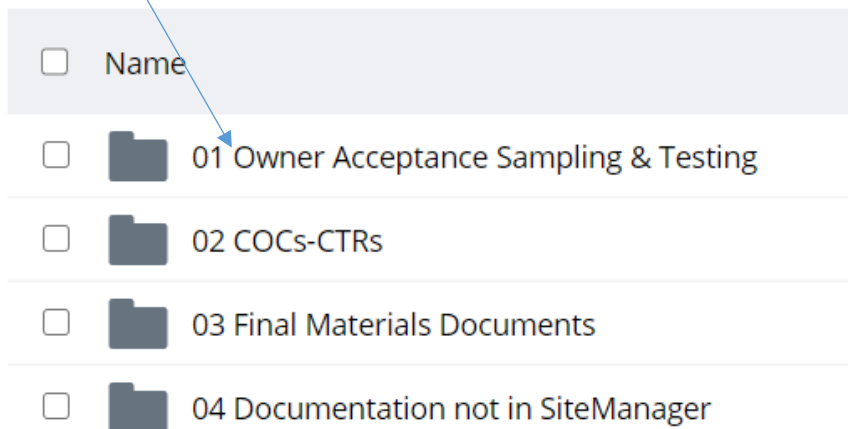
CAR Certification Checklist Folder

Create the Certification Checklist subfolders in the order the Pay Items appear on the Certification Checklist.








Open the core folder C20518 Materials to see the following sub-folders.



Open the folder 01 Owner Acceptance Sampling and Testing, to see the following sub-folders.



Open the folder 403-34751 HMA to see the following sub-folders.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name
<input type="checkbox"/>	 203-00060 Embankment (Complete In Place)
<input type="checkbox"/>	 304-06007 ABC Class 6
<input type="checkbox"/>	 403-34751 HMA (SX)(75)(64-28)
<input type="checkbox"/>	 506-00224 24inch riprap
<input type="checkbox"/>	 507-00400 Bituminous Slope and Ditch
<input type="checkbox"/>	 602-00000 Reinforcing Steel
<input type="checkbox"/>	 609-60011 Curb Type 6 (Section M)

403-34751 HMA (SX)(75)(645-28) Sub-Folder





Share

01 Owner Acceptance Sampling & Testing > 403-34751 HMA (SX)(75)(64-28)

+ New












- Name
- 01 -Mix Design (Form 43)
- 02 Check Testing & Mix Verifications
- 03 Compaction Test Sections
- 04 Form 1304s
- 05 -HMA 10K Results
- 06 Mat Densities
- 07 Form 1290 Joint Densities
- 08 Micro-Deval
- 09 Hydrated Lime
- 10 Binder (PG64-28)

Open to View the COCs-CTRs

- Name
-  01 Owner Acceptance Sampling & Testing
-  02 COCs-CTRs
-  03 Final Materials Documents
-  04 Documentation not in SiteManager

 C20518 Materials > 02 COCs-CTRs

[+ New](#)    

- Name
-  208-00002 Erosion Logs
-  208-00035 Aggregate Bags
-  208-00075 PreFab Vehicle Tracking Pad
-  210-00011 Reset Mailbox (Type 1)
-  210-00012 Reset Mailbox (Type 2)
-  210-00530 Rebuild Portions of Structure
-  212-00006 Seeding (Native)
-  212-00032 Soil Conditioning
-  213-00003 Mulching (Weed Free)
-  213-00061 Mulch Tackifier
-  408-01100 Joint Sealant

8.0 ORGANIZATIONAL GUIDE FOR PROJECT MATERIALS Electronic Folder (Continued)

CDOT Form 157's **are not** required to be completed for COC/CTR documentation. The documentation received from the contractor must meet the requirements of Section 106.12 and 106.13 of the Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction. Determine required documentation from the Field Materials Manual, OA Frequency Guide Schedule for Minimum Materials Sampling, Testing and Inspection, and the "Special Notice to Contractors" chapters. Each COC or CTR received must be uploaded into the attachment icon on each sample record in SiteManager® for the quantity and material the COC/CTR covers. Multiple COC/CTR's can be added to one sample record. As more attachments are added to the record, keep the quantity cell updated to reflect the total quantity cover by the attachments. Name and describe each attachment to identify it.

Note: For projects using ProjectWise Share for Materials documentation retention, adding the COC/CTR documents to the attachment icon in SiteManager® is no longer required.

For materials from the APL or the QML that the contractor is electing to use on the project, it is recommended that the SiteManager® record be developed as soon as possible, due to the fact materials may expire from the APL or QML at any time. Creating the record when the documentation is received ensures the record reflects the material that appears on the corresponding lists at the time of approval.

Note 1: "Special Notice to Contractors" chapter shall be used to determine the requirements of the Contractor's APL – Verification (AV & CDOT Form 595) document to notify the project personnel of materials to be used on the project from the CDOT Approved Products Lists (APL) or verify that the manufacturer is listed on the CDOT Qualified Manufacturers List (QML).

9.0 Suspension to CDOT's SiteManager®: It is not necessarily tied to a review process and may occur at any time for cause. The process for suspension starts with a written complaint to the Materials and Geotechnical Branch Manager (MGBM) or his designee. This document must, at a minimum contain the name of the technician involved, name of the technician's company, date of the incident, detailed accounting of the incident, name, and contact information of individuals submitting the request. The Department may start an investigation based on other information, such as:

- Failure to timely supply required information.
- Repeated failure of a tester to meet CDOT requirements.
- Failure to take immediate corrective action relative to deficiencies in the performance of the Quality Control Program.
- Certifying materials that are not produced under an approved Quality Control Program for use on Department projects. (This would include any situation where falsification of records was determined.)

Upon receipt of the complaint, the MGBM will contact the Region Materials Engineer (RME) and Resident Engineer (RE) associated with the technician involved in the written complaint. The MGBM, RME, and RE will review the complaint to determine its credibility.

If the complaint is deemed credible the Department will contact the individual(s) submitting the information. The MGBM will determine if the individual is willing to discuss the reported incident. Documentation submitted to the MGBM for review is otherwise confidential. The MGBM will review the documentation/information within 30 days to determine whether further investigation is required. If further investigation is required, the Department will assign the appropriate Regional Materials Engineer to perform the investigation. The MGBM will review the information obtained through the investigation and may conduct additional interviews. The technician, their supervisor, and/or consulting firm involved will be notified of the Department's findings.

The technician shall have 15 working days to respond, in writing. At any point in the process, the MGBM may determine, due to insufficient evidence, to discontinue the process. The MGBM will then determine whether the violation(s) fall under the definition of Negligence or Abuse.

Negligence is defined as unintentional deviations from approved procedures or the unintentional failure to follow the requirements of the CDOT Field Materials Manual.

Abuse is defined as intentional deviations from approved procedures or the intentional failure to follow the requirements of the CDOT Field Materials Manual.

The appropriate process will be followed upon the determination of the category of the violation. If the process results in a period of suspension or revocation, the tester is prohibited from participating in all CDOT projects during that period.

Process for Negligence:

Negligence should be resolved in a positive fashion that promotes learning and increased understanding. The complaint process tracks technicians who have repeated incidents of negligence. This process will also allow a means of tracking common problems and issues.

A single incident of negligence may be resolved through intervention by the Tester's Supervisor. After assurances in writing to the Department by the supervisor that the problem(s) are fully corrected, a thorough review of the Tester's materials documentation by the Region Independent Assurance Tester (IAT) and the supervisor will be made to ensure that a full correction of the problem(s) has occurred. Documentation of each incident shall be sent to the MGBM. The Department will maintain records of each incident. If only one report, of a minor nature, is received in one year, no further action may be taken. However, if it is determined that the negligence is significant the requirements under "second incident" will be followed.

If the second incidence of negligence is reported within one year, the Department will require that the technician and his/her employer develop a corrective action plan. The MGBM will notify all the Regional IATs. This notification is intended to make the IATs aware of the problems being encountered.

If a third incident of negligence is reported within two years, the technician and his/her employer will receive a notice and a minimum one-year suspension will apply. The technician and his/her employer will be responsible for providing a plan to correct the deficiencies to ensure no further incidents occur.

Any further incidents of negligence will result in a permanent revocation. The Department can at any point re-classify repeated instances of negligence, as abuse. If this occurs, the issue would be dealt with through the process of abuse.

Regional Materials Engineers reserve the right to work with the tester and their supervisor to correct any aforementioned problems listed in the negligence section in place of a tester's suspension.

If a tester is suspended they shall complete an internal training program within their company that is an outside certification and provide documentation showing such training has occurred. The documentation should include a specific description of the training performed, dates, location, procedures, who supervised the training, etc. The documentation will be submitted to the RME who will decide if the training is sufficient to reinstate the suspended tester.

Letters of Suspension and Revoking:

A letter stating a tester is being suspended and the reasoning behind the suspension will be sent to the tester, the tester's company, and the RME. The RME will maintain the letter in their records for future reference. If a tester is being revoked, the letter will be sent to the tester, the tester's company, the RME, and the Pavement Design and Documentation Manager. The RME and the Pavement Design and Documentation Manager will keep the letter on file for future reference.

Process for Abuse:

The Department will determine the severity of the abuse. The first finding of abuse will result in a minimum one-year suspension and may extend to the permanent revocation of an individual to test on any CDOT project. Any subsequent finding of abuse shall result in permanent revocation of the tester to work on any CDOT project.

Notice of suspensions or revocations will be emailed to the individual and his/her employer along with the individual's right to appeal. A proposed revocation or suspension is effective upon receipt by the technician and will be affirmed, modified, or vacated following any appeal.

The Department should also be aware that both State and Federal laws may govern construction projects, including Title 18, United States Code, Section 1020, that in brief states that anyone making falsifications on Federal-aid projects: "Shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both."

Notification of Revocation to Other Agencies

The Department may notify the other state agencies or certifying agencies of anyone having been revoked for testing on a CDOT project through CDOT's SiteManager® program.

ATTENTION!

Referenced CDOT Materials Forms, except those indicated as "computer output", have been revised in 2017. All of these forms state: *Previous editions are obsolete and may not be used.* The use of Materials Forms older than what is indicated in the chapter of the FMM Materials Forms – Instructions & Examples are not authorized.

Explanation of Exceptions

The following is an example of what goes into the Explanation of Exceptions CDOT Form 474 Final Materials Certification (A6) block.

CAR Report Owner Acceptance Sampling & Testing Checklist:

Item 203-00060: Embankment Material (Complete in Place): The contractor placed 4,115.00 CY of Embankment Material 2 inches thick. Material too thin to perform CP80aa Den/Moist Content of soil by nuclear gauge. Project specials required a PI of 5-15, a test result of 13. The project Engineer accepted the material.

The embankment, Rock not encountered on the project.

Item 304-06007 Aggregate Base Course (Class 6)

CP23aa not needed to be based on T180D performed which includes the plus 4 material.

CP25- Not performed due to a small quantity and no change in material observed.

Based on the quantity of 2,113 CY (2 -T89 and T90's) should have been completed. The second test would have covered the fraction of the 113 CY. Based on the results of test #1 -T89 (No Value) and the T90 (Non-Plastic), the 2nd test was not completed to cover the 113 CY.

Item 403-34741: Hot Mix Asphalt (Grading SX) (75) (PG 64-22)

Mix ID: 42017B1_20856_

Both Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the US 24 El Paso- Elbert county line projects were completed by Jones Contractors utilizing the same mix designs, the PC tester and the mobile voids trailer personnel were the same. For this reason, check testing and CPL5120C were not performed on phase 2 but were completed on phase 1.

The project was Voids Acceptance, 7,028 tons were placed on a thin lift leveling course (1.5 inches), Project Specials specified the leveling course to be a Pay Factor of 1 for the mat density and longitudinal joints, (CP 44, 15 tests completed). Joint cores were not taken, the SMM sample (SMITHJP178G082717) was used to document 7,028 tons for CP44L, Pay Factor of 1. The flood plain area required 947 tons to be placed. 2- The CP-44 test was completed in this area. 1,244 tons were placed with a 2-inch mat over a milled surface, 2- CP44's were taken due to the small area of placement. A total of 9,219 tons were placed and tested using CP44.

A total of 15,078 tons were placed and tested using CP81 and CP82.

The Asphalt Quality Level report for (42017B1_20856_) Mat Density, 1 compaction test section (CP82) representing 500 tons, 3 processes representing 23797 tons.

- Process 1: representing 947 tons, placed in the flood plain.
- Process 2: representing 15,822 tons placed, 2-inch middle mat.
- Process 3: Pay Factor of 1 representing 7,028 tons placed, 1-1/2 inch leveling course.

HMA (Grading SX) (75) (PG 64-22) total tons placed 24,297.

Asphalt content tested using CPL5120. CP85 and CP85C were not used.

CPL5120C was completed on phase 1.

Item 403-34751 Hot Mix Asphalt (Grading SX) (75) (PG 64-28)**Mix ID: 42017T1_20856_**

The project was Voids Acceptance, 18,478 tons was placed for a 2 inch top mat. CP44, CP85, CP85C were not used due to alternative test methods used. CP81- 36 tests, CP82- 1 test, for a total of 37 tests completed.

Total tons placed 18,478 on top mat.

Total tons placed on project 42,775, with an incentive of \$134,599.11.

CP58- Contractor followed best paving practices. There was not any indication of temperature segregation seen in the mat densities. The mean mat density for the bottom mat was 93.3%. Top mat mean mat density was a 93.6%

Item 601-01000 Concrete Class B: Visual inspection due to a small quantity (1.3 CY), material placed in the headwall of pipe.

Item 603-10120 12 Inch Corrugated Steel pipe.

Pipe placed under sidewalk with a small amount of structure backfill mostly for bedding of pipe. Testing could not be performed due to the small area of placement. The compaction effort was performed by the contractor and the Project Engineer accepted it visually. See attached picture.

Item 608 00010 Concrete Curb Ramp.

Visual inspection does to small quantities, 37 SY, material placed in curb ramp for the sidewalk.

CAR Report Certification Checklist:**Item 216-00101 Soil Retention Blanket**

After numerous requests to the contractor, no documentation was received. Material delivered was inspected and the label on the product was found to be on the CDOT APL, Western Excelsior-Excel C5-3 All Natural. Based on the material being an APL product, the Project Engineer accepted the material. Sample record created in SiteManager® to document the product, no attachment on sample record.

Item 601-01000 & 608-00010- Concrete

Cure

The small quantity used on both of these items, material visually accepted by the Project Engineer.

Item 627-00008 and 627-30405 Pavement Marking Materials

Two records were completed on each item to reflect white and yellow material.

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION		Contract No. STA0243-087	Region 4	Contract ID	C20856
Owner Acceptance Sampling & Testing Checklist		Contract Location	US 24 B Paso-Elbert CL Paving		
		Contractor	SIMON CONTRACTORS	Awd Date	02/23/2017
				Field Materials Manual Year	2017

SM Report 250 Revision Date 10/06/2017 Production Date Printed 5/7/2018
 ** Refer to Frequency Guide Schedule for further instructions.

Project	Item Code	Item Description	Material Unit	Conversion Factor	Item Unit	Quantity Reported to Date	Quantity Authorized to Date	Total Installed Quantity
20856-BID	US24 ELPASO-ELBERT CLEAST PA							
20856-BID	203-00060	Embankment Material (Complete in Place)	CY	1.0000		4,115.00	4,115.00	4,115.00
	203.03.01.01	Embankment, Soil	CY					
		T89	QA %					
		T89 Liquid Limit of Soils						
		T90	QA %					
		T90 Plastic Limit and Plasticity Index of Soils						
		Embankment, Rock	CY					
	203.03.01.02	CP21 Mechanical Analysis of Soils	QA %					
		CPL2103 S04 Ion Content in H2O & Water Soluble of Soil	QA %					
		CPL2104 Det. Water-Soluble Chloride Ion Content in Soil	QA %					
		CPL3104 Durability of Shales for Use as Embankments	QA %					

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION		Contract No. STA0243-087	Region 4	Contract ID C20856
Certification Checklist		Contract Location US 24 B Paso-Elbert CL Paving	Award Date 04/05/2017	Field Materials Manual Year 2017
		Contractor SIMON CONTRACTORS	Ad Date 02/23/2017	

SM Report CERT Revision Date: 02/13/2017
 *% Refer to Frequency Guide Schedule for further instructions.
 20856-BID US24 EL PASO-ELBERT CL EAST PA

Page 1 of 4
 Date Printed 5/8/2018

Project	Item Code	Item Description	Material Unit	Conversion Factor	Total Plan + CO Quantity	Special Instructions	Quantity Reported to Date	Total Installed Quantity
	Test Method	Test Description	Sample Type	Rate/Frequency	Line Item No.	Producer/Supplier Name	Req'd Number of Certs	Certs Received to Date
20856-B ID	208-00002	Erosion Log Type 1 (12 Inch)	LF	1.0000	500.00		546.00	546.00
	208.02.10.00	Erosion Control, Erosion Log	LF	1.0000				
	CERT	CERT Material Certification	COC	%	0036		1	1
20856-B ID	212-00006	Seeding (Native)	ACRE	1.0000	0.15		0.25	0.25
	212.06.01.00	Seed, Native	ACRE	1.0000				
	CERT	CERT Material Certification	COC	%	0070		1	1
20856-B ID	212-00032	Soil Conditioning	ACRE	1.0000	0.15		0.25	0.25
	212.02.02.00	Soil Conditioning	ACRE	1.0000				
	CERT	CERT Material Certification	COC	%	0075		1	1
20856-B ID	216-00101	Soil Retention Blanket (Straw-Coconut) (Photo-degradable)	S Y	1.0000	730.00		1799.00	1799.00
	216.02.02.00	Soil Retention Covering, Blanket	S Y	1.0000				
	CERT	CERT Material Certification	COC	%	0080		1	1
20856-B ID	403-34741	Hot Mix Asphalt (Grading S.X) (75) (PG 64-22)	TON	1.0000	23662.00		24297.43	24297.43
	702.01.01.03	Asphalt Cement, Binder, PG64-22	TON	1.0000				
	CERT	CERT Material Certification	COC	%	0095		1	1
712.03.01.00	712.03.01.00	Hydrated Lime	TON	1.0000				
	CERT	CERT Material Certification	CTR	%	0095		1	1

Addendum 1

1.0 ASPHALT QUALITY LEVEL REPORT

Introduction:

The Asphalt Quality Level Report is used to document the project incentive/disincentive for asphalt paving. The report will generate by choosing the contract and project in CAR. It will be possible to run versions of the report in three ways:

- Item Code – shows the quality level, incentive or disincentive, for each asphalt item on the project.
- Interim – shows a preliminary report without checking for element totals to ensure the tons for each element match.
- Final – shows the final report and will check the element totals to ensure they match.

Like other CAR reports the data is pulled from SiteManager once the report title is clicked in the Trns*port folder. Error checking is included in the report to help show what data is missing. This may include not having a Control Type, Control Number, or having incomplete data in a test template, etc.

Maintain Sample Information Window:

The report pulls data for all Quality Acceptance Testing samples on a project that have a 403.02.xx.xx material code. The following are also critical fields used by the report that must be correctly populated in SiteManager®

Sample Date: This field will default to the date the sample was created; however, it can be changed to any time before the sample creation date. **All samples should be created in the order they were obtained and tested.**

Smpl Type: The Quality Level Report picks up samples with a sample type of Quality Acceptance Testing and an Acceptable Method of Sample and Test.

Repr Qty: This field is used to calculate the quantity represented by the sample being entered. When populated to the report these quantities will be used for each process/mix design to obtain a total quantity for the element.

Control Type: Use this field to record what type of paving is being performed. Whether it be a normal Process, a Process Test Section (CTS or DCS), or a Pay Factor of 1 for, mat, or joint density. A process is a number of like samples that are grouped, a detailed definition can be found in section 105.05 of the CDOT Standard Specification for Road and Bridge Construction. There are three types of processes that the report uses:

- **Process Test Section:** Using the CP82 template from SiteManager which can use either 3 tests (Demonstration Control Strip) or 7 tests (Compaction Test Section). The percent compaction will be obtained from the Core % Compaction fields on the template. Nuclear density tests are not required for this type of process.
- **Pay Factor of 1:** This process is used when the pay factor for the element should be set to one. This option should be chosen with paving a leveling course, a bond breaker, roller pass study, or for the Furnish Asphalt item.
- **Process:** This process will be used for day-to-day paving operations.

Cntrl Number: This field will identify the number of the process. There may be several different processes on a project which will require different combinations of processes and control numbers. For example, you may have Process Type: Process with "Cntrl Number": 1 for a 4" bottom lift and a Process Type: Process with a "Cntrl Number": 2 for a 2" top lift. There may be several test sections on a project and each should have a unique "Cntrl Number".

Design Type: This field will be SUPERPAVE for asphalt paving.

Mix ID: This field is populated with the mix design that represents the material being tested. The mix design must also be approved for your project and the proper association made in SiteManager® by the Region Lab Manager.

Material Test Templates:

The type of acceptance is determined automatically from the Mix Design in SiteManager® and it can be Voids acceptance or gradation acceptance. The material test templates used by the report are summarized in the tables below.

Voids Acceptance:

Mat Density	CP44 or CP81
Joint Density	CP44L
AC Content	CPL5120 or CP85
Voids	CPL5115
VMA	CP48
Compaction Test Section	CP82

Gradation Acceptance:

Mat Density	CP44 or CP81
Joint Density	CP44L
AC Content	CPL5120 or CP85
Gradation	CP31HMA
Compaction Test Section / Demonstration Control Strip	CP82

Binder Paid Separately:

When the binder is paid for separately from HMA the **ACCOST template will need to be completed for each Item Code/Mix ID combination** that is used on the project. **The ACCOST template shall be completed before any other tests for each HMA item.** There are two fields on the ACCOST template; The Bid Item # should indicate the 411 Item Code for the binder that is used in the asphalt mix and also listed on the CAR report Owner Acceptance Sampling Checklist. The price per ton of the 411 items will also be entered into the ACCOST template in the AC Cost field. These two pieces of data are used to connect the 403 HMA item to the 411 items which the report will use to calculate the Total Cost/ton of HMA.

The screenshot shows a software window titled "Enter Test Results" with a sub-tab "Test Data". The main heading is "ACCOST Document AC Cost per Ton of HMA". On the right side, there are three radio button options: "In Spec", "Out of Spec", and "No Spec" (which is selected). Below these is a "Print" button. The form contains two input fields: "Bid Item #:" with the value "411-03354" and "AC Cost:" with the value "320.00". At the bottom, there is a "Remarks:" label followed by a large empty text area.

CAR Quality Level Report:

The first page of the report will display any error messages that indicate what might need to be fixed in SiteManager and the report can be generated at any point during the project to get an indication of the moving quality level. The report is broken into the various elements that are used to make up the incentive/disincentive for each Item Code/Mix Design with a summary for each process at the bottom of the element. Elements are included in the report based on whether the mix design is determined to be voids or gradation. Each element has a header, which includes Item Code, Material Code, Mix Id, HMA Cost/ton, etc. There is also a secondary header to indicate spec limits and W and V factors and if the report is final or interim. The bottom of each element will indicate the processes that are included and an element summary.

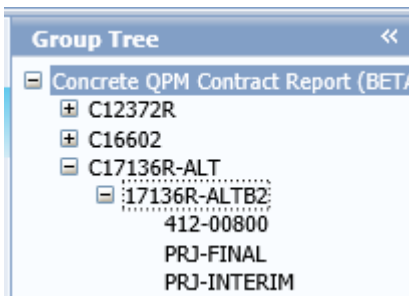
At the end of each item section, there is a summary for each mix design and then a final summary at the end of the report for a comparison of the element totals and a list of the total incentive/disincentive by mix design.

Addendum 2

1.0 CONCRETE QUALITY LEVEL REPORT

INTRODUCTION:

Specifications for concrete paving are found in the Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge construction sections 105.06, 106.06, and 412. The Quality Level Report is used to replace the Conctete03 program. The report will generate by choosing the contract and project in CAR. It will be possible to run different versions of the report by using the expand (+) and collapse (-) icons



- Item Code – shows the quality level, incentive or disincentive, for each concrete item on the project.
- Interim – shows a preliminary report without checking for element totals or sample completion to ensure the square yards for each element match.
- The final – final report will check the element totals to ensure they match.

Like other CAR reports the data is pulled from SiteManager once the report title is clicked in the Trns*port folder. Error checking is included on the first page of the report to show what data is missing or incorrect. This may include a blank Control Type, Control Number, or having incomplete data in a test template, etc.

Maintain Sample Information Window:

The report pulls data for all Quality Acceptance Testing samples on a project that has 412 and 601 material codes. The following are critical fields used by the report that must be correctly populated in SiteManager:

BASIC SAMPLE DATA TAB:

Sample Date: Defaults to sample creation date and can be changed to any time before the sample creation date. Sample creation should be completed in the order they are obtained and tested so they appear in the correct order on the report.

Smpl Type: The Quality Level Report picks up samples with a sample type of Quality Acceptance Testing and an "Acpt Meth" of Sample and Test.

Material: The material codes used for concrete paving will begin with either 412 (Thickness) or 601 (Strength) refer to the OA Sampling and Testing Checklist for the exact code.

Repr Qty: These quantities will be added together for each process/mix design to obtain a total quantity for the element.

Maintain Sample Information

Basic Sample Data | **Addtl Sample Data** | Contract | Other | Tests

Smpl ID: SEMUSD1586094653 Buy American: Spaces

Reqst By: PROJECT Witnessed By: SEMUSD

Smpl Size: 1 Lot

Dist from Grade: Spaces

Station: 277+50 Offset: Reference:

Smpld From: GRADE

Smpl Origin:

Control Type: PROCESS Cntrl Number: 1 Seal Number:

Design Type: PCC Mix ID: 2015081R

Plant ID: Plant Type: Spaces

Creator User ID: SEMUSD Include Standard Remarks: Sample Created from DWR DWR Date: 00/00/00

Last Modified User ID: MAYHEWT Last Modified Date: 03/25/16 DWR Inspector:

ADDTL SAMPLE DATA TAB:

Control Type: Used to record what type of paving being performed. For concrete paving only use the control type: PROCESS.

Cntrl Number: This field will identify the number of the process. There may be several different situations on a project that will require different combinations of processes and control numbers. For example, you may have Control Type: Process with Cntrl Number: 1 for mainline concrete pavement and a Control Type: Process with a Cntrl Number: 2 for hand pours. For the pavement thickness element, a new mix design is not a reason to create a new process as per 105.06 (a) of the Standard Specifications

Design Type: This field will be PCC for concrete paving.

Mix ID: Populated with the mix design that represents the material tested. The mix design must be approved by the HQ Concrete Unit for your project and the proper association between the mix design and project made in SiteManager.

Note: For the Thickness element, do not enter a mix design on the sample record, as the cores are associated with the 412 paving element and not the 601 concrete elements. Mix designs are only associated with 601 concrete elements.

Contract ID	Project	Line Item	Proposal Line Number	Item Code	Line Item Desc	Fed State Prj Nbr
C17136R-ALT	17136R-ALTB2	0220	0725	412-00800	*Concrete Pavement (8 Inch)	STA 0142-051

CONTRACT TAB:

On the Contract, Tab, choose the appropriate contract and line item that is associated with the sample. There should only be one.

Material Test Templates:

Automatic determination of the type of acceptance uses the presence or absence of the T 97-28 and T 97-QC templates.

Compressive Strength Acceptance:

Thickness	T148
Compressive Strength	C39-28 or T24-28

Flexural Strength Acceptance:

Thickness	T148
Flexural Strength QA	T97-28
Flexural Strength QC	T97-QCaa and C496

Note: Canceled tests and voided samples will not be included in the report.

CAR Quality Level Report:

The report will be accessible in CAR and there will be an interim and final report which can be viewed by expanding the group tree by clicking the +. Reports can then be exported to a PDF to be saved or printed using the "Export this Report" icon.

The first page of the report will display any error messages that indicate what might need to be fixed in SiteManager and the report can be generated at any point during the project to get an indication of the moving quality level. The report is broken into the various elements that are used to make up the incentive/disincentive for each Item Code/Mix Design with a summary for each process at the bottom of the element. The elements that make up the report are:

- Thickness
- Compressive Strength
- F & t-Test Comparison
- Flexural Strength

Elements are included in the report based on the presence of the C39-28 or the T97-28/T97-QC templates as well as the F & t Comparison made between the T97-28 and T97-QC

At the end of each item section, there is a summary for each mix design and a final summary at the end of the report for a comparison of the element totals and, a list of the total incentive/disincentive.

Thickness

The thickness section of the report will use the T148 data and will obtain both the thickness test result and the Plan thickness from this template. There will be a warning message at the bottom of the element to indicate if a result is lower than the lower tolerance limit. If a test result is more than 1" below the lower tolerance limit it will be but in a separate process. I/DP will not be calculated on that test as this is a "remove and replace" situation.

Compressive Strength

The compressive strength section of the report will use the C39-28 or the T24-28 template. There will be a warning message on the report if a test value is less than the lower tolerance limit. There is no 2 x V out of tolerance or removal and replacement for concrete paving. If a test is below the lower tolerance limit and the contractor chooses to core, a T24 test is should be added to the same sample ID that contains the C39 test. Although a core may be older than 28 days the T24-28 template should still be used in SiteManager Materials/LIMS. The break date and age will be recorded on the template.

Handling Failures or Low Test results

Thickness:

- If a core is lower than the Plan Thickness by more than .4" but not more than 1". obtain additional core, if the core is greater than Lower Tolerance (TL) no action necessary, document additional core results into SMM as Information Only.
- If the additional core or any randomly selected core is less than Lower Tolerance Limit (TL) but greater than Plan Thickness (PT) minus 1.0 inch, the area represented by this core shall become a separate process and this core will not be used to compute an I/DP. The Quality Level Report will remove this test from the element automatically and create a separate process called LOW-X). Four additional randomly selected cores should be obtained within the area represented by this core. The four additional cores will be used to compute an I/DP per Section 105. Cores taken at locations not randomly determined, such as process control cores will not be used to compute I/DP.
 - Create **four additional QA samples** for the additional cores, assign the same, unique, process number to the samples, This process number is different from the original sample. The total represented quantity of the four cores should total the area represented.
 - Cancel/Void the original test/sample.
- When the measurement of any core is less than PT minus 1.0 inch, whether randomly located or not, the area represented by this core shall become a separate process and this core will not be used to compute an I/DP. This is a "remove and replace" situation. The actual thickness of the pavement in this area will be determined by taking exploratory cores. Cores shall be taken at intervals of 15 feet or less, parallel to the centerline in each direction from the affected location until two consecutive cores are found in each direction which is not less than PT minus 1.0 inches.
 - Obtain exploratory cores to define the out-of-specification area, document additional core results in SMM as Information Only.
 - Once the removal and replacement have been completed create **four additional QA samples** for the four additional cores that represent that area. Assign the same unique process number to the samples, which is different from the original sample. The total represented quantity of the four cores should total the area represented.

Flexural Strength:

- When flexural strength is less than 650 psi the contractor may take cores for split tensile testing (C496). The higher value between the T97-QC and C496 shall be used. The C496 template includes a field for the correlated flexural strength as per CP65. This correlation will be figured outside of SMM/LIMS and manually entered into the template. Only the contractor's QC results can be replaced with a C496 (Splitting Tensile).
 - Add the C496 test to the original sample that contains the low T97-QC. This can be done using the Maintain Test Queue in LIMS.
 - Both tests are left as valid tests and the report will choose the higher value for the I/DP Calculations

A partial list of error or informational messages that appear on the first page of the report:

A sample ID with two of the same valid tests. (I.e. two T148 tests on the sample)
Specification Height on T148 template is null or zero
The average Core Inch Height cell is null or Zero on T148
Sample with zero (0) Rep. Qty.
Valid sample created with valid control type and null (blank) control number
Total quantities do not match among element totals (final only)
Not all samples are complete (final only)
Compressive and Flexural samples the Mix ID is blank
If there is more than one Item on the Contract tab

Messages included below the element:

C39-28 value is below Plan Value
T148 value below Plan Value by more than 1 inch
T148 value below Plan Value by more than .4" but not more than 1 inch
T148 value is more than 1 inch above plan value
Element message for a T148 Value below Plan Value but above TL
Test data that is > 1 inch above Plan Value

Addendum 3

Asphalt Quality Level Report

Department of Transportation

State of Colorado

Report Date: 5/7/2018

Contract ID: C20856

Project Number: 20856-BID

Region No: 4

Fed/State Project #: STA0243-087

Ad Date: 20170323

Acceptance Type: Void Acceptance

Location: US 24 El Paso-Elbert CL Paving

Item Code: 403-34741

Material Code: 403.02.01.11

Mix ID: 42017B1_20856_

Design Type: SX

P/S: Simon Contractors

Gyrations: 75

Total Cost/ton: \$72.00

HMA Cost/ton: \$72.00

AC Cost/ton: \$0.00

(FINAL REPORT **)**

Asphalt Content

Upper Test Limit: 6.00
Lower Test Limit: 5.40





















Design Sp Gr: 2.424

V Factor: 0.2
W Factor: 10

Test Date	Sample ID	Test Quantity	Total Quantity	Max Sp Gr	% AC	SQL
1 07/25/2017	ELLISB177P075534	1000	1000	2.439	5.42	
2 07/25/2017	ELLISB177P102740	1000	2000	2.426	5.69	
3 07/26/2017	ELLISB177Q092930	1000	3000	2.438	5.68	100
4 07/26/2017	GONSERS177V073643	1000	4000	2.446	5.51	94
5 07/28/2017	ELLISB177S112718	1000	5000	2.425	5.61	98
6 07/28/2017	ELLISB177S144315	1000	6000	2.420	5.68	100
7 07/31/2017	ELLISB177V104002	1000	7000	2.429	5.59	100
8 08/01/2017	ELLISB1781112006	1000	8000	2.430	5.53	100
9 08/01/2017	ELLISB1781184212	1000	9000	2.428	5.74	100
10 08/02/2017	ELLISB1782103724	1000	10000	2.424	5.73	100
11 08/02/2017	ELLISB1782121632	1000	11000	2.427	5.78	100
12 08/02/2017	ELLISB1782150453	1000	12000	2.430	5.65	100
13 08/04/2017	ELLISB1784122100	1000	13000	2.420	5.95	100
14 08/04/2017	ELLISB1784123036	1000	14000	2.427	5.87	100
15 08/04/2017	ELLISB1784161309	1000	15000	2.424	5.69	99
16 08/09/2017	ELLISB1789161743	1000	16000	2.433	5.70	100
17 08/11/2017	ELLISB178B084245	1000	17000	2.434	5.68	100
18 08/11/2017	ELLISB178B130304	1000	18000	2.427	5.61	100
19 08/11/2017	ELLISB178B163659	1000	19000	2.435	5.73	100
20 08/12/2017	ELLISB178C145905	1000	20000	2.441	5.43	100
21 08/12/2017	ELLISB178C172546	1000	21000	2.428	5.48	95
22 08/14/2017	ELLISB178E140506	1000	22000	2.442	5.47	88
23 08/14/2017	ELLISB178E154629	1000	23000	2.427	5.61	88
24 08/15/2017	ELLISB178F100503	1000	24000	2.434	5.43	87
25 08/15/2017	ELLISB178F115131	297	24297	2.435	5.60	95

Certification Checklist Requirements						
Dated submitted to PE & Contractor:			August 1, 2018			Page 1 of 3
ITEM Number	Type of Document Required COC or CTR	APL or QML Material Required	Requires Contractor APL/QML Verification YES/NO	Date COC/CTR Received	Accepted or Rejected	Notes
206-00360 Mech Reinforcement	COC	NY-APL for geotex	YES	08/17/18	Accepted	
207-00205 Top Soil	CTR	NO	NO	05/25/18	Rejected	Missing stamp and signature
208-00003 Erosion Logs Typ 2	COC	YES-APL	YES	04/05/18	Rejected	Missing stamp & signature
208-00020 Silt Fence	COC	NO	NO	06/05/18	Accepted	
208-00051 Storm Drain Inlet Protection	COC	YES-APL	YES			
210 Modify Manhole	COC	Precast-YES QML	YES			Poured in place-does not require verification letter
212-00006 Seeding	COC	NO	NO			
212-00032 Soil Conditioning	COC	NO	NO			
213-00003 Mulching Weed Free HAY	COC	NO	NO			
213-00012 Mulch Tackifier	COC	NO	NO			

Example of Required Project Book Folders

-  COC-CTRs
-  Emails and misc. docs
-  Final Documents
-  Item 203 CIP
-  Item 206 CL 1 and 2
-  Item 206 Filter Material CL A and C
-  Item 304 ABC Class 6
-  Item 403 S(100) PG64-22
-  Item 411 Binder
-  Item 412 8.5 inch
-  Item 412 10 inch
-  Item 412 Mix Designs
-  Item 503 Caissons
-  Item 601 CL D Bridge
-  Item 601 CL D Wall
-  Item 601 Class D concrete
-  Item 603 RCP-all sizes
-  Item 608 Sidewalk
-  Item 609 Curb and Gutter all types
-  Item 624 Pipe all classes

Instructions for ProjectWise Share

Project Share and PWZ Explorer for project record retention

Remember that Project Share eliminates the need for consultants to use VPN, and provides the ability for CDOT project records to be automatically archived in ProjectWise Explorer, thus eliminating the burden on CDOT employees to manually obtain and archive critical documents. The CDOT Record File Plans contain which project records need to be retained and which folder they are placed in. When Project Share is linked with PWZ Explorer, this transfer is automatic.

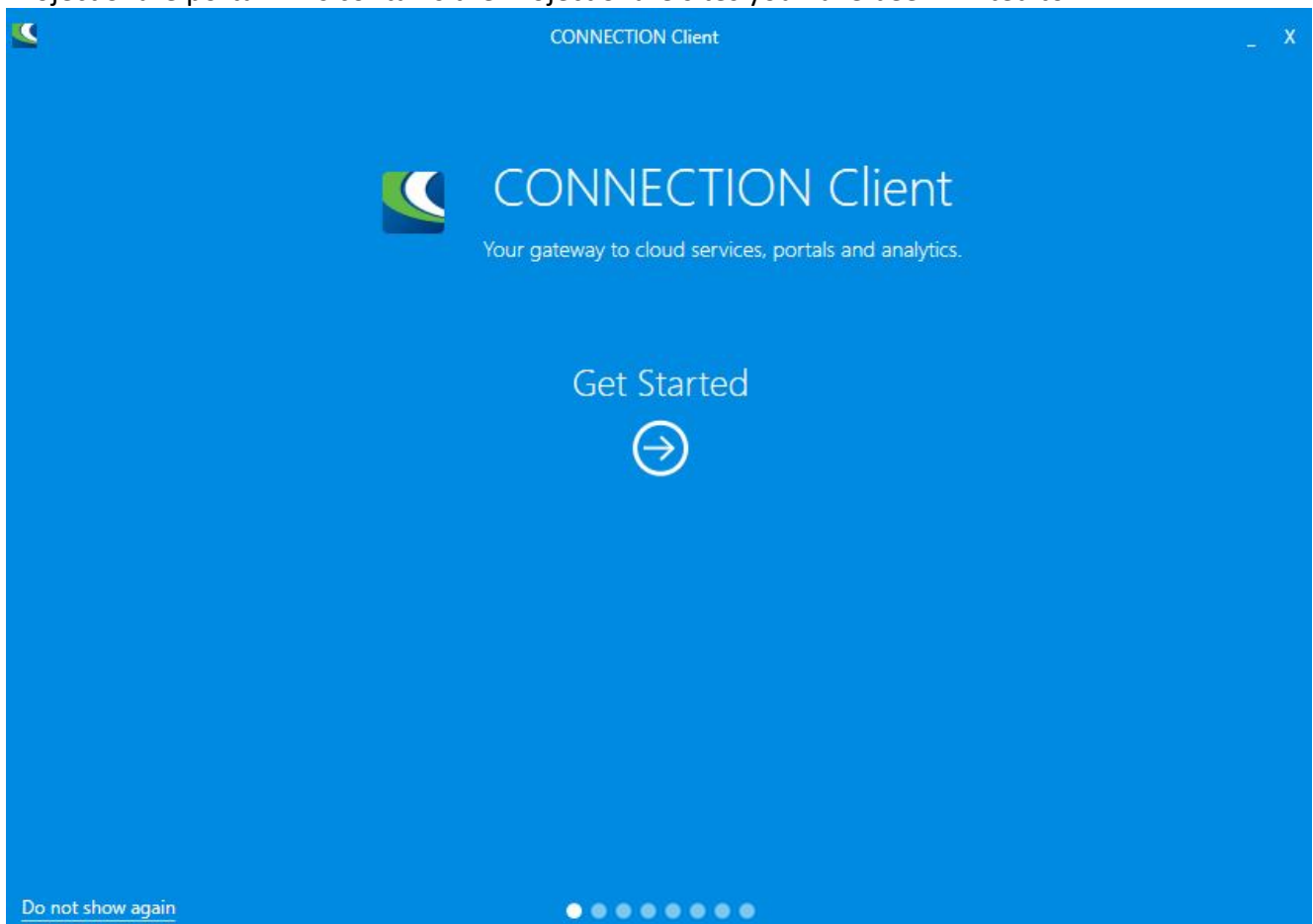
Contact:

Kegan Wilson, M.P.A., *Analysis Iv, ProjectWise Program Administrator*


Kegan.wilson@state.co.us for further assistance.

Logging on to Project Share:

When you log in on the Connection Client (the blue and green wavy icon) it will take you first to the Connection Client log on. When you try to enter your password, it transfers you to an OIT SSO Portal log-on page. In "user name" fill in "dot\your user name" (not your email address). Next, fill in your CDOT password in the password window. This will then automatically route you to your Bentley Project Share portal. This contains the Project Share sites you have been invited to.




Step 1



Sign In
Access your Bentley Services

Email

Password

[Forgot password?](#)

Sign In

Don't have a profile? [Register](#)

Step 2

State of Colorado - SSO Portal

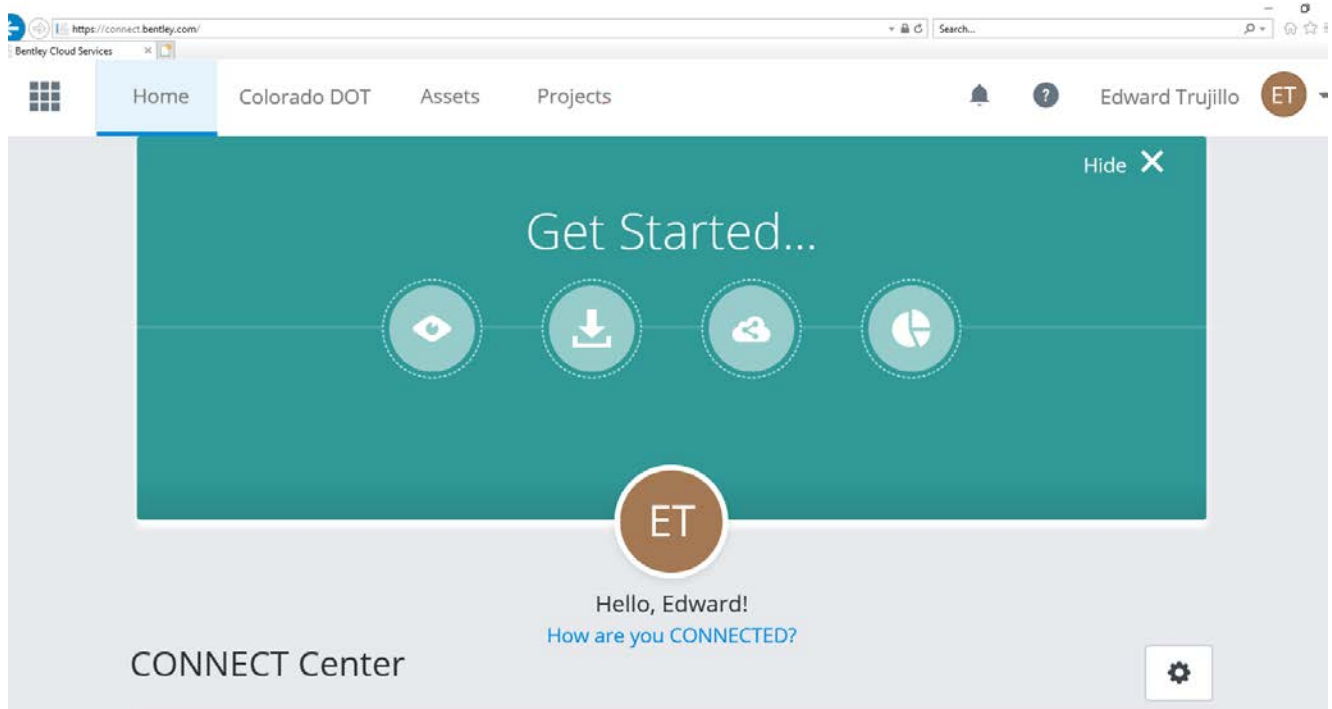
Sign in with your organizational account

 ✕

Sign in

© 2013 Microsoft

Step 3



The **PowerPoint** developed by Tom Bovee showing the basic functions of Project Share. Note that it depends on the level of authority assigned by the program manager in the Project Share site to other users how much the user can do (i.e., read/write, delete, develop new folders, etc.) so some notes in the PowerPoint will not apply to all users.

We hope this allows you to learn more about Project Share, which will facilitate the collaboration between CDOT and consultants to transfer, retain and archive critical project records in compliance with state and federal requirements.


ProjectWise Training Link:

<https://cdot-pwz.dot.state.co.us/CDOTgMailLauncher.aspx?pw://cdot-pw.bentley.com:cdot-pw-01P/Documents/P%7B561195a2-ad70-472a-a117-dfc5af1783cc%7D/>

ADOBE Sign Log-in Instructions for the CDOT Forms 473/474-22


The Materials Advisory Committee as well as the E-Signature Guidance on signatures has approved the use of the new CDOT Adobe Sign Form 473/474 starting 1 July 2021. The Independent Assurance Testers have been given the authority to initiate the Adobe Sign Form 473/474.

Please review the updated version of the CDOT ESignature Guidance which includes the guidance for the Adobe Sign Forms 473/474:





CDOT Guidance on ESignatures

Why pay to sign a document if you do not have to?



Breakdown of Records Regulated By Outside Agencies	All Other Records
<p style="text-align: center; color: red;">DocuSign</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used to sign ALL records governed by the State Controller's office Examples: contracts and grants Access regulated by statute and the AG's Office ENotary and EStamp State wide platform <p>Costs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CDOT is charged for every "envelope" workflow CDOT is not charged until the first signature, but if at some point the "envelope" is rejected or voided, CDOT is charged. About \$4.00 per envelope <p>Contracts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Controller's Office manually creates an "envelope" with workflow for signatures <p>Permits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An "envelope" is created automatically when a permit is initiated at regional level <p>More info:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For videos and training information go to the Learning Lab 	<p style="text-align: center; color: blue;">Adobe Sign</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used on ALL Record Sets and records that require a professional stamp (Professional Engineering, Architect, and Surveyor Stamps) Regulated by DORA Has ability to easily sign and accept large records that require a professional stamp Engineering CMO (CDOT Form 90) Final Material Certification and Explanation of Exceptions (CDOT Form 473 & 474) Used only on Speed Memo (CDOT Form 105) that documents instructions to Contractor for work formalized later with a change order (Construction Manual 120.6) See Construction Bulletin for updates <p>Costs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charged at initiation of the "Packet", whether it reaches completion or is voided/rejected About \$4.00 per packet <p>Record Sets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capability of ESealing Large Record Sets by multiple Professional Engineers <p>More info:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SAP ELearning class: Adobe Sign/Consultants SAP ELearning class: Adobe Sign/Local Agency SAP ELearning class: Smart Scanning and Digital Signatures
<p style="text-align: center; color: blue;">Adobe DC, SAP, OnBase, BlueBeam, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used on forms and records that require approval only <p style="color: green; font-weight: bold;">FREE- THERE IS NO CHARGE FOR SIGNATURES OR APPROVALS</p> <p>Adobe DC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For budget and accounts payable records, please see CEG Guidance on Acceptable Signatures For all other records that are regulated by the State Controller, please seek guidance and approval prior to E-signing Prepping of document must be done in order for document to be routed for signature. Click here for more info. Examples when to use Adobe DC: various EForms To set up a signature in Adobe DC see SAP ELearning video "Smart Scanning and Electronic Signature" <p>OnBase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accounts Payable, Invoices, Expense Reports, and Various EForms No signature is required Single click approval For videos and training information on Onbase go to the Learning Lab <p>SAP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approval No signature is required Example: Time Approval 	

Still have questions about which application to use?  **Contact the Records Management Program:** DOT_Records_Mgmt@state.co.us  **Not sure if your record requires approval or a legal signature?**


The CDOT Adobe Sign 473/474 form has been created to maintain an efficient and creditable method of managing and collecting the CDOT Project documents required to finalize a CDOT project. The Central Lab has developed the CDOT Adobe Sign 473/474 Workflow, with the following registered document initiators for each region that will initiate the CDOT Adobe Sign 473/474 form.

Users in Group

You have 12 total users (12 are active).

 Search



Name 	Email	Status	Last Login
Brian M Kelly	Brian.M.Kelly@state.co.us	ACTIVE	02/16/2021
Charles Z Smith	charles.z.smith@state.co.us	ACTIVE	03/16/2020
Cheryle Clark	cheryle.clark@state.co.us	ACTIVE	08/27/2020
Craig Wieden	Craig.Wieden@state.co.us	ACTIVE	08/03/2020
Darren Phipps	Darren.Phipps@state.co.us	ACTIVE	10/06/2020
Edward Trujillo	edward.trujillo@state.co.us	ACTIVE	02/19/2021
Jennifer Kelly	jennifer.kelly@state.co.us	ACTIVE	09/29/2020
Lisa Wisner	lisawisner@state.co.us	ACTIVE	07/10/2020
Melody Perkins	melody.perkins@state.co.us	ACTIVE	03/31/2020
Patrick [R5] Murphy	Patrick.Murphy@state.co.us	ACTIVE	
Paul Davila	paul.davila@state.co.us	ACTIVE	
Todd Mayhew	Todd.Mayhew@State.co.us	ACTIVE	09/01/2020

The Region Group member will initiate the Adobe Sign 473/474 form and will receive the final signed copy of the form with an Audit Form that follows the form through the signing process. The registered Group members have been trained and understand the initiating process.

Group Member Instructions

Open the following link to get started.

<https://secure.echosign.com/public/login>

Adobe Sign

Sign In To Your Account

Email:

Password:

Remember Me

Sign In

[I forgot my password](#)

Don't have an Adobe Sign Account?
[Sign up for a free trial](#)

Adobe Sign works in the systems you already use.

Learn more

Enter your CDOT E-Mail address no password is needed then check the "Remember Me" check box, Place your cursor on the Password block, and **hit "ENTER" on your keyboard.**

Adobe Sign

Sign In To Your Account

Email:

Password:

Remember Me

[Sign In](#)

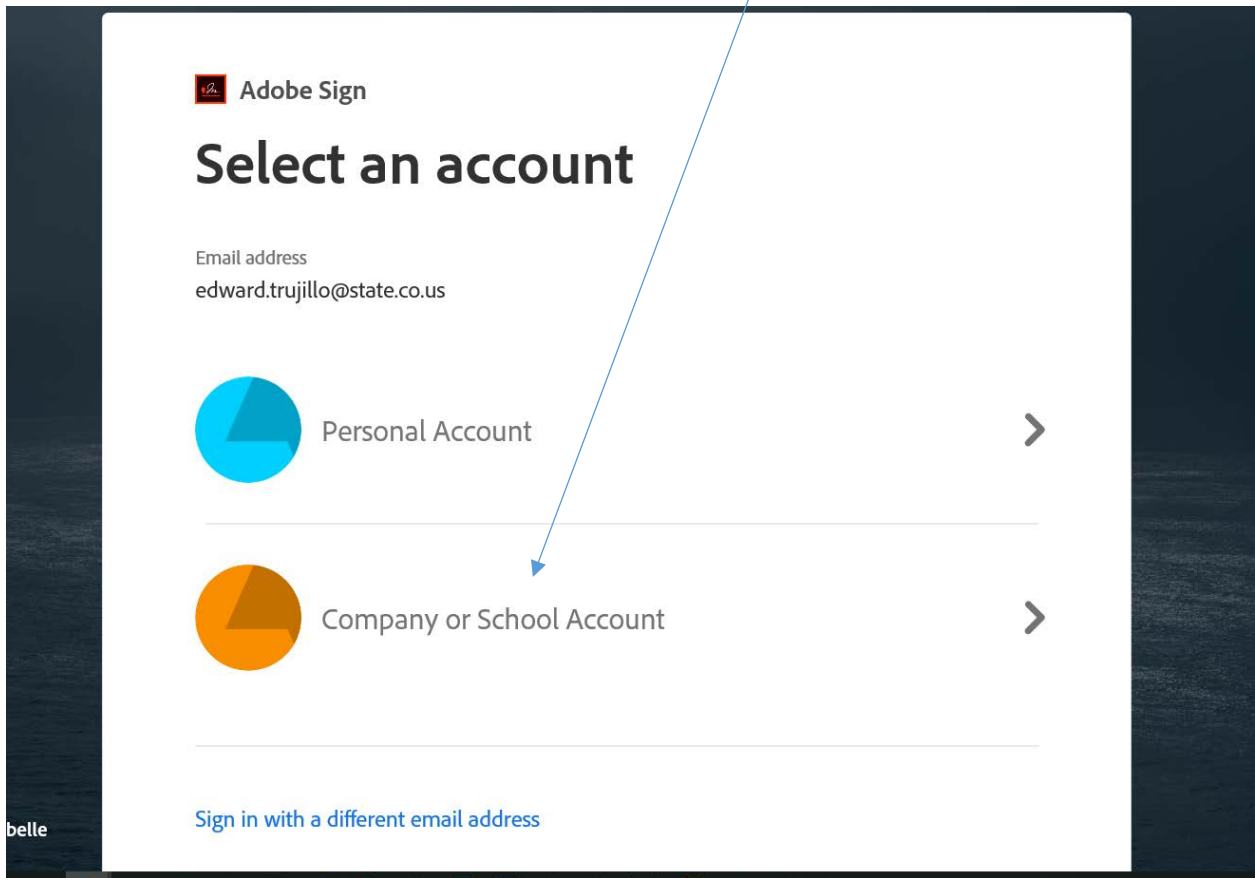
[I forgot my password](#)

Adobe Sign works in the systems you already use.

[Learn more](#)

Don't have an Adobe Sign Account?
[Sign up for a free trial](#)

Choose "Company or School Account"



Enter your organizational account as follows and Sign in:



State of Colorado - SSO Portal

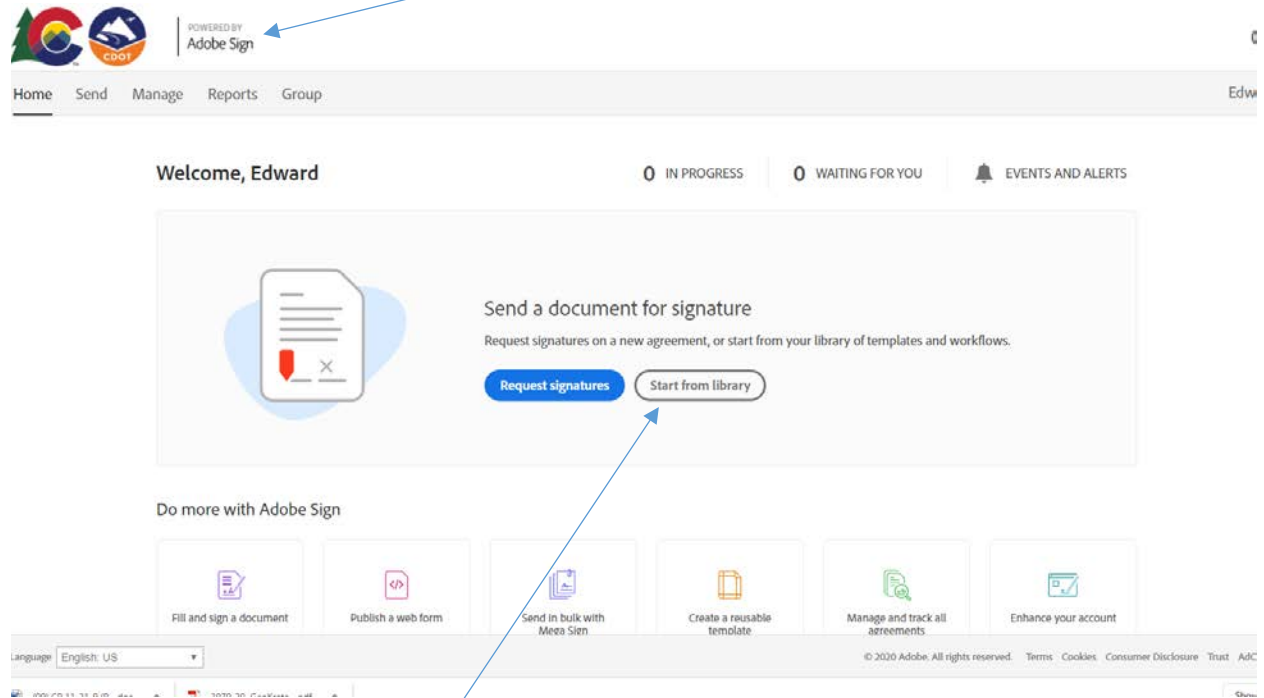
Sign in with your organizational account

 ✕

Sign in

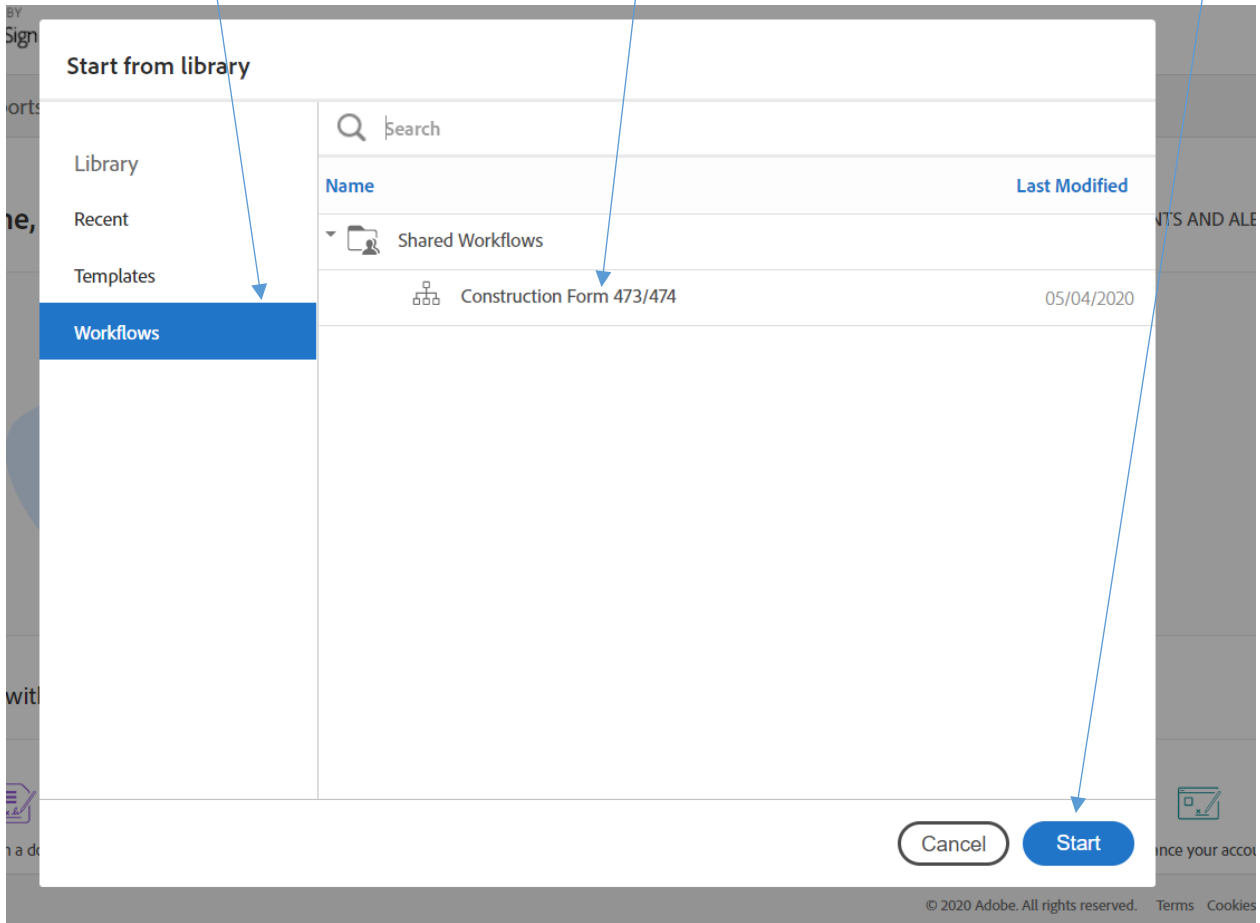
© 2013 Microsoft

You now have access to Adobe Sign, verify that the CDOT Logo is visible that will tell you that you have accessed the Adobe Sign program correctly.



Click on "Start from library" Box

Click on "Workflows" Then the shared workflows will be available for your use, click on the available workflow in this case it will be "Construction Form 473/474". Highlight the workflow and click on "Start"



Enter the e-mails in order of the list that has been given, starting with the Independent Assurance (IA) or registered group member responsible for initiating the Adobe Sign 473/473 form.

POWERED BY Adobe Sign

Home Send Manage Reports Group Edward

Construction Form 473/474

How this workflow works?
Use this workflow to initiate the Form 473/474 automated routing for completion and signatures. Cut and paste each email address into the email location under the "Recipients" label, select a "Set Reminder" notification, and select Send to activate the workflow. Remember to add CCs (just below email address fields) for anyone not part of the form completion process but who needs an automatic copy of the executed document.

less

Recipients

IA (Independent Assurance Program) *

Myself [Email] [Message]

RME (Region Materials Engineer) *

Enter recipient email [Email] [Message]

Project Tester *

Enter recipient email [Email] [Message]

PE (Project Engineer) *

Enter recipient email [Email] [Message]

RE (Resident Engineer) *

Enter recipient email [Email] [Message]

Finals Material Coordinator or Finals Administrator *

Enter recipient email [Email] [Message]

Enter CC e-mail of persons not on the workflow list but that should get the signed document. **Change the example to read project under document name.**

CC | [Hide](#)

Cc

Enter CC's emails

Document Name * Message Template ▾

Form 473/474

Message *

Please complete and or sign/seal each form where indicated.

Files

Construction Form 473/474 * Construction Materials Form 4 73/474 FINAL

Options

Set Reminder

The * are required but should already be filled out with the appropriate information. When all is completed click "Send" and the document will automatically start circulating through the signing process.

Independent

Send

The Adobe Sign 473/474 form has been initiated and sent out to start the form signing process.

Independent Assurance Tester Instructions


The Adobe Sign form will arrive in your e-mail:



Open the e-mail and click on "Review and Sign"

Signature requested on "Form 473/474 test" Inbox x

Brian M Kelly <adobesign@adobesign.com>
to me



Brian M Kelly requests your signature on
Form 473/474 test

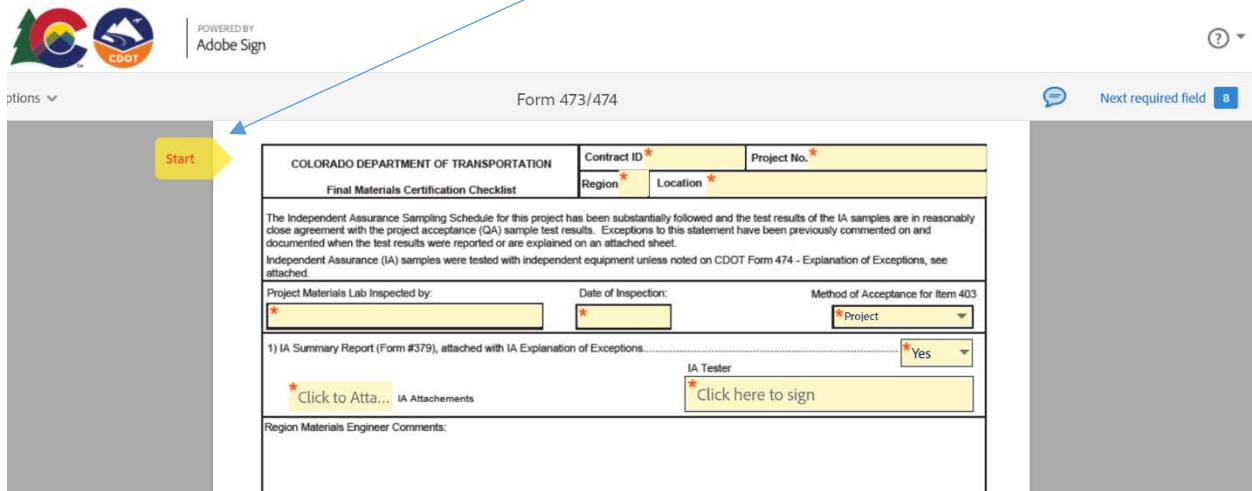
[Review and sign](#)

Please complete and or sign/seal each form where indicated.

BRIAN M KELLY
Brian.M.Kelly@state.co.us

After you sign **Form 473/474 test**, the agreement will be sent to smendoza@vividog.com, brian.m.kelly@state.co.us, brian.m.kelly@state.co.us, **Brian M Kelly** and 1 others. Then, all parties will receive a final PDF copy by email.

The Adobe Sign 473/474 form will be opened The Independent Assurance Tester will be the first person to enter information onto the Adobe Sign 473/474 form and the instructions will move you through the form when you have completed the form click on "Start" and fill out the blocks highlighted in Yellow. (The red * indicates a mandatory entry).



COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION		Contract ID*	Project No.*
Final Materials Certification Checklist		Region*	Location*
The Independent Assurance Sampling Schedule for this project has been substantially followed and the test results of the IA samples are in reasonably close agreement with the project acceptance (QA) sample test results. Exceptions to this statement have been previously commented on and documented when the test results were reported or are explained on an attached sheet. Independent Assurance (IA) samples were tested with independent equipment unless noted on CDOT Form 474 - Explanation of Exceptions, see attached.			
Project Materials Lab inspected by:*	Date of inspection:*	Method of Acceptance for Item 403*	
*	*	*Project	
1) IA Summary Report (Form #379), attached with IA Explanation of Exceptions.....			*Yes
* Click to Atta... IA Attachments		* Click here to sign	
Region Materials Engineer Comments:			

Additional Attachments for the IA have been added.

- 1) IA Form 379
- 2) IA 474 Letter of Exceptions
- 3) IA Comparison Report

The "Next" flag will tell you that there is more to complete before you can move forward to the next item on the Adobe Sign 473/474 form. When you are ready to attach the CDOT Form 379 click on the "IA attachments" box. Follow the instructions when attaching the CDOT Form 379. You are now ready to sign as the IA Tester

Click on the "IA Tester" signature box and choose how you will sign the Adobe Sign 473/474. Click on "Apply"

The Independent Tester has completed their section to complete the section "Click to Sign"




You will receive this message and the Adobe Sign 473/474 will be sent to the Region Materials Engineer for signature.

Region Materials Engineer Instructions

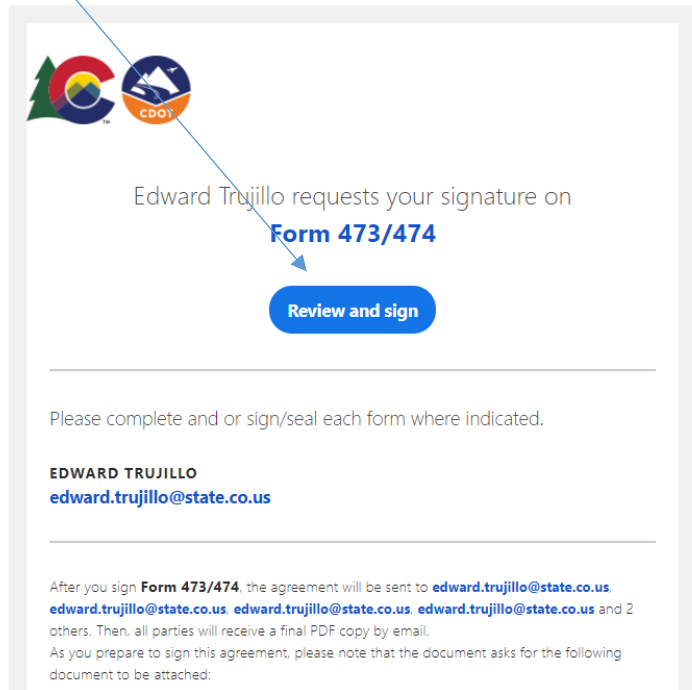
The Region Materials Engineer will receive an e-mail from Adobe Sign.



To continue click on "Review and Sign"

Signature requested on "Form 473/474"   

Edward Trujillo <adobesign@adobesign.com>
to me ▾



The Region Materials Engineer can enter "comments".

Form 473/474

Independent Assurance (IA) samples were tested with independent equipment unless noted on CDOT Form 474 - Explanation of Exceptions, see attached.

Project Materials Lab Inspected by: IA Personnel Name
Date of Inspection: 01/25/21
Method of Acceptance for Item 403: Project

1) IA Summary Report (Form #379), attached with IA Explanation of Exceptions. Yes

IA Attachments: Form 379
IA Tester: Edward Triguillo

Region Materials Engineer Comments:

Final IA Review Region Materials Engineer
Click here to sign

Project Tester - Document all shortages of tests, missing COC/GTR's and explain all quality level incentives/disincentives, price reductions and include supplemental documents as required on the CDOT Form 474 - Final Materials Certification Explanation of Exceptions.

2) CDOT Form 474 - Final Materials Certification Explanation of Exceptions with supplemental documentation as required. Yes

3) Completed OIA and Certification Checklists. Yes

4) Completed Random Sampling Schedules (all required elements). Yes

Region Materials Engineer Comments:

RME Attachment

Final IA Review Region Materials Engineer*

Signature

Additional Attachment block has been added for the RME. Attach any missing documents as needed.

To complete the Region Materials Engineer section click on the "signature block" and sign.

Form 473/474

Independent Assurance (IA) samples were tested with independent equipment unless noted on CDOT Form 474 - Explanation of Exceptions, see attached.

Project Materials Lab Inspected by: IA Personnel Name
Date of Inspection: 01/25/21
Method of Acceptance for Item 403: Project

1) IA Summary Report (Form #379), attached with IA Explanation of Exceptions. Yes

IA Attachments: Form 379
IA Tester: Edward Triguillo

Region Materials Engineer Comments:
Enter Comments Here

Final IA Review Region Materials Engineer
Click to Sign
Click here to sign

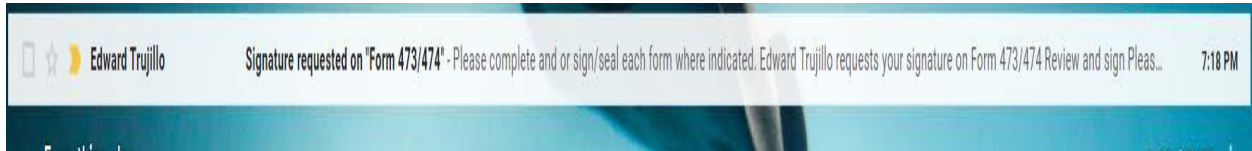
The Region Materials Engineer has completed their section to complete the section

"Click to Sign"

You will receive this message and the Adobe Sign 473/474 will be sent to the Project Tester to complete the Tester Section.

Project Tester Instructions


The Project Tester will receive an e-mail from Adobe Sign.



To continue click on "Review and Sign"

Signature requested on "Form 473/474" Inbox x

Edward Trujillo <adobesign@adobesign.com>
to me ▾



Edward Trujillo requests your signature on
Form 473/474

[Review and sign](#)

Please complete and or sign/seal each form where indicated.

EDWARD TRUJILLO
edward.trujillo@state.co.us

After you sign **Form 473/474**, the agreement will be sent to edward.trujillo@state.co.us, edward.trujillo@state.co.us, edward.trujillo@state.co.us and 2 others. Then, all parties will receive a final PDF copy by email.
As you prepare to sign this agreement, please note that the document asks for the following document to be attached:

The Adobe Sign 473/474 form will be opened The Project Tester will be the next person to enter information onto the Adobe Sign 473/474 form and the instructions will move you through the form when you have completed the form click on "Start" and fill out the blocks highlighted in Yellow. (The red * indicates a mandatory entry)

Form 473/474

Project Tester - Document all shortages of tests, missing COC/CTR's and explain all quality level incentives/disincentives, price reductions and include supplemental documents as required on the CDOT Form 474 - Final Materials Certification Explanation of Exceptions.

- 2) CDOT Form 474 - Final Materials Certification Explanation of Exceptions with supplemental documentation as required.
- 3) Completed OIA and Certification Checklists.
- 4) Completed Random Sampling Schedules (all required elements).
- 5) Quality Control Notebooks (digital) for all required items.
- 6) Evaluation of Materials testing, Form 1324.
- 7) Buy America monthly summary reports.
- 8) Price Reduction Documentation and CAR Quality Level Reports - Incentive / Disincentive documents.

Project Tester:

Project Acceptance Date: *

This is to Certify that: OIA Sampling & Testing Checklist, Certification Checklist and IA Checklist have met the minimum required testing. Explanation of Exceptions and Buy America summaries are complete. All documentation has been reviewed and placed in ProjectWise in the path: ContractID/Construction/Materials.

This is to Certify that: The results of the tests on the acceptance samples indicate that the material incorporated in the construction work, and the construction operations controlled by sampling and testing, were in conformity with the approved plans and specifications, and such results compare favorably with results of the Independent Assurance sampling and testing. This form is complete, includes all attachments, and has

The "Next" flag will move you through the Adobe Sign 473/474 form. "Pop up instructions" will guide you as you complete the form.

Form 473/474

CDOT Form 473SMM 0920

Select between these 5 radio buttons for the type of project and testing requirements for the project and click past the other selections when prompted

Department of Transportation	Contract ID: 12345	Region: 1
Materials Certification	Project Acceptance Date:	
Explanation of Exceptions	Project Number: NH521-01-010	
<input type="radio"/> Owner Acceptance	Project Location: I-25 Northbound Lanes	
<input type="radio"/> Innovative Contract	Contractor: *	
<input type="radio"/> CDOT Maintenance	Project Final Documentation Completion Date: *	
Electronic signature of Project Tester	CDOT or Consultant Company Name: *	
<input type="radio"/> Local Agency		
<input type="radio"/> Other		
<input type="radio"/> YES		<input type="radio"/> NO

CDOT Project Sampling and Testing by Consultant: YES NO

Project Tester completes all sections highlighted in yellow.

Enter the "Contractor's Name".

The "Next" flag will move you through the form.

Options ▾ Form 473/474 CDOT Form 473SMM 09/20

Colorado Department of Transportation Final Materials Certification		Contract ID: 12345	Region: 1
Explanation of Exceptions		Project Acceptance Date:	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Owner Acceptance		Project Number:	
<input type="radio"/> Innovative Contract	<input type="radio"/> Local Agency	Project Location:	Enter the Contractor's name
<input type="radio"/> CDOT Maintenance	<input type="radio"/> Other	Contractor:	Brannon
Electronic signature of Project Tester <i>Eddie Trujillo</i> <small>01/25/2021 14:34:26</small>		Project Final Documentation Completion Date:	01/30/2021
CDOT Project Sampling and Testing by Consultant: YES <input checked="" type="radio"/> NO <input type="radio"/>		CDOT or Consultant Company Name: Rocksol Company	
CAR - Quality Level Reports			
FINAL CAR report	Data Reviewed by:	Data Checked by:	

The project tester enters "Date of Project Final Documentation Completion".

Click "Next" to continue.

Options ▾ Form 473/474 CDOT Form 473SMM 09/20

Colorado Department of Transportation Final Materials Certification		Contract ID: 12345	Region: 1
Explanation of Exceptions		Project Acceptance Date:	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Owner Acceptance		Project Number:	NHS21-01-010
<input type="radio"/> Innovative Contract	<input type="radio"/> Local Agency	Project Location:	I-25 Northb
<input type="radio"/> CDOT Maintenance	<input type="radio"/> Other	Contractor:	Brannon
Electronic signature of Project Tester <i>Eddie Trujillo</i> <small>01/25/2021 14:34:26</small>		Project Final Documentation Completion Date:	01/30/2021
CDOT Project Sampling and Testing by Consultant: YES <input checked="" type="radio"/> NO <input type="radio"/>		CDOT or Consultant Company Name: Rocksol Company	
CAR - Quality Level Reports			
FINAL CAR report	Data Reviewed by:	Data Checked by:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Asphalt Quality Level			

Project Tester complete all sections in yellow the "Next" flag will move you through the form.

Colorado Department of Transportation
Final Materials Certification

Explanation of Exceptions

Owner Acceptance
 Innovative Contract
 CDOT Maintenance

Contract ID: 12345 Region: 1
Project Acceptance Date:
Project Number: NH521-01-010
Project Location: I-25 Northbound Lanes
Contractor: Brannon
Project Final Documentation Completion Date: 01/30/2021
CDOT or Consultant Company Name: Rocksol Company

CDOT Project Sampling and Testing by Consultant: YES NO

CAR - Quality Level Reports

FINAL CAR report	Data Reviewed by:	Data Checked by:
<input type="checkbox"/> Asphalt Quality Level		

Project Tester chooses either "CDOT or The Consultant Company Name".

Click "Next" to continue.

Colorado Department of Transportation
Final Materials Certification

Explanation of Exceptions

Owner Acceptance
 Innovative Contract
 CDOT Maintenance

Contract ID: 12345 Region: 1
Project Acceptance Date:
Project Number: NH521-01-010
Project Location: I-25 Northbound Lanes
Contractor: Brannon
Project Final Documentation Completion Date: 01/30/2021
CDOT or Consultant Company Name: Rocksol Company

CDOT Project Sampling and Testing by Consultant: YES NO

CAR - Quality Level Reports

FINAL CAR report	Data Reviewed by:	Data Checked by:
<input type="checkbox"/> Asphalt Quality Level		

Project Tester Select either "Yes or No" for Consultant Project Sampling

Click "Next" to continue.

The screenshot shows the Adobe Sign interface for CDOT Form 473/474. The form is titled "Colorado Department of Transportation Final Materials Certification" and includes an "Explanation of Exceptions" section. A tooltip is visible over the "CDOT Project Sampling and Testing by Consultant" field, instructing the user to "Select either Yes or No for Consultant Project Sampling". A yellow "Next" button is highlighted on the left side of the form.

Colorado Department of Transportation Final Materials Certification		
Contract ID:	12345	Region: 1
Project Acceptance Date:		
Project Number:	NHS21-01-010	
Project Location:	I-25 Northbound Lanes	
Contractor:	Brannon	
Documentation Completion Date:	01/30/2021	
Company Name:	Company	
CDOT Project Sampling and Testing by Consultant:	YES <input checked="" type="radio"/>	NO <input type="radio"/>
CAR - Quality Level Reports		
FINAL CAR report	Data Reviewed by:	Data Checked by:
<input type="checkbox"/> Asphalt Quality Level		

Project Tester Checkmark either "Asphalt Quality Level or Concrete Quality Level" or Both depending on the project.

Click the "Next" flag to continue.

CAR - Quality Level Reports		
FINAL CAR report	Data Reviewed by:	Data Checked by:
<input type="checkbox"/> Asphalt Quality Level	Signature	Signature
Asphalt Quality Level Comments:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Concrete Quality Level	Signature	Signature
Concrete Quality Level Comments:		

Add comments as needed.

Project Tester adds the "Explanation of Exceptions".

Additional Attachments boxes have been added to allow the tester to attach the "Letter of Exceptions" or any missing documents.

Note: Due to limited space type in your Explanation of Exceptions only "do not copy and paste" Attachment boxes have been added for the tester to attach a copy of the "Letter of Exceptions"

Click "Next" to continue.

Project Letter of Exceptions and Supporting Document Attachments* 474 Tester Exceptions 474 Support Docs 474 Misc Docs

Project Exceptions Comments:*

Example of Explanations of Exceptions.

Click "Next" to continue.

POWERED BY Adobe Sign

Options ▾

Asphalt Quality Level Eddie Tr [Date Added: 1/18/21](#)

Concrete Quality Level Eddie Tr [Date Added: 1/18/21](#)

This text box should contain a detailed list with explanations of all exceptions or changes to a project, incentives, and disincentives, failing tests, missing documents, etc.

Explanation of Exceptions

The following is an example of what goes into the Explanation of Exceptions CDOT Form 474 Final Materials Certification (A6) block.

CAR Report Owner Acceptance Sampling & Testing Checklist:

Item 203-00060: Embankment Material (Complete in Place): The contractor placed 4,115.00 CY of Embankment Material 2 inches thick. Material too thin to perform CP80aa Den/Moist Content of soil by nuclear gauge. Project specials required P1 of 5-15, a test result of 13. The project Engineer accepted the material.

The embankment, Rock not encountered on the project.

Item 304-06007 Aggregate Base Course (Class 6)

CP23aa not needed to be based on T180D performed which includes the plus 4 material.

CP25- Not performed due to a small quantity and no change in material observed.

Based on the quantity of 2,113 CY (2 -T89 and T90's) should have been completed. The second test would have covered the fraction of the 113 CY. Based on the results of test #1 -T89 (No Value) and the T90 (Non-Plastic), the 2nd test was not completed to cover the 113 CY.

Item 403-34741: Hot Mix Asphalt (Grading SX) (75) (PG 64-22)

Mix ID: 42017B1_20856

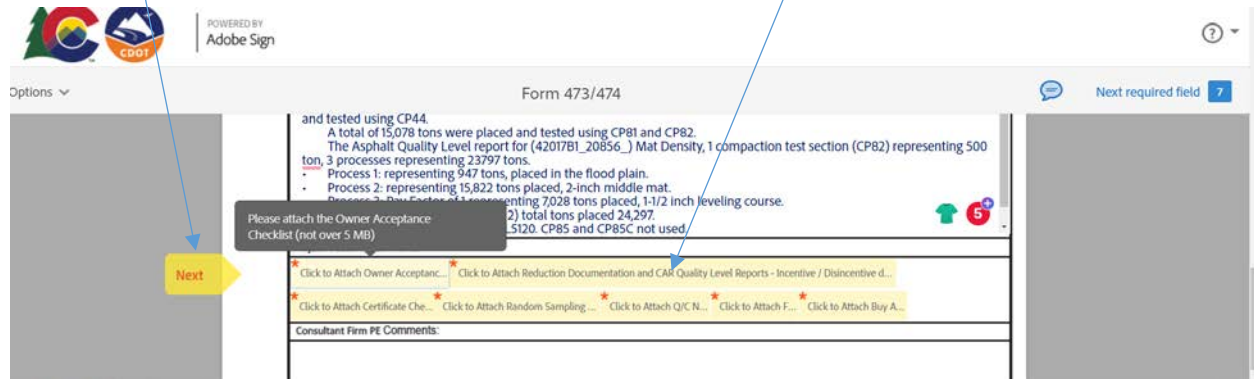
Both Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the US 24 El Paso- Elbert county line projects were completed by Jones Contractors utilizing the same mix designs, the PC tester and the mobile voids trailer personnel were the same. For this reason, check testing and CP1 R13PC was not performed on phase 2 but was completed on phase 1

Next

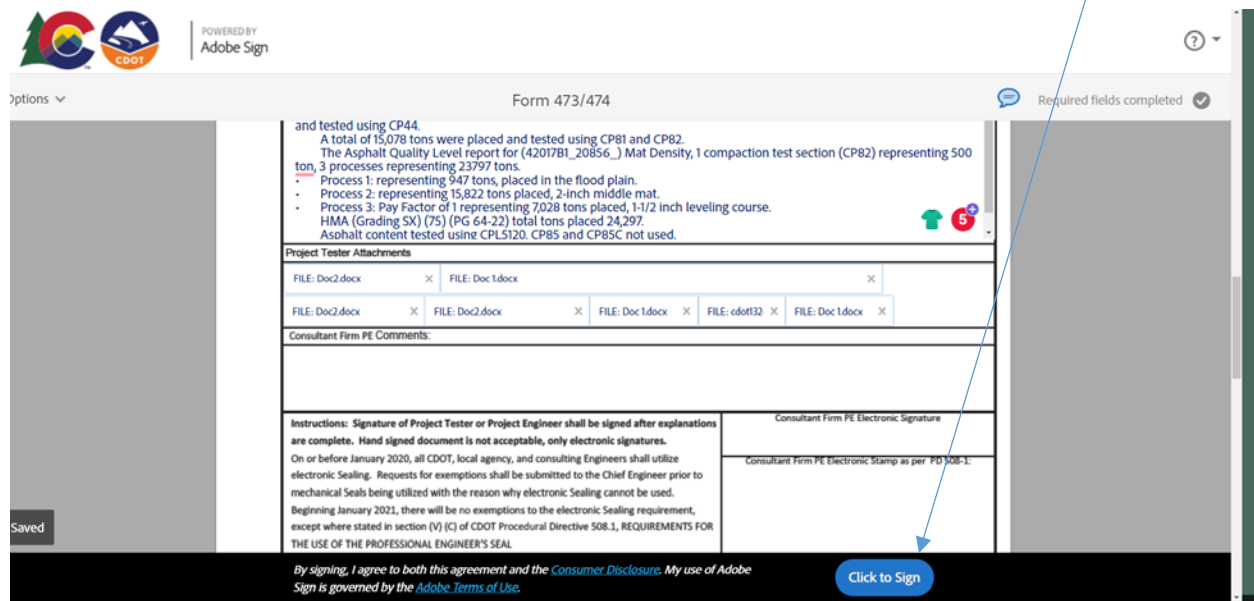
Next required field ?

When you are ready to attach documents click on the "attachments" boxes. Follow the instructions when attaching the project documents.

Click "Next" to continue.



When the project tester has completed the CDOT Adobe Sign Form 473/474 "Click to Sign" to move the document to the next level.



The Tester Completed Section will move forward to the Project Engineer or Consultant Engineer for review, Stamp and Signature.

Project Engineer or Consultant Engineer Stamp and Signature Instructions

The Project Tester will receive an e-mail from Adobe Sign.



To continue click on "Review and Sign"

Signature requested on "Form 473/474" 

Edward Trujillo <adobesign@adobesign.com>
to me ▾

The main body of the email contains the following elements:

- Logos for the State of Colorado and CDOT.
- The text: "Edward Trujillo requests your signature on **Form 473/474**".
- A blue button with the text "Review and sign".
- A horizontal line.
- The text: "Please complete and or sign/seal each form where indicated."
- The name "EDWARD TRUJILLO" and email address "edward.trujillo@state.co.us".
- Another horizontal line.
- Footnote text: "After you sign **Form 473/474**, the agreement will be sent to edward.trujillo@state.co.us, edward.trujillo@state.co.us, edward.trujillo@state.co.us, edward.trujillo@state.co.us and 2 others. Then, all parties will receive a final PDF copy by email. As you prepare to sign this agreement, please note that the document asks for the following document to be attached:"

Project Engineer or Consultant Engineer will verify documents, enter "comments" if needed and enter "stamp and electronic signature". Click on "Acknowledge Receipt" to move the document to the next level.

The screenshot displays the Adobe Sign interface for Form 473/474. At the top, there are logos for CDOT and Adobe Sign. The document content includes a 'Consultant Firm PE Comments' section with a text area for 'Enter Comments Here'. Below this is a detailed instruction block regarding electronic signatures and the use of e-Seals. A callout box points to a specific area on the document, stating: 'If a consultant/tester was used for project sampling and testing, place your e-Seal seal here. This seal image size complies with AES Board Rules'. The document also features a CDOT logo and a 'PD 508.1' stamp. At the bottom, there is a section for 'COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION' with fields for 'Contract ID' and 'Project No.', and an 'Acknowledge Receipt' button.

NOTE:

The Electronic Engineering Seal must be purchased at a professional vender. The image files they produce meet each state's Board rule requirements as to size and composition. The PE will get either 3 or 4 image files which can be used and are spectacularly clear and precise. The JPEG and PNG files are accepted by Adobe Sign but the PDF is not because it is actually not an image file, as such. Once received, all that has to be done is to combine a script signature with the seal image provided by the Acorn vender. Having the signature appear through the seal is also a Board Rule requirement. There is video training for that too. The training for consultant PE's is available via TETP.

Recommended professional vender: Acornsales.com

Transportation Engineering Training Program: <https://www.codot.gov/programs/tetp>

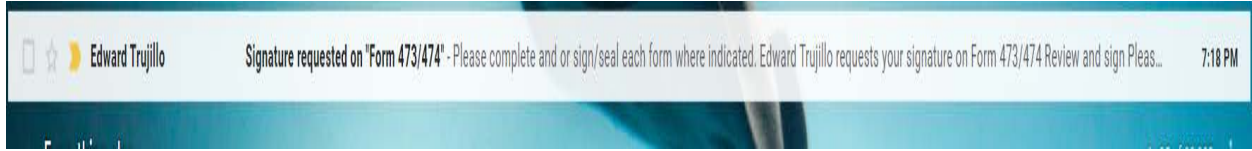
The seal Image file size which is used to seal ***MUST BE*** 1.625" or 1-5/8" square as per Board rules. That means that the "seal" must be that size. That is the default image size of the seal "box border" for the seal in Adobe.

Placement of the seal image must be the correct size, then it will import perfectly since ***BOTH*** are the same size. If the seal image used contains too much white space around the image of the seal, Adobe Sign sees the extra white space as part of the image and therefore will shrink an "oversized" image to fit the Board Rule requirement, hence the Nickel sized seal. All this is covered in the training videos.


Rotation: Adobe Sign ***cannot*** rotate an image the way Adobe DC can. It just imports the native orientation of the image file as presented. That means if an image is created with say, an iPhone whose relative screen image is say 16X4 and the phone is held horizontally for the photo, it will likely be rotated within the photo file image itself. How the image is created, its size, and orientation are all key. Typically just "snapping a picture" without any regard to its composition or orientation can and will yield unpredictable results.

Project Engineer Instructions

The Project Engineer will receive an e-mail from Adobe Sign.



To continue click on "Review and Sign"

Signature requested on "Form 473/474" 

Edward Trujillo <adobesign@adobesign.com>
to me

A screenshot of the main content of the Adobe Sign email. It features the Colorado State and CDOT logos at the top left. The main text reads: 'Edward Trujillo requests your signature on **Form 473/474**'. Below this text is a prominent blue button labeled 'Review and sign'. A blue arrow points from the underlined text 'Review and Sign' in the previous block to this button. Below the button, there is a horizontal line, followed by the text 'Please complete and or sign/seal each form where indicated.' Below that is another horizontal line, followed by the sender's name 'EDWARD TRUJILLO' and email address 'edward.trujillo@state.co.us'. A final horizontal line is followed by a paragraph of text: 'After you sign **Form 473/474**, the agreement will be sent to edward.trujillo@state.co.us, edward.trujillo@state.co.us, edward.trujillo@state.co.us and 2 others. Then, all parties will receive a final PDF copy by email. As you prepare to sign this agreement, please note that the document asks for the following document to be attached:'

Project Engineer will "certify the O/A Sampling and Testing Checklist, Certification Checklist and IA Checklist have met the requirements and check the boxes".

Click "Next" to continue.

Options ▾ Form 473/474 Next required field 5

5) Quality Control Notebooks (digital) for all required items.

6) Evaluation of Materials testing, Form 1324.

7) Buy America monthly summary reports.

8) Price Reduction Documentation and CAR Quality Level Reports - Incentive / Disincentive documents.

Project Acceptance Date: 01/26/2021

Project Tester: Eddie Trujillo

This is to Certify that: O/A Sampling & Testing Checklist, Certification Checklist and IA Checklist have met the minimum required testing. Explanation of Exceptions and Buy America summaries are complete. All documentation has been reviewed and placed in ProjectWise in the path: ContractID/Construction/Materials.

This is to Certify that: The results of the tests on the acceptance samples indicate that the material incorporated in the construction work, and the construction operations controlled by sampling and testing, were in conformity with the approved plans and specifications, and such results compare favorably with results of the Independent Assurance sampling and testing. This form is complete, includes all attachments, and has been reviewed and accepted.

Project Engineer: Click here to sign

Resident Engineer: Click to Attach...

Region Finals Materials Documentation Coordinator or the Region Finals Administrator has verified items 1-8. O/A Sampling Checklist, Certification Checklist, IA Checklist and all documentation is complete. Check for COMP status on Summary of Samples (All) Report.

All items have been properly documented, attached to this form, and will be placed in ProjectWise according to the Record

Next

Please Certify that O/A Sampling & Testing Checklist, Certification Checklist, and IA Checklist have met the minimum required testing by placing a checkmark in this box

Project Engineer can "attach" missing documents if needed and Sign Electronically to continue the Project Engineer Section of the document.

Options ▾ Form 473/474 Required fields completed

Project Acceptance Date: 01/26/2021

Project Tester: Eddie Trujillo

This is to Certify that: O/A Sampling & Testing Checklist, Certification Checklist and IA Checklist have met the minimum required testing. Explanation of Exceptions and Buy America summaries are complete. All documentation has been reviewed and placed in ProjectWise in the path: ContractID/Construction/Materials.

This is to Certify that: The results of the tests on the acceptance samples indicate that the material incorporated in the construction work, and the construction operations controlled by sampling and testing, were in conformity with the approved plans and specifications, and such results compare favorably with results of the Independent Assurance sampling and testing. This form is complete, includes all attachments, and has been reviewed and accepted.

Project Engineer: Form 211

Resident Engineer: Edward Trujillo

Region Finals Materials Documentation Coordinator or the Region Finals Administrator has verified items 1-8. O/A Sampling Checklist, Certification Checklist, IA Checklist and all documentation is complete. Check for COMP status on Summary of Samples (All) Report.

All items have been properly documented, attached to this form, and will be placed in ProjectWise according to the Record File Plan.

Region Finals Materials Documentation Coordinator or the Region Finals Administrator Click to Attac...

CDOT Form 473SMM 09/20

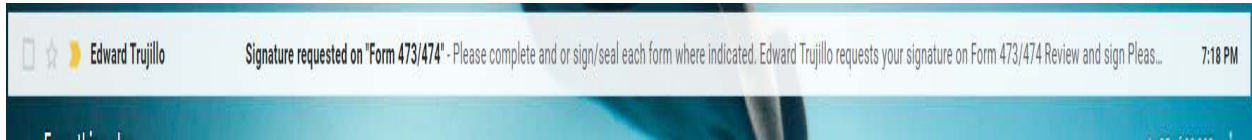
Project Engineer will "verify the CAR reports" and sign electronically here. When signature is completed continue by "Click to Sign" to move the document forward.

The screenshot shows the Adobe Sign interface for CDOT Form 473/474. At the top left are the CDOT and Adobe Sign logos. The form title is "Form 473/474". The "Project Final Documentation Completion Date" is 01/20/2021. The "Electronic signature of Project Tester" field contains the signature of Eddie Trujillo. The "CDOT or Consultant Company Name" is "Rocksol Company". The "CDOT Project Sampling and Testing by Consultant" is marked "YES". The "CAR - Quality Level Reports" section includes a table for "FINAL CAR report" with columns for "Data Reviewed by:" and "Click to change". Two rows are visible: "Asphalt Quality Level" and "Concrete Quality Level", both with signatures and dates. Below this is an "Explanation of Exceptions" section with detailed text. At the bottom, a black bar contains the text: "By signing, I agree to both this agreement and the Consumer Disclosure. My use of Adobe Sign is governed by the Adobe Terms of Use." and a blue "Click to Sign" button.

The screenshot shows the "You're all set" confirmation screen. At the top left are the CDOT and Adobe Sign logos. A blue checkmark icon is followed by the text "You're all set". Below this, the text reads: "You finished signing 'Form 473/474'." followed by "Next, edward.trujillo@state.co.us will sign." and "We will email the final agreement to all parties. You can also [download a copy](#) of what you just signed."

Resident Engineer Instructions

The Resident Engineer will receive an e-mail from Adobe Sign.



To continue click on "Review and Sign"

A screenshot of an email body. At the top, it says 'Signature requested on "Form 473/474"'. Below that, the sender is identified as 'Edward Trujillo <adobesign@adobesign.com>'. The main content area features the Colorado state logo and the CDOT logo. The text reads 'Edward Trujillo requests your signature on **Form 473/474**'. A blue button labeled 'Review and sign' is prominently displayed. A blue arrow originates from the underlined text 'Review and Sign' in the previous block and points directly to this button. Below the button, there is a horizontal line, followed by the text 'Please complete and or sign/seal each form where indicated.' and the sender's name 'EDWARD TRUJILLO' with the email address 'edward.trujillo@state.co.us'. At the bottom, there is a paragraph of smaller text explaining the next steps after signing the form.

Resident Engineer will review the forms and attached documents and electronically sign the document to move it to the Finals and Document Administrators. The Resident Engineer section is now complete "Click to Sign" to move the document forward.

Options

Form 473/474

POWERED BY Adobe Sign

Required fields completed

Project Acceptance Date: 01/26/2021

Project Tester: Eddie Trujillo

This is to Certify that: OJA Sampling & Testing Checklist, Certification Checklist and IA Checklist have met the minimum required testing. Explanation of Exceptions and Buy America summaries are complete. All documentation has been reviewed and placed in ProjectWise in the path: ContractID/Construction/Materials.

This is to Certify that: The results of the tests on the acceptance samples indicate that the material incorporated in the construction work, and the construction operations controlled by sampling and testing, were in conformity with the approved plans and specifications, and such results compare favorably with results of the Independent Assurance sampling and testing. This form is complete, includes all attachments, and has been reviewed and accepted.

Project Engineer: Eddie Trujillo

Resident Engineer: Edward Trujillo

Region Finals Materials Documentation Coordinator or the Region Finals Administrator has verified items 1-8. OJA Sampling Checklist, Certification Checklist, IA Checklist and all documentation is complete. Check for COMP status on Summary of Samples (All) Report.

All items have been properly documented, attached to this form, and will be placed in ProjectWise according to the Record File Plan.

Region Finals Materials Documentation Coordinator or the Region Finals Administrator

Click to Attach...

CDOT Form 473SMM 09/20

Colorado Department of Transportation	Contract ID:	12345	Region:	1
Final Materials Certification	Project Acceptance Date:	01/26/21		

By signing, I agree to both this agreement and the Consumer Disclosure. My use of Adobe Sign is governed by the Adobe Terms of Use.

Click to Sign

POWERED BY Adobe Sign

?

You're all set

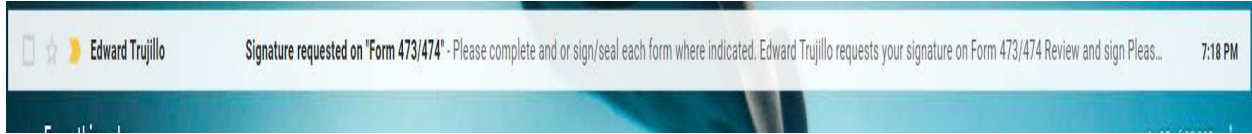
You finished signing "Form 473/474".

Next, edward.trujillo@state.co.us will sign.

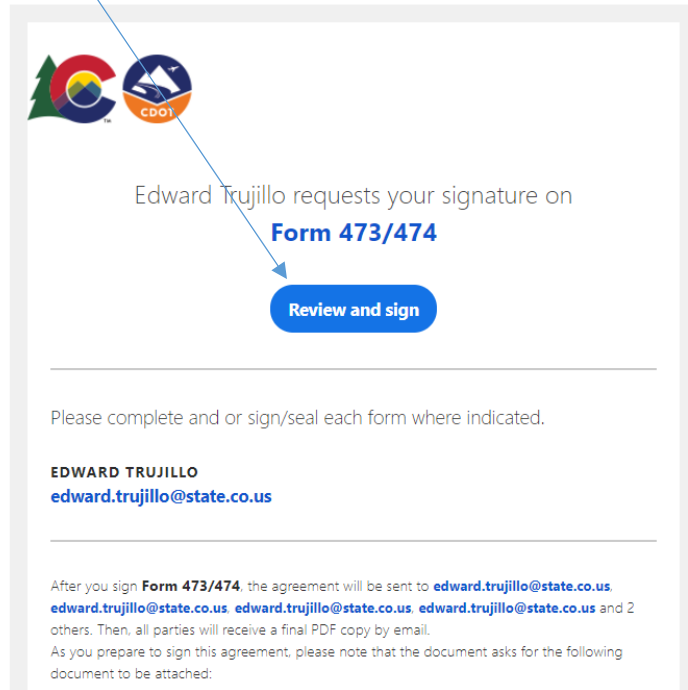
We will email the final agreement to all parties. You can also [download a copy](#) of what you just signed.

Region Finals Materials Documentation Coordinator or the Region Finals Administrator Instructions

The Coordinators or Administrators will receive an e-mail from Adobe Sign.



To continue click on "Review and Sign"



The Coordinators or Administrators will verify 473/474 and that all documents have been placed in Project/Wise according to the Record File Plan.

The "Check Boxes" should be checked to continue with signing and completing the document.

"Attach" any missing documents then Electronically Sign to complete the document.

Click "Next" to continue.

The screenshot shows the Adobe Sign interface for CDOT Form 473/474. At the top left, there are logos for CDOT and Adobe Sign. The form title is "Form 473/474". The main content area contains two certification statements, each with a checked checkbox. Below these is a signature field for a Resident Engineer, with a signature of Edward Triville. A list of verification items follows, each with a checked checkbox. A "Next" button is highlighted in yellow on the left side. A "Click to Attach..." button is visible at the bottom right of the form area. A "Next required field" indicator is in the top right corner. A tooltip on the left says "Please verify Items 1-8 Form 473 by placing checkmark in the box".

The Coordinators or Administrators section is now complete "Click to Sign" to finalize the document. "Attach" any missing documents if needed before final signature is entered.

POWERED BY Adobe Sign

Options ▾ Form 473/474 Required fields completed ✓

This is to Certify that: OIA Sampling & Testing Checklist, Certification Checklist and IA Checklist have met the minimum required testing. Explanation of Exceptions and Buy America summaries are complete. All documentation has been reviewed and placed in ProjectWise in the path: ContractID/Construction/Materials.

This is to Certify that: The results of the tests on the acceptance samples indicate that the material incorporated in the construction work, and the construction operations controlled by sampling and testing, were in conformity with the approved plans and specifications, and such results compare favorably with results of the Independent Assurance sampling and testing. This form is complete, includes all attachments, and has been reviewed and accepted.

Project Engineer: Resident Engineer:

Region Finals Materials Documentation Coordinator or the Region Finals Administrator has verified items 1-8. OIA Sampling Checklist, Certification Checklist, IA Checklist and all documentation is complete. Check for COMP status on Summary of Samples (All) Report.

All items have been attached to this form, and will be placed in ProjectWise according to the Record File Plan.

Region Finals Materials Documentation Coordinator or the Region Finals Administrator:

Contract ID:	12345	Region:	1
Project:			
Acceptance Date:	01/26/21		

By signing, I agree to both this agreement and the [Consumer Disclosure](#). My use of Adobe Sign is governed by the [Adobe Terms of Use](#).

POWERED BY Adobe Sign

You're all set

You finished signing "Form 473/474".

Next, edward.trujillo@state.co.us will sign.

We will email the final agreement to all parties. You can also [download a copy](#) of what you just signed.

The document is now complete. The CDOT Adobe Sign 473/474 will be sent to the Initiator where they will be able to view the Audit Report and distribute copies as required.

Initiators, click on "Form 473/474" to highlight in blue. Then click on "View" to initiate the audit report.

Open the audit report to view the Form 473/474 history and distribute along with the completed 473/474.

The screenshot displays the Adobe Sign web interface. At the top, there are logos for CDOT and Adobe Sign, along with navigation tabs: Home, Send, Manage, Reports, and Group. A search bar is present with options for 'Search Full Text', 'Title', and 'Status'. Below the search bar are filter options: 'Filter by Name or Company', 'Filter by Document Status', and 'Filter by Document Owner'. A table lists documents with columns for Name, Company, Document Title, and Date. One document, 'Form 473/474' by Edward Trujillo, is highlighted in blue. To the right, a preview window shows the document details, including the sender 'Edward Trujillo (Colorado Department of Transportation)' and recipients 'Edward Trujillo (edward.trujillo@state.co.us), Ed Trujillo (edward.trujillo@state.co.us), Eddie Trujillo (edward.trujillo@state.co.us), Edward Trujillo'. Below the preview are buttons for 'View', 'Share', 'Protect', 'Remind', 'History', and 'Notes'. Two blue arrows point from the text above to the highlighted document row and the 'View' button.

Name	Company	Document Title	Date
Waiting For Me to Sign (0)			
Draft (1)			
Web Form	edit	CDOT Form 474 Adobe Sign 2020	02/25/2020
Out for Signature (1)			
lesie.kochis@state.co.us		Form 473/474	07/22/2020
Signed (28)			
Edward Trujillo		Form 473/474	02/12/2021
Ed Trujillo	American Eagle Leatherworks, Inc.	[DEMO USE ONLY] [DEMO USE ONLY] CDOT Form 24...	08/24/2020
Ed Trujillo	American Eagle Leatherworks, Inc.	[DEMO USE ONLY] [DEMO USE ONLY] Form 473 Text	08/20/2020

NOTE: Copy of Audit Report the date and time are in Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) subtract 9 hours to get Mountain Standard Time.


Form 473/474








Final Audit Report 2021-02-13

Created:	2021-02-13
By:	Edward Trujillo (edward.trujillo@state.co.us)
Status:	Signed
Transaction ID:	CBJCHBCAABAAAdYmSPzom6_11wve1Z4Gs6xgcNu1boR4w


"Form 473/474" History


- Document created by Edward Trujillo (edward.trujillo@state.co.us)
 2021-02-13 - 2:18:29 AM GMT - IP address: 63.225.17.34
- Document emailed to Edward Trujillo (edward.trujillo@state.co.us) for signature
 2021-02-13 - 2:18:32 AM GMT
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- Edward Trujillo (edward.trujillo@state.co.us) uploaded the following supporting documents:
 - Form 379
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- Document e-signed by Edward Trujillo (edward.trujillo@state.co.us)
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-  Buy America
-  Certificate Checklist
-  Form 1324
-  Owner Acceptance Checklist
-  Q/C Notebooks
-  Random Sampling Schedules
-  Reduction Documentation and CAR Quality Level Reports - Incentive / Disincentive documents


2021-02-13 - 2:49:45 AM GMT


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-  Form 211


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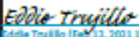
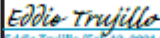
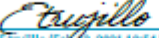



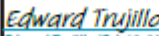

 Document e-signed by Edward Trujillo (edward.trujillo@state.co.us)
Signature Date: 2021-02-13 - 2:58:21 AM GMT - Time Source: server- IP address: 63.225.17.34

 Agreement completed.
2021-02-13 - 2:58:21 AM GMT

EXAMPLE OF Completed and Signed CDOT 473 with Attachments

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION Final Materials Certification Checklist		Contract ID 12345	Project No. NH521-01-010
		Region 1	Location I-25 Northbound Lanes
The Independent Assurance Sampling Schedule for this project has been substantially followed and the test results of the IA samples are in reasonably close agreement with the project acceptance (QA) sample test results. Exceptions to this statement have been previously commented on and documented when the test results were reported or are explained on an attached sheet. Independent Assurance (IA) samples were tested with independent equipment unless noted on CDOT Form 474 - Explanation of Exceptions, see attached.			
Project Materials Lab Inspected by: IA Personnel Name	Date of Inspection: 01/25/21	Method of Acceptance for Item 403 Project	
1) IA Summary Report (Form #379), attached with IA Explanation of Exceptions.....			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
 Form 379 IA Attachments		IA Tester  Edward Trujillo (Feb 12, 2021 19:07 MST)	
Region Materials Engineer Comments: Enter Comments Here			
			Final IA Review Region Materials Engineer  Ed Trujillo (Feb 12, 2021 19:30 MST)
Project Tester - Document all shortages of tests, missing COC/CTR's and explain all quality level incentives/disincentives, price reductions and include supplemental documents as required on the CDOT Form 474 - Final Materials Certification Explanation of Exceptions.			
2) CDOT Form 474 - Final Materials Certification Explanation of Exceptions with supplemental documentation as required.			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
3) Completed O/A and Certification Checklists.....			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
4) Completed Random Sampling Schedules (all required elements).....			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
5) Quality Control Notebooks (digital) for all required items.....			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
6) Evaluation of Materials testing, Form 1324.....			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
7) Buy America monthly summary reports.....			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
8) Price Reduction Documentation and CAR Quality Level Reports - Incentive / Disincentive documents.....			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Project Acceptance Date:	01/26/2021	Project Tester:  Eddie Trujillo (Feb 12, 2021 19:49 MST)	
This is to Certify that: O/A Sampling & Testing Checklist, Certification Checklist and IA Checklist have met the minimum required testing. Explanation of Exceptions and Buy America summaries are complete. All documentation has been reviewed and placed in ProjectWise in the path: ContractID/Construction/Materials.			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
This is to Certify that: The results of the tests on the acceptance samples indicate that the material incorporated in the construction work, and the construction operations controlled by sampling and testing, were in conformity with the approved plans and specifications, and such results compare favorably with results of the Independent Assurance sampling and testing. This form is complete, includes all attachments, and has been reviewed and accepted.			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Project Engineer:  Trujillo (Feb 12, 2021 19:54 MST)		Resident Engineer:  Edward Trujillo (Feb 12, 2021 19:56 MST)	
 Form 211			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Region Finals Materials Documentation Coordinator or the Region Finals Administrator has verified items 1-8. O/A Sampling Checklist, Certification Checklist, IA Checklist and all documentation is complete. Check for COMP status on Summary of Samples (All) Report.			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> All items have been properly documented, attached to this form, and will be placed in ProjectWise according to the Record File Plan.			
Region Finals Materials Documentation Coordinator or the Region Finals Administrator  Edward Trujillo (Feb 12, 2021 19:58 MST)			

Example of Completed, Signed and Stamped 474 with Attachments;

Colorado Department of Transportation Final Materials Certification Explanation of Exceptions		Contract ID:	12345	Region:	1
		Project Acceptance Date:	01/26/21		
		Project Number:	NH521-01-010		
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Owner Acceptance		Project Location:	I-25 Northbound Lanes		
<input type="radio"/> Innovative Contract <input type="radio"/> Local Agency		Contractor:	Brannon		
<input type="radio"/> CDOT Maintenance <input type="radio"/> Other _____		Project Final Documentation Completion Date:	01/30/2021		
Electronic signature of Project Tester  <small>Eddie Trujillo (Feb 12, 2021 19:49 MST)</small>		CDOT or Consultant Company Name: Rocksol Company			
CDOT Project Sampling and Testing by Consultant: YES <input checked="" type="radio"/> NO <input type="radio"/>					
CAR - Quality Level Reports					
FINAL CAR report		Data Reviewed by:		Data Checked by:	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Asphalt Quality Level		 <small>Eddie Trujillo (Feb 12, 2021 19:49 MST)</small>		 <small>E Trujillo (Feb 12, 2021 19:54 MST)</small>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concrete Quality Level		 <small>Eddie Trujillo (Feb 12, 2021 19:49 MST)</small>		 <small>E Trujillo (Feb 12, 2021 19:54 MST)</small>	
Explanation of Exceptions The following is an example of what goes into the Explanation of Exceptions CDOT Form 414 Final Materials Certification (A6) block. CAR Report Owner Acceptance Sampling & Testing Checklist: Item 203-0000: Embankment Material (Complete in Place): The contractor placed 4,115.00 CY of Embankment Material 2 inches thick. Material too thin to perform CP80aa Den/Moist Content of soil by nuclear gauge. Project specials required PI of 5-15, a test result of 13. The project Engineer accepted the material. The embankment, Rock not encountered on the project. Item 304-0007 Aggregate Base Course (Class G) CP23aa not needed to be based on T1800 performed which includes the plus 4 material. CP25- Not performed due to a small quantity and no change in material observed. Based on the quantity of 2,113 CY (2 - T89 and T90's) should have been completed. The second test would have covered the fraction of the 113 CY. Based on the results of test #1 - T89 (No Value) and the T90 (Non-Plastic), the 2nd test was not completed to cover the 113 CY. Item 403-34741: Hot Mix Asphalt (Grading SX) (TS) (PG 64-22) Mix ID: 42017B1_20856_ Both Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the US 24 (I) Paso- Elbert county line projects were completed by Jones Contractors utilizing the same mix design, the PC tester and the mobile voids trailer personnel were the same. For this reason, check testing and CPL5120C was not performed on phase 2 but was completed on phase 1. The project was Voids Acceptance, 7,028 tons were placed on a thin IR leveling course (1.5 inches), Project Specials specified the leveling course to be a Pay Factor of 1 for the mat density and longitudinal joints, (CP 44, 15 tests completed). Joint cores were not taken, SMM sample (SMITHJPI19G082717) used to document 7,028 tons for CP44L, Pay Factor of 1. Flood plain area required 947 tons to be placed. 2- CP-44 test was completed in this area. 1,244 tons were placed with a 2-inch mat over a milled surface, 2- CP44's were taken due to the small area of placement. A total of 9,219 tons were placed and tested using CP44. A total of 15,078 tons were placed and tested using CP81 and CP82. The Asphalt Quality Level report for (42017B1_20856_) Mat Density, 1 compaction test section (CP82) representing 500 ton, 3 processes representing 23797 tons. -Process 1: representing 947 tons, placed in the flood plain. -Process 2: representing 15,022 tons placed, 2-inch middle mat. -Process 3: Pay Factor of 1, representing 7,028 tons placed, 1-1/2 inch leveling course. HMA (Grading SX) (TS) (PG 64-22) total tons placed 24,297. Asphalt content tested using CPL5120. CP85 and CP85C not used. CPL5120C was completed on phase 1.					
Project Tester Attachments					
					
Consultant Firm PE Comments:					
Enter Comments Here					
Instructions: Signature of Project Tester or Project Engineer shall be signed after explanations are complete. Hand signed document is not acceptable, only electronic signatures. On or before January 2020, all CDOT, local agency, and consulting Engineers shall utilize electronic Sealing. Requests for exemptions shall be submitted to the Chief Engineer prior to mechanical Seals being utilized with the reason why electronic Sealing cannot be used. Beginning January 2021, there will be no exemptions to the electronic Sealing requirement, except where stated in section (V) (C) of CDOT Procedural Directive 508.1, REQUIREMENTS FOR THE USE OF THE PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER'S SEAL See FMM Documentation chapters - After Construction - for more information				Consultant Firm PE Electronic Signature  <small>Edward Trujillo (Feb 12, 2021 19:51 MST)</small> Consultant Firm PE Electronic Stamp as per PD 508-1: 	
All CAR - Quality Level Reports must be Final Report with no errors.					

Design-Build Quality Assurance Program Project Materials to Final Materials - 22

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

This chapter intends to provide statewide consistency and a programmatic approach to quality assurance for Design-Build projects where the Contractor's quality control test results may be used in the acceptance decision and to provide the Region personnel guidance on the documentation of the material from the beginning of the Design-Build (D-B) project to the closure of the project files. The D-B delivery is often used for large, complex, fast-paced projects. It can also be used for smaller less complex projects in a streamlined D-B format. While project management and quality management require some adjustment to address these typical D-B project characteristics, it should be understood that the fundamental principles of quality assurance do not go away with this alternative contracting method. The materials documentation on a D-B project needs to be accurate, complete, and processed within the officially established time frame after the issuance of the project's Final Acceptance Letter per Section 105.21 (b).

The primary shift in responsibility with D-B is the assignment of the design function to the Contractor. This allows more construction risk to be appropriately shifted to the Contractor, as the Designer on the D-B Team is the Engineer of Record and now owns responsibility for the design. There is no change in the core quality assurance functions of quality control and Owner Acceptance (OA) on D-B projects. CDOT must retain its responsibility for the effective construction acceptance function along with the fundamental quality assurance principles or requirements of Title 23, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 637 (23 CFR 637.207(b)) for Federal-Aid Highway projects. This chapter is intended to provide clear guidance for proper quality assurance roles and responsibilities. The definitions of quality assurance used in this Manual are found in AASHTO R 10-2011, *Standard Practice for Definition of Terms Related to Quality and Statistics as Used in Highway Construction*. In today's practice, the term quality assurance refers to the overall activities of both the Contractor and CDOT. It is the overall system for assuring project quality. Under the quality assurance umbrella, the Contractor's responsibility is quality control and CDOT's responsibility is "Acceptance."

The CDOT Quality Assurance Plan (QAP) consists of a quality control program, an owner acceptance (OA) program, and an independent assurance (IA) Program. The QAP allows for the use of the Contractor's performed test results, referred to as Independent Contractor Quality Control (ICQC), as part of an acceptance decision if those results are validated by the Owner Verification Testing (OVT) results performed by the Department or a representative for CDOT. The CDOT QAP clarifies federal requirements relating to quality assurance and statistical analysis procedures.

The QAP, as stated, is comprised of several components, and the relationships between the parties and functions are shown in Figure 1.

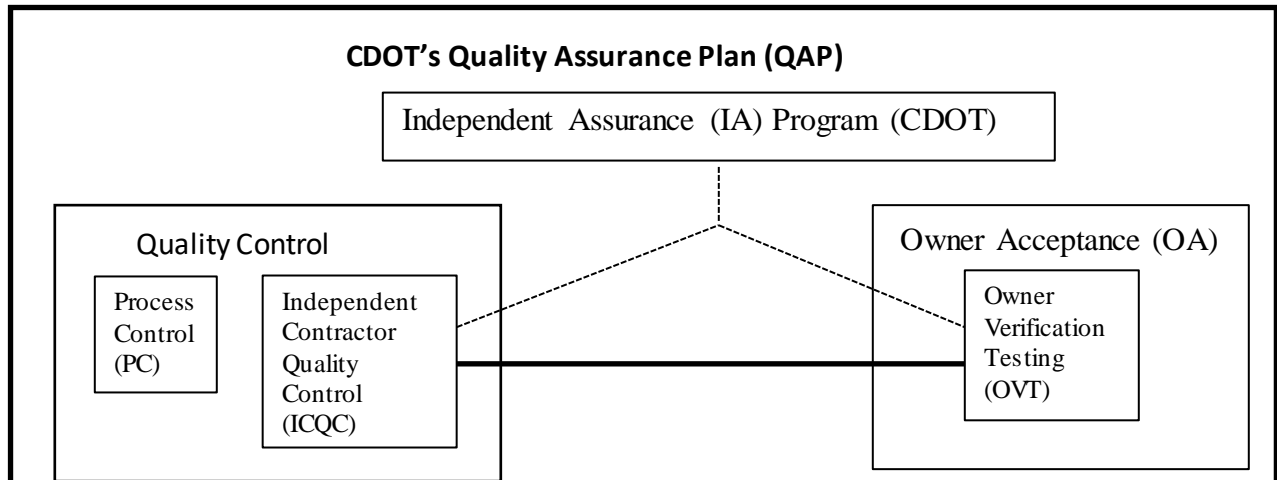


Figure 1 – Components and Relationship in CDOT's QAP
Acceptance may consist of OA testing or OVT verifying and validating ICQC testing.

1.2 Conflict of Interest

To avoid the appearance of a conflict of interest, any independent qualified laboratory shall perform only one of the following types of testing on the same project.

- A. Process Control testing (PC);
- B. Independent Contractor Quality Control testing (ICQC);
- C. Owner Verification Testing* (OVT);
- D. Independent Assurance testing* (IA); or
- E. Referee testing* (See Subsection 3.5.2 for more information).

* CDOT may perform OVT, IA, and Referee testing as long as separate equipment and personnel are performing the tests.

2. QUALITY CONTROL

2.1 General

The Contractor is responsible for the quality of the Work as imposed by the Contract. Project quality will be enhanced through the daily efforts of all the workers involved with the Work, supported by the Contractor's quality control plan. The Contractor's PC shall not be part of the acceptance program; this is strictly for the Contractor's internal production control only.

2.1.1 Reporting, Record Keeping, and Documentation

The Contractor's team and the Department's personnel shall maintain construction workmanship and materials quality records of all inspections and tests performed. These records shall include factual evidence that the required inspections or tests have been performed, including type and number of inspections or tests involved; results of inspections or tests; nature of defects, deviations, causes for rejection, etc.; proposed remedial action, and corrective actions taken. These records shall cover both conforming and defective or deficient features, and shall include a statement that all products and materials incorporated in the Work are in full compliance with the terms of the Contract Documents.

2.2 Design-Build Process Control (PC) Requirements

The Contractor shall establish a documented systematic approach to define the processes, methods, procedures, and documentation for delivery of PC on the Project. These methods and procedures shall clearly define the authority and responsibility for the administration of the PC plan.

The Contractor's team and Subcontractors' construction workforce are all considered to be members of the Contractor's Process Control staff as each is responsible for the quality of the Work. Personnel responsible for performing Process Control inspection shall be knowledgeable and trained to perform their duties. Qualified personnel and laboratories performing Process Control sampling and testing shall be knowledgeable in the testing methods and procedures per Colorado Procedure (CP) 10.

Although not used for acceptance, PC testing and inspection shall ensure quality has been incorporated into all elements of the Work before requesting acceptance testing and inspection. Sampling and testing of all materials during the production or manufacturing processes shall be performed by personnel who hold the required certifications as specified in this Manual for the appropriate material. This effort by the Contractor will support CDOT's QAP in that only materials meeting the specifications are supplied for ultimate incorporation into the Work. Minimum PC sampling and testing guidelines are located in this Manual in the chapter entitled *OA Frequency Guide Schedule for Minimum Materials Sampling, Testing, and Inspection* [tab entitled, Schedule (Owner Acceptance)].

2.3 Independent Contractor Quality Control (ICQC)

When CDOT uses Contractor Quality Control in the acceptance decision, both the ICQC and OVT testing make up the Department's acceptance decision. Section 3.2 describes the sampling and testing requirements for both the ICQC and OVT groups. Section 3.3 describes materials acceptance specific to ICQC requirements and Section 3.4 describes Owner Verification Testing, statistical analysis, and reporting requirements specific to OVT requirements. The Department's verification sampling and testing are divided into three levels based on the material and method.

Level 1 provides continuous analysis for those materials and tests shown in Table 1 that are strong indicators of performance. Examples include compressive strength for hydraulic cement concrete, percent soil compaction for embankment, and percent asphalt content for hot-mix asphalt (HMA). The OVT frequency is approximately 10 percent of the ICQC testing frequency. A minimum of three OVT results is required. F-tests and t-tests are to be performed on these material categories continuously with the addition of each OVT result. The p-values (from the F-tests and t-tests) are reported for each analysis and are tracked over time. The p-value is a probability value ranging from 0 to 1 and is an indication of the probability that OVT data does not validate the ICQC test data. To implement this concept, the critical p-value is set equal to the level of significance (or alpha value) for each material category as shown in Table 2. When the calculated p-value is above the established p-value, then statistical validation occurs. This approach of tracking p-values over time enables the Department to efficiently monitor the validation status of each analysis category daily in "real-time" and allows for more timely action to address non-validation.

Level 2 provides an independent verification process for those materials shown in Table 3 that are secondary indicators of performance. An example is the temperature test for hydraulic cement concrete. The OVT frequency should be a minimum of one material test every three months during construction and will be plotted with the ICQC results of the same material.

Level 3 provides observation verification for those materials that only require very few ICQC tests or tests on materials whose risk of failure does not affect the long-term performance of the facility. Under the Level 3 approach, the Department does not perform tests but observes the ICQC test performance for equipment and procedural compliance with the test procedure or obtains a copy of the Certificate of Compliance (COC) or Certified Test Results (CTR). The frequency of this testing is a minimum of once per project per test method, or periodically as determined by the CDOT Region Materials Engineer. For Level 3, the Department's representative observing the ICQC technician performing the test enters his observational findings and retains a copy of the COC or CTR in the appropriate section of the materials books for record-keeping purposes (See Section 16, Organizational Guide for Project Material Books, in the CDOT FMM Chapter entitled Documentation – CDOT Maintenance and Local Agency).

If the Department chooses to shift the risk to the Contractor and include the Contractor's performed tests, the Department will use the sampling and testing frequency shown in Table 1: *Level 1 - Owner Verification Testing Schedule for Minimum Materials Sampling, Testing, and Inspection* with a level of significance shown in Table 2: *Level of Significance for F-tests and t-tests* along with the sampling and testing frequency shown in Table 3: *Level 2 - Owner Verification Testing Schedule for Minimum Materials Sampling and Testing* within this chapter.

3. QUALITY ACCEPTANCE PROGRAM

3.1 General

There are two types of acceptance on D-B projects.

The first type of acceptance is CDOT performed Owner Acceptance (OA) where acceptance testing and inspection are performed by the Department or its representative. If the Department chooses to perform all of the acceptance testing, the sampling and testing frequency is defined by the *OA Frequency Guide Schedule for Minimum Materials Sampling, Testing, and Inspection* as shown in the *CDOT Field Materials Manual*.

The second type of acceptance is when the Department uses contractor quality control tests performed by the Contractor's Independent Contractor Quality Control (ICQC) firm. This type of project acceptance program will require the Contractor to perform the quality inspection, sampling, and testing similar to the Department's requirements for acceptance and will require the Department to implement an OVT program for the project. When the Department uses this method, ICQC and OVT together are the basis for the acceptance decision. CDOT may use ICQC results for acceptance when they are statistically validated and/or verified by the OVT results. ICQC is performed by the Contractor's firm and OVT is performed by the Department or its representative.

The ICQC portion of the Contractor's Quality Control plan shall include the internal procedures used by the Contractor's team to ensure that the Work is inspected and tested to verify compliance with the released-for-construction plans, approved shop drawings, working drawings, and specifications, and approved Change Orders. The ICQC program shall be completely separate from the PC program.

3.2 Sampling and Testing

This section provides guidance on sampling, testing, inspection, and acceptance requirements to be used in the acceptance decision. References in the Contract to a Colorado Procedure (CP), test designation of the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO), the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), or any other recognized national organization means the latest revision of that test method or specification for the work in effect on the proposal due date.

3.2.1 Sample Types and Uses

The F-tests and t-tests described in subsection 3.4.3.1 – Statistical Analysis are only valid when using random independent samples. However, split samples may be used outside of the statistical analysis for owner corroboration of the ICQC tests under the Department's Check Testing program defined in Colorado Procedure (CP) 13. This CP defines a comparison process for performing and analyzing split samples between the Department and ICQC and is necessary during the startup operation of the QAP. These samples will be analyzed by the Department per CP-13 and the results discussed with the ICQC firm to assure laboratory and technician test results compare favorably. Split samples may also be performed throughout the life of the project as necessary to investigate non-validating material categories and verify or realign testing equipment and personnel. The Department's OVT may observe any sampling and/or testing performed by the Contractor. Members of the D-B team or ICQC team may also observe the sampling and/or testing performed by the OVT and should report any discrepancies to the Project Engineer.

3.2.3 Quantities and Testing Frequency

The ICQC firm shall continuously track and record the quantity of material incorporated into the Project and shall generate a weekly report to ensure ICQC compliance with the Minimum Sampling and Testing Schedule. The Department shall use the report to verify compliance with the ICQC and OVT frequencies.

At a minimum, the ICQC firm shall perform material sampling and testing at random locations and frequencies in this Manual in the *Schedule for Owner Acceptance (OA)*. ICQC tests are required to be independent of the OVT tests. To verify ICQC test results, OVT tests shall be performed at a frequency identified in Tables 1 and 3. However, if the ICQC increases their tests above the minimum shown in the *Schedule for Owner Acceptance (OA)*, then the OVT schedule should be adjusted to a frequency no less than 10 percent of the ICQC.

3.3 Independent Contractor Quality Control (ICQC) Requirements for Materials Acceptance

The Contractor's ICQC shall establish a documented systematic approach to define the processes, methods, procedures, and documentation for material incorporated into the Work. These methods and procedures shall clearly define the authority and responsibility for the administration of the ICQC. The ICQC must develop and maintain a robust document control system for materials sampling and testing, construction inspections, Non-Compliance Records (NCRs), etc. which is acceptable to the Department.

The ICQC testing shall be performed by personnel who hold the required certifications as specified in this Manual for the appropriate material and shall be responsible for entering materials test data into CDOT's SiteManager® Materials and Laboratory Information Management System (SMM/LIMS) database and shall be independent of the PC. The responsible technician and his/her supervisor shall sign the daily test reports and the results of the daily tests shall be entered into the database and electronically signed within 24 hours of test completion. This electronic reporting is intended to allow the Contractor and the Department to make timely and accurate decisions on workmanship and material quality issues.

3.4 Owner Verification Testing (OVT) Requirements

3.4.1 General

The Department has the ultimate responsibility for verifying that the Project is designed and constructed in compliance with the Contract Documents. As such, the Department or its representative will perform owner verification sampling, testing, and inspection, and conduct audits to verify the D-B's compliance with the approved Plan from the D-B firm.

3.4.2 Owner Verification Testing and Inspection

The Owner Verification Testing (OVT) and inspection will be performed by the Department or a qualified firm hired by the Department. OVT Level 1 testing shall be performed at the frequency shown in Table 1. However, if the ICQC increases their tests above the minimum shown in the *Schedule for Owner Acceptance (OA)*, then the OVT schedule should be adjusted to a frequency no less than 10 percent of the ICQC. OVT Level 2 testing shall be performed at the frequency shown in Table 3. On some D-B projects, the Department may decide to perform the acceptance tests. In this case, the Department will perform the tests at the frequency shown in the "OA Frequency Guide Schedule".

**Table 1: Level 1 – Owner Verification Testing,
Schedule for Minimum Materials Sampling, Testing, and Inspection**

PAY ITEM	TYPE OF TEST	PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING & TESTING FREQUENCY	PROCEDURES		REMARKS	POINT OF VERIFICATION FOR QUALITY DETERMINATION
			PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING	PROJECT VERIFICATION TESTING		
203 EMBANKMENT Unclassified Excavation (Complete In Place)	IN-PLACE DENSITY / MOISTURE CONTENT	1 per 15,000 cu. yds. or fraction thereof of testable material as described in Subsection 203.07 of the CDOT Standard Specifications.		CP 80		In the compacted lift.
206 STRUCTURE BACKFILL (Class 1)	IN-PLACE DENSITY / MOISTURE CONTENT	1 per 1,500 cu. yds. or fraction thereof.		CP 80		In the compacted lift.
301 PLANT MIX BITUMINOUS BASE	IN-PLACE DENSITY / MOISTURE CONTENT	1 per 15,000 tons or fraction thereof.		CP 80		In the compacted lift.
304 AGGREGATE BASE COURSE	IN-PLACE DENSITY / MOISTURE CONTENT	1 per 20,000 tons (10,000 cu. yds.) or fraction thereof for each class.		CP 80a		In the compacted lift.
306 RECONDITIONING	IN-PLACE DENSITY / MOISTURE CONTENT	1 per 50,000 sq. yds. or fraction thereof.		CP 80		In the compacted lift.

**Table 1: Level 1 – Owner Verification Testing,
Schedule for Minimum Materials Sampling, Testing, and Inspection**

PAY ITEM	TYPE OF TEST	PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING & TESTING FREQUENCY	PROCEDURES		REMARKS	POINT OF VERIFICATION FOR QUALITY DETERMINATION
			PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING	PROJECT VERIFICATION TESTING		
307 HYDRATED LIME	GRADATION	1 per 500 tons of lime or fraction thereof.		CPL 4209	Retain CTRs in the project files.	
307 PROCESSING LIME TREATED SUBGRADE	IN-PLACE DENSITY	1 per 50,000 sq. yds. or fraction thereof.		CP 80		In the compacted lift.
	THICKNESS	1 per 10,000 sq. yds. or fraction thereof.		C 174	If the measurement is <0.5” from plan thickness, 2 additional cores shall be taken in that lot and the average of 3 cores will determine the thickness of that lot.	In the compacted lift.
	pH	1 per 50,000 sq. yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 30	G 51	pH will be determined after % lime has been established based on unconfined compressive strength pH.	
308 PROCESSING CEMENT TREATED SUBGRADE	IN-PLACE DENSITY	1 per 50,000 sq. yds. or fraction thereof.		CP 80		In the compacted lift.
	THICKNESS	1 per 10,000 sq. yds. or fraction thereof.		C 174	If the measurement is <0.5” from plan thickness, 2 additional cores shall be taken in that lot and the average of 3 cores will determine the thickness of that lot.	In the compacted lift.

**Table 1: Level 1 – Owner Verification Testing,
Schedule for Minimum Materials Sampling, Testing, and Inspection**

PAY ITEM	TYPE OF TEST	PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING & TESTING FREQUENCY	PROCEDURES		REMARKS	POINT OF VERIFICATION FOR QUALITY DETERMINATION
			PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING	PROJECT VERIFICATION TESTING		
310 PROCESS ASPHALT MAT for BASE COURSE	IN-PLACE DENSITY	1 per 30,000 sq.yds. or fraction thereof.		CP 80		In the compacted lift.
	IN-PLACE DENSITY	1 per 30,000 sq.yds. or fraction thereof.		CP 80		In the compacted lift.
403 STONE MATRIX ASPHALT (SMA)	BULK SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1 per 10,000 tons or fraction thereof.		CP 44	Use SSD specimens	
	BULK SPECIFIC GRAVITY of the JOINT	1 per 50,000 linear feet or fraction thereof.		CP 44L	Use SSD specimens	Longitudinal Joint
	MAXIMUM SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1 per 10,000 tons or fraction thereof.	CP 41 CP 55	CP 51		
	IN-PLACE DENSITY	1 per 5,000 tons or fraction thereof.		CP 44		In the compacted lift.
	ASPHALT CONTENT	1 per 10,000 tons or fraction thereof.	CP 41 CP 55	CP 85 or CPL 5120		Plant discharge, at/or behind the paver.

**Table 1: Level 1 – Owner Verification Testing,
Schedule for Minimum Materials Sampling, Testing, and Inspection**

PAY ITEM	TYPE OF TEST	PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING & TESTING FREQUENCY	PROCEDURES		REMARKS	POINT OF VERIFICATION FOR QUALITY DETERMINATION
			PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING	PROJECT VERIFICATION TESTING		
403 HOT MIX ASPHALT (HMA)	BULK SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1 per 10,000 tons or fraction thereof.		CP 44	Use SSD specimens	
	BULK SPECIFIC GRAVITY of the JOINT	1 per 50,000 linear feet or fraction thereof.		CP 44L	Use SSD specimens	Longitudinal Joint
	VOIDS IN MINERAL AGGREGATE	1 per 10,000 tons or fraction thereof.	CP 41 CP 55	CP 48		
	MAXIMUM SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1 per 10,000 tons or fraction thereof.	CP 41 CP 55	CP 51		
	IN-PLACE DENSITY	1 per 5,000 tons or fraction thereof.		CP 81		In the compacted lift.
	ASPHALT CONTENT	1 per 10,000 tons or fraction thereof.	CP 41 CP 55	CP 85 or CPL 5120		Plant discharge, at/or behind the paver.
	DENSITY OF TEST SPECIMEN	1 per 10,000 tons or fraction thereof.	CP 41 CP 55	CPL 5115		Plant discharge, at/or behind the paver.
405 HOT IN-PLACE RECYCLING TREATMENTS (all types)	IN-PLACE DENSITY	1 per 50,000 sq. yds. or fraction thereof.		CP 81		In the compacted lift.
	BULK SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1 per 10,000 tons or fraction thereof.		CP 44	Use SSD specimens (Virgin HMA Only)	
	BULK SPECIFIC GRAVITY of the JOINT	1 per 50,000 linear feet or fraction thereof.		CP 44L	Use SSD specimens (Virgin HMA Only)	Longitudinal Joint
	VOIDS IN MINERAL AGGREGATE	1 per 10,000 tons or fraction thereof.	CP 41 CP 55	CP 48	(Virgin HMA Only)	
	ASPHALT CONTENT	1 per 10,000 tons or fraction thereof.	CP 41 CP 55	CP 85 or CPL 5120	(Virgin HMA Only)	Plant discharge, at/or behind the paver.

**Table 1: Level 1 – Owner Verification Testing,
Schedule for Minimum Materials Sampling, Testing, and Inspection**

PAY ITEM	TYPE OF TEST	PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING & TESTING FREQUENCY	PROCEDURES		REMARKS	POINT OF VERIFICATION FOR QUALITY DETERMINATION
			PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING	PROJECT VERIFICATION TESTING		
406 COLD BITUMINOUS PAVEMENT (RECYCLE)	IN-PLACE DENSITY	1 per 50,000 sq. yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 41 (Meth. C)	CP 53		Windrow or roadway after rolling is finished
409 COVER COAT MATERIAL	FRACTURED FACES	1 per 50,000 tons or fraction thereof.	CP 30	CP 45		Spreader or last point of the stockpile.
412 PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE PAVEMENT FLEXURAL STRENGTH	TEXTURE DEPTH	1 per 5,000 sq. yds. or fraction thereof.		CP 77b		
	UNIT WEIGHT	1 per 25,000 sq. yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	T 121		
	THICKNESS	1 per 25,000 sq. yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 68	T 148		
	AIR CONTENT	1 per 25,000 sq. yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	T 152		
	FLEXURAL STRENGTH	1 per 50,000 sq. yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	T 97	At 28 days.	
412 PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE PAVEMENT COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH	TEXTURE DEPTH	1 per 5,000 sq. yds. or fraction thereof.		CP 77b		
	UNIT WEIGHT	1 per 25,000 sq. yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	T 121		
	THICKNESS	1 per 25,000 sq. yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 68	T 148		
	AIR CONTENT	1 per 25,000 sq. yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	T 152		
	COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH	1 per 25,000 sq. yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	C 39	At 28 days.	

**Table 1: Level 1 – Owner Verification Testing,
Schedule for Minimum Materials Sampling, Testing, and Inspection**

PAY ITEM	TYPE OF TEST	PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING & TESTING FREQUENCY	PROCEDURES		REMARKS	POINT OF VERIFICATION FOR QUALITY DETERMINATION
			PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING	PROJECT VERIFICATION TESTING		
503 DRILLED CASSIONS	COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH	1 per 500 cu.yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	C 39	At 28 days.	
	UNIT WEIGHT	1 per 500 cu.yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	T 121		
	AIR CONTENT	1 per 500 cu.yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	T 152		
503 MICROPILE	COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH	1 per 100 cu.yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	C 109	At 28 days.	
507 CONCRETE SLOPE and DITCH PAVING	COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH	1 per 500 cu.yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	C 39	At 28 days.	
	UNIT WEIGHT	1 per 500 cu.yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	T 121		
	AIR CONTENT	1 per 500 cu.yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	T 152		
601 STRUCTURAL CONCRETE	COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH	1 per 500 cu.yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	C 39	At 28 days.	
	UNIT WEIGHT	1 per 500 cu.yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	T 121		
	AIR CONTENT	1 per 500 cu.yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	T 152		
603 CULVERTS and SEWERS	IN-PLACE DENSITY	1 per 1,500 cu.yds. or fraction thereof.		CP 80		In the compacted lift.

**Table 1: Level 1 – Owner Verification Testing,
Schedule for Minimum Materials Sampling, Testing, and Inspection**

PAY ITEM	TYPE OF TEST	PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING & TESTING FREQUENCY	PROCEDURES		REMARKS	POINT OF VERIFICATION FOR QUALITY DETERMINATION
			PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING	PROJECT VERIFICATION TESTING		
604 MANHOLES, INLETS, and METER VAULTS	COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH	1 per 500 cu. yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	C 39-28		
	UNIT WEIGHT	1 per 500 cu. yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	T 121		
	AIR CONTENT	1 per 500 sq. yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	T 152		
	IN-PLACE DENSITY	1 per 500 cu. yds. or fraction thereof.		CP 80		In the compacted lift.
606 GUARDRAIL and BRIDGE RAIL	COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH	1 per 5,000 linear. ft. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	C 39-28		
	UNIT WEIGHT	1 per 5,000 linear. ft. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	T 121		
	AIR CONTENT	1 per 5,000 linear. ft. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	T 152		
608 CONCRETE SIDEWALK	COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH	1 per 10,000 sq. yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	C 39-28		
	UNIT WEIGHT	1 per 10,000 sq. yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	T 121		
	AIR CONTENT	1 per 10,000 sq. yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	T 152		
609 CONCRETE CURB and GUTTER	COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH	1 per 10,000 sq. yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	C 39-28		
	UNIT WEIGHT	1 per 10,000 sq. yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	T 121		
	AIR CONTENT	1 per 10,000 sq. yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	T 152		

**Table 1: Level 1 – Owner Verification Testing,
Schedule for Minimum Materials Sampling, Testing, and Inspection**

PAY ITEM	TYPE OF TEST	PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING & TESTING FREQUENCY	PROCEDURES		REMARKS	POINT OF VERIFICATION FOR QUALITY DETERMINATION
			PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING	PROJECT VERIFICATION TESTING		
LIGHT STANDARD FOUNDATION 613	COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH	1 per 100 cu.yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	C 39-28		
	UNIT WEIGHT	1 per 100 cu.yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	T 121		
	AIR CONTENT	1 per 100 cu.yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	T 152		
LIGHT STANDARD FOUNDATION (SPECIAL) and HIGH MAST FOUNDATION 613	COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH	1 per 500 cu.yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	C 39-28		
	UNIT WEIGHT	1 per 500 cu.yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	T 121		
	AIR CONTENT	1 per 500 cu.yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	T 152		
SIPHONS 616	IN-PLACE DENSITY	1 per 1,500 cu.yds. or fraction thereof.		CP 80		In the compacted lift.
WATERLINE PIPE 619	IN-PLACE DENSITY	1 per 1,500 cu.yds. or fraction thereof.		CP 80		In the compacted lift.
DRAINAGE PIPE 624	IN-PLACE DENSITY	1 per 1,500 cu.yds. or fraction thereof.		CP 80		In the compacted lift.
SHOTCRETE 641	COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH	1 per 500 cu.yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	C 39-28		
	AIR CONTENT	1 per 500 cu.yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	T 152		

3.4.3 Material Validation Reporting

For projects that have been identified by FHWA as a Project of Division Interest or a Project of Corporate Interest based on the FHWA and CDOT Stewardship and Oversight Agreement, the Department will submit quarterly reports to the FHWA for concurrence with project compliance with the approved QAP. The report will be submitted 3 weeks after D-B has provided all quarterly inspection and testing documentation. Each report shall cover a period of construction not greater than three months.

3.4.3.1 Statistical Analysis

F-tests and t-tests will be used following CP 14 to analyze ICQC and OVT data of Level 1 materials. The F-test is a comparison of variances between the ICQC and OVT population to determine if there is a significant difference. The t-test is a comparison of means from the ICQC and OVT population to determine if there is a significant difference. The type of material and the recommended level of significance are shown in Table 2. **F-tests and t-tests comparisons shall be performed by CDOT OA Personnel or CDOT OVT Personnel Only.**

Before performing any statistical analyses, it is important to ensure that the data contained in each analysis is in reasonable compliance with the underlying assumptions of the F-test and t-test.

Table 2: Level of Significance for F-tests and t-tests

Materials Item	Level of Significance (α)
Unclassified Excavation (Item 203), Structure Backfill (Item 206), Plant Mix Bituminous Base (Item 301), Aggregate Base Course (Item 304), Reconditioning (Item 306), and In-Place Density Testing (Items 603, 604, 616, 619, and 624)	0.01
Hydrated Lime, Processing Lime Treated Subgrade (Item 307), Processing Cement Treated Base (Item 308), Processing Asphalt Mat For Base Course and Full Depth Reclamation of HMA (Item 310)	0.01
Stone Matrix Asphalt and Hot Mix Asphalt (Item 403)	0.025
Hot In-Place Recycling (Item 405) and Cold In-Place Recycling (Item 406)	0.01
Cover Coat Material (Item 409)	0.01
Portland Cement Concrete Pavement (Item 412)	0.025
Drilled Caisson and Micropile (Item 503) and Concrete Slope and Ditch Paving (Item 507)	0.01
Structural Concrete (Item 601, 604, 606, and 613)	0.025
Concrete Sidewalk (Item 608) and Curb and Gutter (Item 609)	0.10
Shotcrete (Item 641)	0.10

While there are default OVT sampling and testing frequencies shown in Tables 1 and Table 3 for each material, each project has its unique conditions that may warrant project-specific modifications to the default level for the item and level of significance for the F-tests and t-tests as shown in Table 2.

**Table 3: Level 2 – Owner Verification Testing,
Schedule for Minimum Materials Sampling, Testing, and Inspection**

PAY ITEM	TYPE OF TEST	PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING & TESTING FREQUENCY	PROCEDURES		REMARKS	POINT OF VERIFICATION FOR QUALITY DETERMINATION
			PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING	PROJECT VERIFICATION TESTING		
203 EMBANKMENT MATERIAL Unclassified Excavation and Borrow (Complete in Place)	MOISTURE-DENSITY CURVE	1 per 15,000 cu. yds. or fraction thereof of testable material as described in Subsection 203.07 of the CDOT Standard Specifications		CP 23 T 99 or T 180	Moisture-Density Curve shall be performed on the soil found at The proposed location for CP 25	
	PERCENT RELATIVE COMPACTION	1 per 15,000 cu. yds. or fraction thereof of testable material as described in Subsection 203.07 of the CDOT Standard Specifications.		CP 25	CP 25, Subsection 3.4.8, for 1-point check requirements.	In the compacted lift.
206 STRUCTURE BACKFILL (CLASS 1 and 2)	MOISTURE-DENSITY CURVE	1 per 15,000 cu. yds. or fraction thereof.		CP 23 T 99 or T 180	T180 for Class 1. T 99 or T 180 for Class 2.	
	PERCENT RELATIVE COMPACTION	1 per 15,000 cu. yds. or fraction thereof of testable material as described in Subsection 203.07 of the CDOT Standard Specifications.		CP 25	CP 25, Subsection 3.4.8, for 1-point check requirements.	In the compacted lift.
	GRADATION	1 per 15,000 cu. yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 30	CP 31		In-Place, before compaction.
	ATTERBERG LIMITS	1 per 15,000 cu. yds. or fraction thereof.		T 89 T 90		
206 MECHANICAL REINFORCEMENT OF SOIL and FILTER MATERIAL (All Classes)	GRADATION	1 per 15,000 cu. yds. or fraction thereof for each Class.	CP 30	CP 31		In-Place.

**Table 3: Level 2 – Owner Verification Testing,
Schedule for Minimum Materials Sampling, Testing, and Inspection**

PAY ITEM	TYPE OF TEST	PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING & TESTING FREQUENCY	PROCEDURES		REMARKS	POINT OF VERIFICATION FOR QUALITY DETERMINATION
			PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING	PROJECT VERIFICATION TESTING		
206 BED COURSE MATERIAL	MOISTURE-DENSITY CURVE	1 per 15,000 cu. yds. or fraction thereof.		CP 23 T 180		
	PERCENT RELATIVE COMPACTION	1 per 15,000 cu. yds. or fraction thereof.		CP 25		In the compacted lift.
	GRADATION	1 per 15,000 cu. yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 30	CP 31		In-Place.
	ATTERBERG LIMITS	1 per 15,000 cu. yds. or fraction thereof.		T 89 T 90		
301 PLANT MIX BITUMINOUS BASE and PERMIABLE ASPHALT TREATED BASE	MOISTURE-DENSITY CURVE	1 per 15,000 tons or fraction thereof.		CP 23 T 180		
	PERCENT RELATIVE COMPACTION	1 per 15,000 tons or fraction thereof.		CP 25		In the compacted lift.
	GRADATION	1 per 15,000 tons or fraction thereof.	CP 30	CP 31		In-Place.
	ATTERBERG LIMITS	1 per 15,000 tons or fraction thereof.		T 89 T 90		

**Table 3: Level 2 – Owner Verification Testing,
Schedule for Minimum Materials Sampling, Testing, and Inspection**

PAY ITEM	TYPE OF TEST	PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING & TESTING FREQUENCY	PROCEDURES		REMARKS	POINT OF VERIFICATION FOR QUALITY DETERMINATION
			PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING	PROJECT VERIFICATION TESTING		
304 AGGREGATE BASE COURSE (All Classes)	MOISTURE-DENSITY CURVE	1 per 20,000 tons or fraction thereof.		CP 23 T 180		
	PERCENT RELATIVE COMPACTION	1 per 20,000 tons or fraction thereof.		CP 25		In the compacted lift.
	GRADATION	1 per 20,000 tons or fraction thereof.	CP 30	CP 31		In-Place.
	R-VALUE	1 per 20,000 tons or fraction thereof.		CPL 3101	1 R-Value per class	
	ATTERBERG LIMITS	1 per 20,000 tons or fraction thereof.		T 89 T 90		
306 RECONDITIONING	MOISTURE-DENSITY CURVE	1 per 50,000 sq. yds. or fraction thereof.		CP 23 T 99 T 180		
	PERCENT RELATIVE COMPACTION	1 per 50,000 sq. yds. or fraction thereof.		CP 25		In the compacted lift.
307 PROCESSING LIME and CEMENT KILN DUST TREATED SUBGRADE	MOISTURE-DENSITY CURVE	1 per 50,000 sq. yds. or fraction thereof		CP 23 T 99 T 180	The moisture content of the mixture at the start of compaction shall be at $2 \pm 1\%$ above optimum moisture content.	In the compacted lift.
	PERCENT RELATIVE COMPACTION	1 per 50,000 sq. yds. or fraction thereof.		CP 25		In the compacted lift.
	GRADATION	1 per 50,000 sq. yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 30	CP 31	1" – 100% passing #4 – 60% passing Dry sieving after final mixing.	
	UNCONFINED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH	1 per 50,000 sq. yds. or fraction thereof.		D 5102 (Proc. B)	Tests shall be conducted on samples cured in a moist environment for 5 days at 100F.	
	ATTERBERG LIMITS	1 per 50,000 sq. yds. or fraction thereof.		T 89 T 90	Reduce by ½ original PI.	

**Table 3: Level 2 – Owner Verification Testing,
Schedule for Minimum Materials Sampling, Testing, and Inspection**

PAY ITEM	TYPE OF TEST	PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING & TESTING FREQUENCY	PROCEDURES		REMARKS	POINT OF VERIFICATION FOR QUALITY DETERMINATION
			PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING	PROJECT VERIFICATION TESTING		
310 PROCESSING ASPHALT MAT FOR BASE	MOISTURE-DENSITY CURVE	1 per 30,000 sq. yds. or fraction thereof		CP 23 T 180	The moisture content of the mixture at the start of compaction shall be at 2 ± 1% above optimum moisture content.	In the compacted lift.
	PERCENT RELATIVE COMPACTION	1 per 30,000 sq. yds. or fraction thereof.		CP 25		In the compacted lift.
	GRADATION	1 per 30,000 sq. yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 30	CP 31	1" – 100% passing #4 – 60% passing Dry sieving after final mixing.	
403 HOT MIX ASPHALT and STONE MATRIX ASPHALT	GRADATION	Aggregate: 1 per 10,000 tons or fraction thereof of mix produced.	CP 30	CP 31	Use the HMA template in SiteManager.	Aggregate from the cold feed, pugmill discharge, extraction, or product of CP-L 5120.
	AGGREGATE MOISTURE	Aggregate: 1 per 10,000 tons or fraction thereof of mix produced.	CP 30	CP 33		Aggregate from the cold feed.
	THERMAL SEGREGATION	1 per 10,000 tons or fraction thereof.		CP 58		Behind paver.
	FIELD CORRECTION OF DENSITY	1 per 10,000 tons or fraction thereof.		CP 82	From core samples	In the compacted lift
	LIME PROPERTIES	Hydrated Lime: 1 per 50,000 tons or fraction thereof of mix produced.		CPL 4209		
	BINDER PROPERTIES	Asphalt Cement: 1 per 10,000 tons or fraction thereof of mix produced.		T 315		
	MINERAL FILLER	1 per 50,000 tons or fraction thereof of mix produced.		T 37	For Stone Matrix Asphalt when a mineral filler is used.	

**Table 3: Level 2 – Owner Verification Testing,
Schedule for Minimum Materials Sampling, Testing, and Inspection**

PAY ITEM	TYPE OF TEST	PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING & TESTING FREQUENCY	PROCEDURES		REMARKS	POINT OF VERIFICATION FOR QUALITY DETERMINATION
			PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING	PROJECT VERIFICATION TESTING		
405 HOT MIX ASPHALT USED IN HOT-IN-PLACE RECYCLE	GRADATION	Aggregate: 1 per 50,000 tons or fraction thereof of mix produced.	CP 30	CP 31	Use the HMA template in SiteManager.	Aggregate from the cold feed, pugmill discharge, extraction, or product of CP-L 5120.
	AGGREGATE MOISTURE	Aggregate: 1 per 50,000 tons or fraction thereof of mix produced.	CP 30	CP 33		Aggregate from the cold feed.
	THERMAL SEGREGATION	1 per 50,000 tons or fraction thereof.		CP 58		Behind paver.
	LIME PROPERTIES	Hydrated Lime: 1 per 50,000 tons or fraction thereof of mix produced.		CPL 4209		
406 COLD BITUMINOUS PAVEMENT (RECYCLE)	GRADATION	1 per 50,000 sq. yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 30	CP 31	Use the HMA template in SiteManager.	
	IN-PLACE DENSITY	1 per 50,000 sq. yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 41 Meth. C	CP 81		
407 BLOTTER MATERIAL	GRADATION	1 per 2,000 tons or fraction thereof.	CP 30	CP 31	Use the HMA template in SiteManager.	Spreader or the last stockpile before placement.
409 COVER COAT MATERIAL	GRADATION	1 per 5,000 tons or fraction thereof.	CP 30	CP 31	Use the HMA template in SiteManager.	Spreader or the last stockpile before placement.

**Table 3: Level 2 – Owner Verification Testing,
Schedule for Minimum Materials Sampling, Testing, and Inspection**

PAY ITEM	TYPE OF TEST	PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING & TESTING FREQUENCY	PROCEDURES		REMARKS	POINT OF VERIFICATION FOR QUALITY DETERMINATION
			PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING	PROJECT VERIFICATION TESTING		
410 SLURRY SEAL COAT	GRADATION	1 per 5,000 tons or fraction thereof.	CP 30	CP 31	Use the HMA template in SiteManager.	Spreader or last point of the stockpile.
	FRACTURED FACES	1 per 25,000 tons or fraction thereof.	CP 30	CP 45		Spreader or last point of the stockpile.
411 ASPHALT CEMENT	BINDER PROPERTIES	1 per 500 tons of liquid or fraction thereof.		T 315	When asphalt cement is paid for separately	
412 PCCP	TEMPERATURE	1 per 25,000 sq. yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	C 1064		
420 SEPARATION MATERIAL	GRADATION	1 per 500 tons or fraction thereof.	CP 30	CP 31	Use the HMA template in SiteManager.	
503 DRILLED CAISSON	TEMPERATURE	1 per 500 cu. yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	C 1064		
507 CONCRETE SLOPE and DITCH	TEMPERATURE	1 per 500 cu. yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	C 1064		
507 ASPHALT SLOPE and DITCH	GRADATION	1 per 5,000 tons or fraction thereof.	CP 30	CP 31	Use the HMA template in SiteManager.	Aggregate from the cold feed, pugmill discharge, extraction, or product of CP-L 5120.
	ASPHALT CONTENT	1 per 5,000 tons or fraction thereof.	CP 41 CP 61	CP 85		

**Table 3: Level 2 – Owner Verification Testing,
Schedule for Minimum Materials Sampling, Testing, and Inspection**

PAY ITEM	TYPE OF TEST	PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING & TESTING FREQUENCY	PROCEDURES		REMARKS	POINT OF VERIFICATION FOR QUALITY DETERMINATION
			PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING	PROJECT VERIFICATION TESTING		
601 STRUCTURAL CONCRETE	TEMPERATURE	1 per 500 cu. yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	C 1064		
603 CULVERTS and SEWER PIPE	MOISTURE-DENSITY CURVE	1 per 1,500 cu. yds. or fraction thereof.		CP 23 T 180 or T99		In the compacted lift.
	PERCENT RELATIVE COMPACTION	1 per 1,500 cu. yds. or fraction thereof.		CP 25		In the compacted lift.
	GRADATION	1 per 1,500 cu. yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 30	CP 31	Use the HMA template in SiteManager.	
	ATTERBERG LIMITS	1 per 1,500 cu. yds. or fraction thereof.		T 89 T 90		
604 MANHOLES, INLETS, METER VAULTS, CABINETS	TEMPERATURE	1 per 500 cu. yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	C 1064		
	PERCENT RELATIVE COMPACTION	1 per 500 cu. yds. or fraction thereof.		CP 25		In the compacted lift.
604 FENCES, GATES, and CABINETS	TEMPERATURE	1 per 500 cu. yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	C 1064		
	COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH	1 per 500 cu. yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	C39-28		
	UNIT WEIGHT/ YIELD	1 per 500 cu. yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	T 121		
	AIR CONTENT	1 per 500 cu. yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	T 152		

**Table 3: Level 2 – Owner Verification Testing,
Schedule for Minimum Materials Sampling, Testing, and Inspection**

PAY ITEM	TYPE OF TEST	PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING & TESTING FREQUENCY	PROCEDURES		REMARKS	POINT OF VERIFICATION FOR QUALITY DETERMINATION
			PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING	PROJECT VERIFICATION TESTING		
608 SIDEWALKS (PCCP)	TEMPERATURE	1 per 10,000 sq. yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	C 1064		
609 CURB and GUTTER (PCCP)	TEMPERATURE	1 per 10,000 cu. yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	C 1064		
610 MEDIAN COVER MATERIAL	TEMPERATURE	1 per 1,000sq. yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	C 1064		
	COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH	1 per 1,000sq. yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	C39-28		
	UNIT WEIGHT/ YIELD	1 per 1,000sq. yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	T 121		
	AIR CONTENT	1 per 1,000sq. yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	T 152		
613 LIGHTING	TEMPERATURE	1 per 500 cu. yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	C 1064		
616 SIPHONS	MOISTURE-DENSITY CURVE	1 per 1,500 cu. yds. or fraction thereof.		CP 23 T 180 or T99		In the compacted lift.
	PERCENT RELATIVE COMPACTION	1 per 1,500 cu. yds. or fraction thereof.		CP 25		In the compacted lift.
	GRADATION	1 per 1,500 cu. yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 30	CP 31	Use the HMA template in SiteManager.	
	ATTERBERG LIMITS	1 per 1,500 cu. yds. or fraction thereof.		T 89 T 90		

**Table 3: Level 2 – Owner Verification Testing,
Schedule for Minimum Materials Sampling, Testing, and Inspection**

PAY ITEM	TYPE OF TEST	PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING & TESTING FREQUENCY	PROCEDURES		REMARKS	POINT OF VERIFICATION FOR QUALITY DETERMINATION
			PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING	PROJECT VERIFICATION TESTING		
619 WATER LINES	MOISTURE-DENSITY CURVE	1 per 1,500 cu. yds. or fraction thereof.		CP 23 T 180 or T99		In the compacted lift.
	PERCENT RELATIVE COMPACTION	1 per 1,500 cu. yds. or fraction thereof.		CP 25		In the compacted lift.
	GRADATION	1 per 1,500 cu. yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 30	CP 31	Use the HMA template in SiteManager.	
	ATTERBERG LIMITS	1 per 1,500 cu. yds. or fraction thereof.		T 89 T 90		
624 DRAINAGE PIPE	MOISTURE-DENSITY CURVE	1 per 1,500 cu. yds. or fraction thereof.		CP 23 T 180 or T99		In the compacted lift.
	PERCENT RELATIVE COMPACTION	1 per 1,500 cu. yds. or fraction thereof.		CP 25		In the compacted lift.
	GRADATION	1 per 1,500 cu. yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 30	CP 31	Use the HMA template in SiteManager.	
	ATTERBERG LIMITS	1 per 1,500 cu. yds. or fraction thereof.		T 89 T 90		

3.5 Dispute Resolution

Throughout the life of the project, there may be statistically significant differences in material test results or statistical sample populations between the ICQC and the OVT. Due to the natural variability in construction materials testing and unavoidable biases in sampling and testing, these differences are often difficult to avoid. It is important to recognize the difference between material quality and statistical validation.

Material quality is measured by whether a test passes or fails and is an indication of whether the material will perform its intended purpose. Engineering judgment may be used to substantiate the use of material failing to meet the specification if the material still meets the intended purpose and does not affect the service life equivalent to design service life. Statistical validation is a measure of whether or not there is a statistically significant difference between the ICQC and OVT populations. It does not represent the quality of material being incorporated into the Project. It does, however, affect how the Department can use the test results for acceptance.

3.5.1 Non-Validation and Status of Material Quality

When ICQC results do not statistically validate the OVT test results as outlined in Subsection - 3.4.3.1 Statistical Analysis and CP 14, the Region Materials Engineer (RME) will investigate the source of non-validation. The ICQC and OVT firms shall assist in the investigation. The RME, or independent laboratory, will provide the Department's Project Manager with a probable cause of the non-validation and a resolution recommendation. If the non-validation persists over two consecutive analyses, a non-compliance records (NCR) process shall be issued by the Department to formally document and seek resolution to the non-validation.

In addition to the need to investigate the non-validation, the material in question has to be immediately evaluated to determine if it can be left in place or has to be removed, reworked, or repaired. The material in question will be evaluated using the process described in this section. There are four possible combinations of passing and failing results between the ICQC and OVT results and the F-test and t-test results when they are not statistically validated.

1. Both the ICQC and OVT results pass specification limits:
Although statistical validation has not occurred, both the ICQC and OVT results are passing the established specification limits. Thus, the material quality in question is considered acceptable.
2. ICQC results fail and OVT results pass specification limits:
The acceptance of material is subject to one of the two scenarios below.
 - The Project Engineer may exercise approved Engineering Judgment to accept the material if results from all other levels of related OVT material, within the same process, pass specification limits.
 - The ICQC firm needs to provide the Department an explanation of the error and/or proposed correction for acceptance of materials through the NCR process.

3. Both the ICQC and OVT results fail the specification limits:

Material may be left in place if the Department determines that Engineering Judgment may be used to accept the material or if the material is accepted through the NCR process. Results from all other levels of related OVT material, within the questionable area, will be included in the Judgment decision.

The acceptance of material is subject to one of the two scenarios below.

- When the OVT result indicates reasonable conformance with specification requirements for the process in question. The ICQC shall provide to the Department an explanation of the error and/or proposed correction for acceptance of material through the NCR process.
- When the OVT result and/or the results of other levels of related OVT that do not indicate reasonable conformance with the specification requirement for the process in question, Then the ICQC must perform additional testing within the process in question to identify the problem area, based on the results of ICQC testing, all local OVTs of related materials, and subsequent investigation discussions between the Department and the D-B. A determination will be made by the Project Engineer as to the material's outcome and documented through the NCR process.

4. The ICQC results pass but OVT results fail specification limits:

Material may be left in place if the Department determines that Engineering Judgment may be used to accept the material or if the material is accepted through the NCR process. The results from all other levels of related OVT material, within the questionable area, will be included in the Judgment decision. Material that is not statistically validated by OVT cannot be accepted solely based on the ICQC test results. If the material is reworked, ICQC must perform a fixed-independent test at the OVT failed test location followed by random-independent tests by both the ICQC and the OVT.

This is subject to the Department's response in the two scenarios below.

- When the OVT result indicates reasonable conformance with specification requirements for the process in question - the ICQC shall provide to the Department an explanation of the error and/or proposed correction for acceptance of material through the NCR process.
- When the OVT result and/or the results of other levels of related OVTs does not indicate reasonable conformance with specification requirement for the process in question, the ICQC must perform additional testing within the process in question to identify the problem area. Based on the results of ICQC testing, all local OVTs of related materials, and subsequent investigation discussions between the Department and the D-B, a determination will be made by the Project Engineer as to the material's outcome and documented through the NCR process.

3.5.2 REFEREE TESTING

Disputes over specific test results may be resolved in a reliable, unbiased manner by referee testing and evaluation performed following CP 17. The decision by the referee laboratory shall be final and binding on both parties.

4. INDEPENDENT ASSURANCE PROGRAM (IA)

4.1 General

With most DB projects, the pace of construction is extremely quick. Staffing curves are normally established to bring construction inspectors and testing technicians to the project at optimal periods based on the volume of anticipated work. Careful administration of the Independent Assurance (IA) program is essential to the success of the overall project so that unnecessary delays are not encountered, and testing technicians and laboratories are evaluated in a timely manner. This IA program evaluates all sampling and testing procedures, personnel, and equipment used as part of an acceptance decision. Samples and test results from this program are used to independently analyze the reliability of the acceptance program by ensuring that tests are performed by qualified personnel and that laboratory facilities and equipment are adequate to perform the required sampling and testing methods. To ensure that the IA program evaluates the sampling procedures, testing, and testing equipment the samples taken by this program shall be either split samples or proficiency samples. The IA tester will observe the acceptance sampling and testing procedure of the ICQC and OVT. Any equipment used to perform Quality Acceptance (QA) testing in making an acceptance decision will be evaluated by IA sampling and testing personnel. This evaluation includes calibration checks and split-sample tests.

The Department may choose to use the System Basis approach to the IA program on a project-by-project basis. The System Basis approach uses the frequency of IA activities on time, regardless of the number of tests, quantities of materials, or numbers of projects tested by the individual being evaluated. When the System Basis approach is used, the Department will evaluate all ICQC and OVT testers on the project as soon as practical. ICQC and OVT testers will be evaluated for all Level 1 and Level 2 material items they are currently qualified to test. Testers will be re-evaluated on an annual basis.

When the Department uses ICQC in the QAR, the testing frequency for the IA program will be no less than 10 percent of the ICQC and no less than 10 percent of the OVT for all Level 1 and Level 2 testable items. When the Department performs the acceptance tests, the minimum number of samples and tests required can be found in the chapter entitled IA Frequency Guide Schedule for Evaluation of OA Sampling & Testing.

CDOT has the option of designating an independent laboratory that is not associated with the contractor or any subcontractor on the project. This firm will administer the IA program on its behalf and follow the procedures outlined in the Field Materials Manual. When this option is utilized, personnel from the independent laboratory must be qualified by CDOT and the laboratory must be accredited. Laboratory accreditation is a two-fold process. First, each laboratory will require accreditation through the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) Accreditation Program (AAP). Second, each laboratory will be accredited in specific CDOT test methods applicable to the DB project.

4.2 Responsibility of the Region Materials Laboratory

The Region Materials Laboratory will be responsible for the implementation and administration of the Independent Assurance Sampling and Testing Program in their Region. The Region Materials Laboratory shall address, at the minimum the following requirements:

- Establish the minimum required IA sampling and testing for the project. The approximate number of samples and tests will be developed before the beginning of construction on the D-B Project. To determine the approximate number of samples and tests, the Regional Materials Engineer will use the IA Frequency Guide Schedule in the Field Materials Manual along with Table 1 and Table 3 of this chapter for DB projects with ICQC, or the IA Frequency Guide Schedule Chapter in the Field Materials Manual when CDOT performs the acceptance testing. The Regional Materials Engineer will notify the ICQC and OVT Firms of the anticipated number of IA samples and tests on the CDOT Form 379.
- The Region IA personnel will review the ICQC and OVT independent random sampling procedures for testing.
- The IA personnel will observe the sampling and testing procedures and compare them to the Department's standard procedures.
- The Region IA personnel will compare the IA test results from the split sample with the appropriate ICQC and OVT test results. The Comparison Precision Guide will be used to identify discrepancies. The IA personnel shall report the IA test results to the Region Materials Engineer and the Department's Project Manager as soon as they are completed. Any discrepancies in procedures or test results shall be identified and explanations included in the test report.
- The Region Materials Engineer may increase the frequency of IA sampling and testing at any time during the construction. Any discrepancies will be resolved before the signing of the Final Materials Documentation Checklist (Form 473).

4.3 Responsibility of the ICQC and OVT Firms

Documentation retention will be for a minimum of four years after the acceptance of the project.

When the Project Basis Approach is used, the ICQC and OVT Firms will be responsible for:

- Gathering a summary of approximate quantities from the contractor before construction.
- Notifying the Region Materials Engineer when construction activities requiring IA sampling and testing in accordance with the frequency shown on the Independent Assurance Sampling and Testing Checklist (Form #379) are scheduled. This notification, normally one week in advance, is imperative due to the number of IA samples that require split sampling.
- Notifying the Region Materials Engineer of plan changes that will affect anticipated IA sampling and testing.

When the System Basis Approach is used, the ICQC and OVT Firms will be responsible for:

- Maintaining documentation of all individuals qualified under their authority who perform required tests for acceptance of materials. Documentation to be maintained includes:
 - A. Sampling and testing personnel qualification in an electronic format that lists all the testing procedures the individual has been qualified to perform;
 - B. A qualification worksheet listing the key elements of the test method. The evaluator conducting the observation uses the form to record the results;
 - C. Copies of the qualification certificates issued with expiration dates; and
 - D. Results of annual proficiency testing results.
- If the IA sampling was not accomplished due to the lack of notification by the ICQC or the OVT Firms, they shall provide a written explanation to the Region Materials Engineer of the causes and corrective actions implemented to prevent a recurrence.

5. REPORTING

5.1 Documentation

Documentation will be maintained in the Department's SMM/LIMS when possible. Exception reports or copies of screens showing test results are to be used for reporting purposes. Also, results entered into the SMM/LIMS are to be accumulated under the appropriate Item Number and Material Code. The procedures referenced are to be followed as indicated for CDOT projects that use electronic documentation. The materials documentation procedure begins at the Materials and Geotechnical Branch in the Documentation Unit with the creation of the *Materials Documentation Record*, CAR Report #250 Quality Assurance and Certification Checklists, and at the Region Materials Laboratory with the review of the Project Independent Assurance Sampling Checklist, CAR Report #379. Final Materials Documentation is to be prepared and reviewed as provided in this Manual. Details on Documentation procedures for individual items are contained in the applicable Chapters and Sections of this Manual and they cover most situations encountered; however, exceptions may require special attention.

The Department has stipulated that the Letter of Final Materials Certification #473 will be signed by the Project Engineer, the Region Materials Engineer, and the Resident Engineer within 30 calendar days of the project's acceptance to ensure that the quality of the project is maintained and to avoid legal and contractual conflicts.

Note: SiteManager® Materials and Laboratory Information Management System (SMM/LIMS) Training Manuals, User Guides, Quick Reference Sheets, and CDOT Superusers Contact Information are available at the following Web Site: <https://sites.google.com/a/state.co.us/sitemanager-materials/>

The Project Engineer, as the representative of the Chief Engineer, is responsible for Materials Documentation on the Project. The Project Engineer or his/her designee should take measures to ensure that Documentation Procedures of the Department and the Region are followed. All referenced documentation activities within the *Before Construction*, *During Construction*, and *After Construction* sections found in the Chapter entitled "Documentation for SMM/LIMS" are the responsibility of the Project Engineer.

Documentation – CDOT Maintenance and Local Agency-22

1. SCOPE

This chapter intends to provide the CDOT Maintenance personnel or Colorado Local Agency personnel guidance from the beginning of the project to the closure of the portion of the materials of the project files. The materials documentation on a project needs to be accurate, complete, and processed within the officially established time frame after the issuance of the project's Final Acceptance Letter per Section 105.21 (b). The Department has stipulated that the Letter of Final Materials Certification (CDOT Form 473) will be signed by the indicated representatives within 30 calendar days to ensure that the quality of the project is maintained and to avoid legal and contractual conflicts.

2. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR CDOT MAINTENANCE PROJECTS

The procedures referenced are to be followed as indicated for CDOT Maintenance (MTCE) projects. The materials documentation procedure begins at the Materials and Geotechnical Branch in the Documentation Unit with the creation of the *Materials Documentation Record*, CDOT Form 250, and the Region Materials Laboratory with the creation of the *Project Independent Assurance Sampling & Testing Schedule*, CDOT Form 379. Final Materials Documentation is to be prepared and reviewed as provided in this chapter. Details on Documentation procedures for individual items are contained in the applicable Sections of this Manual and they cover most situations encountered, but exceptions may require special attention.

3. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR LOCAL AGENCY (LA) PROJECTS

The procedures referenced are to be followed as indicated for Local Agency projects within the state of Colorado. The materials documentation procedure begins at the Materials and Geotechnical Branch in the Documentation Unit with the creation of the *Materials Documentation Record*, CDOT Form 250, and the Region Materials Laboratory with the creation of the *Project Independent Assurance Sampling & Testing Schedule*, CDOT

Form 379. Final Materials Documentation is to be prepared and reviewed as provided in this chapter. Details on Documentation procedures for individual items are contained in the applicable Sections of this Manual and they cover most situations encountered, but exceptions may require special attention.

4. CDOT MAINTENANCE PROJECTS

When a CDOT Maintenance project goes through the CDOT contract process Maintenance will follow the Colorado Department of Transportation Federal-Aid Highway Program Stewardship Agreement, the current CDOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, the current applicable CDOT Field Materials Manual, and the CDOT Maintenance Projects, Guideline Manual.

These are typical CDOT Maintenance project types:

Roadway & Pavement:

Pavement Patching and Repair (Concrete and Asphalt), Pavement Treatment or Overlay (Less than 1.5 inches), Pavement Crack Sealing (Concrete and Asphalt), Chip/Fog Sealing Operations, Roto-milling Operations, Mud Jacking Operations.

Traffic:

Pavement Marking Operations, Signing Maintenance and Repair, Traffic Signal Maintenance and Repair, Overhead Lighting Maintenance and Repair, VMS Maintenance and Repair

Bridge and Structure:

Structure Maintenance and Repair

Hydraulic and Drainage:

Culvert Maintenance, Repair, and Replacement

Other:

Guard Rail Repair and Replacement, Pedestrian and Bike Path Repair, Remote Deicing System Maintenance and Repair, Weather Monitoring System Maintenance and Repair

If you are unsure whether your project is eligible to become a Maintenance Contract Project, contact the State Maintenance Engineer.

Tyler Weldon P.E., State Maintenance Engineer

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303-512-5503

- 4.1 Under existing statutes and regulations, CDOT is responsible for ensuring that all Maintenance projects are carried out following Federal requirements. CDOT is responsible for determining that Maintenance has adequate project delivery systems for projects and sufficient accounting controls to properly manage State Funds and is ultimately accountable for ensuring that requirements are met for all Maintenance projects.
- 4.2 Designate that the Documentation Unit of the CDOT Materials & Geotechnical Branch is responsible for the development of the CDOT Form 250, *Materials Documentation Record*. The checklist will also designate who is the responsible individual for updating Form 250 as work progresses, and who is the responsible individual required to sign the "Reviewed and Approved By" upon completion of the project.
 - 4.2.1 The CDOT project representative, whether the Maintenance Superintendent or Project Manager, may request a small quantity exemption Form 250 from the CDOT Materials & Geotechnical Branch if a project has only Small Quantities as defined by the OA Frequency Guide Schedule of the applicable Field Materials Manual (FMM).
 - 4.2.1.1 The Maintenance Project Manager will need to complete the appropriate sections of the CDOT Form 250 (e.g. "Added Materials Items", "Price Reduction", "Sampling & Testing Deviations", etc.).

- 4.3 Designate that the applicable CDOT Region Materials Engineer's (RME) staff is responsible for the development of the CDOT Form 379 *Project Independent Assurance Sampling & Testing Schedule*. The CDOT RME will sign the "Initial Approved By". The checklist will designate who is the responsible individual for completing CDOT Form 379 throughout the project, and who is the responsible individual required to sign the "Final Approved By" upon project completion. It will also stipulate who will apply for the subsequent "Project Review By" from the CDOT Maintenance Superintendent.
- 4.3.1 The Maintenance Project Manager shall develop the CDOT Form 473-M, *Final Materials Certification for a CDOT Maintenance Project*, and CDOT Form 474 *Final Materials Certification - Explanation of Exceptions* for a CDOT Maintenance Project as per the instructions within this chapter. The applicable CDOT Maintenance Superintendent will sign the second "Approved by" signature block with his title and date.
- 4.2.1.3 Construction administration, inspection, materials testing, and documentation for Maintenance projects shall follow the applicable Field Materials Manual and the current Local Agency Manual for general assistance.
- 4.1.2.4 CDOT Maintenance should utilize Section 6 of this chapter of the Field Materials Manual as much as is applicable in the organization and completion of their project materials documentation.
- 4.1.2.5 CDOT Maintenance should utilize Section 9 of this chapter for the Distribution of their Finals Materials Documentation.

5. LOCAL AGENCY (LA) PROJECTS

When projects are funded with Federal and Local Agency funds, an Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) is required between CDOT and the Local Agency to define project scope, project responsibilities, detailed funding amounts, encumbered project funds, and payment obligations. The State of Colorado administers, oversees, or monitors the Federal-Aid Local Agency (LA) Transportation Projects.

5.1 Federal Oversight Stipulations:

- 5.1.1 Per 49 CFR 18.37, States shall follow state law and procedures when awarding and administering sub-grants of financial assistance to local governments. States shall: Ensure that sub-grantees are aware of requirements imposed upon them by Federal statute and regulation.
- 5.1.2 Under existing statutes and regulations, State DOTs are responsible for ensuring that all Federal-aid projects are carried out following Federal requirements (referenced within *Legal and Regulatory Provisions Related to Oversight of Sub-recipients of Federal-aid Funds*). This responsibility was specifically clarified in 23 U.S.C. 106, as amended by Section 1904(a) of the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, and Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU, Public Law 109-59). This amendment to Section 106 specifically charges the States with the responsibility for determining that sub-recipients of Federal funds (including LPAs) have adequate project delivery systems for projects and sufficient accounting controls to properly manage federal funds. As the recipient of Federal-aid funds for the State, the State DOT may not delegate this responsibility and the State DOT is ultimately accountable for ensuring that Federal requirements are met for all Local Public Agency (LPA) - administered Federal-aid projects.

5.2 Local Agency Contract Administration Checklist will:

5.2.1 Designate that the Documentation Unit of the CDOT Materials & Geotechnical Branch is responsible for the development of the CDOT Form 250, *Materials Documentation Record*. The checklist will also designate who is the responsible individual for updating Form 250 as work progresses, and who is the responsible individual required to sign the “Reviewed and Approved By” upon completion of the project.

5.2.1.1 The CDOT project representative, whether the Local Agency Coordinator or Project Manager, may request a small quantity exemption Form 250 from the CDOT Materials & Geotechnical Branch if a project has only Small Quantities as defined by the OA Frequency Guide Schedule of the applicable Field Materials Manual.

5.2.1.2 The Local Agency’s Project Engineer will need to complete the appropriate sections of the CDOT Form 250 (“Added Materials Items”, “Price Reduction”, “Sampling & Testing Deviations”, etc.).

5.2.1.3 A small quantity exemption CDOT Form 250 can only be requested by a CDOT representative who has completed the training for the Local Agency Manual – Addendum for Materials Testing and Documentation, as conducted routinely by the CDOT Materials & Geotechnical Branch.

5.2.2 Designate that the applicable CDOT Region Materials Engineer’s (RME) staff is responsible for the development of the CDOT Form 379 *Project Independent Assurance Sampling & Testing*

Schedule. The CDOT RME will sign the “Initial Approved By”. The checklist will designate who is the responsible individual for completing CDOT Form 379 throughout the project, and who is the responsible individual required to sign the “Final Approved By” upon project completion. It will also stipulate who will apply for the subsequent “Project Review By” from the Local Agency.

On National Highway System (NHS) projects the Independent Assurance Sampling and Testing shall be accomplished by CDOT personnel or its designated agent employed by an AASHTO Accredited Laboratory. On Non-NHS projects, the Local Agency may use their established and documented procedures to independently verify the adequacy of testing equipment and personnel if their program is approved by the FHWA.

5.2.3 The State Transportation Agency, CDOT, is responsible for the construction of Federal-aid projects. This ultimate authority cannot be delegated. The local public agency (LPA), referred to as the Local Agency by CDOT, must provide a full-time employee to be in “responsible charge” of the project. This individual shall be a public employee (an FTE) but does not need to be an engineer. The key regulatory provision is 23 CFR 635.105 and defines through seven bullets the duties and functions that are expected to be performed.

The individual in “responsible charge” shall develop the CDOT Form 473-LA, *Final Materials Certification for a Local Agency Project*, and CDOT Form 474 *Final Materials Certification - Explanation of Exceptions* per the instructions within this chapter. The applicable CDOT Resident Engineer will sign the second “Approved by” signature block with his title and date.

5.3 Construction administration, inspection, materials testing, and documentation for LA projects shall follow the applicable Field Materials Manual and the current Local Agency Manual.

5.3.1 The Local Agency should utilize Section 6 of this chapter as much as is applicable in the organization and completion of their project materials documentation.

5.3.2 The Local Agency should utilize Section 9 of this chapter for the Distribution of their Finals Materials Documentation.

6. CDOT MAINTENANCE PROJECTS & LOCAL AGENCY PROJECTS – RESPONSIBILITIES & PROCEDURES

6.1 Before Construction:

1. Review the Project Plans and check the Project Special Provisions for any modified testing procedures.
2. Review the developed CDOT Form 250. This will enable the Project Engineer to be aware of the types and frequencies of tests that the project quality assurance (QA) tester will be performing.
3. Review the developed CDOT Form 379. This will enable the Project Engineer to be aware of the frequency of the independent assurance (IA) tests that will be performed.
4. Set up Project Material Books. Ensure that the format is as described in the Organizational Guide for Project Material Books in Section 16.
5. Review the Special Notice to Contractors. Make note of the applicable acceptance level for the materials being incorporated into the project.
6. Ensure items and testing frequencies included in other work are accounted for in CDOT Form 250, the CDOT Form #379, or for Pre-inspection. (For example, Structural Backfill has been included with the MSE wall.)
7. Develop a list of Pre-inspected Items.
8. Collect a submitted list of proposed materials suppliers from the Contractor. Ensure that all steel and iron products permanently incorporated in the work are domestically produced following Section 4 of the Special Notice to Contractors.
9. Evaluate the Contractor's materials suppliers list against the requirements of CP 11, the **Qualified Manufacturers List (QML)**, and the **Approved Products List (APL)** on the web. www.codot.gov/business/apl
10. Identify sources of undesignated materials.
11. Set up Random Sampling Schedules (CP 75).
12. Assure Concrete Mix Design Approval, if required.
13. Assure Asphalt Job Mix Formula Approval, if required.
14. Attend pre-pave, pre-pour, and PC/OA meetings. **If Required**
15. Schedule and participate in pre-testing meetings. Use CP 16, Pre-Testing Meeting Agenda (CDOT Form 1322), if applicable.
16. CDOT Forms must be the most recent revisions as posted on the CDOT Forms Catalog and located on the web: <https://www.codot.gov/library/forms>

6.2 During Construction

1. Ensure that the Project Manager and Inspectors have communicated with the OA tester: activities, production, materials or product deliveries, Contract Modification Orders (CMO), altered quantities, and additional items not considered on CDOT Form 250.
Note 1: The Project Manager needs to communicate the field-adjusted quantities from the CMOs and the Minor Contract Revisions (MCRs) to the Region Materials Engineer (RME) and the IA Tester.
2. Complete daily the sampling and testing documentation (worksheets & reports).
3. File daily all materials acceptance documents such as Certified Test Reports (CTRs), Certificates of Compliance (COCs), APL–QML Verification (AV), etc. These documents are to accompany the delivered material to the project.
4. File, within appropriate tabbed sections of the project binder(s) daily, all completed documents.
5. CDOT Maintenance submits required samples to the Region Materials Laboratory following the OA Frequency Guide Schedule.
- 5a. Local Agencies submit required samples to an AASHTO Accredited Materials Testing Laboratory consultant following the OA Frequency Guide Schedule.
6. CDOT Maintenance only may submit required samples to the Central Laboratory following the OA Frequency Guide Schedule. **At the recommendation of the Region Materials Laboratory only.**
7. Inform the CDOT Region Materials Laboratory IA Tester of any upcoming IA sampling and testing per Form 379.
8. Ensure that all required information is added to Form 250 as testing progresses. It is very important to complete the applicable portions of the last five sections [Documentation for Added Materials Items, Documentation for Deleted Materials Items, Summary of Laboratory Check Test Deviations, Summary of Sampling and Testing Deviations, and Summary of Project Price Reduction Documentation] at the time this information becomes available.
9. Perform Price Adjustment Calculations before Estimates following Sections 105.03 to 105.07 of the Standard Specifications.
10. Monthly monitor quantities from Progress Report.
11. Make sure Price Adjustments are on the Progress Report. As received from Contractor.
12. Daily keep an updated list of Exceptions to Specifications.
13. Write explanations for each Exception and keep them in the project file as they occur. This will facilitate the completion of CDOT Form 474, Explanation of Exception, at the end of the project.
14. Participate in weekly materials testing meetings as necessary utilizing CP 16, Weekly Meeting Agenda (CDOT Form 1323).

6.3 After Construction

Note 2: The project personnel is to review 100% of the Items and materials documents at this time. To indicate that the review is being performed an actual checkmark (✓) in pencil be placed on all of the applicable documents being reviewed.

1. Sort and arrange all documents within the Project Materials Books sequentially by Item number and then by date (most recent first behind the applicable tab) for ease of review. [The first tabbed section will be the documents as referenced in the Table of Documentation Distribution with all of the documents in the order shown. This will not only aid in the closure process but also facilitate the review and audit process].
2. Use the Finals Materials Documentation Checklist, (Project Closure) CDOT Form 1199 Page 1, to document that the subsequent steps have been followed. A black checkmark (✓) is to be placed within all verification boxes or click on the applicable box if it is being completed on the computer.
3. Compare final quantities from the latest Progress Estimate to Form 250 final quantities. Write the Progress Estimate Number (date) used on Page 1 of the CDOT Form 1199.
4. Verify that the Serial Numbers on CDOT Form 250 match the project documents.
5. Document on CDOT Form 250 the total number of tests taken by the OA Tester.
6. Verify that any shortages of required tests as indicated on CDOT Form 250 are explained.
7. Independent Assurance (IA) Tests:
 - 7.1 Verify that the Serial Numbers on CDOT Form 379 match the project documents and all tests agree with field acceptance tests, and if applicable, shortages and exceptions are explained.
 - 7.2 Ensure the correct number of tests on the CDOT Form 379.
 - 7.3 Ensure that IA Witness tests if performed at all did not exceed 20% of actual testing for each test element.
 - 7.4 Ensure that Independent (IA) / Acceptance (OA) / Check Test differences are explained.
 - 7.5 Ensure that CDOT Form #379 has a Final Approved By signature of the RME and then has been returned to the Project Engineer.
 - 7.6 Ensure that CDOT Form #379 has a Project Reviewed By signature of the Project Engineer.
8. Make sure all Pre-Inspected items have Form 193, when applicable.
9. Make sure a Line Item exists for each Price Adjustment. A separate Line Item is preferred.
10. Make sure there is a brief explanation for material accepted at full price, Percent of reduction in contract price (P) less than 3, is noted on the field form(s) when submitted.

Note 3: Reference to P is addressed in Standard Specifications, Section 105.03.
11. Check all Price Reduction Calculations, P greater than or equal to 3.
12. Check explanation for all material repaired or replaced, P greater than 25.
13. The Project Engineer or the Finals Materials Documentation Coordinator (if so designated by the RTD) is responsible for initially developing the *Final Materials Certification*, CDOT Form 473. This includes the Explanation of Exceptions CDOT Form 474, which must be included and should have been maintained throughout the project following "*During Construction #14*".
14. Before the submission of the last Progress Estimate, the Project Engineer shall have all the documentary evidence needed to show that the contractor has complied with the requirements of the Contract Plans and Specifications for all materials used following the CDOT Field Materials Manual - Quality Assurance Procedures for Construction and Materials Sampling and Testing chapter.
15. Ensure that all required documents from the Contractor have been received: such as: Buy America Certificate, CTRs, COCs, Approved Products Verifications, etc., so that upon Final Acceptance the Finals Materials Documentation review and audit process can be completed within 30 calendar days.

- 15.1 Ensure that the required stamps are applied to the CTRs and COCs and that they are completed with the applicable information for that material submittal.
- 16. CDOT Maintenance: 100% of the Project Material Books are to be immediately forwarded to the Region Final Materials Documentation Coordinator.
- 16.1 Local Agencies: 100% of the Project Material Books are to be immediately forwarded to the CDOT Region Local Agency Coordinator.

7. INDEPENDENT REVIEW REQUIREMENT

The State Maintenance Engineer or the Local Agency Coordinator will prepare the CDOT Form 1199 Page 2, Finals Materials Documentation Checklist, (Review or Audit), and list the four major items. The Items of work that involve the four largest amounts of money as indicated by the original contract shall be considered Major Items. Major Item #1 will be the most expensive and Major Item #4 will be the fourth most expensive. Using CDOT Form 1199 the State Maintenance Engineer or Local Agency Coordinator will randomly select one of the listed Major Items for the reviewer to check completely. The actual review process utilizing Form 1199 for the Review is similar to that used for the Project Closure; however, there are some modifications because the Project Manager or designee is performing a 100% check.

Note 4: To verify the steps performed by a reviewer, it is required that an actual checkmark (✓) in [blue ink](#) be placed on all of the applicable documents being reviewed.

1. Compare final quantities from the latest Progress Estimate to the Form 250 final quantities. Verify the number of the Progress Estimate used on Page 1 of the CDOT Form 1199. If a more recent Progress Estimate has been issued it should be used and noted. Document any discrepancies discovered between the "more recent" Progress Estimate and the project closure copy.
2. Verify that the Field Serial Numbers on CDOT Form 250 match the project documents.
3. Verify on CDOT Form 250 the total number of tests taken by the OA Tester.
4. Verify that any shortages of required tests as indicated on CDOT Form 250 are explained.
5. Independent Assurance (IA) Tests:
 - 5.1 Verify that the Field Sheet / Serial Numbers on CDOT Form 379 match the project documents and all tests agree with field acceptance tests, and if applicable, shortages and exceptions are explained.
 - 5.2 Ensure the correct number of tests on the CDOT Form 379.
 - 5.3 Ensure that IA Witness tests did not exceed 20% of the actual testing for each test element.
 - 5.4 Ensure that Independent (IA) / Acceptance (OA) / Check Test differences are explained.
 - 5.5 Ensure that Form 379 has a "Final Approved by" signature of the RME and a "Final Reviewed by" signature of the Project Engineer and that it has been attached to CDOT Form 473.
6. Make sure all Pre-Inspected items have a Form 193, when applicable.

7. Make sure a Line Item exists for each Price Adjustment. A separate Line Item is preferred, if a lump sum method is used, submit a detailed explanation.
8. Make sure there is a brief explanation for material accepted at full price, Percent of reduction in contract price (P) less than 3, is noted on the field form(s) when submitted.

Note 5: Reference to P is addressed in CDOT Standard Specifications, Section 105.03.

9. Check all Price Reduction Calculations, P greater than or equal to 3.
10. Check explanation for all material repaired or replaced, P greater than 25.
11. Check all of the input values for accuracy on PC/OA projects with incentive/ disincentive specifications.
12. Ensure that verification of receipt for the final PC/OA data being sent to the RME and the Staff Materials Pavement Design Program (PC/OA Manager) is on file. Send acknowledgment e-mails as required. If it is not included in the file then send a copy of the PC/OA data to guarantee that it has been received. On CDOT Form 1199 include the date sent to the PC/OA Manager.
13. Verify the completion of CP 16, Evaluation of Materials Testing (CDOT Form 1324) for all consultants.
14. Verify that the Final Materials Certification, CDOT Form 473, has an Approved By signature of the Project Engineer. The Explanation of Exceptions, CDOT Form 474, is required to be included even if there is nothing documented on it. See the instructions for CDOT Form 474 to ensure that the Explanation of Exceptions meets the requirements for completeness.
15. As part of the final Progress Estimate, the Project Engineer has included all the documentary evidence needed to show that the contractor has complied with the requirements of the Contract Plans and Specifications for all materials used following the CDOT Field Materials

Manual - Quality Assurance Procedures for Construction and Materials Sampling and Testing chapter. The CDOT Form 325, Final Estimate Data, is to be included in this process. If there is a delay obtaining CDOT Form 325 then it will be included as soon as it is developed and signed.

If unresolved differences are identified in the complete check of the first randomly selected Major Item a second randomly selected Major Item will be checked completely. If unresolved differences are found in the second Major Item checked then both of the remaining two Major Items will be checked completely. If the existence of discrepancies or continued unresolved differences remains, a meeting will need to be scheduled between the "Reviewers", the project's Resident Engineer, and the Project Engineer.

The completion of CDOT Form 473 is required within 30 calendar days after the final acceptance to achieve a timely closure of the project. The Final Materials Certification is to have an "Approved By" signature of the Resident Engineer beneath the signature of the Project Engineer. The Explanation of Exceptions, CDOT Form 474 may be edited as necessary; however, the one provided by the Project Engineer must accompany the edited version so that the RE is aware of the changes. The CDOT Form 473, Final Materials Certification, is a requirement for the closure of each construction project whether it be CDOT Maintenance or Local Agency.

8. CDOT MAINTENANCE & LOCAL AGENCY FINAL MATERIALS DOCUMENTATION AUDIT

The Quality Assurance Procedures Chapter Subsection 11.12 details an audit program in which the CDOT Central Laboratory and the FHWA evaluate the Final Materials Documentation of CDOT Maintenance Projects and Local Agency Projects throughout Colorado.

These audits occur on a biennial basis. The Final Reports are distributed to the FHWA, the CDOT Chief Engineer, and all applicable parties as stipulated in the Quality Assurance Procedures Chapter.

NOTE 6: All Local Agency Projects that, are under CDOT Audit review, shall submit to the CDOT Audit Team, a complete PC (Process Control) notebook in digital format or a Complete hard copy 3-ring binder PC notebook that contains, all Project Finals documentation.

**9. Table of Documentation Distribution - 1
LA Project Finals Materials Documentation Packet**

Document Order	Distribution				
	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5
Form 473-LA	X	X		X	X
Form 474, Explanation of Exceptions supporting documents (letters, CMOs, MCRs, etc)	X	X		X	X
Form 250 (all pages)	X	X		X	X
Form 379	X	X		X	X
Form 1199, Page 2	X	X		X	X
Form 1199, Page 1	X	X		X	X
Random Sample Schedule	X	X		X	

Distribution:

- #1 CDOT Resident Engineer.....Original
- #2 LA Project Engineer / Project Manager.....Copy
- #3 CDOT Region Materials Engineer.....Copy(request)
- #4 CDOT Local Agency Coordinator.....Copy
- #5 Documentation Unit, Staff Materials & Geotechnical Branch.....Copy

Table of Documentation Distribution - 2
CDOT Maintenance Project Finals Materials Documentation Packet

Document Order	Distribution						
	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7
Form 473-M	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Form 474, Explanation of Exceptions supporting documents (letters, CMOs, MCRs, etc)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Form 325, Page 1 & 2	X	X		X		X	
Final Estimate or last Progress Estimate	X	X		X		X	
Form 250 (all pages)	X	X	X	X		X	X
Form 379	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Form 1199, Page 2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Form 1199, Page 1	X	X	X	X		X	X
Price Reduction Calculation	X	X		X			
PC Data-(If Needed)	X	X		X			
QA Data-(If Needed)		X	X	X			
Buy America Certificate	X	X		X		X	
Roadway Surface Accomplishment Report (RSAR)	X	X	X	X			

Distribution:

- #1 Maintenance Superintendent.....Original
- #2 State Maintenance Engineer.....Copy
- #3 Region Materials Engineer.....Copy
- #4 Region Finals Engineer.....Copy
- #5 Documentation Unit, Staff Materials & Geotechnical Branch.....Copy
- #6 Records Management / Records Center.....Copy

10. CDOT FORM 211 – Completion Instruction
[Materials Documentation Request]

The Final Materials Documentation Project Closeout and the Final Materials Documentation Review or Audit activities will discover that occasionally required documents will be missing. Individuals performing the closeout, review, or audit should use this form or comparable e-mails to allow for a paper trail in the effort to obtain the missing documents. The original project personnel may have misplaced or lost a field materials worksheet or report. The Contractor may have not forwarded the required COCs or CTRs. Because time is critical, always indicate a due date and follow through immediately if that date has passed. If e-mail queries are being used, write on the "Subject:" CDOT Materials Documentation Request or CDOT Form 211. Staple the resolution Form 211s or e-mails to the CDOT Form 1199s.

Note 5: The CDOT Forms 250, 379, 473LA/473M,474, and both 1199s that have been referenced are integral to the Materials Documentation process, both at the project level and at the review and audit level. Therefore, the subsequent explanation of each of the form’s requirements is addressed at this point.

11. CDOT FORM 250 – Completion Instructions [Materials Documentation Record]

The Project Manager is responsible for the initial review of Form 250 and contacting the Staff Materials & Geotechnical Branch if there is a problem with the form. Ensuring the proper completion of the CDOT Form 250 and then applying the signature to Reviewed and Approved by is the Project Engineer's responsibility. If a consultant tester is utilized on the project a professional engineer with the consulting company must sign and place his PE stamp on the last page of CDOT Form 250.

Completion of the CDOT Form 250 will include the following as substantiating documentation:

1. Entering Final Materials Quantities.
2. Inclusion of Quantities added by Contract Modification Order(s) on CDOT Form 90.
3. Breakout and inclusion of Quantities not listed separately in the Bid Schedule (ie. quantities included in Lump Sum Items, etc.).
4. Verification that minimum testing frequencies have been accomplished.
5. Explanation of Exceptions for Material Specification Deviations.
6. Documentation of Exceptions, for comparison differences between Quality Assurance (OA) Test results and Independent Assurance (IA) Test results.
7. Documentation of Exceptions for Price Reductions when P is greater than or equal to 3. Specification deviations that have a price reduction factor (P) of less than 3 require that the exception be noted on the submittal sheet referenced in the Field Materials Manual – OA Schedule. A copy of the calculations is to be attached.
8. Documentation of Exceptions for remedial action when P is greater than 25.
9. Documentation of Exceptions for an insufficient number of tests.

Note 6: If the Guidelines for Test Frequency Reduction are utilized then reference it specifically, do not just state "waived by the Project Manager".

10. Documentation of Exceptions for a lack of tests for Items included in Lump Sum Payments. PE shall obtain the Region Materials Engineer exemption.
11. Documentation of Exceptions for a lack of tests for Items included in extra work.

Distribution:

Note 7: Submit the entire completed copy, not just the first and last page.

**12. CDOT FORM 379 –Completion Instructions
[Project Independent Assurance Sampling Schedule]**

The Project Manager is responsible for ensuring that the Region Materials Engineer’s IA Staff are kept informed throughout the project. The OA Procedure Chapter, Subsection 7.5.1.2, and throughout Subsection 7.9.4 describes the exact responsibilities that the Project Engineer has concerning CDOT Form 379.

The Region Materials Engineer will assign an individual from the Region Materials Laboratory to develop the CDOT Form 379, *Project Independent Assurance Sampling & Testing Schedule*. The Region Materials Engineer, or his designee, will perform the initial approval to provide independence between development and review before distribution to the Project Engineer. The RME or his designee will send a copy of the 379 to the appropriate Project Engineer, even if a copy has been sent to the project (OA) tester. When all of the Form #379 IA sampling and testing on the project is completed, the RME will certify it through his Final Approval and then forward the signed Form 379 to the Project Engineer or if applicable the LA designee.

Upon receipt from the Region Materials Engineer, the Project Engineer or the Local Agency designee will review and accept for the files the 379 with his Project Reviewed By signature.

Completion of the CDOT Form 379 will include:

1. The actual number of tests completed.
2. An Explanation of Exceptions for comparison differences between Quality Assurance (OA) Test results and Independent Assurance (IA) Test results, as defined in Section 7.9 of the QA Procedures chapter.
3. An Explanation of Exceptions for an insufficient number of tests.
4. The Field Sheet / Serial Numbers from the CDOT Forms correlated to the applicable CDOT Form Number and the test dates.
5. The completion of the statement “*All equipment was independent except as noted: ...*”

**13. CDOT FORM 473-M, 474 and 473-LA, 474 Completion Instructions
[Final Materials Certification]**

13.1 CDOT Form 473-M and 474 Completion Instructions for CDOT Maintenance Projects

The Project Manager is responsible for ensuring that the Final Materials Certification, CDOT Form 473 is developed. This includes the Explanation of Exceptions Form 474 which should have been maintained throughout the project. The Region’s Finals Materials Documentation Coordinator may be designated by the RTD to initially prepare CDOT Form 473. The Project Manager applies the first Approved By signature to the form because it is his project and he would be aware of all issues associated with his project. The Maintenance Superintendent for the project applies his signature under Approved By on CDOT Form 473 because of his ultimate responsibility and authority. He may edit the Explanation of Exceptions CDOT Form 474 as necessary, after the completion of the Final Materials Documentation Review. However, the edits should be documented if they are anything other than editorial.

Explanation of Exceptions CDOT Form #474: [Examples only, not all-inclusive.]

- Missing documents such as CTRs, COCs, Buy America, etc.
- Section 11 (Form 250) and Section 12 (Form 379) have specific Exceptions that should be placed in this document.
- The last five sections of CDOT Form 250 [Documentation for Added Materials Items, Documentation for Deleted Materials Items, Summary of Laboratory Check Test Deviations, Summary of Sampling and Testing Deviations, and Summary of Project Price Reduction Documentation] may be attached to fully document what transpired on the project.

Completion of the CDOT Form 473 will include:

1. The creation of Explanation of Exceptions CDOT Form 474 is a compilation of recorded and documented explanations from throughout the project and also those recorded on CDOT Form 250 (refer to the examples above).
2. All issues that were referenced on the CDOT Form 1199 Page 1 and Page 2 were reviewed.
3. All CDOT forms and documents are assembled in the required order stipulated in Table Documentation-1. These are to be physically attached with pages stapled together as much as is possible or with binder clips if necessary.

13.2. CDOT Form 473-LA and 474 Completion Instructions for Local Agency Projects:

The Local Agency's individual in "responsible charge" shall be responsible for ensuring that the Final Materials Certification, CDOT Form 473-LA, is developed. This includes the Explanation of Exceptions, CDOT Form 474, which should have been maintained throughout the project. This individual applies the first "Approved By" signature to the CDOT Form 473-LA as stated in Subsection 5.2.3 of this chapter. The Resident Engineer applies the second "Approved by" signature block on the CDOT Form 473-LA because this ultimate authority cannot be delegated. The Resident Engineer or their CDOT designee may edit the Explanation of Exceptions as necessary, after the completion of the Final Materials Documentation Review.

Explanation of Exceptions: [Examples only, not all-inclusive.]

- Missing documents such as CTRs, COCs, and Buy America (if applicable)
- Section 11 (CDOT Form 250) and Section 12 (CDOT Form 379) have specific Exceptions that should be placed in this document.
- The last five sections of CDOT Form 250 [Documentation for Added Materials Items, Documentation for Deleted Materials Items, Summary of Laboratory Check Test Deviations, Summary of Sampling and Testing Deviations, and Summary of Project Price Reduction Documentation] may be attached to fully document what transpired on the project.

Completion of the CDOT Form 473-LA will include:

1. The creation of Explanation of Exceptions is a compilation of recorded and documented explanations from throughout the project and also those recorded on CDOT Form 250.
2. All issues that were referenced on the CDOT Form 1199 Page 1 and/or Page 2 were reviewed.
3. All CDOT forms and documents are assembled in the required order stipulated under the Documentation tab, Section 9, Table of Documentation Distribution-1 of the Field Materials Manual. These are to be physically attached with pages stapled together as much as is possible.

CDOT Form 474 (Adobe Acrobat DC version)

1. The Project Tester or the Project Engineer (rarely) initiates the Form.
2. The Project Tester fills out project information including the Contract ID, Region, Acceptance Date, Project Number, Project Location, Contractor, and Project Final Documentation Completion Date. The Project Final Documentation Completion date shall be the same date that appears on the final copy of the Owner Acceptance Sampling & Testing Checklist. (**See an example of the checklist in this Section**).
3. The Project Tester selects the type of project and testing requirements for the project by checking the box for either Owner Acceptance, Independent Assurance, Innovative Contract, Local Agency, CDOT Maintenance, or Other
4. The Project Tester fills in the consulting company's name and if/whether sampling and testing are performed by a consultant.
5. The Project Tester checks the boxes for asphalt and/or concrete quality level. They also electronically sign the boxes to verify the concrete and asphalt data has been reviewed and checked. These boxes, reviewed by and checked by, are signed by different individuals.
6. Whoever reviews the project data (usually the Project Tester, Head Tester, Project Engineer, or a combination) fills out the bulk of the form which shall contain a detailed list with explanations of all exceptions or changes to a project, incentives and disincentives, failing tests, missing documents, etc.
7. The Project Tester or Project Engineer electronically signs the document, locking all their input from future alterations.

CDOT Form 473, Page 2

Form 473, Page 2 has been replaced with CDOT Form 474. Older versions of CDOT Form 473 shall not be used, even if specified in the Field Materials Manual required for the project. Project personnel should replace any older versions of CDOT Form 473 (pages 1 and 2) with the newest versions of CDOT Forms 473 and 474 and document the change in the project.

CDOT Form 474

CDOT's directive to go paperless was the primary direction for creating CDOT Form 474, which is essentially the old and cumbersome CDOT Form 473, Page 2. CDOT Form 474, CDOT Final Materials Certification/Explanation of Exceptions was created for supplemental project documentation. Some of the items that must be included on CDOT Form 474 include shortages of tests, missing COC/CTR's, price reductions, and CAR quality level reports. As the title suggests this form also requires signatures that were previously on CDOT Form 473, Page 2.

Signature Blocks

Both CDOT Forms 473 and 474 have a signature lock feature built into them. Each signature will lock the entire section that particular the signature block is responsible for completing. Thus, each signer must verify their section is correct before signing, as once a signature is applied no changes can be made to that section. A more detailed list of instructions for filling and signing these two forms is as follows.

CDOT Form 473

There are six required signatures for CDOT Form 473, the following illustrates the proper order in a step-by-step process for correctly filling out this form.

CDOT Form 474

Is essentially the old CDOT Form 473 Page 2, but with a couple of upgrades. Similar to the new CDOT Form 473, electronic signatures will lock in the various areas the signee is responsible for. The following illustrates the proper step-by-step process for correctly filling out this form.

Step 1: The Project Tester or (in rare cases) the Project Engineer fill out the following:

- Item A1: Contract Id, Region, Acceptance Date, Project Number, Project Location, Contractor, and Project Final Documentation Completion Date.
- Item A2: Select the type of project and testing requirements for the project by check the box for either owner acceptance, independent assurance, innovative contract, Local Agency, CDOT Maintenance, or "Other".
- If "Other" is selected then a description must be typed in this box.
- Item A3: Type CDOT or the consulting company's name in the box adjacent to the signature.
- Item A4: Select 'Yes' or 'No' if the CDOT Project sampling and testing are performed by a consultant.
- Item A5: The Project Tester or Project Engineer checks the box(s) for asphalt and/or concrete quality Level. They also electronically sign the boxes to verify the concrete and asphalt data has been reviewed and checked. These boxes, reviewed by and checked by, are signed by different individuals.
- Item A6: whoever reviews the project data fills this section. Usually, it is the Project Tester, Head Tester, Project Engineer, or a combination depending on who has reviewed the project data. This box should contain a detailed list with explanations of all exceptions or changes to a project, incentives, and disincentives, failing tests, missing documents, etc.
- Item A7: The Project Tester or Project Engineer electronically signs the document, locking all their input (outlined in Red) from future alterations.

Step 2: Item B: Signed by the Consultant Firm's PE, if a consultant tester was used. If no consultant tester was used, then this block will remain blank.

Step 3: Item B1: This block is for comments made by the Consultant Firm's PE if a consultant tester was used. If no consultant tester was used, then this block will remain blank.

Step 4: Consultant Firm P.E. Electronic Stamp as per PD 508.1. Instructions:

The signature of the Project Tester or Project Engineer shall be signed after explanations are complete. Wet Signatures are not acceptable, only electronic signatures will be accepted.

On or before January 2020, all CDOT, Local Agency, and consulting Engineers shall utilize electronic Sealing. Requests for exemptions shall be submitted to the Chief Engineer before mechanical Seals being utilized with the reason why an electronic Sealing cannot be used.

Beginning January 2021, there will be no exemptions to the electronic Sealing requirement, except where stated in section (V) (C) of the CDOT Policy Directive 508.1, REQUIREMENTS FOR THE USE OF THE PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER'S SEAL

See FMM Documentation chapters - After Construction - for more information

All CAR - Quality Level Reports must be Final Report with no errors.

Colorado Department of Transportation Final Materials Certification Explanation of Exceptions		Contract ID: _____	Region: _____	Page ____ of ____
		Project Acceptance Date: _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Acceptance <input type="checkbox"/> Independent Assurance <input type="checkbox"/> Innovative Contract <input type="checkbox"/> Local Agency <input type="checkbox"/> CDOT Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Other		Project Number: _____		
		Project Location: _____		
		Contractor: _____		
		Project Final Documentation Completion Date: _____		
Electronic signature of Project Tester or Project Engineer <small>Signature</small>		CDOT or Consultant Company Name: _____		
CDOT Project Sampling and Testing by Consultant: YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>				
CAR - Quality Level Reports				
FINAL CAR report		Data Reviewed by:		Data Checked by:
<input type="checkbox"/> Asphalt Quality Level	Electronic Signature: <small>Signature</small>	Electronic Signature: <small>Signature</small>		Electronic Signature: <small>Signature</small>
<input type="checkbox"/> Concrete Quality Level	Electronic Signature: <small>Signature</small>	Electronic Signature: <small>Signature</small>		Electronic Signature: <small>Signature</small>
Consultant Firm PE Comments:				
Instructions: Signature of Project Tester or Project Engineer shall be signed after explanations are complete. Hand signed document is not acceptable, only electronic signatures. On or before January 2020, all CDOT, local agency and consulting Engineers shall utilize electronic Sealing. Requests for exemptions shall be submitted to the Chief Engineer prior to mechanical Seals being utilized with the reason why an electronic Sealing cannot be used. Beginning January 2021, there will be on exemptions to the electronic Sealing requirement, except where stated in section (V) (C) of the CDOT Policy Directive 508.1, REQUIREMENTS FOR THE USE OF THE PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER'S SEAL See FMM Documentation chapters - After Construction - for more information All CAR - Quality Level Reports must be Final Report with no errors.		Consultant Firm PE Electronic Signature <small>Signature</small>		
		Consultant Firm PE Electronic Stamp as per PD 508-1:		

A2

A7

A5

B1

A1

A3

A4

A6

B

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ATTACHING DOCUMENTS TO THE CDOT FORM 474

CDOT Form 474 Final Revision Ed Trujillo (1).pdf - Adobe Acrobat Pro DC

File Edit View Window Help

Home Tools Document 1 / 6 50%

Attachments

Name

2) Click on Paperclip Icon to show Attachment options.
3) Click on Paperclip with + sign to attach documents. Save file before signing the CDOT Form 474, documents will always be with the form for future reference.

Colorado Department of Transportation		Contract ID:	Pages:	Page ____ of ____
Final Materials Certification		Project Acceptance Date:		
Explanation of Exceptions		Project Number:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Acceptance	<input type="checkbox"/> Independent Assurance	Project Location:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Innovative Contract	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Agency	Contractor:		
<input type="checkbox"/> CDOT Maintenance	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	Project Final Documentation Completion Date:		
Electronic signature of Project Tester or Project Engineer		CDOT or Consultant Company Name:		
CDOT Project Sampling and Testing by Consultant: YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>				
CAR - Quality Level Reports				
FINAL CAR report	Data Reviewed by:		Data Checked by:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Asphalt Quality Level	Signature:	Signature:	Signature:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Concrete Quality Level	Signature:	Signature:	Signature:	
Attach documents, photos or videos to the CDOT Form 474 before signing the document.				
1) Click on arrow to expand or hide the Attachment Section				
Consultant Firm PE Comments (for this page only, more pages may follow).				
Instructions: Signature of Project Tester or Project Engineer shall be signed after explanations are complete. Hand signed document is not acceptable, only electronic signatures. Header information will populate to all pages from Page 1. Document has 6 pages available. Explain all shortages of tests, missing CDC/CTR's, and price reductions. Explain CAR - Quality Level Reports for processes, Pay Factor of 1, quantity discrepancies and total Incentive/disincentive payments if QLRs apply to the contract. Final package shall include all supporting documentation for price reductions, CMO/MCR's, and CDOT Form 105 detailing deleted items by the PE. See FMM Documentation chapters - After Construction - for more information. All CAR - Quality Level Reports must be Final Report with no errors.				
		Consultant Firm PE Electronic Signature		
		Consultant Firm PE Electronic Stamp or Wet Stamp:		

**14. CDOT FORM 1199, Page 1 – Completion Instructions
[Final Materials Documentation Checklist, (Project Closure)]**

The CDOT Form 1199 Page 1 is a checklist to be used by the Project Manager. The Project Manager should utilize this form in the process of completing the CDOT Form 473LA as both a guide and a means of documenting that specific issues were addressed and the required supplemental documentation was included in the finals packet.

It is understood that a subsequent Progress Estimate may be created after the Project Engineer has started to close out the project; therefore, the latest Progress Estimate number is to be recorded.

Thoroughly compare the latest Progress Estimate with CDOT Form 250 to ensure that the quantities of the materials are correct. Verify that the form numbers and their respective serial numbers match the project documents. Verify that the required tests match the tests reported (those performed). This process is repeated utilizing CDOT Form 379.

Ensure that all of the supplemental documents referenced in the lower half of Form 1199 are completed and available for inclusion in the final packet.

The Finals Materials Documentation Checklist for Project Closure is to be signed and dated by the Project Engineer or his designee.

**15. CDOT FORM 1199, Page 2 – Completion Instructions
[Final Materials Documentation Checklist, (Review or Audit)]**

The CDOT Form 1199 Page 2 is a checklist to be used in the Region Final Materials Documentation Audit. The Resident Engineer's reviewer or the Finals Materials Documentation Coordinator should utilize this form in the process of reviewing and auditing the submitted project files from the Project Engineer.

As stated in the Region Finals Materials Documentation Audit instructions this activity is not meant to repeat the 100% project files check performed by the Project Engineer. Reviewing more than one Major Item is to be reserved for responding to discrepancies and problems discovered in the review process.

Utilize the directions from Page 1 concerning comparing the Final Estimate with CDOT Form 250. Verify the testing concerning CDOT Form 379. Ensure that all of the supplemental documents referenced in the lower half of Form 1199 were completed and included in the final packet.

The Final Materials Documentation Checklist for the Review or Audit is to be signed and dated by the Reviewer or the Finals Materials Documentation Coordinator.

16. ORGANIZATIONAL GUIDE FOR PROJECT MATERIAL BOOKS

SCOPE

The Field Materials Manual includes the "OA Frequency Guide Schedule for Minimum Sampling, Testing, and Inspection. This is the essential document to use when determining which CDOT forms to use as worksheets, which CDOT forms to collect as test reports, and what materials acceptance documents are required.

Utilize this Organizational Guide for Project Materials Books in both initially establishing the binders and maintaining them throughout the project. It is not inclusive of every material Item, but it references the primary Items that you will encounter. It is critical to follow the Item numbering in sequential order to aid in locating project paperwork. Check Project Specials and Project Standard Revisions for additional paperwork that may be required.

The Materials Books need to be marked on both the cover and on the spine to indicate which item numbers are included within the book. No exceptions! Each bullet represents a subsection within the item and therefore needs to be properly divided. Sheet dividers or tabs properly identified will help to delineate the paperwork for ease in locating forms used as worksheets and test reports. Place the most recent or newest documents behind the applicable tab.

Core Project Documents: The required filing order in the first book is established to mirror the Project Finals Materials Documentation Packet. Applicable for either CDOT Maintenance or Local Agency projects.

- CDOT Form 473LA/473M and 474.
- Progress Estimate (from the first through to the Final Estimate).
- CDOT Form 250 in its entirety, even though a copy may be divided with the respective Item pages within each tab.
- CDOT Form 379.
- CDOT Form 1199, Page 2 & Page 1.
- Random Sample Schedule(s). *
- Price Reduction Calculation (copies).
- PC Data. **
- OA Data. **
- Buy America Certificate(s).
- CDOT Form 513, RSAR.
- CDOT Form 1324, Evaluation of Materials Testing (per CP 16).
- Field Lab & Personnel Qualification Checklist (per CP 10).

* Random Sample Schedules need to be marked for the item number and the testing element.

** Random Sample Schedule copies and PC/OA Data copies should be filed with the applicable item.

203 Embankment

- CDOT Form 564 (Soil Classification) / CDOT Form 24 (Curves) / Computer Moisture / Density with Rock Correction printouts with Curve numbers on it.
- Each Curve will have all of the above stapled/attached. Make an extra copy of the computer Moisture/Density curve to go with the gauge book.
- CDOT Form 564 (Soil Classifications) for your completed roadway Soil Survey data. (1 per 1000 ft. or change of soils.) Get these tests done as fast as you can so they can be submitted for an R-value in case there is a Stability problem.
- CDOT Form 157 – This is for the samples sent to the Central / Region Laboratory for an R-value to complete your Soil Survey. Attach the test results from the Lab, to the corresponding CDOT Form 157 serial number.
Note: For faster R-value results, attach a copy of your Form 564 (soil classification) that you completed above for that sample.
- CDOT Form 212 (Densities) – with the field test worksheets (in chronological order by date and test number) stapled and attached to this. Make sure your classifications match what is on your computer Moisture/Density curve. The Project Engineer must sign this form when it is completed. You do not wait until the end of the project to fill this out. This form can be filled in and submitted weekly, bi-weekly, monthly, or however your Project Engineer may want this information to be submitted for signature. Communication between you and the Project Engineer is very important.
- CDOT Form 219(Roadbed Soil Survey). You fill this in from the test results you receive from the CDOT Form 157 samples submitted. When this is completed, sign it and have it signed also by the Project Engineer. Then submit this to Region Lab, as soon as possible, for final approval. You will get a signed copy back, when it is approved, for your file.
- Sulfate testing for preliminary roadway soil survey data (1 per 1000 ft. or change of soils.) will use the preliminary soil survey CDOT Form 555. Soils sampled for sulfate testing will be identified for each soil layer and boring on this form. Additional information will be submitted on CDOT Form 157 identifying the test bore number, number, and type (soil or water) of tests being submitted. The completed soil survey will include the sulfate percentage for each sample submitted.
- Sulfate testing for imported embankment (1 per 2000 yd³ or change in soils) will use the Laboratory Report on Item 203 (Embankment or Borrow) CDOT Form 323.
- Corrosion tests for pipe material type selection will be submitted on CDOT Form 157 and CDOT Form 555 identifying the test bore or location number, number, and type (soil or water) of tests being submitted.

206 Structural Backfill

Class 1

- CDOT Form 157 – Sample submitted to Central / Region Laboratory for a gradation compliance check and a moisture/density curve. Attach the Lab test results to the corresponding 157 serial number.
- (Gradations) CDOT Form 6 that have the field gradation test worksheets (CDOT Form 565) stapled/attached that are represented on that form in chronological order by test number and date.
- (Density) CDOT Form 6 that have the field density worksheets (CDOT Form 427) stapled/attached that are represented on that form in chronological order by test number and date.

Class 2

- Classification (CDOT Form 564) / Curve (CDOT Form 24) / Computer printout of Moisture / Density Curve with rock correction.
All of this needs to be attached with a Curve number on it (if there are several curves). Make an extra copy of the computer printout to go to the gauge book.
- CDOT Form 212 (Densities). Same as per Item 203.

Flow fill

- You only need the 157 filled out for each Flow-Fill Mix Design used. Do not submit this mix design to the Central Laboratory. This stays in project records. Keep batch tickets.

Filter Material or Bed Course

- You only need the CDOT Form 6. Attach field test sheets (CDOT Form 565) to this form and get them signed by the project engineer.

Form 194

- Structural Backfill Density Report is a summary to be filled out at the end of the project when you have the correct number of cross pipes, side drain pipes, minor structure, and major structure with their quantities broken out by the type of backfill. You will get this data from your Project Engineer, as well as the Project Plans and As-Builds.

Item 207

- You will need to have a section for the test results and the CDOT Form 157 that was filed to delineate if it was a Contractor's Source, and this documentation should be accompanied by the Certified Test Reports (CTRs) the Contractor should submit with samples of the material. Check and document that the one the lab used was the one approved for use.
- If the Material used was generated on the project, document it on CDOT Form 157 and have the Project Engineer sign the CDOT Form 157.

Item 208

- You should file a 157 for each of the items that you are documenting. Silt fence, Erosion Bales, and the Miscellaneous Items that were used. Make sure the materials have the proper documentation, and if applicable are on the Approved Products List (APL). It is helpful to print the applicable Form 595 with the information on the product found on the APL and file it behind CDOT Form 157 for that item.

Item 209

- You should document if the Landscaping water used was potable, or if a CTR was submitted and approved for use.
- If Magnesium Chloride is used for a Dust Palliative, document on CDOT Form 157 and file the Certificate of Compliance (COC) behind it.
- If an Asphaltic material was used for a Dust Palliative, follow Item 403/411 requirements, and document.
- Embankment Moisture Control should be documented per specification.

Item 212

- You should have separated areas for the seed, sod, and fertilizer. File the COCs behind Form 157 documenting the quantities approved and that each meets CDOT Standards. Make sure you have copies of the Seed tickets filed behind CDOT Form 157 and COC. Fertilizer should meet requirements of Standard Specification Subsection 212.02.

Item 213

- There should be separate sections for Wood Cellulose, Mulch Tackifier, and Straw or Hay used.
- Wood Cellulose Fiber should be accompanied by a COC.
- The Mulch Tackifier should be accompanied by a COC.
- Straw and Hay should be accompanied by a COC stating material is "Weed Free." then file behind Form 157 documenting that it was acceptable.

Item 214

- You need separate sections for Plants, Humus, and Fertilizer.
- Plants are accepted by COCs, document on Form 157, and file COC behind Form 157.
- Humus is approved by HQ Staff Landscape Architect. Document on Form 157 and file any paperwork given by HQ behind your Form 157.
- Fertilizer should be accepted by COC. File with Form 157 stating material meets requirements.

Item 215

- Plants are accepted by the Right-Of-Way Engineer, document on #157 his acceptance.
- Fertilizer should be accepted by COC. File with #157 stating material meets requirements.

Item 216

- Soil Retention Blanket should be located on the APL, document and file APL document. It should be weighed, and measured, and document that the material is acceptable.

Item 217

- This material is accepted by Staff Landscape Architect, document on Form 157 their acceptance and any paperwork from HQ should follow your Form 157.

Item 304

- CDOT Form 157's are for the samples sent to Central / Region Laboratories for R-value, Moisture / Density curve, gradation verification, LA Abrasion, etc. Follow "Guide Schedule for Minimum Materials Sampling, Testing, and Inspection." Attach the test results with the appropriate CDOT Form 157 serial number that you receive back from the Lab.
- CDOT Form 6 (Gradations / Atterberg Limits) with the attached field test worksheets attached to this form. The Project Engineer needs to sign this form.
- CDOT Form 6 (Densities) with the attached field test worksheets attached to this form. The Project Engineer needs to sign this form.

The above section applies to all types of aggregate base courses (ABC). If you have several different types of ABC you need the three (3) sections for each type.

Item 306

- Follow Item 203 requirements for documentation for this item, follow the schedule of Item 306 for the frequency of tests needed.

Item 307 Hydrated Lime

- CDOT Form 157 for each shipment (one per source, 1 per 100 ton, 2nd 100 ton, etc.).
- Keep shipment invoices listing "Date, BOL/COC number, tons shipped, and accumulative total". This will help you know when to ship the samples you took per truck represents 100 tons or a fraction thereof for testing. For every 4 samples (1 per truck @ 25 tons per truck) you need to ship all of this to the Central Lab.

Item 307

There should be separate sections for the following:

- Lime Treated Sub-Grade
 1. Density reports on CDOT Form 212
 2. CDOT Form 157 documenting the Moisture Density Curves, (copy of curves should be kept in Nuclear Gauge book for field use).
 3. The section should be kept for "depth" of lime treatment measurements.
 4. Check the schedule for lime samples to be submitted to HQ for testing, file results behind CDOT Form 157.
- Quick Lime CTRs and CDOT Form 157 documenting percent purity, source, and supplier.
- Mineral Fillers
 1. Document gradations on Form 6.
 2. Submit samples to Central Lab for testing every 500 tons, file results behind CDOT Form 157.
 3. Document the Source, Supplier, and any other required information on CDOT Form 157 or other documents required by provisions.

Item 308

- Portland Cement Treated Base
 1. Densities should be recorded on CDOT Form 6.
 2. Gradations should be recorded on CDOT Form 6.
 3. Atterberg Limits should be recorded on proper forms and worksheets and filed.
 4. Moisture and Density Curves should be filed behind Form 157 for each blend of soil and Cement.
- Portland Cement and Fly Ash
 1. The product must be on the APL. Print the information and file behind Form 157 that the product is acceptable.
 2. Then file behind the CDOT Form 157 if the Engineer requested Bill of Lading and CTRs from the supplier. Then file results behind CDOT Form 157.

Item 310

- Document as per the Project Contract.

Item 403 HMA

- Form 43 (In this tab, file Form 157 and supporting documents of mix design from the private lab, CDOT Form 429, and Central Lab CP 52 results).
- Asphalt Content Gauge (Include stat and drift test, & CDOT Form 772). Not needed if Ignition Oven used on Quality Assurance tests.
- Correction Factors Asphalt Content Gauge or Ignition Oven Correction factor. Moisture Density correction factor Form 469 or equivalent, and supporting documentation.
- Check Tests Include QA and QC results, and report passing/failing.
- Random Schedules
- Verification Test Results
- Quality Assurance Result
 1. QPM Report
 2. Asphalt Content or Voids include Form 1304's, 106's,
 3. Gradation
 4. Mat Density
 5. Joint Density
- Micro-Deval
- Hydrated Lime
- Rut Testing

Repeat the same bookkeeping organization for the top mat of HMA. These need to be separated, especially if it is with a different asphalt binder.

405 Hot-In-Place Recycle

- Document in-place densities on Form #69 or computer-generated report, and a specific gravity test result for each density on Form #69.
- Asphalt Rejuvenating Agent, follow Item 411 requirements.

406 Cold Bituminous Pavement (recycle)

- In-place densities should be reported on Form 69.
- Gradations should be reported on Form 6.
- Free moisture should be documented on applicable forms, suggest using Form 6.
- Hveem Stability and Lottmans should be documented and results filed behind Form 157.
- Asphalt Rejuvenating Agent and Asphalt Emulsion should follow Item 411 for documentation.

408 Joint and Crack Sealant

- Hot Poured (HMA only)
 - Document on Form 157 that material is on APL, file APL review sheet behind Form 157. (ENSURE BATCH NUMBERS MATCH)
- Silicone (PCCP only)
 - Document on Form 157 that material is on APL, file APL review sheet behind Form 157.

409 Cover Coat Material

- Submit samples per Field Materials Manual to Central Lab, and file results behind Form 157 used to submit samples.
- Report Gradations on Form 6.
- Report Fractured Faces on Form 6.

411 and test results Asphalt Binders and Emulsions

- Keep a Bill of Lading / COCs daily total of all material shipped with a running accumulative total, just like you do for Item 307.
- CDOT Forms 411. (Separate CDOT Form 411 by type of binder if you have several on the project.) Even if you do not ship in a sample (i.e., like emulsion, and it is pre-approved), you still need to put the quantity on the correct form number for that item.

412 Portland Cement Concrete Pavement

- Follow the frequency outlined in the Project Documents and the Field Materials Manual. Review Item 601 for areas of commonality. Have separate sections as listed below:
- CDOT Form 1373, Concrete Mix Design Report.
- Air Contents, temperatures, yields, slumps, and water-cement ratios should be recorded on Form 156. This should be signed by Project Engineer as soon as reasonable to keep him/her up to date with test results.
- Compressive and Flexural Strengths results should be filed behind Form 82 that samples were turned in for testing.

Note: Flexural strengths conducted by the Contractor should be filed behind Form 157 or other applicable Forms.

- Sand Equivalent test results should be filed behind Form 157.
- Pull Test for Tie bars (if applicable) should be filed behind Form 157.
- Tining and Saw Cut Depth test results should be filed behind Form 157.
- Pull Tests for Joint Sealants should be reported on Form 389.
- Portland Cement, follow Item 308 requirements.
- Joint Sealant, follow Item 408 requirements.
- Contraction Joint Plastic Strip: Field inspect and document on Form 157 that product is acceptable.

- Reinforcing Steel, Dowels, Tie Bar (follow Item 602).
- Provide the MIT Report.
- Smoothness.
- Other Items not listed, document as necessary.

420 Geosynthetics

- Geosynthetics, which includes Geomembranes, are accepted by COC. File copies behind a CDOT Form 157 stating material are acceptable and note that batch numbers match.
- Geotextiles are located on the New York State Approved Products List. Cross-reference this list and document behind a CDOT Form 157 stating material is acceptable and note that batch numbers match.
- Geogrids are accepted on a project-by-project basis. Geogrids that are used in conjunction with MSE walls need to be reviewed by Staff Bridge Design & Management Branch for acceptability. Geogrids that are used in conjunction with embankment and roadway need to be reviewed by the Soils & Geotech Program of the Staff Materials & Geotechnical Branch for acceptability. Document behind a CDOT Form 157 stating material is acceptable and note that batch numbers match.
- When Performance Graded Binders or Asphalt Cement is used, follow item 411 of the schedule requirements.

501 Steel Sheet Piling

- Sheet Piling is accepted by COC and Mill Tests Reports. File copies of each behind a Form 157 stating that the materials meet the specifications, and list the heat numbers, reference the mill test reports that are attached, and that the material is acceptable for use.
- Reinforced Sheet Metal Piling Tips should be on a separate CDOT Form 157, with the same information as above.

502 Piling

- Sheet Piling is accepted by COC and Mill Tests Reports. File copies of each behind a Form 157 stating that the materials meet the specifications, and list the heat numbers, reference the mill test reports that are attached, and that the material is acceptable for use.
- Reinforced Sheet Metal Piling Tips should be approved by the Soils & Geotech Program of the Materials and Geotechnical Branch at CDOT, document this acceptance on CDOT Form 157.

503 Drilled Caissons

- Concrete should be documented the same as Item 601 of the Schedule.
- Reinforcing materials should be documented the same as Item 602 of the Schedule.

504 Soil Nail Wall

- Steel Cribbing should be accepted by CTR and Mill Tests. Document on Form 157 that material is acceptable and file all appropriate test results behind Form 157.
- Concrete Cribbing should be documented the same as Item 601 of the Schedule.
- Timber Cribbing should be documented the same as Item 508 of the Schedule.

504 Mechanically Stabilized Earth Wall

- Have the following sections delineate the acceptance of the wall.
- Foundation Soils should be submitted to the Central Laboratory for Direct Shear, Friction Angles, and possibly Moisture/Density Curves. File test results behind each Form 157 for each type of material that is encountered.

THIS SHOULD BE DONE RIGHT AWAY, AND BEFORE THE WALL IS BEING BUILT.

- Other Test's results should be recorded similar to Item 203, if applicable.
- Structure Backfill should be documented the same as Item 206.
- Reinforcing Elements are accepted by COCs, file behind Form 157.
- Facing Elements are accepted by COCs, file behind Form 157.
- Treated Timbers should be documented per Item 508 of the Schedule.
- All other miscellaneous items should be documented as applicable.

506 Rip Rap

- Test and record the specific gravity of the material, document on Form 157 that material was tested, and indicate general sizes and other applicable information.
- Bed Course Materials follow Item 206 instructions.
- Gabions and Slope Mattress are COC accepted. Document on Form 157 that the material is acceptable.
- Concrete and Reinforced Concrete, follow the Item 601 and 602 instructions.

507 through 518

- Follow the applicable directions for each item for documentation.

601 Structural Concrete

- Form 1188 (Mix Design Review Sheet), the approved mix designs should be filed behind the copy of Form 1188.
- Form 1373, Concrete Mix Design Report. Attach changes and approvals.
- Form 82 with the 28 days (or 56 days if applicable) compressive or flexural strength test results recorded on the CDOT Form 192 attached.
- Form 156 Signed by Project Engineer
- Form 157 for curing compounds, water, and other incidental items.
- Price Reductions and explanations of deviations.
- Copy of the Structural Concrete Pre-Pour conference agenda.
Do this for each class of concrete (i.e., Class B, D, etc.)

602 Reinforcing Steel

- Reinforcing Steel is accepted by COC and Mill Tests Reports. File copies of each behind a #157 stating that the materials meet the specifications, and list the heat numbers, reference the mill test reports that are attached, and that the material is acceptable for use.
- Reinforcing Steel, Buy America.
- Test Reports from Central Lab, CDOT Form 1372

607 Fences

- Follow applicable directions for each sub-category as it is listed in the Field Materials Manual.
- For Masonry Sound Barrier Walls, call HQ or the designer for copies of the Universal Building Code sections covering the requirements for testing and sampling masonry walls. File test reports behind applicable forms relating to each test. (ie. Prisms, grout, and mortar).

641 Shotcrete

- CDOT Form 1188 (Mix Design Review Sheet), the approved mix designs should be filed behind the copy of Form 1188.
- CDOT Form 1373, Concrete Mix Design Report
- CDOT Form 82 with the 28-day compressive test results recorded on the CDOT Form 192 attached.
- CDOT Form 156 Signed by Project Engineer
- CDOT Form 157 for curing compound, water, and other incidental items.
- CDOT Form 276 report of concrete placed.
- Price Reductions and explanations of deviations.
- Copy of the Contractor's Quality Control Plan.
- Document if pre-bagged.

Note 1: File the remaining Items by Item Number. Use the Field Materials Manual to determine what paperwork is appropriate for that item. Any items not listed above should have an adequate explanation in the Field Materials Manual.

Note 2: The "Special Notice to Contractors" describes in detail what is needed on both the COC and CTR. Look at this Notice to determine if a COC or CTR is the applicable acceptance method.

ATTENTION

All of the referenced CDOT Materials Forms have been revised. All of these forms state: *Previous editions are obsolete and may not be used.* The use of Materials Forms older than what is indicated is not authorized!

The examples of forms and some completed forms are in the chapter Materials Forms – Instructions & Examples of the FMM.

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION MATERIALS DOCUMENTATION REQUEST	Project No. NH-0503-089	Project Code (SA#) 21255
	Region 2	Date 08/03/2018
	Proj. location US 50, Royal Gorge West, SH 9 JC	

To: James Caretto Address: 5651 Wills Blvd
Pueblo, Co. 81009

Upon reviewing the above project for Materials Certification purposes, during the Finals Materials Documentation Checking Procedure, the following items were found to have shortages in materials documentation. Please review these shortages and reply by 08/10/2018. Please return the original Form #211, for tracking purposes, with the missing documentation by 08/24/2018.

Item	Description	Materials documentation needed	Date received
602	Reinforcing Steel	Summary of Buy America Certifications Received for Installed Steel/Iron Products. The Summary for the month of July 2018 has not been received.	

Signed <i>Anthony Hernandez</i>	Title EPS-Technician III	Date 08/07/2018
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- Distribution:
- Resident Engineer
 - Project Engineer
 - Project Tester
 - Materials Project Files

CDOT Form #211 3/04

CDOT Form # 211 (Use the 6/14 Revision)

Colorado Department of Transportation
CDOT Form #250, 7/18
Version 19.0

MATERIALS DOCUMENTATION RECORD
Estimated Field Requirements for Minimum Materials
Sampling, Testing, and Inspection and Record of Field
and Central Laboratory Documentation of Materials.

Contract ID:
Project Number:
Project Location:
Region:
Date Developed:
Contractor:

PROJECT TO BE TESTED AND DOCUMENTED PER THE 2019 CDOT FIELD MATERIALS MANUAL

Comply with the Buy America requirements in Section 4 of the Special Notice to Contractors in the Field Materials Manual.

Forward to the Staff Bridge Fabrication Inspectors Unit the list of materials suppliers and subcontractors upon receipt from the contractor.

Attach additional sheets to this form if more space is needed for documentation.

All samples are to be selected using a stratified random sampling schedule. See Colorado Procedure 75 for details on stratified random sampling. Generate and print all random sampling schedules needed before the work begins. Use the random schedule program contained in the Asphalt03 or Void03 computer programs to generate schedules. Contact the Pavement Design Program at the Materials and Geotechnical Branch if you have questions. 303 399-6563.

Tests designated for the Central Lab can be performed in the Field Lab or the Region Lab if adequate facilities and equipment are available.

All CDOT Forms referenced on the Form #250 are to be the most current versions. Verify the revision dates with those listed in the Appendix to the Field Materials Manual and with those listed on the CDOT Form Catalog at www.dot.state.co.us/forms/mgmt/, and then use the most recent.

The CDOT Form #250 is to be used in conjunction with the QA Frequency Guide Schedule of the CDOT Field Materials Manual and all referenced Sections or Subsections of the Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction.

Please reference page 40 and 41 of the QA Schedule of the CDOT Field Materials Manual for guidance on small quantities.

LOCAL AGENCY PROJECTS

All documentation issues should be directed to your CDOT Local Agency Coordinator.

All Local Agency Projects shall use the CDOT Form #250 as developed by the Documentation Unit of CDOT's Materials and Geotechnical Branch.

All Local Agency Projects shall use the CDOT Form #379 as developed by the applicable CDOT Region Materials Engineer.

All Local Agency Projects shall use the CDOT Field Materials Manual referenced on the Form #250 for specific guidance on documentation of project files.

The Field Materials Manual is available for viewing at the CDOT External Web Address: <http://www.dot.state.co.us/DesignSupport/> (see Manuals). The QA Procedures Chapter, the Documentation Chapter, and the Special Notice to Contractors Chapter provide guidance and justification.

The Item Number, Description, Type of Tests, Plan Quantity, Test Required and Central Laboratory (CL) Test Frequency in this Materials Documentation Record, Colorado Department of Transportation Form #250, shall not be altered in any form or by any means.

Colorado Department of Transportation
CDOT Form #250, 7/18
Version 19.0

MATERIALS DOCUMENTATION RECORD

Estimated Field Requirements for Minimum Materials
Sampling, Testing and Inspection and Record of Field
and Central Laboratory Documentation of Materials.

Contract ID:
Project Number:
Project Location:
Region:
Date Developed:
Contractor:

SUMMARY OF PROJECT PRICE REDUCTION DOCUMENTATION
Fully document and explain all price reductions on CDOT Form #473 Explanation of Exceptions (page 2)

ITEM NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	PRICE REDUCTION AMOUNT	CALCULATIONS #266 / #105 DATES	CMO / MCR NUMBERS	LINE ITEM NO. ON FINAL ESTIMATE

SUMMARY OF SAMPLING AND TESTING DEVIATIONS
Deviations from sampling and testing requirements must be fully documented on the CDOT Form #473 Explanation of Exceptions (page 2).

ITEM NUMBER	TEST ELEMENT OR ACCEPTANCE	EXPLANATION

SUMMARY OF LABORATORY CHECK TEST DEVIATIONS
Fully document and explain all laboratory check test deviations on CDOT Form #473 Explanation of Exceptions (page 2)

ITEM NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	MEMO DATE	CDOT Form #157 FS#

Document Significant Independent Assurance differences
as per 11.4 of the QA Procedures in the Field Materials Manual.

Colorado Department of Transportation CDOT Form #250, 7/18 Version 19.0	MATERIALS DOCUMENTATION RECORD	Contract ID: Project Number: Project Location: Region: Date Developed: Contractor:
Estimated Field Requirements for Minimum Materials Sampling, Testing, and Inspection and Record of Field and Central Laboratory Documentation of Materials.		
Isolated relatively small quantities of concrete, reinforcing steel, wire mesh, bolts etc. which are paid for incidentally shall be field inspected to determine conformance with specifications and Document in Project Records. If any questions arise concerning the proper documentation of materials during construction, contact the Documentation Unit of the Central Laboratory in Denver @ 303-398-5583.		
FIELD DOCUMENTATION ENTERED BY:	DATE:	PROJECT ENGINEER / TITLE:
Distribution: (Includes the entire and completed CDOT Form #250) Resident Engineer Region Materials Engineer Region Finals Engineer Documentation Unit (Materials and Geotechnical Branch) FHWA (Oversight Projects only)		
End	Ref # ITOR184-12WB139	

**COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FINAL MATERIALS DOCUMENTATION CHECKLIST, (PROJECT CLOSURE)**

Project no. FBR 0404-050	Contract ID C18180	Acceptance Date 07/01/2015
Project Location US 40 Over Sand Creek		Region 4
Contractor Hamon Contractors, Inc.	Project Engineer Karl Larson	Resident Engineer Travis Miller
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Project Basis	<input type="checkbox"/> System Basis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Progress Estimate number: 6-31-2015 (latest issued)

In order for materials documentation to be complete, the following items need to be checked 100%:

- Final Quantities between Progress Estimate and CDOT Form #250 agree. (If different, it is noted)
- Field Sheet/Serial number(s) on CDOT Form #250 match project documents, of the item(s) checked.
- Tests required and tests reported on the Form #250 agree. (If different, it is noted.)

yes	no	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If IA tests are involved, Field Sheet/Serial number(s) on CDOT Form #379 match project documents and all test(s) agree with field acceptance tests, and if applicable, shortages and exceptions are explained.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ensure the correct number of tests on the CDOT Form #379.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	IA Witness tests did not exceed 20% of actual testing, for each test element.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Independent (IA)/Acceptance (QA)/Check Test differences are explained.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Form #250 signed by the Project Engineer and the Form #379 has Final Approved by signature of the Region Materials Engineer and Project Review by signature of the Project Engineer.

NOTE: The following materials records are required to be attached to complete the finals materials documentation process, if applicable for this project:

- Letters, CMOs, MCRs, field sheets, etc. if used as the primary documentation within the Explanation of Exceptions
- Progress Estimate (latest issued)
- Random Sample Schedule
- Price reduction calculations.(with supporting documentation)
- QC/QA Data for Item: 403 . (reference applicable Items)
- Buy America Certificate, for steel products, All individual certifications + each monthly summary report included.
- Roadway Surface Accomplishment Report (RSAR).
- Evaluation of Materials Testing, Form #1324 (per CP 16).

Review notes:
All documents required were included in the project files and in the final documentation packet. Form #473, Explanation of Exceptions was used as required. The file is being forwarded to the Finals Materials Documentation Coordinator.

This is to certify that the review of the materials documentation indicates the documentation is complete and accurate.

Name (Printed) Leslie Kochis	Name (signed)	Title: EPST III	Date: 07/02/2015
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- Distribution:** Previous editions are obsolete and may not be used. Page 1 of 2 CDOT Form #1199 7/14
- Resident Engineer, (included with Project Final Documentation)
 - Project Engineer
 - Region Materials Engineer
 - Region Finals Engineer
 - FHWA (Oversight Projects Only)
 - Documentation Unit, Materials & Geotechnical Branch

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FINAL MATERIALS DOCUMENTATION CHECKLIST, (REVIEW or AUDIT)			
Project No. FBR 0404-050		Contract ID C18180	Acceptance Date 07/01/2015
Residency Finals Review <input type="checkbox"/> or Region Finals Audit <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Progress Estimate number: 6-31-2015	
Major Item 1.) 403		Major Item 2.) 206	
Major Item 3.) 412		Major Item 4.) 203	
1.)	2.)	3.)	4.)
In order for materials documentation to be complete, the following items need to be checked:			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Final Quantities between Progress Estimate and CDOT Form #250 agree. (If different, it is noted)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Field Sheet/Serial number(s) on CDOT Form #250 match project documents, of the item(s) checked.			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tests required and tests reported on the Form #250 agree. (If different, it is noted.)			
yes	no		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	If IA tests are involved, Field Sheet/Serial number(s) on CDOT Form #379 match project documents and all test(s) agree with field acceptance tests, and if applicable, shortages and exceptions are explained.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ensure the correct number of tests on the CDOT Form #379.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	IA Witness tests did not exceed 20% of actual testing, for each test element.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Independent (IA)/Acceptance (QA)/Check Test differences are explained.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Form #250 signed by the Project Engineer and Form #379 has Final Approved by signature of the Region Materials Engineer and Project Review by signature of the Project Engineer.	
NOTE: The following materials records are required to be attached to complete the finals materials documentation process, if applicable for this project:			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Letters, CMOs, MCRs, field sheets, etc. if used as the primary documentation within the Explanation of Exceptions	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	CDOT Form #325, Final Estimate Data. (If not yet developed, indicate this in Review Notes.)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Progress Estimate. <i>Note if a more recent version was used since the Project Closure.</i>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Random Sample Schedule	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Price reduction calculations.(with supporting documentation)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	QC/QA Data for Item: 403 _____. (reference applicable Items)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Buy America Certificate, for steel products, All individual certifications + each monthly summary report included.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Roadway Surface Accomplishment Report (RSAR).	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Evaluation of Materials Testing, Form #1324 (per CP 16).	
Review notes: The Region Finals Audit discovered no problems. I was impressed with the timeliness in which finals packet was delivered to me, and the order and completeness of all of the documents.			
This is to certify that the review of the materials documentation indicates the documentation is complete and accurate.			
Name (Printed) Steve Heimmer		Name (signed)	Title: EIT 3
			Date: 07/07/2015

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FINAL MATERIALS CERTIFICATION FOR A LOCAL AGENCY PROJECT	Project No.	CDOT Region
	Contract ID	Acceptance date
	Project Location	
	Contractor	

This is to Certify that:





The results of the tests on the acceptance samples indicate that the material incorporated in the construction work, and the construction operations controlled by sampling and testing, were in conformity with the approved plans and specifications; and such results compare favorably with the results of the Independent Assurance sampling and testing.

All results from the Independent Assurance sampling and testing are within tolerance limits of the results of sampling and testing that are used in the acceptance program.

Exceptions to the plans and specifications are explained on Explanation of Exceptions, #474. A CDOT Form #474 is always required to be attached to the #473.

The referenced documents below are attached with applicable signatures to this form in the order indicated.

- Yes No Explanation of Exceptions, Form #474, (as many pages as required.)
- Yes No Explanation of Exceptions, Supplemental Documents.
- Yes No Materials Documentation Record, Form #250.
- Yes No Project Independent Assurance Sampling & Testing Schedule, Form #379.
- Yes No Finals Materials Documentation Checklist, (Project Closure) Form #1199, page 1.
- Yes No Finals Materials Documentation Checklist, (Review or Audit) Form #1199, page 2.

Approved by: Person in Responsible Charge, Local Agency 	Title: 
Approved by: The Designated CDOT Engineer 	Title: 

Distribution:

- cc: CDOT Resident Engineer
 xc: LA Project Engineer / Project Manager
 CDOT Region Materials Engineer
 CDOT Local Agency Coordinator
 cdot_pavement.design@state.co.us

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FINAL MATERIALS CERTIFICATION FOR A CDOT MAINTENANCE PROJECT	Project No.	CDOT Region
	Contract ID	Acceptance date
	Project Location	
	Contractor	

This is to Certify that:





The results of the tests on the acceptance samples indicate that the material incorporated in the construction work, and the construction operations controlled by sampling and testing, were in conformity with the approved plans and specifications; and such results compare favorably with the results of the Independent Assurance sampling and testing.

All results from the Independent Assurance sampling and testing are within tolerance limits of the results of sampling and testing that are used in the acceptance program.

Exceptions to the plans and specifications are explained on Explanation of Exceptions, #474. A CDOT Form #474 is always required to be attached to the #473.

The referenced documents below are attached with applicable signatures to this form in the order indicated.

- Yes No Explanation of Exceptions, Form #474, (as many pages as required.)
- Yes No Explanation of Exceptions, Supplemental Documents.
- Yes No Materials Documentation Record, Form #250.
- Yes No Project Independent Assurance Sampling & Testing Schedule, Form #379.
- Yes No Finals Materials Documentation Checklist, (Project Closure) Form #1199, page 1.
- Yes No Finals Materials Documentation Checklist, (Review or Audit) Form #1199, page 2.
- Yes No Evaluation of Materials Testing, Form #1324. Attach only if Consultant Testing.

Approved by: Project Manager  (printed name and signature)	Title: 
Approved by: Maintenance Superintendent  (printed name and signature)	Title: 

Distribution:

- cc: Maintenance Superintendent
 State Maintenance Engineer
 Region Materials Engineer
 Regions Final Engineer
 cdot_pavement.design@state.co.us
 ProjectWise

Previous editions are obsolete and may not be used.

CDOT Form #473-M

4/19

CDOT 473M

Colorado Department of Transportation Final Materials Certification Explanation of Exceptions		Contract ID: _____	Region: _____	Page _____ of _____
		Project Acceptance Date: _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> Owner Acceptance <input type="checkbox"/> Independent Assurance <input type="checkbox"/> Innovative Contract <input type="checkbox"/> Local Agency <input type="checkbox"/> CDOT Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____		Project Number: _____		
		Project Location: _____		
		Contractor: _____		
		Project Final Documentation Completion Date: _____		
Electronic signature of Project Tester or Project Engineer _____		CDOT or Consultant Company Name: _____		
CDOT Project Sampling and Testing by Consultant: YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>				
CAR - Quality Level Reports				
FINAL CAR report	Data Reviewed by:		Data Checked by:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Asphalt Quality Level	Electronic Signature: _____	Electronic Signature: _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> Concrete Quality Level	Electronic Signature: _____	Electronic Signature: _____		
Consultant Firm PE Comments (for this page only, more pages may follow). _____				
Instructions: Signature of Project Tester or Project Engineer shall be signed after explanations are complete. Hand signed document is not acceptable, only electronic signatures. Header information will populate to all pages from Page 1. Document has 6 pages available. Explain all shortages of tests, missing COC/CTR's, and price reductions. Explain CAR - Quality Level Reports for processes, Pay Factor of 1, quantity discrepancies and total incentive/disincentive payments if QLRs apply to the contract. Final package shall include all supporting documentation for price reductions, CMO/MCR's, and CDOT Form 105 detailing deleted items by the PE. See FMM Documentation chapters - After Construction - for more information All CAR - Quality Level Reports must be Final Report with no errors.		Consultant Firm PE Electronic Signature _____ Consultant Firm PE Electronic Stamp or Wet Stamp:		

Previous editions of this form are obsolete and may not be used

CDOT Form 474 4/19

Special Notice to Contractors - 22

1. SCOPE

- 1.1 This chapter intends to provide guidelines to the Contractor or Sub-Contractor so that they can properly present their materials for inclusion in the construction project.
- 1.2 The Contractor shall follow the procedures listed below to ensure the proper inspection, sampling, testing, and certification of materials and products incorporated into all construction projects.
- 1.3 “Prequalification of Bidders” (Standard Specifications, Subsection 102.01) is synonymous with any reference to the CDOT “Pre-Qualification List”. A Prime Contractor requiring additional information regarding bidding can go to <https://www.codot.gov/business/bidding>.
- 1.4 The Qualified Manufacturers List (QML) is used for suppliers of Steel Reinforcing Bars & Steel Dowel Bars, Epoxy Coaters for Reinforcing Steel, and Precast Concrete Structures. These products are required to be selected off the QML. All relevant details for the proper submittal of specified Standard Manufactured Materials and Fabricated Structural Materials are found in CDOT’s Field Materials Manual under CP 11, Quality Management Plans for the Qualified Manufacturers List or the Approved Products List.

2. PROVIDE NOTIFICATION OF MATERIALS SOURCES AND SUPPLIERS

- 2.1 Per Subsection 106.01 of the Standard Specifications: The Contractor shall submit a formal list of material sources and suppliers to the Engineer at least two weeks before delivery; however, it is preferable that the list be presented at the Pre-Construction Meeting. The Department will sample and test materials proposed by the Contractor to be utilized for Items 203, 206, and 304. If the Department test results indicate the material is not in conformance with the project specifications, the Contractor is directed to Subsection 106.02 regarding Contractor Source materials and additional testing requirements.
- 2.2 The list shall include: item to be supplied, quantity, a reference to the level of acceptance required by CDOT (per Section 7, Designated Products and Assemblies), company’s name and address manufacturing the material or product, and contact person (if the material is to be pre-inspected or if a problem exists with the material delivered). The submitted list shall indicate, immediately after the item being referenced, the applicable acceptance level required:
 - (A) Pre-Inspection (PI)
 - (B) Certified Test Report (CTR)
 - (C) Certificate of Compliance (COC)
 - (D) Pre-Approved (per APL &/or QML)
- 2.3 All required product or material documentation shall be provided at the point and time of delivery to the construction project. Failure to provide the required documents, such as CTRs and COCs, may result in the rejection of the materials. Failure to utilize the QML or APL may result in the rejection of the materials.

3. INNOVATIVE CONTRACTING (DESIGN / BUILD PROJECTS, CM/GC PROJECTS, ETC.) - MATERIALS DOCUMENTATION RECORD, CDOT FORM #250

- 3.1 Two weeks before construction of any element of work the Contractor shall furnish the Engineer a schedule of items, approximate quantities to be incorporated into the project, and a reference to the method of acceptance required by CDOT (per Section 7, Designated Products and Assemblies). This information is to include the item of work with its placement location and dates. The Contractor shall immediately notify the Engineer, in writing, if the items of work or quantities are revised.
- 3.2 At the completion of the project, the Contractor shall furnish the Engineer with a completed CDOT Form 250 either created before the start of the project or at the end of the project by the Materials Documentation Unit - Materials Documentation Record listing items utilized to construct the project and the approximate quantity of each item.

4. BUY AMERICA REQUIREMENTS

- 4.1 Per Subsection 106.11 of the Standard Specifications as referenced in 23 CFR Part 635.410:
- 4.1.A Regulations require the use of domestic steel and iron in Federally funded construction projects. Buy America applies to construction components which are “predominately steel products,” defined by CDOT as products that are manufactured with at least 80% steel or iron content when delivered to the job site for installation. (See “C” below for examples.) CDOT provides waivers for manufactured products and products that are not predominately steel or iron. (See “D” below for examples.) Buy American strict limits, but does not eliminate, the amount of foreign steel. (See “E” for minimum use & waiver information.)
- 4.1.B All manufacturing processes are defined as “processes required to change the raw ore or scrap metal into the finished, in-place steel or iron product”. Manufacturing begins with the initial melting and mixing and continues through the coating stage. Any process which modifies the chemical content, the physical size or shape, or the final finish is considered a manufacturing process.
- 4.1.C Examples of products that are subject to Buy America requirements include, but are not limited to, the following:
- steel or iron products used in pavements, bridges, tunnels, or other structures, which include, but are not limited to, the following: fabricated structural steel, reinforcing steel, piling, high strength bolts, anchor bolts, dowel bars, permanently incorporated sheet piling, bridge bearings, cable wire/strand, pre-stressing / post-tensioning wire, motor/machinery brakes and other equipment for moveable structures;
 - guardrail, guardrail posts, end sections, terminals, cable guardrail;
 - steel fencing material, fence posts;
 - steel or iron pipe, conduit, grates, manhole covers, risers;
 - mast arms, poles, standards, trusses, or supporting structural members for signs, luminaires, or traffic control systems; and
 - steel or iron components of precast concrete products, such as reinforcing steel, wire mesh, and pre-stressing or post-tensioning strands or cables.

- 4.1.D Examples of products that are exempt from Buy America requirements include, but are not limited to, the following:
- products made of material other than steel or iron (aluminum, copper, brass, nickel, etc.);
 - cabinets, covers, shelves;
 - clamps, fittings, sleeves;
 - washers, bolts, nuts, screws;
 - tie wire, spacers; chairs;
 - lifting hooks;
 - faucets; and
 - door hinges.
- 4.1.E Buy America will not prevent a minimal use of foreign steel or iron provided the total project delivery cost of all such steel and iron which includes the cost of delivering the steel and iron to the project, does not exceed one-tenth of one percent of the total contract cost or \$2,500, whichever is greater. With prior concurrence from FHWA Headquarters, the FHWA Division Administrator may grant a waiver of the Buy America requirements for specific projects. When domestic steel products are available, meeting the contractor's schedule should not be the basis for requesting a Buy America waiver.
- 4.1.F The Contractor shall maintain the certifications on file at the project that every process, including the application of a coating, performed on steel or iron products either has or has not been carried out in the United States of America. These certifications shall create a chain of custody, and the lack of these certifications will be justification for the rejection of the steel or iron product.
- 4.1.G Before the permanent incorporation into the project of any steel or iron product (domestic or foreign), the Contractor shall certify in writing to the Project Engineer monthly that the delivered quantity of each material meets the contract Buy America requirements; that a copy of the Buy America Certification from the Supplier is on file in the Contractor's project office; and the steel or iron products comply with the plans and specifications for this project. {Examples are included in this section}

The Contractor shall maintain a document summarizing the date and quantity of the material utilizing CDOT's Item Number(s) and Item Description(s) delivered to the project (examples on Page 14 & 16), along with the quantity of material installed during the month. The Contractor shall provide documentation of the project delivered cost of all foreign steel or iron permanently incorporated into the project, if any monthly (example on Page 15). This summary shall be delivered to the Project Engineer monthly as established per the revision of Section 106.11 of the Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction. A monthly summary shall be required even if no steel or iron products are incorporated into the project during the month.

Note 1: CDOT Standards and Specifications Subsection 106.11 contains specific information on Buy America Requirements and Buy America PowerPoint has been published using the following links:

<https://www.codot.gov/business/designsupport/materials-and-geotechnical>

https://www.codot.gov/business/designsupport/bulletins_manuals/2019-cdot-construction-manual

5. GLASS BEADS for PAVEMENT MARKING

5.1 The material shall meet the requirements of The CDOT Standard Specifications Subsection 106.11, Section 627, and Subsection 713.08.

6. QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLANS FOR THE QUALIFIED MANUFACTURERS LIST OR THE APPROVED PRODUCTS LIST

6.1 CP 11 specifies requirements and procedures for a certification system that shall apply to all referenced manufacturers, as well as suppliers and contractors within certain industries. Certifying a Manufacturer's Quality Management Plan is not an automatic acceptance of any particular product, but an acknowledgment that the Manufacturer has taken steps to ensure that their quality controls meet the applicable Industry standards. Manufacturers whose Quality Management Plans are acceptable will be placed on the Qualified Manufacturers List (QML). Only Manufacturers listed on the QML will be eligible to provide the referenced products to a CDOT project.

6.2 The following Standard Manufactured Materials as referenced in CP 11 require the annual submission of a Quality Management Plan (QMP) along with a sample for evaluation. Materials and Geotechnical Branch/ Asphalt Program maintains the QMP for the Sub-Part 1, Asphalt Binder, and the Sub Part 2, Asphalt Emulsion. Contact them at: michael.stanford@state.co.us or 303-398-6576. For the Sub-Part 3,4, and 5 the QMP will be managed by: eric.prieve@state.co.us or 303-398-6542.

- Part I, Standard Manufactured Materials
Sub-Part 1.Asphalt Binder
Sub-Part 2.Asphalt Emulsion
- Part I, Standard Manufactured Materials
Sub-Part 3.Hydraulic Cement
Sub-Part 4.Fly Ash
Sub-Part 5.Hydrated Lime

These products are located on the APL. <https://apps.coloradodot.info/apl/AplSearch.cfm>

6.3 The following Fabricated Structural Materials as referenced in CP 11 require the annual submission of a Quality Management Plan (QMP).

- Part II, Fabricated Structural Materials
Sub-Part 1.Steel Reinforcing Bars & Steel Dowel Bars.
Subject Matter Expert: eric.prieve@state.co.us or 303-398- 6542
<https://www.codot.gov/content/apl/SteelReinforcingBarsAndSteelDowelBars.pdf>
- Sub-Part 2.Epoxy Coaters of Reinforcing Steel.
Subject Matter Expert: melody.perkins@state.co.us or 303-398- 6562
<https://www.codot.gov/content/apl/EpoxyCoatingForReinforcingSteel.pdf>
- Sub-Part 3.Precast Conc. Structures.
Subject Matter Expert: melody.perkins@state.co.us or 303-398- 6562
<https://www.codot.gov/content/apl/PrecastConcreteStructures.pdf>

The QML is located within CDOT's Approved Products List (APL) website, at:

<https://www.codot.gov/business/apl/qualified-manufacturers-list.html>.

A Notice to Manufacturers is located within the same website that references specific evaluation protocols including AASHTO's National Transportation Product Evaluation Program (NTPEP).

- 6.4 The respective QML website pages are updated regularly. All pages will have at least one revision referencing acceptability for the new calendar year.

7. DESIGNATED PRODUCTS AND ASSEMBLIES

- 7.1 The majority of materials submitted for inclusion on CDOT projects will fall within one of four methods of product acceptance for their sampling and testing. CDOT always retains the right through its Quality Assurance (QA) Program to obtain samples for additional testing and require supplemental documentation.

- 7.2 If the material or product is not referenced within the four methods of product acceptance then the materials or products must be fabricated or supplied per the requirements of the applicable Colorado Department of Transportation specifications, plans, and standards. An example of processed materials not found in the following four methods is Aggregate Base Course (ABC), Hot Mix Asphalt (HMA), and Concrete (PCCP). An example of a manufactured product treated uniquely is the Dynamic Message Signs (DMS) which are competitively bid on projects or through state awards.

7.3.a. PRE-INSPECTION (PI):

Pre-Inspection is when representatives from the Colorado Department of Transportation visit a manufacturer's facility to perform an initial review of the company's quality control plan and employee certifications, as well as subsequent inspection visitations during the manufacturing of the product. Inspection arrangements shall be made by contacting the CDOT Staff Bridge Fabrication and Construction Inspectors at: kevin.howland@state.co.us (303) 757-9339 a minimum of 10 days before the beginning of fabrication. Failure to give notice will result in delays to the project and/or rejection of materials or products.

Note: Bearing Devices and Expansion Devices are inspected randomly at the discretion of the Staff Bridge Fabrication Inspectors.

Products needing Pre-Inspection:

- Bearing Devices (Type III) - Bridge^A
- Expansion Device, Modular - Bridge^A (0-6", through, 0-24")
- Pre-stressed Concrete Units - Bridge^A
- Structural Steel - Bridge^A
- Precast Concrete Deck Panels - Bridge^A

Note: ^A - Staff Bridge Fabrication Inspectors

CDOT Form 193 is to be provided with the above-referenced products.

7.3.b. CERTIFIED TEST REPORT (CTR):

The Certified Test Report method of acceptance is when a manufacturer is required to submit the actual test results performed on the material being provided. The CTR shall contain the actual results of tests for the chemical analysis, heat treatment, and/or mechanical properties per the drawing and/or specification. The contract will designate products and assemblies that can be incorporated in the work if accompanied by Certified Test Reports. The word preceding the "Test Report" may vary between different industries, such as Certified, Mill, Metallurgical, Laboratory; however, they are all considered equivalent.

Per CDOT Standard Specifications, Subsection 106.13, and the requirements of this document, each CTR shall include:

1. Department's project number,
2. Manufacturer's name,
3. Address of manufacturing facility,
4. Laboratory name & address,
5. Name of product or assembly,
6. A complete description of the material,
7. Model, catalog, stock no. (if applicable),
8. Lot, heat, or batch number identifying the material delivered,
9. Date(s) of the laboratory testing,
10. All test results that are required to verify that the material furnished conforms to all applicable Department specifications. Test results shall be from tests conducted on samples taken from the same lot, heat, or batch.
11. The following certification, signed by a person having legal authority to act for the Contractor:
[Example included in this chapter.]

The Certified Test Report shall be a legible copy or an original document and shall include the Contractor's original or electronic signature. The signature (including corporate title) on the Certified Test Report, under penalty of perjury, shall be of a person having legal authority to act for the manufacturer or the independent testing laboratory. It shall state that the test results show that the product or assembly to be incorporated into the project has been sampled and passed all specified tests in conformity to the plans and specifications for this project. One legible copy or original document of the fully signed Certified Test Report shall be furnished to the Engineer before installation of the material. Failure to comply may result in delays to the project and/or rejection of the materials.

Each product or assembly delivered to the project must contain the lot, heat, or batch number identical to that on the accompanying Certified Test Report. Products or assemblies furnished based on Certified Test Reports may be sampled and tested by the Department and if determined that the material does not meet the applicable specifications, the material will be rejected or accepted according to CDOT Standard Specifications, Subsection 105.03. [An example of what is required on a CTR is included in this chapter.]

Products requiring Certified Test Report (below is an incomplete list):

- Bearing Devices (Type III) - Bridge^A
- Bridge Deck Forms, Permanent Steel ^A
- Cribbing, Steel
- Geogrid (or COC, per project specs)
- Glass Beads (for pavement marking)
- Mechanical Fasteners (Field) ^A
- Overhead Sign Structures ^A
- Pedestrian & Bikeway Railing
- Quicklime
- Soil Conditioner
- Structural Plate Structures
- Top Soil
- Traffic Signal Structures ^A
- Water, Non-Potable
- Welded Wire Reinforcement

7.3.c. CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE (COC):

The Certificate of Compliance method of acceptance is when a manufacturer is required to submit a document certifying that the material being provided meets all required Department specifications. A COC shall reference the required specifications for the chemical analysis, heat treatment, and/or mechanical properties per the drawing and/or specification, but not the actual test results. The contract will designate products and assemblies that can be incorporated in the work if accompanied by Certificates of Compliance.

Per Subsection 106.12 of the Standard Specifications and the requirements of this document, the certificate shall include:

1. Department's project number,
2. Manufacturer's name,
3. Address of manufacturing facility,
4. Laboratory name & address,
5. Name of product or assembly,
6. A complete description of the material,
7. Model, catalog, stock no. (if applicable),
8. Lot, heat, or batch number identifying the material delivered,
9. Date(s) of the laboratory testing,
10. Listing of all applicable specifications required by the Department for this particular product or assembly. Certificates shall reference the actual tests conducted on samples taken from the same lot, heat, or batch, and shall include a statement that the product or assembly to be incorporated into the project was fabricated per required Buy America specifications and meets the applicable specifications.
11. The following certification, signed by a person having legal authority to act for the Contractor:
[Example included in this chapter.]

The original Certificate of Compliance shall include the Contractor's original or electronic signature. The original or electronic signature (including corporate title) on the Certificate of Compliance, under penalty of perjury, shall be of a person having legal authority to act for the manufacturer. It shall state that the product or assembly to be incorporated into the project has been sampled and passed all specified tests in conformity to the plans and specifications for this project. One legible copy of the full original or electronically signed Certificate of Compliance shall be furnished to the Engineer before installation of the material. The original shall be provided to the Engineer before payment for the represented item will be made.

Each product or assembly delivered to the project must contain the lot, heat, or batch number identical to that on the accompanying Certificate of Compliance. Products or assemblies furnished based on Certificates of Compliance may be sampled and tested by the Department and if determined that the material does not meet the applicable specifications, the material will be rejected or accepted according to CDOT Standard Specifications, Subsection 105.03.

[An example of what is required on a COC is included in this chapter.]

Note 3: If the Plans do not specifically reference a Certified Test Report (Mill Test Report) and the product category is not listed on the Approved Products List within the Pre-Approved level of acceptance, then a COC will be required.

Products requiring Certificate of Compliance (below is an incomplete list):

- AEP (Asphalt Emulsion Prime)
- Aggregate Bag (for the bag, CTR for aggregate.)
- Bearing Devices (Type I, II ^{A B})
- Bridge Rail, Steel ^A
- Catch Basin Insert
- Cattle Guard Boxes, Pre-Cast
- Concrete Box Culverts, Precast
- Dampproofing, Asphalt
- Delineator Posts, Steel
- Ditch Control (Erosion Log & Silt Dike)
- Dust Palliative, Asphaltic or Magnesium Chloride
- Erosion Bales ^D
- Expansion Joint Material, Preform. Filler
- Fence (Wires & Posts)
- Fertilizer
- Flumes (all types) Gabions and Slope Mattress
- Gaskets
- Geogrid (for Erosion Control)
- Glass Beads (for PMM)
- Guard Rail - End Anchors
- Guard Rail Metal ^A
- Guard Rail Posts - Metal ^A
- Guard Rail - Precast
- Guard Rail Posts - Timber Blocks and Posts ^A

- Hay ^D
- Headgates
- Hydraulic Soil Stabilizers
- Inlets, Grates, and Frames (Prefab)
- Interior Insulation
- Irrigation Systems
- Lighting, all items
- Light Standards, High Mast
- Light Standards, Metal
- Luminaires (Inclusive)
- Manholes, Rings, and Covers (Prefab)
- MSE Wall - Elements ^{A,C}
- Mulch (Hydraulic or Dry Applied)
- Mulch Tackifier
- Pedestrian Bridge ^A
- Perimeter Control (Silt Fence)
- Piling ^A
- Pipes - all material compositions
- Rest Area Materials (construction of)
- Retaining Wall Blocks
- Seeding (Native), Seed ^C
- Sign Panels
- Sprinkler System(s)
- Steel Chairs
- Steel Sign Posts
- Steel Sheet Piling ^A
- Storm Drain Inlet Protection
- Straw ^D
- Structural Glazed Tile and Ceramic Tile
- Structural Plate Structures ^A
- Structural Steel Galvanized ^A
- Treated Timber
- Vegetation (Sod & Plants)
- Water, Potable
- Water Control Devices
- Water Lines
- Welded Wire Mesh

Note 4:

1. Mill Test Report shall be included.
2. Certified Test Report(s) on components must accompany the material or product.
3. Certified Test Report shall be included.
4. The contractor may obtain a current list of Weed Free Forage Crop Producers by contacting the Colorado Department of Agriculture at (303) 239-4149

Examples of CTR stamps or affixed stickers to be placed on Certified Test Reports (CTRs) Electronic CTR Stamp Instructions are located at the end of this chapter. As per CDOT PD 21.1 and CDOT PD 508.1

I hereby certify under penalty of perjury that the material listed in this Certified Test Report represents _____ (quantity and units) of pay item _____	
_____ (pay item # and description) that will be installed in conformance with the plans and specifications on Project Number _____ .	
_____ Contractor Rep. Signature	_____ Date

Examples of COC stamps or affixed COC stickers to be placed on Certificates of Compliance (COCs) Electronic COC Stamp instructions are located at the end of this chapter. As per CDOT PD 21.1 and CDOT PD 508.1.

I hereby certify under penalty of perjury that the material listed in this Certificate of Compliance represents _____ (quantity and units) of pay item _____	
_____ (pay item # and description) that will be installed in conformance with the plans and specifications on Project Number _____ .	
_____ Contractor Rep. Signature	_____ Date

7.3.d. PRE-APPROVED (APL):

The Pre-Approved method of acceptance is when a manufacturer is required to submit all relevant documentation on their product in advance of any specific project. A primary requirement to be considered for the Approved Products List (APL) is that the material retains a very high level of uniformity and consistency in its production quality (i.e. not project-specific).

The submittal of Product literature /Tech Data Sheet (TDS), Certificates of Compliance, Certified Test Reports, Materials Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), etc., as well as product samples for specific categories, combine all previous methods of acceptance into one. A manufacturer whose product is not currently on the APL should read and follow the instructions within the Notice to Manufacturers on the APL website at <https://www.codot.gov/business/apl>

Product evaluations can take a minimum of four months to over two years for some product categories. If CDOT specifications need to be altered or created for a product's acceptance then it could take even longer.

Per CDOT's Procedural Directive 1401.1, a manufacturer's product is evaluated within CDOT to determine its acceptability on CDOT construction projects, as defined by CDOT specifications, plans, and standards. For additional information on the APL or the website contact the Product Evaluation Coordinator within the Staff Materials & Geotechnical Branch at: edward.trujillo@state.co.us or 303-398-6566.

Locate products on the website at: <https://www.codot.gov/business/apl> then go to APL search, and then use the referenced Category, the Manufacturer's name, or the Product name.

A "category / Sub-Category / Base-Category" search requires that the drop-down menus be used.

Approved Products List Search Screen

Choose a field to search by:

- Category
- Manufacturer Name
- Product Name
- Product Number

Next >>

[APL Search](#) | [Back to Top](#)

Approved Products List Search Screen

Search by Category

Instructions:

- Select a Category from the List/Menu
 - To select a Subcategory, you must select a Category.
 - To select a Basecategory, you must select a Subcategory.
 - To select all Categories, Click the Search button.

Category: (choose a category or click search) ▼

- (choose a category or click search)
- Adhesive
- Asphalt
- Bridge Structures
- Concrete
- Drainage
- Environmental
- Erosion Control
- Expired Specification
- Maintenance
- Paint / Coating
- Pedestrian Safety
- Right-of-Way Structure
- Roadway Safety
- Sealant / Joint and Crack
- Sediment / Pollution Control
- Soil / Geotechnical
- Steel
- Traffic Control
- Waterproofing

[APL Search](#) | [Back to Top](#)

Approved Products List Search Screen

Search by Category

Selected Category: **Concrete**

- Select a Sub Category from the List/Menu
 - To select a Basecategory, you must select a Subcategory.
 - To select all Sub Categories, Click the Search button.

Sub-category: Admixture ▼

- (choose a subcategory or click search)
- All Subcategories
- Admixture
- Cement
- Curing
- Experimental Features [Concrete]
- Fiber
- Grout
- Pozzolan
- Repair/Patching

[APL Search](#) | [Back to Top](#) | [Admin Access](#)

APL User Guidance

1. If three or more products are listed for any applicable category then one of these products shall be selected. If the category is unpopulated a COC will be required for the product used. If the category is under-populated a COC will be required for the product used if not from the APL. CDOT's Subject Matter Expert (SME) for the applicable category shall be contacted for assistance. A CTR may be requested if the Project Engineer deems it appropriate. Contact the CDOT Product Evaluation Coordinator at: edward.trujillo@state.co.us or 303-398-6566 for a list of SMEs or assistance with any questions.
2. Products that are evaluated on a batch or lot basis and subsequently posted on the APL website will not be posted indefinitely. They expire two years after their CTR date or they will be removed sooner if informed that the batch or lot is depleted. Specifically, this refers to (1) single component, hot-applied, elastomeric membranes for bridge decks, (2) hot poured, joint/crack sealant, and (3) asphalt plug joints. The Batch # or Lot # must be included in the CTR.
3. Asphalt Binder and Asphalt Emulsions: Approved asphalt binders and emulsions are valid for the calendar year in which they were tested and approved, as per CP 11. The year is incorporated into the product name. On February 1st of each calendar year, all products from two previous years will be automatically removed. CDOT Asphalt SME: michael.stanford@state.co.us
4. Environmental Erosion Control and Sediment / Pollution Control: All questions regarding this category's materials, both the current specifications and the products, should be directed to the CDOT Staff Environmental Branch SME: greg.fischer@state.co.us
5. Traffic Control Pavement Marking Material Sub-Category: All questions regarding pavement marking materials, both the current specifications and the products, should be directed the CDOT Staff Traffic Branch SME: alisa.babler@state.co.us
6. Geosynthetics and Geotextiles:
CDOT Materials and Geotechnical SME: david.thomas@state.co.us
<https://www.codot.gov/business/designsupport/materials-and-geotechnical/materials-bulletins/Materials%20Bulletin%202008%20No%201.pdf/view>
This Materials Bulletin clarifies the terminology and application of geosynthetics as specified in the Standard Specifications and the Standard Special Provision (SSP), *Revision of Sections 208, 420, 605, and 712 – Geosynthetics and Geotextiles*.
Only geotextiles on the New York DOT's Approved Products List (NY APL) may be used on CDOT projects.
The web address for the NY APL is:
<https://www.dot.ny.gov/divisions/engineering/technical-services/technical-services-repository/alme/pages/470-1a.html>
Or follow the New York State website navigation process you can refer to (NYDOT APL Instructions) at www.dot.ny.gov/index?nd=nysdot. (See Item 420 on the OA Schedule for instructions should the direct link be broken.)

Note: If a proposed geotextile product is not on the NY APL, the manufacturer will need to contact NYDOT and submit samples for testing and approval before use on a CDOT project. All geotextiles shall conform to AASHTO M 288; the tables in Subsection 712.08 of the Standard Specifications have been deleted by the SSP, *Revision of Sections 208, 420, 605, and 712 – Geosynthetics and Geotextiles*.

7. Concrete Mix Designs:

The APL website <https://www.codot.gov/business/apl/concrete-mix-designs> contains a folder listing concrete mix designs that have been pre-approved. When a concrete mix is placed on the APL, it meets the most current CDOT Standard Specifications; however, it may not meet a CDOT project's Special Provisions. CP 62 is the procedure for approving all concrete mixes for use on a CDOT project. (Review FMM Chapter 600). Contact valentino.niculae@state.co.us or 303-398-6549 for further information.

8. Warm Mix Asphalt (WMA) Mixes:

The APL website contains a folder listing approved WMA technologies and a folder listing approved contractors for specific WMA technologies that have been pre-approved for use on CDOT Projects. Use of a WMA mix on a Project shall be approved by the Project Engineer with the concurrence of the Region Materials Engineer. Warm Mix Asphalt SME: michael.stanford@state.co.us

9. Contractors are required to submit a document entitled Contractor's APL Verification along with a copy of the CDOT Form 595 to the project engineer documenting the selection of the CDOT APL products that they wish to include for project incorporation. (Example included in this chapter.)

10. APL Quality Assurance Program: Upon selecting the sub-category or base category the Product Identification Number (PID), Product Name, Manufacturer, and Comments will be displayed.

- A. By clicking on the PID / CDOT Form 595 the Pre-Approved Product Evaluation Request & Summary will be displayed. This will provide the customer with both a mini product data sheet and the information necessary for additional product analysis for specific utilization.
- B. If a product fails to perform within minimum quality expectations contact the CDOT Product Evaluation Coordinator edward.trujillo@state.co.us or 303-398-6566, immediately via e-mail also listed on the APL website.

DISCLAIMER: The Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) is not obligated to any manufacturer to use any of their products listed in the Approved Products List (APL). The APL simply documents that the listed products have been reviewed, tested, and evaluated against CDOT standards, and were found to be acceptable to be used in CDOT projects. Acceptance is based on product quality; however, price or availability may be the determining factor by a contractor or sub-contractor on the CDOT project.

The product shall be removed from the APL if Product Performance comments indicate that field performance is unacceptable to CDOT quality standards or if the product varies from the data as originally submitted. Additional disclaimer information can be found on the APL website.

APL Categories

Note 5: Adhesives are no longer listed in the APL. They will be used on a project-by-project approval basis only. Contact Staff Bridge Subject Matter Expert or the Product Evaluation Coordinator for further information: edward.trujillo@state.co.us

Note 6: Maintenance\Alternate Traction Devices: House Bill 19-1207 CRS 42-4-106 (5)(a) (I) (F) 2 CCR 601-14 Rules Governing Chain Law and Passenger Vehicle Traction Law Requirements on the State Highways.
<https://www.sos.state.co.us/CCR/GenerateRulePdf.do?ruleVersionId=8590&fileName=2%20CCR%20601-14>

Contact the Maintenance Staff Engineer for further information: tyler.weldon@state.co.us

Note 7: Sealant\Mastic\Black for Asphalt/ Grey for Concrete used for Bridge Construction will be on the CDOT APL for further information contact: edward.trujillo@state.co.us. The Maintenance requirement for the Sealant must meet the required ASTM D8260 specifications, for further information contact: tyler.weldon@state.co.us.

Note 8: Traffic Control\Reflective Element\Delineator Post Marker will not be listed in the APL Staff Traffic is moving to replace the product with the Flexible Post Reflector. The project can continue to purchase the Delineator Post Marker (Reflector) as a Project Special only. For further information contact: edward.trujillo@state.co.us or Alisa.babler@state.co.us

Note 9: Sound Barrier Wall: *Acceptance Method:* Project by Project approval only. The Contractor shall provide the Engineer with one copy of ***Certified Test Reports (furnished by the supplier)*** to validate the structural values required of the wall. Field-inspect and document on CDOT Form 157 that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files. Contact the Staff Bridge SME: Andy.Pott@state.co.us for the structure requirements. Contact the Standards and Specifications SME Joshua.keith@state.co.us for the MASH 09 testing requirements. Contact the Air Quality and Noise Program Manager SME rose.waldman@state.co.us for the acoustic qualities guidance.

Note 10: Concrete\Grout\Post Tensioned: Project By Project approval only. This product is no longer on the CDOT Approved Products List. Contact Concrete Program Manager SME eric.prieve@state.co.us

APL Category List

<u>APL Category</u>	<u>APL Sub-Category</u>	<u>APL Base Category</u>	<u>Material Code</u>
Adhesive:	Anchoring, Lateral:	Acrylic	See Note 5
		Cementitious	See Note 5
		Epoxy	See Note 5
	Anchoring, Overhead:	Polyester	See Note 5
		N/A	See Note 5
		Bonding:	Epoxy

<u>APL Category</u>	<u>APL Sub-Category</u>	<u>APL Base Category</u>	<u>Material Code</u>	
Asphalt:	Asphalt Release Agent:	Truck Bed Only	401.09.01.00	
		Truck & Equipment	401.09.01.00	
	Binder:	PG 58-28	702.01.01.01	
		PG 58-34	702.01.01.02	
		PG 64-22	702.01.01.03	
		PG 64-28	702.01.01.04	
		PG 70-28	702.01.01.05	
		PG 76-28	702.01.01.06	
	Emulsion:		CSS-1	702.03.18.00
			CSS-1h	702.03.19.00
			CRS-2	702.03.15.00
			CRS-2P	702.03.21.00
			CRS-2R	702.03.23.00
			CQS-1h	702.03.20.00
			HFMS-2	702.03.08.00
			HFMS-2s	702.03.10.00
			HFMS-2P	702.03.25.00
			HFMS-2sP	702.03.26.00
			HFMS-2h	702.03.09.00
			HFRS-2P	702.03.24.00
			SS-1	702.03.11.00
	SS-1h	702.03.12.00		
	ARA-1P	702.04.02.00		
Hydrated Lime:	N/A	712.03.01.00		
Roadway Patching:	Pre-Mixed [Bagged]	401.02.01.00		

<u>APL Category</u>	<u>APL Sub-Category</u>	<u>APL Base Category</u>	<u>Material Code</u>
Bridge Structures:	Geo-composite Drain:	N/A	712.12.01.00
	Thin Bonded Overlay:	Epoxy	Project App
		Non-Epoxy	Project App
	Structural Wrapping Repair	N/A	Project App

<u>APL Category</u>	<u>APL Sub-Category</u>	<u>APL Base Category</u>	<u>Material Code</u>		
Concrete:	Admixture:	Admixture categories	711.02.01.00		
		Curing Compound:	Curing Compound Categories	711.01.01.00	
	Cement:		Portland Cement, ASTM C 150	701.01.01.00	
			Blended Cement, ASTM C 595	701.01.02.00	
			Blended Cement [Type IL] [MS]	701.01.02.06	
			Blended Cement [Type IL] [HS]	701.01.02.07	
			Blended Cement [Type IT] [MS]	701.01.02.08	
			Blended Cement [Type IT] [HS]	701.01.02.09	
			Slag Cement / Slag Grade 100	701.05.01.01	
			Slag Cement / Slag Grade 120	701.05.01.02	
			Pozzolan:	Fly Ash, Class C	701.02.01.00
				Fly Ash, Class F	701.02.02.00
		High Reactivity	701.02.04.00		
		Silica Fume	701.03.01.00		

<u>APL Category</u>	<u>APL Sub-Category</u>	<u>APL Base Category</u>	<u>Material Code</u>	
Concrete:	Fiber:	Macro Fiber	709.04.02.00	
		Micro Fiber	709.04.02.00	
Concrete:	Grout:	General Purpose [Non-Shrink]	601.02.14.00	
		Post-Tensioned Cable	See Note 10	
		PCCP Grout	618.09.00.00	
		Region Approved	Plant Mix Grout	618.02.14.01
	Tie Bar Anchorage	Repair/Patching:	PCCP Tie Bar Epoxy	412.13.00.00
			Rapid Set, Horizontal	601.09.01.00
			Rapid Set, Vertical & Overhead	601.09.01.00
			Bonding Agent	601.09.01.00
			Class DR [Pre-Packaged]	618.08.00.00

<u>APL Category</u>	<u>APL Sub-Category</u>	<u>APL Base Category</u>	<u>Material Code</u>
Drainage:	Culvert Pipe:	Culvert Lining [Repair]	707.12.01.00
		Open-Cut/Direct-Bury	712.13.02.00
	Manholes & Inlets:	Manhole Riser	604.04.01.00
		Trench Drain	712.14.01.00
		Plastic Drains	712.14.01.00

<u>APL Category</u>	<u>APL Sub-Category</u>	<u>APL Base Category</u>	<u>Material Code</u>
Environmental:	Sound Wall:	Absorptive	See Note 9
		Reflective	See Note 9
Erosion Control:	Soil Retention Rolled:	SRB [Biodegradable Class 1]	216.02.02.00
		SRB [Photodegradable Class 1]	216.02.02.00
		SRB [Biodegradable Class 2]	216.02.02.00
		SRB [Photodegradable Class 2]	216.02.02.00
Erosion Control:	Soil Retention Rolled:	TRM [Class1]	216.02.03.00
		TRM [Class 2]	216.02.03.00
		TRM [Class 3]	216.02.03.00
		TRM [Class 4 / woven]	216.02.03.00
Erosion Control:	Ditch Control:	Silt Berm	208.02.02.00
Sediment/Pollution Ctrl:	Construction Inlet Protect.:	Storm Drain Inlet Protect. (Type 1)	208.02.08.01
		Storm Drain Inlet Protect. (Type 2)	208.02.08.01
		Storm Drain Inlet Protect. (Type 3)	208.02.08.01
Sediment/Pollution Ctrl:	Concrete Washout Structure:	Pre-Fabricated [Above Ground]	208.02.14.00
Sediment/Pollution Ctrl:	Vehicle Tracking Control:	Pre-Fabricated	208.02.15.01

<u>APL Category</u>	<u>APL Sub-Category</u>	<u>APL Base Category</u>	<u>Material Code</u>
Maintenance	Deicing, Liquid	Magnesium Chloride (Cat. 1)	712.04.01.00
Maintenance	Deicing, Granular	Brining Salt, Dry, Std (Cat. 8A-B)	712.04.02.00
		Road Salt, Dry, Std (Cat. 8A-R)	712.04.02.00
		Wet Salt, Std (Cat. 8B)	712.04.02.00
		Brining Salt, Dry, Fine (Cat. 8C)	712.04.02.00
		Road Salt, Dry, Fine (Cat. 8C-R)	712.04.02.00
Maintenance	Inhibitor / Enhancer	Corrosion Inhib, NaCl (Cat. A-1)	712.04.02.01
		Corrosion Inhib, NaCl (Cat. A-3)	712.04.02.01
Maintenance	Alternate Traction Device	Chain	712.15.00.00
		Cable Chain	712.15.00.00

<u>APL Category</u>	<u>APL Sub-Category</u>	<u>APL Base Category</u>	<u>Material Code</u>
Paint / Coating:	Anti-Graffiti:	N/A	708.02.01.00
	Concrete Corrosion Inhibitor:	N/A	708.08.01.00
	Epoxy Coating:	N/A	708.03.03.00
	Structural Concrete Coating:	N/A	708.08.01.00
	Structural Steel Paint:	N/A	708.03.02.00
	Wire Coating:	N/A	

Pedestrian Safety:	ADA Truncated Dome:	Embedded	608.02.03.00
		Retrofit	608.02.03.00
	Joint System	N/A	705.01.03.00

Right-of-Way Structure:	Mailbox Support System:	N/A	210.13.01.00
	Utility Enclosure:	N/A	604.04.02.00
	Fence, Non-Standard Coating	N/A	710.03.01.00
	Pole Base Hardware:	N/A	713.05.01.00

<u>APL Category</u>	<u>APL Sub-Category</u>	<u>APL Base Category</u>	<u>Material Code</u>	
Roadway Safety:	Cable Barrier:	MASH 2016 TL-3	606.02.06.00	
		MASH 2016 TL-4	606.02.06.00	
	Guardrail W-Beam:	Guardrail End Treatment	606.02.03.00	
		Guardrail End Treat., Spec. App.	606.02.03.00	
		Guardrail Synthetic Block-out	606.02.04.00	
		Sand Barrel Array	614.07.02.00	
		Guardrail Median Terminal	606.02.02.00	
	Crash Cushion:	Barrier End Treatment (Terminal)	606.02.02.00	
		Impact Attenuator, Std. Perm.	614.07.02.00	
		Impact Attenuator, Wide, Perm.	614.07.02.00	
		Impact Atten., Lo-Maint, Perm.	614.07.02.00	
		Impact Atten., Spec-App, Perm.	614.07.02.00	
	Roadway Safety:	Railing	Pedestrian & Bicycle Vehicle	514.05.01.00
				606.02.05.00

Sealant [Joint & Crack]:	Asphaltic Plug Joint:	N/A	518.03.01.00
		Hot Poured, Joint/Crack:	ASTM D 6690, Type II
		ASTM D 6690, Type IV	702.06.01.00
		ASTM D 5078	702.06.02.00
	Mastic:	Black for Asphalt	702.06.03.00
		Grey for Concrete	702.06.04.00

<u>APL Category</u>	<u>APL Sub-Category</u>	<u>APL Base Category</u>	<u>Material Code</u>	
Sealant [Joint & Crack]:	Silicone, Joint:	Non-Sag	705.01.01.00	
		Self-Leveling	705.01.01.00	
	Pre-Formed Joint Filler:	N/A	705.01.02.00	
		Loop Detector Slot:	One Component	705.01.01.00
			Two Component	705.01.01.00

Soil / Geotechnical:	Stabilization:	Chemical, Liquid	308.03.02.01	
	Void Elimination:	Polyurethane Foam, Hi Density	308.03.02.01	

<u>APL Category</u>	<u>APL Sub-Category</u>	<u>APL Base Category</u>	<u>Material Code</u>	
Traffic Control:	Portable Changeable Message:	Trailer Mount	630.03.01.00	
		Vehicle Mount	630.03.01.00	
	Arrow Board:	Type A	630.03.01.00	
		Type B	630.03.01.00	
		Type C	630.03.01.00	
		Type D	630.03.01.00	
	Speed Notification:	Radar/Message Trailer	630.03.01.00	
		Speed Display Trailer	630.03.01.00	
		Speed Display Device	630.03.01.00	
	Traffic Control Enhancement:	AFAD	630.04.01.00	
		Flashing Beacon	614.06.01.00	
		Warning Light	630.08.02.00	
		Raised Island, Temporary	630.08.02.00	
		Rumble Strip, Temporary	630.08.02.00	
		Glare Screen	630.08.01.00	
		Channelizing Device:	Cone	630.05.01.00
	Tubular Marker		630.05.02.00	
	Vertical Panel		630.06.01.00	
	Drum		630.06.02.00	
	Barricade, Type 1		630.06.02.00	
Barricade, Type 2	630.06.02.00			
		Barricade, Type 3	630.06.02.00	

<u>APL Category</u>	<u>APL Sub-Category</u>	<u>APL Base Category</u>	<u>Material Code</u>	
Traffic Control	Channelizing Device:	Direction Indicator Barricade	630.02.02.00	
		Longitudinal Channelizing Device	630.06.04.00	
		Opposing Traffic Lane Divider	630.06.03.00	
	Delineator:	Flexible Post	612.02.02.00	
		Flexible, Multiple Hit Post	612.02.02.00	
		Guardrail Mount	612.02.02.00	
	Reflective Element:	Barrier (Solid Wall) Marker	612.02.04.00	
		Guardrail & Post Marker	612.02.04.00	
		Delineator Post Marker	See Note 8	
	Post Anchoring:	Linear Reflector Strip	612.02.05.00	
		Mechanical System	612.05.01.00	
	Traffic Barrier, Temporary:	Polyurethane Foam, Backfill	614.02.03.00	
		Barrier, Non-Concrete	630.07.01.00	
		Barrier Gate	630.07.01.00	
	Crash Cushion, Temporary:	Concrete Pre-Cast Barrier [Type 7]	630.08.00.00	
		Impact Attenuator, Temporary	630.08.04.00	
		Truck Mounted Attenuator (TMA)	630.08.03.00	
			Trailer Mounted Attenuator	630.08.03.00

<u>APL Category</u>	<u>APL Sub-Category</u>	<u>APL Base Category</u>	<u>Material Code</u>
Traffic Control:	Sign Stand:	N/A	630.02.01.00
Traffic Control:	Pave. Marking Material:	Preformed Plastic Tape, Type I, Perm.	713.13.01.00
		Preformed Plastic Tape, Type II, Perm.	713.13.01.00
		Preformed Plastic Tape, Type III Perm.	713.13.01.00
		Thermoplastic, Hot Applied	713.12.01.00
		Thermoplastic, Preformed, No-Preheat	713.14.01.00
		Thermoplastic, Preformed, Preheat	713.14.01.00
		Epoxy Paint, Standard	713.17.01.01
		Epoxy Paint, Modified	713.17.01.02
		Waterborne	708.05.02.00
		Waterborne, Hi-Build	708.05.03.00
		Polyurea, Paint	713.17.02.00
		Methyl Methacrylate	713.19.01.00
		Recessed Pavement Marker	713.18.02.00
		Raised Flexible Marker (Temp.) 7	13.18.01.00
		Temp. / Construction, Tape	713.16.01.00
		Temp. / Construction, Paint	713.16.02.00
Traffic Control:	Lighting / Light Standards	Conduit, Pull boxes, misc. wiring Items	613.02.00.00

<u>APL Category</u>	<u>APL Sub-Category</u>	<u>APL Base Category</u>	<u>Material Code</u>
Traffic Control:	Sign Sheeting:	ASTM D4956, TypeIV	713.04.01.00
		ASTM D 4956, Type V	713.04.01.00
		ASTM D 4956, Type VI	713.04.01.00
		ASTM D 4956, Type VI	713.04.01.00
		[Roll-up & Cone Collar]	713.04.01.00
		ASTM D 4956, Type VIII	713.04.01.00
		ASTM D 4956, Type VIII, Fluorescent	713.04.01.00
		ASTM D 4956, Type IX	713.04.01.00
		ASTM D 4956, Type IX, Fluorescent	713.04.01.00
		ASTM D 4956, Type XI	713.04.01.00
		ASTM D 4956, Type XI, Fluorescent	713.04.01.00
		Films / Miscellaneous	713.04.01.00

<u>APL Category</u>	<u>APL Sub-Category</u>	<u>APL Base Category</u>	<u>Material Code</u>
Waterproofing:	Concrete Sealer:	Alkyl-alkoxy Silane	515.03.01.00
		Non-Alkyl-alkoxy Silane	515.03.01.00
		Penetrating Epoxy	515.03.01.00
		Micro-Subsurface Repair	515.03.01.00
	Elastomeric Membrane:	Single Component, Hot Applied	705.09.01.00
		Non-Asphaltic	705.08.01.00

Example Letters, Notices, and Forms
Sample Buy America Certification

The specification requires the Contractor to certify that he has obtained all the correct certifications from the manufacturers and suppliers and maintain the certifications on file at the project. These Buy America certifications are to be received and approved by CDOT before the materials are incorporated into the project. Once the Contractor receives the Buy America certification from manufacturers and suppliers, the Contractor shall provide CDOT with a Buy America certification such as the example below. CDOT does not accept blanket Buy America letters covering all materials.



Kryptonite Construction Inc.
13369 W. Rocky Rd.
Smallville, Colorado 91130
Phone 999-123-4567

Attn: Project Engineer
Date: August 3, 2022
Re: CDOT Contract ID: 53124
Re: CDOT Project No. CC 00-0000-00

Subject: Buy America Certification & Exception for Foreign Steel

Kryptonite Construction hereby certifies that during the month of July 2018 the materials and quantities represented below, to be incorporated into the project, meet the contract Buy America requirements. We also certify that the Buy America Documents and certifications required by Section 106.11 are on file at the project.

1.) 550 LF of 24" culvert pipe for bid item 603-01180

Minor Exceptions: ___ Yes X No

A value less than 1/10 of 1% of the total contract cost or \$ 2,500.00 whichever is greater.

Documentation is in our Project Files.

Respectfully,

Clark Kent

Clark Kent
Construction Manager
Kryptonite Construction Inc.

EXAMPLE
Buy America Requirements
(Per requirements of Subsection 4.1)
(Original Signatures Required, No Facsimiles Accepted)

Note 1: The Buy America Certification is to always be received by the Project Engineer before the steel or iron being incorporated into the project.

Note 2: The delivery date and/or the incorporation date may be included in the letter.

This example depicts what is to be provided for each delivery.

Sample Summary of Buy America Quantities

This is a suggested format for the reconciliation of the Buy America Certification quantities with Installed Quantities. The Contractor shall submit this summary monthly to the Project Engineer for material incorporated during the previous month. The Project Engineer will verify the information in the Summary and all Buy America certifications provided by the Contractor. Before approving a progress payment, the Resident Engineer will verify that the quantities in the Contractor’s summary document match the quantities in the progress payment.



Kryptonite Construction Inc.

Summary of Buy America Certifications Received for Installed Steel / Iron Products

CDOT Project No.: CC000-000-00
 CDOT Contract ID: 53124
 Summary for the Period Ending: July 2018

	Item	Item Description	Delivery Date	Quantity Delivered to Project	Unit	Delivered Cost *	BUY AMERICA CERTIFICATION Quantity	Installed Quantity	Unit	Installation Month	BUY AMERICA CERTIFICATION Date
	603-01180	24" culvert pipe	11-Jul-18	550	LF		550	300	LF	July	9-Jul-18
							550	250	LF	August	9-Jul-18
Total	603-01180	24" culvert pipe		550	LF			550	LF		

Prepared by: _____ Title: _____ Date: _____

* If there is any foreign steel or iron permanently incorporated into the project the Contractor shall provide documentation of the project delivered cost of that foreign steel or iron.

EXAMPLE

Suggested format for the reconciliation of the Buy America Certification quantities with Installed Quantities. The Contractor shall submit this summary to the Project Engineer.

Subsection 4.1.G "The Contractor shall maintain a document summarizing the date and quantity of the material utilizing CDOT Item Number(s) and Item Description(s) delivered to the project, along with the quantity of material installed during the month."

CLARIFICATION: This summary example indicates that the Period Ended in October. The Buy America Certification date is from July 9th and the Delivery Date is from July 11th. This example document summarizes the quantity delivered along with the quantity installed.

Note: This example depicts what is to be provided monthly summarizing delivery and installation.

Sample Buy America Certification with Exceptions

The specification requires the Contractor to document the project delivered costs of any foreign steel or iron permanently incorporated into the project. This is an example of the requirement. An electronic signature or original signature can be submitted to the CDOT project.



Kryptonite Construction Inc.
13369 W. Rocky Rd.
Smallville, Colorado 91130
Phone 999-123-4567

Attn: Project Engineer
Date: October 4, 2022
Re: CDOT Contract ID: 53124
Re: CDOT Project No. CC 00-0000-00

Subject: **Buy America Certification & Exception for Foreign Steel**

Kryptonite Construction hereby certifies that during the month of September 2018 the materials and quantities represented below, to be incorporated into the project, meet the contract Buy America requirements. We also certify that the Buy America Documents and certifications required by Section 106.11 are on file at the project.

- 1.) 150 LF of 24” culvert pipe for bid item 603-01180

Minor Exceptions: X Yes No

A value less than 1/10 of 1% of the total contract cost or \$ 2,500.00 whichever is greater. Documentation is in our Project Files.

- 1.) 16 panels of ADA Truncated Domes which were imported from China were incorporated into the project. The total contract cost to date of imported steel or iron is \$1,831.66.

Respectfully,

Clark Kent

Clark Kent
Construction Manager
Kryptonite Construction Inc.

EXAMPLE
Buy America Requirements
(Per requirements of Subsection 4.1)
(Original Signatures Required, No Facsimiles Accepted)



Kryptonite Construction Inc.

Summary of Buy America Certifications Received for Installed Steel / Iron Products

CDOT Project No.: CC000-000-00

CDOT Contract ID: 53124

Summary for the Period Ending: September 2018

Item	Item Description	Delivery Date	Quantity Delivered to Project	Unit	Delivered Cost *	BUY AMERICA CERTIFICATION Quantity	Installed Quantity	Unit	Installation Month	BUY AMERICA CERTIFICATION Date
603-01180	24" culvert pipe	25-Sep-18	150	LF		150	150	LF	September	21-Sep-18
608.02.03.00	ADA Trunc Dome, 2x3	27-Sep-18	16	EA		0	16	EA	September	

Prepared by: _____ Title: _____ Date: _____

* If there is any foreign steel or iron permanently incorporated into the project the Contractor shall provide documentation of the project delivered cost of that foreign steel or iron.

EXAMPLE

Suggested format for the reconciliation of the Buy America Certification quantities with Installed Quantities. The Contractor shall submit this summary to the Project Engineer.

Subsection 4.1.G "The Contractor shall maintain a document summarizing the date and quantity of the material utilizing CDOT Item Number(s) and Item Description(s) delivered to the project, along with the quantity of material installed during the month."

CLARIFICATION: This summary example indicates that the Period Ended in September. A Buy America Certification was not provided for the embedded type ADA Truncated Dome panels of a dimension of 2' x 3' each. This summary example correlates to the Buy America Certification & Exception for Foreign Steel document on the preceding page.

American Glass Bead Inc.
 Desert Ray, Tx. 76660
 Phone: (254)562-2541
 Fax: (254)562-2542
www.agbi.com

CERTIFIED TEST REPORT

Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) project number: MTCE 03-022
 Name of Product: AASHTO M 247 Type 1 Colorado Spec Glass Beads
 *Product Code: AGBI- 0123
 Product Batch Number: 021805
 *Product date of manufacturing: April 25, 2017
 *Quantity Shipped: 44000 Pounds
 * Date of Shipment: TBA
 Laboratory Information:
 *AGBI Inc.: HWY 40 & FCR 145
 *Testing Date: 2/18/05
 * Samples Tested: Samples are from Batch # 021805
 AASHTO Designation M 247
 *AASHTO M 247 Type 1 Colorado Spec
 Test Results: Gradation (ASTM Standard D 1214)

Sieve Designation	Specification for AASHTO M 247 Mass Percent Passing (Type 1)	Test Result
No. 20 (0.850 mm)	100	100
No. 30 (0.600 mm)	75-95	86.9
No. 40 (0.425 mm)	-	-
No. 50 (0.300 mm)	15-35	24.2
No. 80 (0.180 mm)	-	-
No. 100 (0.150 mm)	0-5	.7

AASHTO M 247 Type 1: Test Results: Other Properties

Element / Method	Specification for AASHTO M 247 Specification Limit	Test Result
Roundness/ASTM D 1155	70% min	71.4%
Crushing Resistance ASTM D 1213	Retained 0.425-mm (No. 40) sieve 133N (30 lbs.) min.	Passing
Refractive Index (Ref: TT81325C Section 4.3.3)	1.50 min	1.52
Moisture Resistance	Non-Moisture absorption & Free flowing	Passing
Flotation	90% of all beads shall float in xylene	n/a

Certification of Material: The referenced material meets or complies with the AASHTO M 247 Type 1 Colorado Specification.

 Billy Gibbons / Quality Control

 Date

Example CTR:
 electronic CTR
 Stamp instructions
 are located at the
 end of this
 chapter. As per
 PD 21.1 and PD
 508.1

I hereby certify under penalty of perjury that the material listed in this Certified Test Report
 Represents 10,000 Tons (quantity and units)
 of pay item Glass Beads Item 627
 (pay item # and description) that will be installed in conformance with the plans and
 specifications on Project Number NPH-09878.

Clark Kent
 Contractor Rep. Signature

04/03/2020
 Date

North-By-Northwest, North-By-Northwest, Inc.
9876 S. Eva-Marie Blvd.
Grant, South Dakota 54321
Phone 999-123-4567

Certificate of Compliance

Product Name: Universal Bridge Deck Expansion Joint
Model: UBDEJ-101
Lot: 135-02

Description: Pre-formed Silicone gland, that can be bonded directly to an Elastomeric concrete joint interface with a single component silicone-locking adhesive.

Material Testing Specifications:

<u>Property</u>	<u>Test Method</u>	<u>Mean Value</u>
Durometer (Shore A)	ASTM D 2240	55
Tensile (psi)	ASTM D 412	650 psi
Elongation (%)	ASTM D 412	382 %
Tear (die B ppi)	ASTM D 624	88 ppi
Compression Set At 350°F 22 hrs.	ASTM D 395	30 %
Operating Temperature Range		-60° F to 450° F
Specific Gravity		1.51

State Specification Reference:

Colorado DOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, Section 412.13 (c). Project plans as required.

CDOT Project Number NH 0507-123

The above referenced tests were performed within our laboratory on May 10th 2017.

All tests passed and the minimum required values were exceeded. Applicable laboratory test reports are available upon your request.

North-By-Northwest, Inc.

John Doe
 John Doe
 Manager, Quality Assurance

Date: 12 May 2017

Copy of Certificate of Compliance electronic COC Stamp instructions are located at the end of this chapter. As per PD 21.1 and PD 508.1

I hereby certify under penalty of perjury that the material listed in this Certificate of Compliance represents 100 Linear Feet (quantity and units)
 of pay item Elastomeric Expansion Devices Item 518
 (pay item # and description) that will be installed in conformance with the plans and specifications on Project Number NPH 8765.

Clark Kent
 Contractor Rep. Signature

04/03/2020
 Date



Kryptonite Construction Inc.
13369 W. Rocky Rd.
Smallville, Colorado 91130
Phone: 999-123-4567

CONTRACTOR'S APPROVED PRODUCTS LIST VERIFICATION

Date: _____
CDOT Contract ID _____
CDOT Project No.: _____
CDOT Project Location: _____

The following material was selected from the CDOT Approved Products List (APL) in accordance with the project plans, the 2019 Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, and the 2021 Field Materials Manual. Include CDOT Form 595 with this letter if selecting from the APL.

APL Category: _____
APL Sub-Category: _____
APL Base Category: _____
APL Reference No.: _____
Product / Facility Name: _____
Manufacturer: _____
Date of Web Site Review & Selection: _____

Kryptonite Construction Inc.

Clark Kent

Clark Kent
Construction Manager

I hereby certify under penalty of perjury that the material listed in this Certificate of Compliance represents <u>100 Linear Feet</u> (quantity and units) of pay item <u>Elastomeric Expansion Devices Item 518</u> (pay item # and description) that will be installed in conformance with the plans and specifications on Project Number <u>NPH 8785</u> .	
<i>Clark Kent</i> Contractor Rep. Signature	04/03/2020 Date

Example of Approved Products List Certificate of Compliance electronic COC Stamp instructions are located at the end of this chapter. As per PD 21.1 and PD 508.1

EXAMPLE Pre-Approved Product Evaluation CDOT Form 595

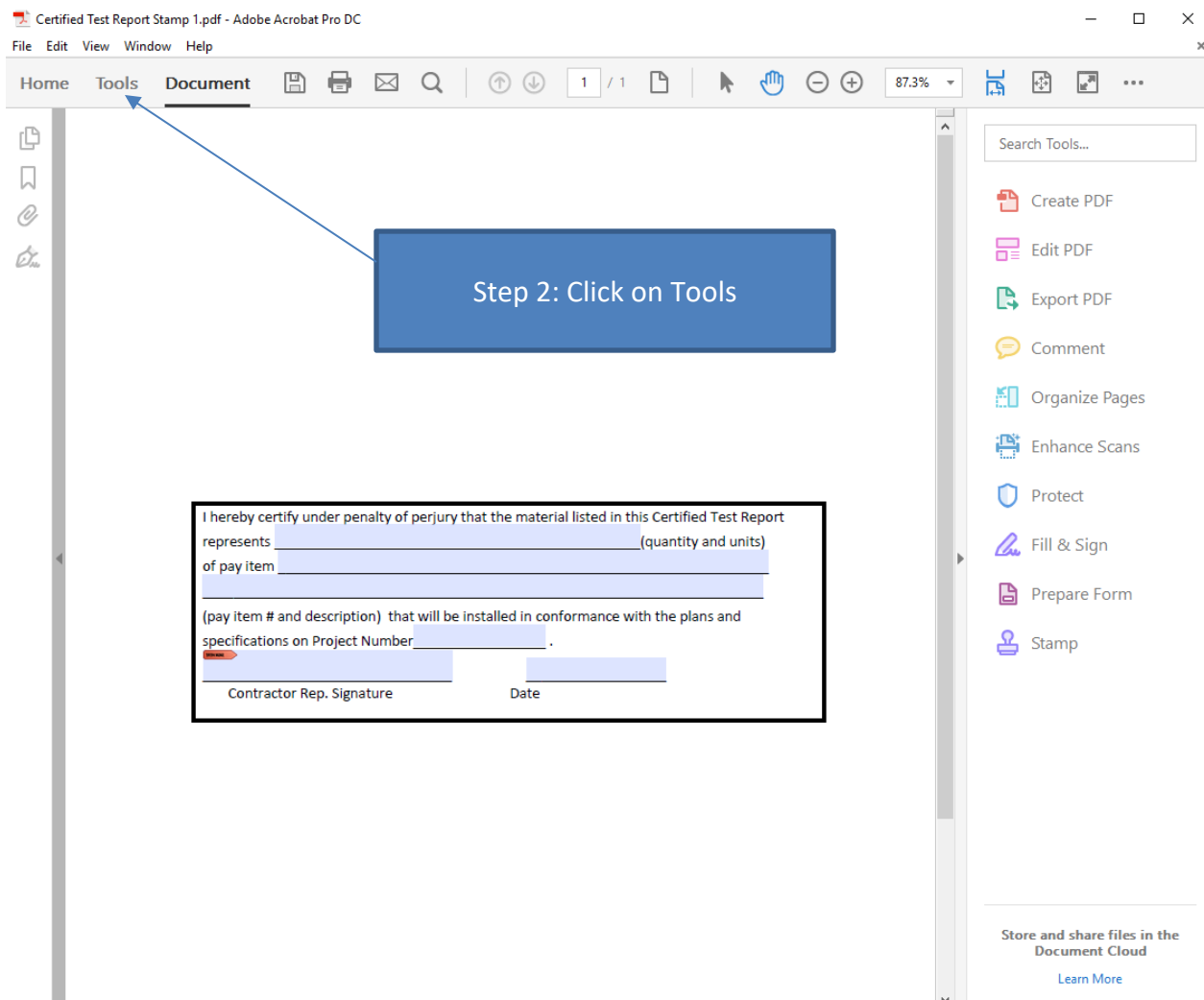
COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION PRE-APPROVED PRODUCT EVALUATION REQUEST & SUMMARY		APL Reference No. 5040-20
Product Evaluation Coordinator Colorado Department of Transportation 4670 North Holly Street, Unit A Denver, Colorado 80216		Material code: 702.01.01.03 Material code description full name: Asphalt Cement, Binder, PG 64-22
PART 1		
Product name: PG 64-22 (2020)		Product category: Asphalt \ Binder PG64-22
Product Representative (name & address): Attn: John Cheever Aggregate Industries 1705 South Acoma Street Denver, Colorado 80223 Phone: (303) 588-0235 E-mail: John.cheever@aggregate-us.com		Manufacturer (name & address): Attn: John Cheever Aggregate Industries / West Region Storage Tank 8055 North Peterson Road Sedalia, Colorado 80135 Phone: (303) 588-0235 E-mail: John.cheever@aggregate-us.com
Web-site address: www.Lafargeholcim.com		Web-site address: www.Lafargeholcim.com
Description of the product: (Include specific quantifiable details from tech data sheet. Advertising generalities are not appropriate.) Performance grade Asphalt Cement designated as PG 64-22. This product is from an Aggregate Industries / West Region storage facility, not a refinery or terminal.		
Restrictions, (Installation and/or use):		
Use of the product, (be specific to CDOT highway activities only): HMA		
Benefits to CDOT, (how will your product enhance quality, improve safety, save money, be a better value than other manufacturer's products):		
Specifications: (listing those applicable is required) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CDOT : Standard Specification, Table 702-1 <input type="checkbox"/> ASTM : <input type="checkbox"/> AASHTO : <input type="checkbox"/> FHWA : <input type="checkbox"/> other : <input type="checkbox"/> Certificate of Compliance (COC) provided <input type="checkbox"/> Certificate of Verification (COV) provided for select categories ONLY		
Product Testing: (National/Independent laboratories or universities with Report Data.) Certified Test Report (CTR) provided to validate all claims. <input type="checkbox"/> NTPEP-AASHTO: <input type="checkbox"/> FHWA : <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other : CDOT Bituminous Lab <input type="checkbox"/> other : <input type="checkbox"/> other :		
State DOT Approvals, (current documentation required):		Expiration Date < 2 Yrs, / 02-01-2021
Sample submitted: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> n/a		Safety Data Sheets (SDS): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> n/a
Alternate Product Category: Additional Comments:		

Instructions on adding the Electronic Certified Stamps onto your Adobe Pro DC

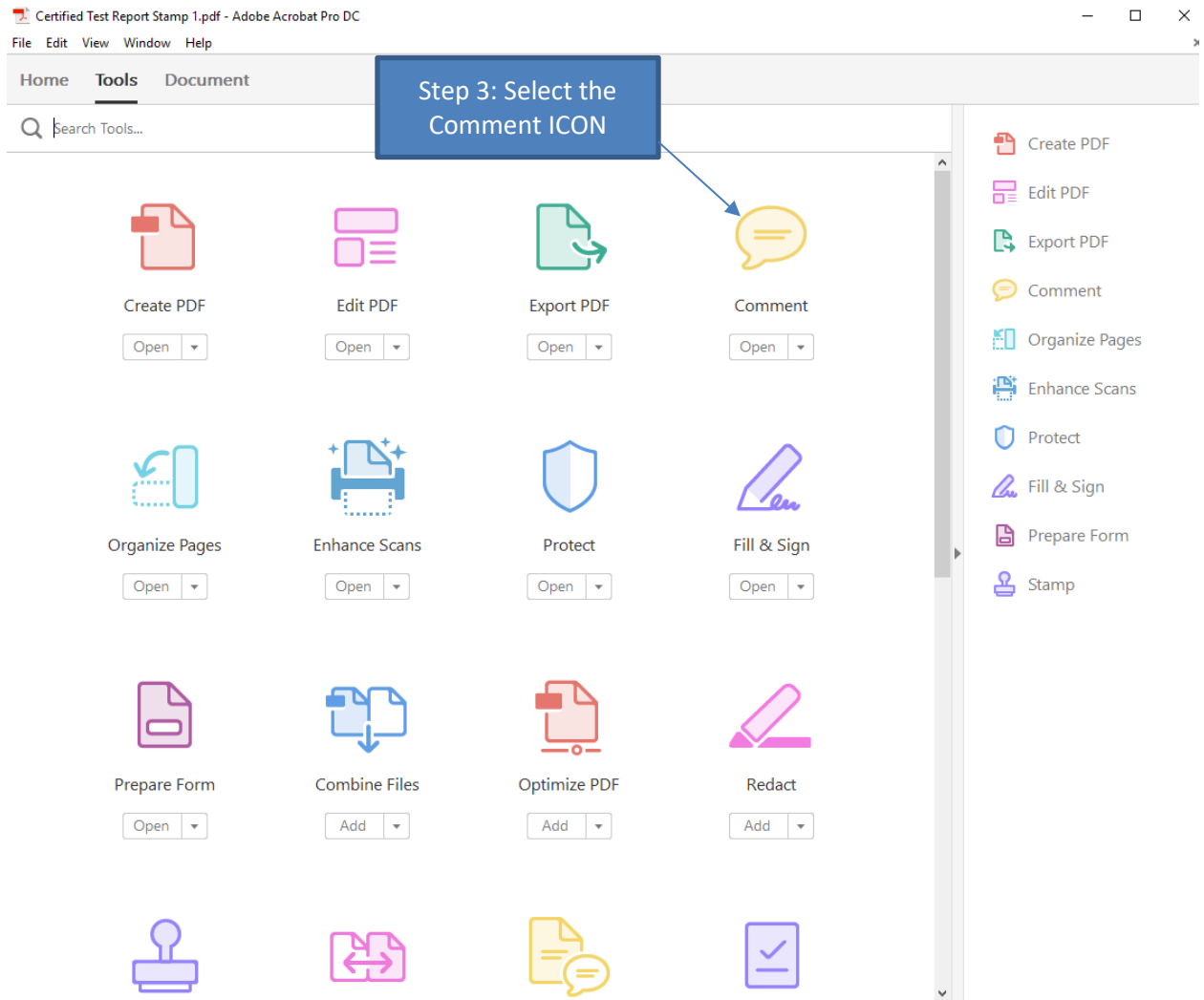
Step 1: Download the following Adobe Stamps onto your computer in a file or desktop using the following link, fill out the stamp with all of your information and electronically sign the stamp, save and continue with the instructions below.

<https://www.codot.gov/business/designsupport/materials-and-geotechnical/manuals/2021-fmm>

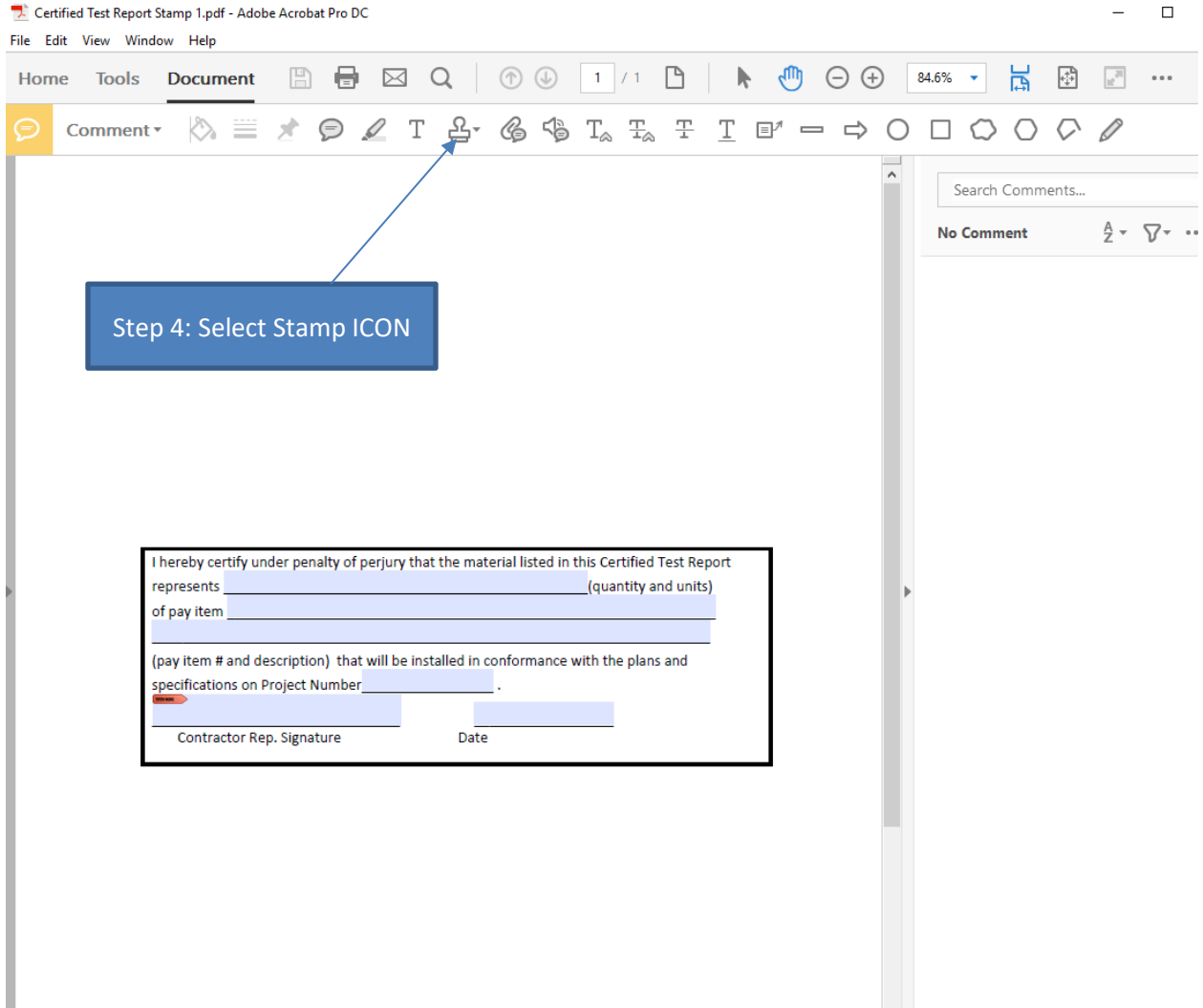
Step 2: Open the file for Certified Stamp using Adobe Pro DC and open "Tools".



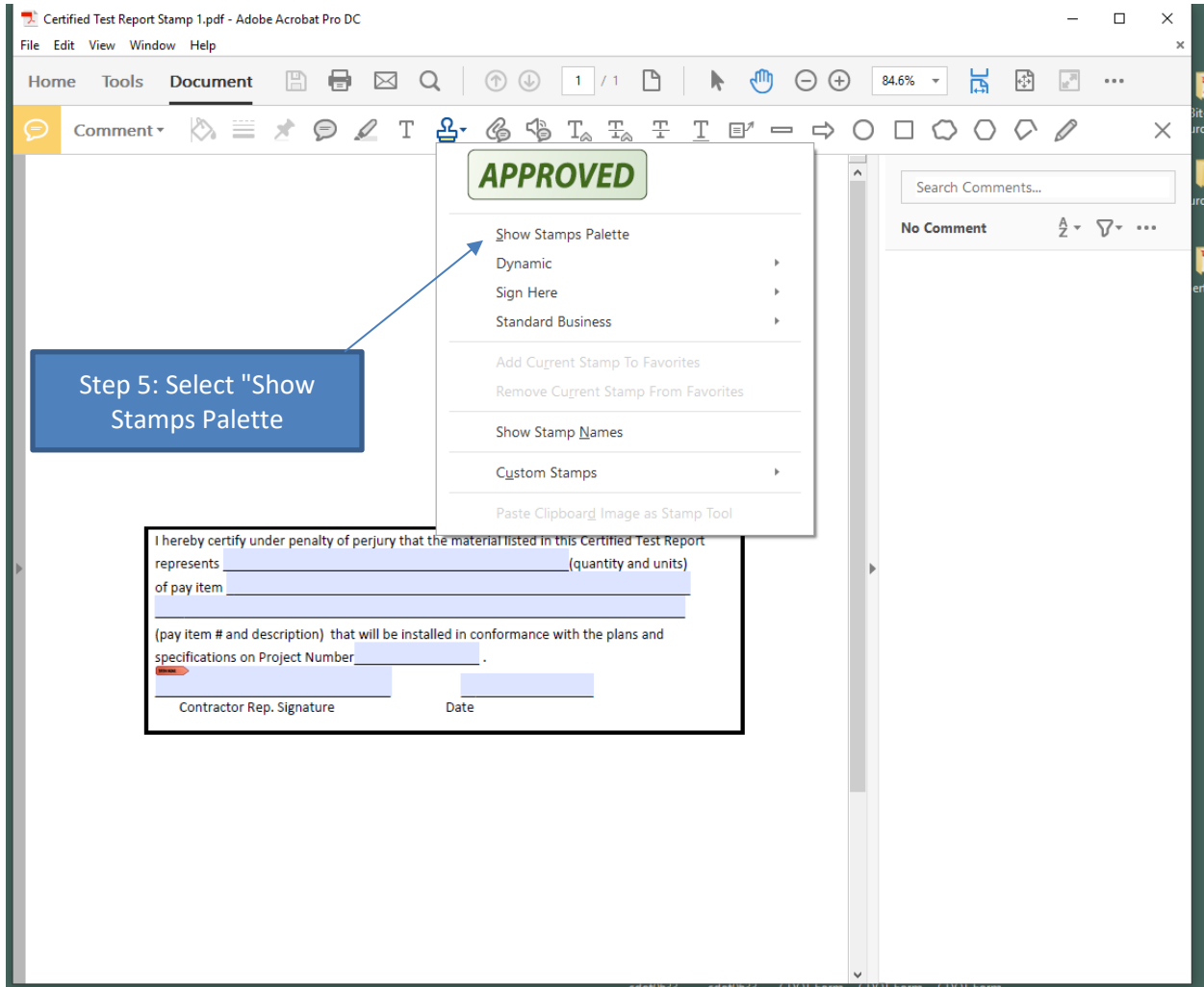
Step 3: Select the "Comment" ICON.



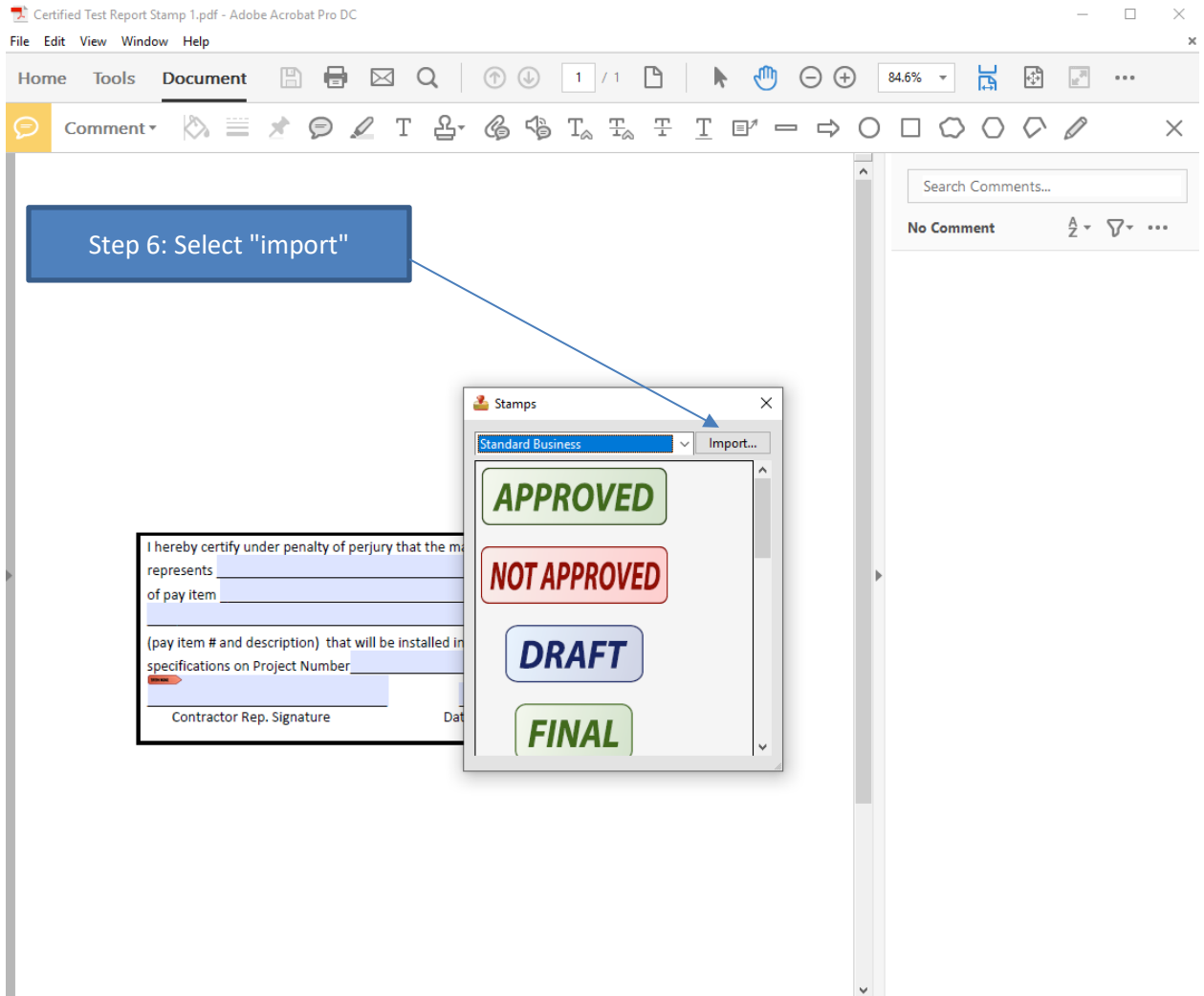
Step 4: Select Stamp ICON



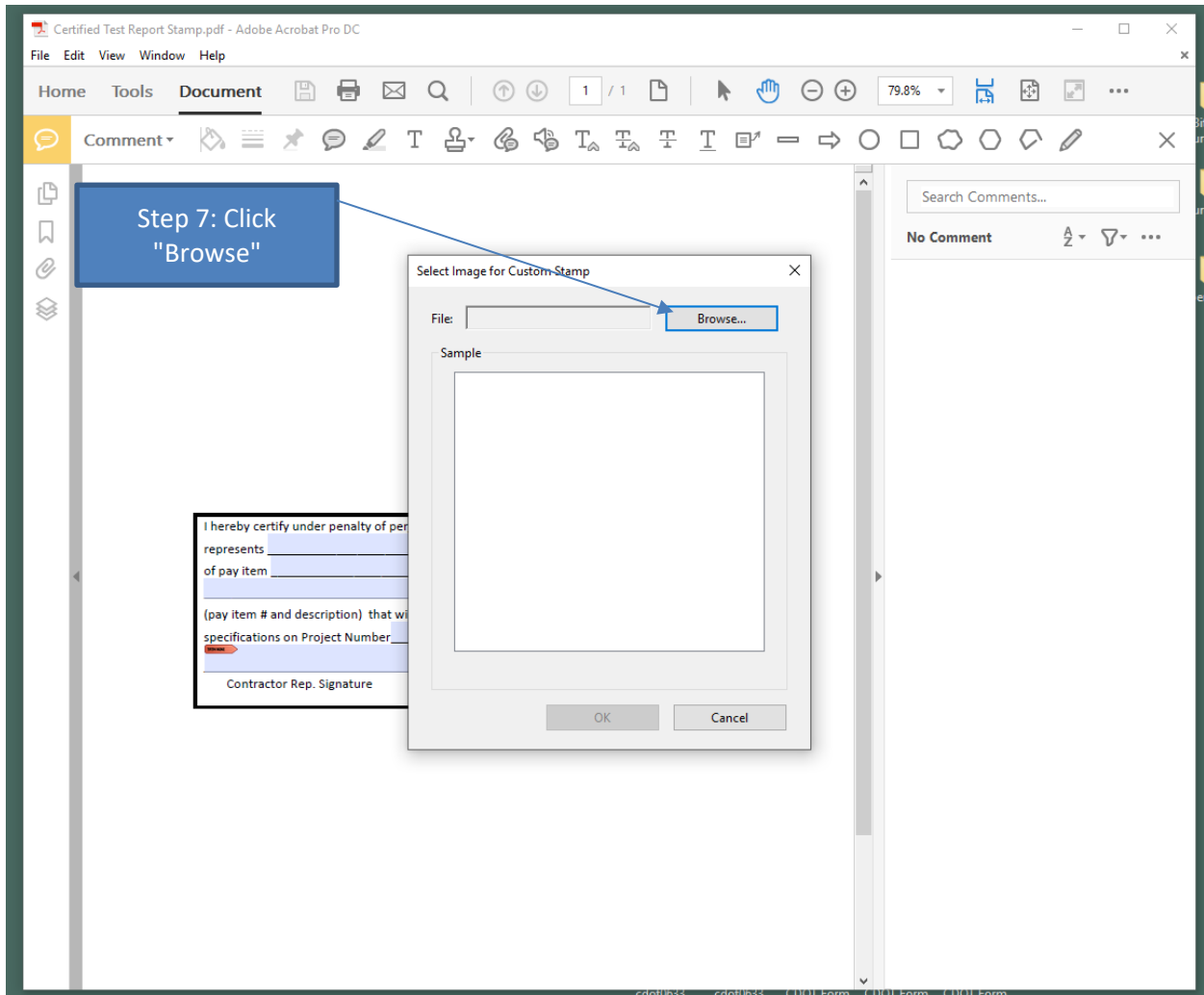
Step 5: Select "Show Stamps Palette"



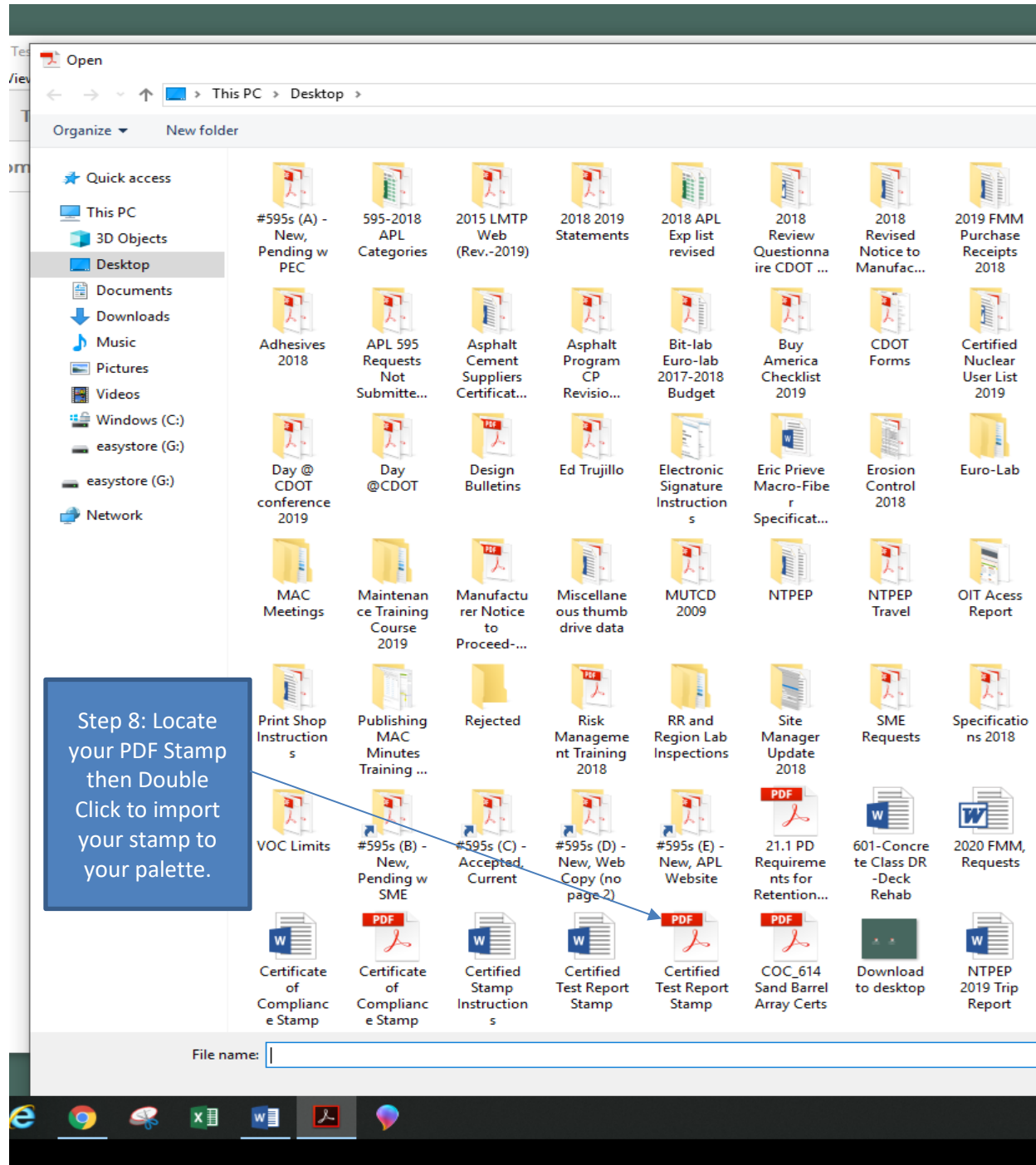
Step 6: Select "Import"



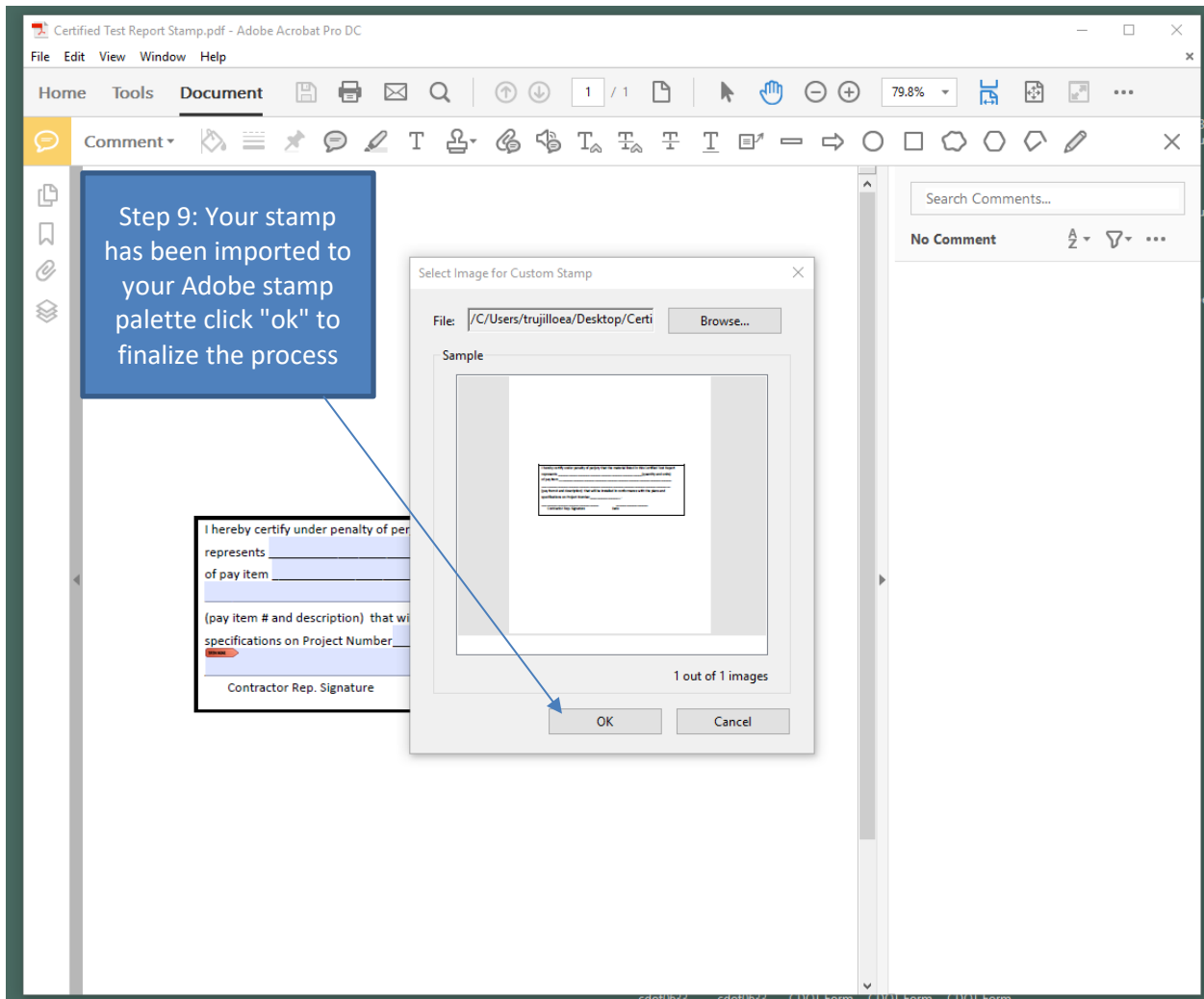
Step 7: Click on "Browse"



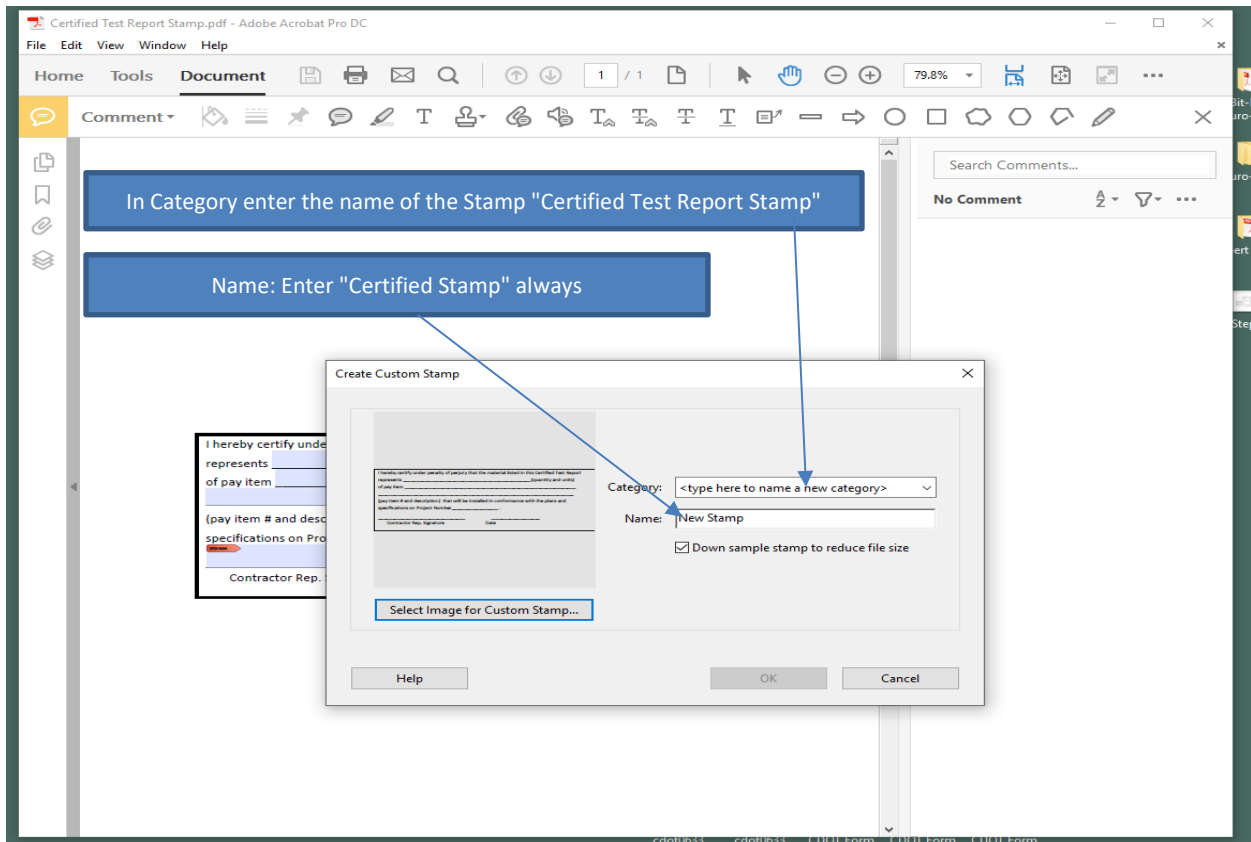
Step 8: Locate your Stamp on your computer or desktop.



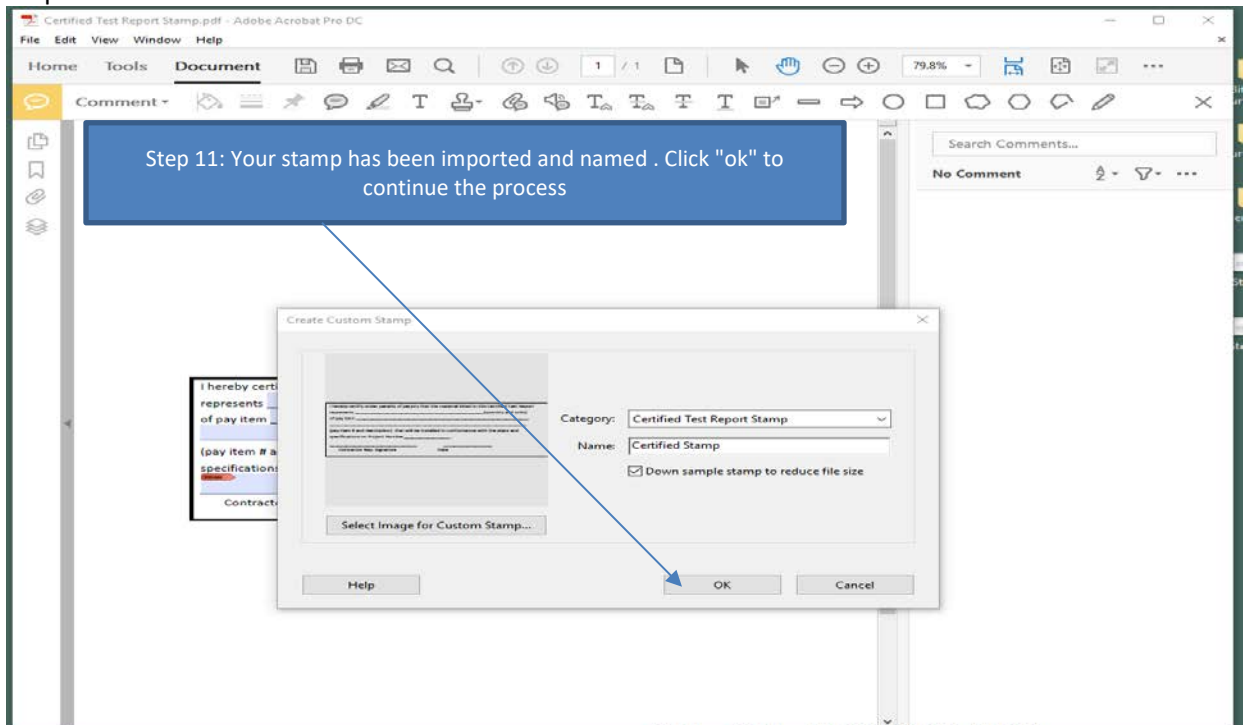
Step 9: Your file "Certified Test Report Stamp" has been imported onto your Electronic Adobe Stamp Palette click "OK" to finalize the process.



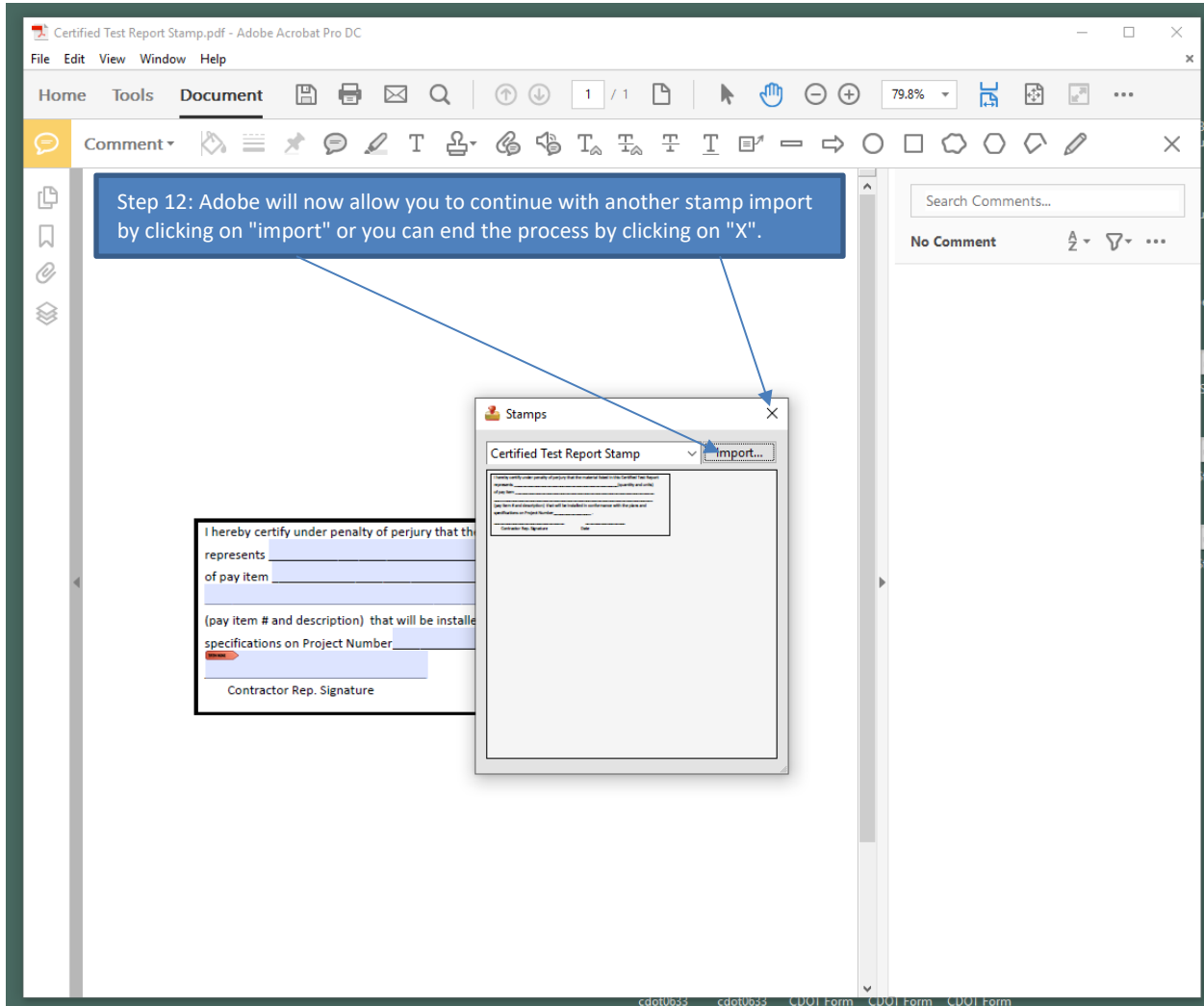
Step 10: You will now name your custom stamp. For "Category" enter the name of the stamp for example "Certified Test Report Stamp".
For "Name" enter the required name "Certified Stamp" for all of your stamps, this name will not change.



Step 11: Click "ok"



Step 12: Adobe will now allow you to continue with another stamp import by clicking on "import" or you can end the process by clicking on "X". Repeat the steps to add on more stamps in the future.



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OA FREQUENCY GUIDE SCHEDULE for Minimum Materials Testing, Sampling and Inspection

- SMM/LIMS Projects, report test results in the CDOT SMM/LIMS.
- SMM/LIMS Summary forms such as CDOT Form 6, 58, 69, 156, 212, 323 are not required. COC and CTR do not require a CDOT Form 157.
- **Non-SMM/LIMS Projects, All CDOT forms will be completed as required.**
- **CDOT Form 43 and CDOT Form 1373 referenced are generated from the CAR reporting system.**

PAY ITEM	TYPE OF TEST	PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING & TESTING FREQUENCY	PROCEDURES		REMARKS {New Forms designed to follow SMM Templates.}	POINT OF VERIFICATION FOR QUALITY DETERMINATION	CENTRAL LAB (CL) {LOCAL AGENCIES ARE TO USE AN ACCREDITED LAB, NOT CDOT CL}	
			PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING	PROJECT VERIFICATION TESTING			TEST FREQUENCY	SAMPLE SIZE
203 EMBANKMENT (≤ 30% Retained on 3/4 Inch Sieve)	IN-PLACE DENSITY / PERCENT RELATIVE COMPACTION	1 per 1,000 cu yds or fraction thereof with one additional test per change in material type. DENSITY: 1 per 500 cu. yds. when within 100 ft. of Bridge Approach(s), with a minimum 1 test per lift, and 1 additional test per change in material type.		CP 80 CP 25 CP 23*	CP 25 for 1-point check requirements A minimum of 1/5000 cu. yds. Use CDOT Form 427. Report on CDOT Forms 212. Use CDOT Form 427, to include where roller hours only are specified. See FMM (Chapter 200) for further details. *When more than 5% oversize is present. , run CP 23 Rock Correction.	In the compacted lift.		
	MOISTURE-DENSITY CURVE	1 per soil type with additional tests required per change in the material type being placed.		T 99 or T 180 T 85*	Report on CDOT Form 24. Test using T99 or T180 depending on soil classification. *If oversize is present a sufficient sample is needed to run a T85	From un-compacted lift or stockpile.		
	SOIL CLASSIFICATION	1 per soil type		M 145	Use AASHTO M 145 for soil classification. Report on CDOT Form 564.	From un-compacted lift or stockpile.		
	GRADATION	1 per soil type		CP 21	Report on CDOT Form 564	From un-compacted lift or stockpile.		
	ATTERBERG LIMITS	1 per soil type		T 89 T 90	Report on CDOT Form 564	From un-compacted lift or stockpile.		

CDOT Materials Forms-Serialized (2017 and newer) can be located at: <https://www.codot.gov/library/forms/materials-forms-serialized>

CDOT Forms - by Form Number - can be located at: <https://www.codot.gov/library/forms/form-numbers-broken-down>

OA FREQUENCY GUIDE SCHEDULE for Minimum Materials Testing, Sampling and Inspection

PAY ITEM	TYPE OF TEST	PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING & TESTING FREQUENCY	PROCEDURES		REMARKS {New Forms designed to follow SMM Templates.}	POINT OF VERIFICATION FOR QUALITY DETERMINATION	CENTRAL LAB (CL) [LOCAL AGENCIES ARE TO USE AN ACCREDITED LAB, NOT CDOT CL]	
			PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING	PROJECT VERIFICATION TESTING			TEST FREQUENCY	SAMPLE SIZE
203 SOIL EMBANKMENT (with > 30% Retained on 3/4 Inch Sieve), ROCK EMBANKMENT and ROCK FILL	TEST STRIP CONSTRUCTION AND ACCEPTANCE	1 per test strip constructed. 1 test strip is required per material type.			Observation and acceptance of roller pattern, moisture conditioning, and proof rolling.	In the compacted test strip.		
	SOIL CLASSIFICATION	1 per soil type.		M145	Use AASHTO M 145 for Soil Classification. Report on CDOT Form 219.	From un-compacted lift or stockpile.		
	GRADATION	1 per soil type.		CP 21		From un-compacted lift or stockpile.		
	ATTERBERG LIMITS	1 per soil type.		T 89 T 90		From un-compacted lift or stockpile.		
	SLAKE DURABILITY	1 per stockpile/borrow source and 1 per material type for sedimentary rock only.		CPL 3104		From un-compacted lift or stockpile.		

OA FREQUENCY GUIDE SCHEDULE for Minimum Materials Testing, Sampling and Inspection

PAY ITEM	TYPE OF TEST	PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING & TESTING FREQUENCY	PROCEDURES		REMARKS {New Forms designed to follow SMM Templates.}	POINT OF VERIFICATION FOR QUALITY DETERMINATION	CENTRAL LAB (CL) [LOCAL AGENCIES ARE TO USE AN ACCREDITED LAB, NOT CDOT CL]	
			PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING	PROJECT VERIFICATION TESTING			TEST FREQUENCY	SAMPLE SIZE
203 ALL SOIL EMBANKMENT, ROCK EMBANKMENT, ROCK FILL	SOIL-SURVEY (CLASSIFICATION)	1 per 1,000 lin. ft. of a two-lane roadway or fraction thereof.	CP 20 CP 24	CP 21 M 145 T 89 T 90 T 190	Use AASHTO <i>M 145 for soil classification</i> . Report on CDOT Form 219.	In the top 2 ft. (600 mm) of the finished subgrade.	Soil-Survey shall be performed on the soil found at the proposed profile grade in the Field Lab or the Region Lab. 1 - R-value test, per general soil type. (per T 190)	33 lb.(15 kg) (minus) #4 If the criteria are met for CP 24, Section 4.1, use CDOT Form 564 to classify the material.
	WATER-SOLUBLE SULFATE ION */ **	1 per 2,000 cu yds. Or fraction thereof. Minimum 1 per source of imported material.	CP 30	CPL 2103	Report on CDOT Form 212. Use CDOT Form 323. Results for Chemical Tests, use CAR report - Soils Report	From un-compacted lift or stockpile.	1 water-soluble sulfate, water-soluble chloride, resistivity, and pH test per source. (see NOTE 1)	5 lb. (3 kg) per soil type. #4 material
	WATER-SOLUBLE CHLORIDE ION **	1 per 2,000 cu yds. Or fraction thereof. Minimum 1 per source of imported material.	CP 30	CPL 2104	See Chapter 200, Soil Survey / Preliminary Soil Profile. * Sulfate test required for fill around concrete structures. ** For pipe backfill these tests may be required based on the pipe material type. See Subsection 203.03.			
	RESISTIVITY **	1 per 2,000 cu yds. Or fraction thereof. Minimum 1 per source of imported material.	CP 30	G 57				
	pH **	1 per 2,000 cu yds. Or fraction thereof. Minimum 1 per source of imported material.	CP 30	G 51				

NOTE 1: This Central Lab test can be performed in the Region Lab or the Field Lab if adequate facilities and equipment are available.

OA FREQUENCY GUIDE SCHEDULE for Minimum Materials Testing, Sampling and Inspection

PAY ITEM	TYPE OF TEST	PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING & TESTING FREQUENCY	PROCEDURES		REMARKS {New Forms designed to follow SMM Templates.}	POINT OF VERIFICATION FOR QUALITY DETERMINATION	CENTRAL LAB (CL) [LOCAL AGENCIES ARE TO USE AN ACCREDITED LAB, NOT CDOT CL]	
			PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING	PROJECT VERIFICATION TESTING			TEST FREQUENCY	SAMPLE SIZE
STRUCTURAL BACKFILL (CLASS 1 & CLASS 2)	CLASS 1							
	GRADATION	1 per 200 cu. yds. Or fraction thereof.	CP 30	CP 31	Report on CDOT Form 6. Use CDOT Form 565.	In-Place, before compaction.	1 per source, per project. (see NOTE 1)	110 lb. (45 kg) is approx. 2 bags by volume for Class 1,
	ATTERBERG LIMITS	1 per 200 cu. yds. Or fraction thereof.	CP 30	T 89 T 90			1 per source, per project. (see NOTE 1)	
	CLASS 2							
	GRADATION	If in the roadbed, 1 per source, or soil type.	CP 30	CP 21	Use CDOT Form 564.			55 lb. (25 kg) for Class 2. See Chap. 300.
	ATTERBERG LIMITS	If in the roadbed, 1 per source, or soil type.	CP 30	M 145 T 89 T 90				
	IN-PLACE DENSITY / PERCENT RELATIVE COMPACTION	1 per 200 cu. yds. Or fraction thereof. Minimum 1 per structure.	CP 30	CP 80 CP 25	Report on CDOT Form 6. Use CDOT Form 427. See FMM, Chap. 200, Item 206 Structure Backfill. Note: When more than 5% oversize is present, run CP23 Rock Correction CP 25 for 1-point check requirements A minimum of 1/5000 cu. yds. Use CDOT Form 427.	In the compacted lift.		
	MOISTURE-DENSITY CURVE	If in the roadbed, 1 per source or soil type.	CP 30	CP 23 T 99 or T 180	Report on CDOT Form 24. Class 1: T 180 Class 2: T 99 or T 180, depending on soil type.		1 per source, per project. (see NOTE 1)	
	WATER-SOLUBLE SULFATE ION * / **	1 per 2,000 cu yds. Or fraction thereof. Minimum 1 per source.	CP 30	CPL 2103	Report on CDOT Form 212. Use CDOT Form 323.	From un-compacted lift or stockpile.	Minimum of 1 per source for CP-L 2103, CP-L 2104, G51, and G57. (see NOTE 1)	
	WATER-SOLUBLE CHLORIDE ION **	1 per 2,000 cu yds. Or fraction thereof. Minimum 1 per source.	CP 30	CPL 2104	See Chapter 200, Soil Survey / Preliminary Soil Profile.			
RESISTIVITY **	1 per 2,000 cu yds. Or fraction thereof. Minimum 1 per source.	CP 30	G 57	* Sulfate test required for fill around concrete structures. ** For pipe backfill these tests may be required based on the pipe material type.				
pH **	1 per 2,000 cu yds. Or fraction thereof. Minimum 1 per source.	CP 30	G 51	See Subsection 206.02 (a).				

NOTE 1: This Central Lab test can be performed in the Region Lab or the Field Lab if adequate facilities and equipment are available.

OA FREQUENCY GUIDE SCHEDULE for Minimum Materials Testing, Sampling and Inspection

PAY ITEM	TYPE OF TEST	PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING & TESTING FREQUENCY	PROCEDURES		REMARKS {New Forms designed to follow SMM Templates.}	POINT OF VERIFICATION FOR QUALITY DETERMINATION	CENTRAL LAB (CL) [LOCAL AGENCIES ARE TO USE AN ACCREDITED LAB, NOT CDOT CL]	
			PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING	PROJECT VERIFICATION TESTING			TEST FREQUENCY	SAMPLE SIZE
206 BED COURSE MATERIAL	GRADATION	1 per 200 cu. yds. Or fraction thereof.	CP 30	CP 31	Report on CDOT Form 6. Use CDOT Form 564 or 565.	In-Place.	1 per source, per project. (see NOTE 1)	55 lb. (25 kg)
	ATTERBERG LIMITS	1 per 200 cu. yds. Or fraction thereof.		T 89 T 90			1 per source, per project. (see NOTE 1)	
	WATER-SOLUBLE SULFATE ION * / **	1 per 2,000 cu yds. Or fraction thereof. Minimum 1 per source.	CP 30	CPL 2103	Report on CDOT Form 212. Use CDOT Form 323. See Chapter 200, Soil Survey / Preliminary Soil Profile.	From un-compacted lift or stockpile.		
	WATER-SOLUBLE CHLORIDE ION **	1 per 2,000 cu yds. Or fraction thereof. Minimum 1 per source.	CP 30	CPL 2104				
	RESISTIVITY **	1 per 2,000 cu yds. Or fraction thereof. Minimum 1 per source.	CP 30	G 57	* Sulfate test required for fill around concrete structures. ** For pipe backfill these tests may be required based on the pipe material type. See Subsection 206.02 (a).			
	pH **	1 per 2,000 cu yds. Or fraction thereof. Minimum 1 per source.	CP 30	G 51				
206 FILTER MATERIAL	GRADATION	1 per 200 cu. yds. Or fraction thereof for each Class.	CP 30	CP 31	Report on CDOT Form 6. See FMM, Chapter 200 for further details. Use CDOT Form 564 or 565.	In-Place.	1 per source, per project. (see NOTE 1)	55 lb. (25 kg) is approx. 1 full bag by volume.

NOTE 1: This Central Lab test can be performed in the Region Lab or the Field Lab if adequate facilities and equipment are available

OA FREQUENCY GUIDE SCHEDULE for Minimum Materials Testing, Sampling and Inspection

<p>206 FLOW FILL</p>	<p>Submit to project files a Flow-Fill mix design that documents adherence to the Specifications.</p>
<p>207 TOPSOIL</p>	<p>Contractor Source(s): Acceptance Method: <u>CTR</u>. The Contractor shall provide the Engineer with one copy of <u>Certified Test Reports</u> documenting: pH, % organic, soluble salts, and nutrient and micro-nutrient requirements as specified in the Contract Documents. The tests shall be per the "Method of Soil Analysis conducted by the Colorado State University Soil Testing Laboratory" or a Certified Soils Laboratory. A list of qualified laboratories is available by contacting the Landscape Architect's office at (303) 757-9507. Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p>
<p>208 EROSION CONTROL</p>	<p>Silt Dike: Acceptance Method: <u>COC</u>. Dimensions of silt dike including fabric extensions shall be measured as shown in Subsections 208.02 (i), staples shall be measured for gauge and length as indicated in Subsections 208.02 (i). COC's do not require a CDOT Form 157. Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p> <p>Erosion Log: Acceptance Method: <u>COC</u>. Erosion logs, both Type 1 and Type 2 shall be measured for minimum dimensions and weight as shown in the Revision of 208, Subsection 208.02 (h). Stakes shall be measured to meet nominal dimensions in the Revision of 208, Subsection 208.02 (h). Type 1: Excelsior logs shall be inspected to be fungus-free, resin-free, and free of growth or germination inhibiting substances. Type 2: The compost in (compost) logs shall be inspected per Subsection 212. Field-inspect. COC's do not require a CDOT Form 157.</p> <p>Silt Berm: Acceptance Method: <u>Pre-Approved (with Contractor's AV for Documentation)</u>. Silt berms shall be inspected and measured for the dimensions, including percent open area, as shown in Subsection 208.02 (e). Spikes shall be measured to be 10 to 12 inches by 0.375-inch diameter (minimum). Field-inspect. COC's do not require a CDOT Form 157. Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p> <p>Erosion Bales: Acceptance Method: <u>COC</u>. Erosion bales shall consist of Certified Weed-Free hay or straw. Each bale shall be identified by blue and orange twine. This twine shall not be removed until the Engineer has inspected and accepted the bales. A Certificate of Compliance is required showing the transit certificate number or a copy of the transit certificate as supplied by the forage producer. Bales shall be measured and weighed to have approximately 5 cubic feet of material and weigh at least 35 pounds. Stakes shall be measured to be 2 inches by 2 inches nominal. Field-inspect. COC's do not require a CDOT Form 157. Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Continues on next Page)</p>

OA FREQUENCY GUIDE SCHEDULE for Minimum Materials Testing, Sampling and Inspection

208

(Continued from the last page)

EROSION CONTROL

Silt Fence: *Acceptance Method:* **COC**.

Posts must be measured to be 42 inches (min.) in length and 1.5 inches by 1.5 inches nominal. Posts shall be inspected to confirm that geotextile is attached to posts with 3 or more staples.

A Certificate of Compliance is required indicating that geotextile meets the physical requirements shown in Subsection 208.02 (b) and as tested by ASTM D 4632, ASTM D 4491, and ASTM D 4355.

Field-inspect. COC's do not require a CDOT Form 157. Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.

Aggregate bags: *Acceptance Method:* **COC & CTR**.

A Certificate of Compliance is required stating that the geotextile meets the property requirements of the Revision of 208, Subsection 208.02 (l) as tested by ASTM D 4632, ASTM D 4533, ASTM D 3786, and ASTM D 4355.

Aggregate bags shall be measured and weighed according to the Revision of 208, Subsection 208.02 (l). Rubber in bags shall be inspected to be 95 percent free of metal and other particulates.

A Certified Test Report is required to verify that the crushed stone contained in the aggregate bags shall conform to Subsection 703.09, Table 703-10 for Class C.

Field-inspect that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files. COC/CTR does not require CDOT Form 157. Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.

Concrete Washout Structure: *Acceptance Method:* **Pre-Approved (with Contractor's APL Verification for Documentation)**.

Pre-fabricated concrete washout, as specified in the plans shall be selected from the CDOT Approved Products List, per Subsection 208.02 (j). Concrete washout shall be inspected and confirmed that it is an approved product and that it is the correct item as specified in the plans.

Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.

Storm Drain Inlet Protection: *Acceptance Method:* **Pre-Approved (with Contractor's APL Verification for Documentation)**.

Storm drain inlet protection shall be measured for dimensions as required by size and type of inlet, as shown in Subsection 208.02 (m). The device shall be weighed and is required to have an approximate weight of 7 to 10 pounds per linear foot of the device.

The aggregate contained in the storm drain inlet device shall consist of gravel or crushed stone conforming to Table 703-7 for Class C.

A Certificate of Compliance is required stating that the geotextile meets the property requirements of Subsection 208.02 (m) as tested by ASTM D 4632, ASTM D 4533, ASTM D 3786, ASTM D 4491, COE-22125-86, and ASTM D 4355.

Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.

Vehicle Tracking Pad: *Acceptance Method:* **COC & CTR**.

Aggregate shall be a minimum of two fractured faces and that it meets the gradation requirements of 208.02 (k). **CTR**

Geotextile (Erosion Control), when required, shall be Class 2 and conform to the requirements of Subsection 420.02. **COC**

Field-inspect. COC's do not require a CDOT Form 157. Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.

Vehicle Tracking Control \ Pre-Fabricated: *Acceptance Method:* **Pre-Approved (with Contractor's APL Verification for Documentation)**.

OA FREQUENCY GUIDE SCHEDULE for Minimum Materials Testing, Sampling and Inspection

<p>209</p> <p>WATERING</p>	<p>Landscaping Water: <i>Acceptance Method:</i> <u>COC or CTR.</u> Contractor to provide document stipulating the source of the water if potable, Certified Test Report required if non-potable. Refer to Standard Specifications Subsection 209.02.</p> <p>Dust Palliative (Magnesium Chloride): <i>Acceptance Method:</i> <u>COC.</u> The Contractor shall provide one copy of a Certificate of Compliance. Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p> <p>Embankment Moisture (water) Control: <i>Acceptance Method:</i> <u>N/A</u> Sampling is not required unless chemical content and quality are in doubt. Refer to Standard Specifications Subsection 209.02. If water quality test results are required, follow instructions for Landscaping Water above. Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p>
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OA FREQUENCY GUIDE SCHEDULE for Minimum Materials Testing, Sampling and Inspection

212

SEEDING, FERTILIZER,
SOIL CONDITIONER, AND SODDING**Seed (Native):** *Acceptance Method:* COC.

The Seed shall be inspected and reviewed according to the Revision of Section 212, Subsection 212.02 (a):

Seed used on the project shall not be in the Contractor's possession for more than 30 days from the date of pickup or delivery on the seed vendors packing slip.

The Contractor shall furnish to the Engineer a signed statement certifying that the seed is from a lot that has been tested by a recognized laboratory for seed testing within 13 months before the date of seeding.

The Engineer may obtain seed samples from the seed equipment, furnished bags, or containers to test seed for species identification, purity, and germination. Seed tested and found to be less than 10 percent of the labeled certified PLS and different than the specified species will not be accepted.

The Seed which has become wet, moldy, or damaged in transit or while in storage will not be accepted.

Field-inspect that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.

Organic Fertilizer: *Acceptance Method:* COC.

Organic Fertilizer shall be inspected and reviewed according to the Revision of Section 212, Subsection 212.02 (b):

Compost: *Acceptance Method:* CTR.

Compost shall be inspected and reviewed according to the Revision of Section 212, Subsection 212.02 (c):

A **Certified Test Report** is required per Subsection 106.13 confirming that the compost will be supplied from a producer that participates in the United States Composting Council's (USCC) Seal of Testing Assurance (STA) program. The Department will only accept STA-approved compost that is tested per the USCC Test Methods for Examining of Composting and Compost (TMECC) manual. Field-inspect that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.

Biotic Soil Amendments (Hydraulically Applied): *Acceptance Method* COC

Biotic Soil Amendments shall be inspected and reviewed according to the Revision of Section 212, Subsection 212.02 (d):

Humate: *Acceptance Method:* COC

Humate shall be inspected and reviewed according to the Revision of Section 212, Subsection 212.02 (e):

Mycorrhizae: *Acceptance Method:* COC

Mycorrhizae shall be inspected and reviewed according to the Revision of Section 212, Subsection 212.02 (f):

Elemental Sulfur: *Acceptance Method:* COC

Elemental Sulfur shall be inspected and reviewed according to the Revision of Section 212, Subsection 212.02 (g):

Sod: *Acceptance Method:* COC.

Sod shall be inspected and reviewed according to the Revision of Section 212, Subsection 212.02 (h):

The Contractor shall submit to the Engineer a sample of sod 6½ ft X 2 ft (2 m X 50 cm) for a comparison standard. Compliance with Standard Specifications Subsection 212.02. Field-inspect that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.

OA FREQUENCY GUIDE SCHEDULE for Minimum Materials Testing, Sampling and Inspection

<p style="text-align: center;">213</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MULCHING</p>	<p>Mulching material: shall consist of Certified Weed-Free field or marsh hay or straw of oats, barley, wheat, rye, or triticale. Each certified weed-free mulch bale shall be identified by one of the following: at least one of the ties binding the bale shall consist of blue and orange twine, or the bale shall have a regional Forage Certification Program tag indicating the Regional Forage Certification Program Number. The Contractor shall not unload certified weed-free mulch bales or remove their identifying twine, wire, or tags until the Engineer has inspected and accepted the bales. The Contractor shall provide a transit certificate that has been filled out and signed by the grower and by the Department of Agriculture inspector.</p> <p>Hay or Straw: <i>Acceptance Method:</i> <u>COC</u>. Straw or hay shall be inspected and any found to be in a stage of decomposition (discolored, brittle, rotten, or moldy) or old, dry mulch which breaks in the crimping process will not be accepted. Field-inspect that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p> <p>Hydraulic Mulching > Wood Cellulose: <i>Acceptance Method:</i> <u>COC</u>. Field-inspect that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p> <p>Mulch Tackifier: <i>Acceptance Method:</i> <u>COC</u>. Bonded Fiber Matrix and Spray on Mulch Blanket require a <u>Certificate of Compliance</u> stating that the product meets the property requirements shown in the Revision of 213 Subsection 213.02. Field inspection is required for all mulching to evaluate installation for uniform cover and correct application rate per the Revision of 213. Field-inspect that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p>
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OA FREQUENCY GUIDE SCHEDULE for Minimum Materials Testing, Sampling and Inspection

<p style="text-align: center;">214 PLANTING</p>	<p>Plants: <i>Acceptance Method:</i> <u>COC</u>. Plants from out-of-state sources are to conform to the requirements of Standard Specifications Subsection 214.02 or contract documents. Field-inspect that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p> <p>Humus: <i>Acceptance Method:</i> <u>N/A</u>. >> Contact Staff Landscape Architect at CDOT Headquarters (303) 757-9507 for approval of humus material. Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p> <p>Fertilizer: <i>Acceptance Method:</i> <u>COC</u>. Field inspect that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files. See Standard Specifications Subsection 214.03(d). </p>
<p style="text-align: center;">215 TRANS-PLANTING</p>	<p>Plants: <i>Acceptance Method:</i> <u>N/A</u> Selected by Engineer from within ROW. Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p> <p>Fertilizer: <i>Acceptance Method:</i> <u>COC</u>. See Standard Specifications Subsection 212.02 (b). Field-inspect that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">216 SOIL RETENTION COVERING</p>	<p>Soil Retention Covering: <i>Acceptance Method:</i> <u>Pre-Approved (with Contractor's AV for Documentation)</u>. Soil Retention Covering shall be either Soil Retention Blankets (SRB) or Turf Reinforcement Mat (TRM) as specified in the plans and <u>shall be selected from the CDOT Approved Products List</u>. Soil retention covering shall be inspected and confirmed that it is an approved product and that it is the correct item as specified in the plans.</p> <p>Staples shall be measured for dimensions as shown in Subsection 216.02 (c).</p> <p>Field inspection is required for all soil retention covering to evaluate proper installation for application, staple quantity, and pattern according to manufacturer's recommendation and M-208-01.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">217 HERBICIDE TREATMENT</p>	<p>Herbicide Treatment: <i>Acceptance Method:</i> <u>Pre-Approved (with Contractor's AV for Documentation)</u>. Contact Staff Landscape Architect at CDOT Headquarters (303) 757-9542 for approval of material used as Herbicide Treatment until minimum products are posted on the APL. Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p>

OA FREQUENCY GUIDE SCHEDULE for Minimum Materials Testing, Sampling and Inspection

PAY ITEM	TYPE OF TEST	PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING & TESTING FREQUENCY	PROCEDURES		REMARKS {New Forms designed to follow SMM Templates.}	POINT OF VERIFICATION FOR QUALITY DETERMINATION	CENTRAL LAB (CL) (LOCAL AGENCIES ARE TO USE AN ACCREDITED LAB, NOT CDOT CL)	
			PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING	PROJECT VERIFICATION TESTING			TEST FREQUENCY	SAMPLE SIZE
304 AGGREGATE BASE COURSE	GRADATION	1 per 2,000 tons or 1 per 1,000 cu. yds. or fraction thereof on each Class.	CP 30	CP 31	Report on CDOT Form 6. Use CDOT Form 564 or 565.	Immediately after pugmill mixing or from windrow.	1 per source, per project. (see NOTE 1)	55 lb (25 kg) for Gradation Only.
	ATTERBERG LIMITS	1 per 2,000 tons or 1 per 1,000 cu. yds. or fraction thereof on each Class.		T 89 T 90			1 per source, per project. (see NOTE 1)	110 lb. (50 kg) is required for full testing (moisture density curve).
	IN-PLACE DENSITY / PERCENT RELATIVE COMPACTION	1 per 2,000 tons or 1 per 1,000 cu. yds. or fraction thereof.		CP 80 *CP 25	Report on CDOT Form 6. Use CDOT Form 427. *CP 25 for 1-point check required as needed for material changes. A minimum of 1/5000 cu. yds. When more than 5% oversize is present, run CP23 Rock Correction.	In the compacted lift.		or 55 lbs. (25 kg) In addition to other test samples. Note: 304 Class 1, Submit 3 full bags by volume.
	MOISTURE-DENSITY CURVE	1 per class/per source		CP 23 T 180 *T85	Report on CDOT Form 24. *If oversize is present a sufficient sample is needed to run a T85		1 per source, per project. (see NOTE 1)	304 Class 2-7, Submit 5 full bags by volume.
	LA ABRASION	1 per class/per source		T 96	LA Abrasion required for Class 4,5,6,7		1 per source, per project. (see NOTE 1)	
	R-VALUE	1 per class/per source		T 190			1 R-value test per Class.	

NOTE 1: This Central Lab test can be performed in the Region Lab or the Field Lab if adequate facilities and equipment are available.

OA FREQUENCY GUIDE SCHEDULE for Minimum Materials Testing, Sampling and Inspection

PAY ITEM	TYPE OF TEST	PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING & TESTING FREQUENCY	PROCEDURES		REMARKS {New Forms designed to follow SMM Templates.}	POINT OF VERIFICATION FOR QUALITY DETERMINATION	CENTRAL LAB (CL) [LOCAL AGENCIES ARE TO USE AN ACCREDITED LAB, NOT CDOT CL]	
			PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING	PROJECT VERIFICATION TESTING			TEST FREQUENCY	SAMPLE SIZE
306 RECONDITIONING	IN-PLACE DENSITY / PERCENT RELATIVE COMPACTION	1 per 5,000 sq. yds. or fraction thereof. 1 per 2,500 sq. yds. or fraction thereof for each shoulder (when shoulders only are specified).		CP 80 / *CP 25	Report on CDOT Form 212. Use CDOT Form 427. *CP 25 for 1-point check required as needed for changes in Material. A minimum of 1/5000 cu. yds. When more than 5% oversize is present, run CP23 Rock Correction.	In the compacted lift.		
	MOISTURE-DENSITY CURVE	1 per soil type.		CP 23 T 99 T 180 *T85	Report on CDOT Form 24. *If oversize is present a sufficient sample is needed to run a T85		(see NOTE 1)	

NOTE 1: This Central Lab test can be performed in the Region Lab or the Field Lab if adequate facilities and equipment are available.

OA FREQUENCY GUIDE SCHEDULE for Minimum Materials Testing, Sampling and Inspection

307 LIME TREATED SUBGRADE	IN-PLACE DENSITY / PERCENT RELATIVE COMPACTION	1 per 5,000 sq. yds. Or fraction thereof; or as specified in the Contract.		CP 80 *CP 25	Report on CDOT Form 212. Use CDOT Form 427. *CP 25 for 1-point check required as needed for changes in Material. A minimum of 1/5000 cu. yds. When more than 5% oversize is present, run CP23 Rock Correction.	In the compacted lift.	The Region shall retain a Designated Agent Laboratory to perform the required tests if proper equipment is not available.	Process control test: Schedules for minimum sampling and testing conducted by the Contractor are listed in Standard Specification Section 307, Table 307-1. Cost shall be included in the bid price.
	GRADATION	1 per 5,000 sq. yds. Or fraction thereof.	CP 30	CP 31	1" – 100% passing #4 – 60% passing Dry sieving after final mixing. Use CDOT Form 565.		No verification gradation samples are to be run in the field except for information only.	
	ATTERBERG LIMITS	1 per 5,000 sq. yds. Or fraction thereof.		T 89 T 90	Reduce by ½ original Pl. As per Table 307-1 Use CDOT Form 565.			
	MOISTURE-DENSITY CURVE	1 per soil type.		CP 23 T 99 T 180 *T85	The moisture content of the mixture at the start of compaction shall be at 2 ± 1% above optimum moisture content. *If oversize is present a sufficient sample is needed to run a T85 Report on CDOT Form 24.			
	UNCONFINED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH	1 per 5,000 sq. yds. Or fraction thereof.		D 5102 (Proc. B)	Tests shall be conducted on samples cured in a moist environment for 5 days @ 100 F.			
	THICKNESS ACCEPTANCE	1 per 1,500 sq. yds. Or fraction thereof.		C 174	When the measurement is <0.5", 2 additional cores shall be taken in that lot and the average of 3 cores will determine the thickness of that lot. As per Table 307-1.			
	SWELL TEST	1 per 5,000 sq. yds. Or fraction thereof.		D 4546 (Meth. B)	0.5% or less with 200 psf. surcharge pressure.	From the compacted roadway.		
	pH	1 per 5,000 sq. yds. Or fraction thereof.	CP 30	G 51	pH will be determined after % lime has been established based on unconfined compressive strength.			
	SULFATE	1 per soil type.		CPL 2103	Water-soluble sulfate content in soil shall be less than 0.2% by dry soil weight.			
	LIME GRADATION	1 per 100 tons of lime or fraction thereof, 1 per source, 1 per project.		CPL 4209	Retain one copy of the CTR along with the Form 157 for Project Files.			

OA FREQUENCY GUIDE SCHEDULE for Minimum Materials Testing, Sampling and Inspection

<p>307</p> <p>HYDRATED LIME For Soil Stabilization</p>	<p>Hydrated Lime: <i>Acceptance Method: Pre-Approved (with Contractor's <u>APL Verification</u> for Documentation).* and CTR.</i> https://www.codot.gov/business/apl The Contractor shall provide the Engineer with one copy of the Certified Test Report that is furnished by the supplier for Chemical Tests, per AASHTO M 303. Submit one copy of the CTR and send it to the Region Materials Engineer for review, comments, and approval. Obtain a 2 lb. sample according to AASHTO T 218 and submit it to the Central Laboratory for gradation verification testing. (CP-L 4209) before use. During Construction submit a 2 lb. sample, per 100 tons of lime or fraction thereof, (CP-L 4209). Minimum one per source/project. Provide Bill of Lading as per CP 11.</p> <p>Quicklime: <i>Acceptance Method: CTR.</i> Test results are to document the percent purity. No sample is required. (NOTE: number of tons of quicklime x 1.32 = tons of hydrated lime.)</p> <p>Provide the Bill of Lading per CP 11.</p> <p>* Document the lime source on CDOT Form 157, (include sufficient information on the CDOT Form 157 so that the supplier and source are easily identified)</p>
<p>MINERAL FILLERS</p>	<p>For project acceptance, test for gradation according to T 37 for Hydraulic Cement and CPL 4209 for Limestone Dust at 1 per 100 tons or fraction thereof used, and report on CDOT Form 6. Use CDOT Form 106 or 565. Submit a 2 lb. sample to Central Laboratory at a frequency of 1 per 500 tons or fraction thereof, for gradation check sample.</p> <p>The above frequency is only applicable when mineral fillers are required by the plans.</p> <p>Provide the Bill of Lading per CP 11.</p>
<p>310</p> <p>FULL DEPTH RECLAMATION</p>	<p>Full Depth Reclamation:</p> <p>Established through a Project Special. Testing and sampling as specified in the contract.</p> <p>Density is performed at 1 per 4,000 square yards per 8-inch lift. As per CP 81 and CP 31 for testing. Use CDOT Form 427. </p> <p>Gradation is performed as required. Use CDOT Form 565.</p>

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PAY ITEM	TYPE OF TEST	PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING & TESTING FREQUENCY	PROCEDURES		REMARKS {New Forms designed to follow SMM Templates.}	POINT OF VERIFICATION FOR QUALITY DETERMINATION	CENTRAL LAB (CL) [LOCAL AGENCIES ARE TO USE AN ACCREDITED LAB, NOT CDOT CL]	
			PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING	PROJECT VERIFICATION TESTING			TEST FREQUENCY	SAMPLE SIZE
HOT MIX ASPHALT (HMA): VOIDS ACCEPTANCE	ASPHALT CONTENT	1 per 1,000 tons or fraction thereof of mix produced (or as specified in the contract). If less than 5,000 tons see special provisions.	CP 41 CP 55	CP 43 CP 85 CPL 5120	Mix Design as per CP 52; CDOT Form 43 required <u>before</u> the mix is produced. CAR Report - Asphalt Quality Level Report (AQL)	Plant discharge, at/or behind the paver. For Central Lab Correction Factor, sample aggregate from belt and Binder from Contractors tank.	CHECK TEST: Minimum of each 10k or fraction thereof. 1 sample (can) is submitted to Central Lab & one to the Region Lab.	65 lb. (30 kg) Note for all tests: 1 full bag of each aggregate type.
	AGGREGATE MOISTURE	Aggregate: 1 per 2,000 tons or fraction thereof of mix produced (or as specified in the contract).	CP 30	CP 33	Use CDOT Form 106, 107, or 565. Report results using Form 626 daily to the contractor and Project Engineer. Required 2% above absorption shown on the CDOT Form #43. See section 401.14 (2).	Aggregate from the cold feed.	Also needed for Central Lab Correction Factor when new 10K submitted. If Mix Design changes, submit Correction Factor when the next 10K is submitted. Submit Correction Factor at beginning of each Paving Season.	25 lb. (Agg) 1 qt (binder)
	GRADATION	Aggregate: 1 per 10,000 tons or fraction thereof of mix produced (or as specified in the contract).	CP 30	CP 31	CAR Report-Asphalt Quality Level Report (AQL)	Aggregate from the cold feed, pugmill discharge, extraction, or product of CP-L 5120.	See Guidelines for Test Frequency Reduction Item 403 - Hot Mix Asphalt.	100 lb. (45 kg) (Agg)
	MICRO DEVAL	1 per 10,000 tons as specified in the Contract.	CP 30	CPL 4211	Mix Design as per CP 52. CAR - Form 38 Physical Properties Aggregate Test Report.	Aggregate from the cold feed.		Micro Deval requires 2 full bags from the cold feed.
	FRACTURED FACES AND VOID CONTENT FINE AGGREGATE	As requested by the RME.	CP 30	CP 45 T 304 A	Report on CDOT Form 58. CAR - Form 38 Physical Properties Aggregate Test Report.	Aggregate from the cold feed.		If LA Abrasion is requested, send 1 additional full bag.
	IN-PLACE DENSITY	All lifts of Item 403: 1 per 500 tons (500 t) or fraction thereof of mix placed (or as specified in the contract). Minimum of 10 tests per project. If less than 5,000 tons see special provisions.		CP 44 CP 81 CP 82	CAR Report-Asphalt Quality Level Report (AQL). Use CDOT Form 428 or 582.	In the compacted lift.		

(Testing Continued on the next page.)

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PAY ITEM	TYPE OF TEST	PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING & TESTING FREQUENCY	PROCEDURES		REMARKS {New Forms designed to follow SMM Templates.}	POINT OF VERIFICATION FOR QUALITY DETERMINATION	CENTRAL LAB (CL) [LOCAL AGENCIES ARE TO USE AN ACCREDITED LAB, NOT CDOT CL]			
			PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING	PROJECT VERIFICATION TESTING			TEST FREQUENCY	SAMPLE SIZE		
HOT MIX ASPHALT (HMA): VOIDS ACCEPTANCE	THERMAL SEGREGATION	As specified in the contract.		CP 58	Report on CDOT Form 1346.	Behind paver.	CHECK TEST: Minimum of each 10K or fraction thereof for: Hveem Stability, Air Voids, and VMA. Central Lab will run the Lottman test on the first 10K or as requested by the Region. See Guidelines for Test Frequency Reduction Item 403 - Hot Mix Asphalt.	65 lb. (30 kg)		
	LONGITUDINAL JOINT DENSITY	1 per 5,000 linear ft. of Joint Minimum of 5 tests per project.		CP 44	Report on CDOT Form 1290. Test template CP 44L in SMM. CAR Report-(AQL)					
	AIR VOIDS	1 per 1,000 tons. Minimum of 5 tests per project. If less than 5,000 tons see special provisions.	CP 41 CP 55	CPL 5115	CAR Report-Asphalt Quality Level Report (AQL).	Plant discharge, windrow, at/or behind the paver.				
	VOIDS IN MINERAL AGGREGATE	1 per 1,000 tons. Minimum of 5 tests per project. If less than 5,000 tons see special provisions.	CP 41 CP 55	CP 48	CAR Report-Asphalt Quality Level Report (AQL).	Plant discharge, windrow, at/or behind the paver.				
	LOTTMAN	1 per 10,000 tons, or fraction thereof. (See Subsection 401.02)	CP 41 CP 55	CPL 5109 CPL 5115	CAR report - Single Asphalt Sample - Form 360.	Plant discharge, windrow, at/or behind the paver.				
	HAMBURG WHEEL-TRACKING	1 per project, or mix design change, or as requested by RME. (100 gyrations)	CP 41	CPL 5112	Submit a sample to the Euro-Lab Unit of the Central Lab. Applicable with Superpave gyratory compaction designs with 100 design revolutions only.	Plant discharge, windrow, at/or behind the paver.			1 st 10K or each mix design change, or as requested by the Region.	65 lb. (30 kg) for the Hamburg test
	FRENCH RUTTING-TESTER	1 per project, or mix design change, or as requested by RME. (100 gyrations)	CP 41	CPL 5114						65 lb. (30 kg) for the French test.
	ASPHALT MIX PERFORMANCE TEST	As requested by RME. 1 st 10K, or mix design change only.	CP 41	TBD	Submit a sample to the Euro-Lab. Applicable with Superpave gyratory compaction designs.				As requested by RME.	130 lb. (60 kg) for the AMPT.
	PAVEMENT SMOOTHNESS	As specified in the contract. Within 14 days after completion of paving.		CP 74	Testing shall be performed by the Contractor and will be witnessed by the Engineer. Data will be transferred electronically and immediately transferred to the Engineer after testing. Data will be immediately transferred to the Central Lab for analysis.				The Central Lab will perform pavement smoothness verification testing. The min. testing will be statewide, once per certified profiler performing work and 25% of profiles submitted for a certified profiler.	

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PAY ITEM	TYPE OF TEST	PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING & TESTING FREQUENCY	PROCEDURES		REMARKS {New Forms designed to follow SMM Templates.}	POINT OF VERIFICATION FOR QUALITY DETERMINATION	CENTRAL LAB (CL) [LOCAL AGENCIES ARE TO USE AN ACCREDITED LAB, NOT CDOT CL]	
			PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING	PROJECT VERIFICATION TESTING			TEST FREQUENCY	SAMPLE SIZE
403 STONE MATRIX ASPHALT (SMA) & HOT MIX ASPHALT (HMA): GRADATION ACCEPTANCE	ASPHALT CONTENT	1 per 1,000 tons or fraction thereof of mix produced (or as specified in the contract).	CP 41 CP 55	CP 43 CP 85 CPL 5120	Mix Design as per CP 52; CDOT Form 43 required <u>before</u> the mix is produced. CAR Report - Asphalt Quality Level Report (AQL)	Plant discharge, at/or behind the paver. For Central Lab Correction Factor, sample aggregate from belt and Binder from Contractors tank.	CHECK TEST: Minimum of each 10k or fraction thereof. One sample (can) is submitted to Central Lab & one to the Region Lab.	65 lb. (30 kg)
	AGGREGATE MOISTURE	Aggregate: 1 per 2,000 tons or fraction thereof of mix produced (or as specified in the contract).	CP 30	CP 33	Use CDOT Form 106, 107, or 565. Report results using Form 626 daily to the contractor and Project Engineer. Required 2% above absorption shown on the CDOT Form #43. See section 401.14 (2).	Aggregate from the cold feed.		Also needed for Central Lab Correction Factor when new 10K submitted. If Mix Design changes, submit Correction Factor when the next 10K is submitted. Submit Correction Factor at beginning of each Paving Season.
	GRADATION	Aggregate: 1 per 2,000 tons or fraction thereof of mix produced (or as specified in the contract).	CP 30	CP 31	CAR Report-Asphalt Quality Level Report (AQL)	Aggregate from the cold feed, pugmill discharge, extraction, or product of CP-L 5120.	See Guidelines for Test Frequency Reduction Item 403 - Hot Mix Asphalt.	100 lb. (45 kg) (Agg)
	MICRO DEVAL	1 per 10,000 tons as specified in the Contract.	CP 30	CPL 4211	Mix Design as per CP 52. CAR - Form 38 Physical Properties Aggregate Test Report.	Aggregate from the cold feed.		Micro Deval requires 2 full bags from the cold feed.
	FRACTURED FACES AND VOID CONTENT FINE AGGREGATE	As requested by the RME.	CP 30	CP 45 T 304 A	Report on CDOT Form 58. CAR - Form 38 Physical Properties Aggregate Test Report.			If LA Abrasion is requested, send 1 additional full bag.
	IN-PLACE DENSITY	All lifts of Item 403: 1 per 500 tons (500 t) or fraction thereof of mix placed (or as specified in the contract). Minimum of 5 tests per project.		CP 44 CP 81 CP 82	CAR Report-Asphalt Quality Level Report (AQL). Use CDOT Form 428 or 582.	In the compacted lift.		

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PAY ITEM	TYPE OF TEST	PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING & TESTING FREQUENCY	PROCEDURES		REMARKS {New Forms designed to follow SMM Templates.}	POINT OF VERIFICATION FOR QUALITY DETERMINATION	CENTRAL LAB (CL) [LOCAL AGENCIES ARE TO USE AN ACCREDITED LAB, NOT CDOT CL]			
			PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING	PROJECT VERIFICATION TESTING			TEST FREQUENCY	SAMPLE SIZE		
STONE MATRIX ASPHALT (SMA) & HOT MIX ASPHALT (HMA): GRADATION ACCEPTANCE	403 THERMAL SEGREGATION	As specified in the contract.		CP 58	Report on CDOT Form 1346**	Behind the paver.	CHECK TEST: Minimum of each 10K or fraction thereof for: Hveem Stability, Air Voids, and VMA. Central Lab will run the Lottman test on the first 10K or as requested by the Region.	65 lb. (30 kg)		
	LONGITUDINAL JOINT DENSITY	1per 5,000 linear ft. of Joint, or fraction thereof.		CP 44	Report on CDOT Form 1290. Test template CP 44L in SMM. CAR Report-(AQL)					
	AIR VOIDS		CP 41 CP 55	CP 44 CPL 5115		Plant discharge, windrow, at/or behind the paver.				
	VOIDS IN MINERAL AGGREGATE		CP 41 CP 55	CP 48		Plant discharge, windrow, at/or behind the paver.				
	LOTTMAN	1 per 10,000 tons, or fraction thereof. (See Subsection 401.02)	CP 41 CP 55	CPL 5109 CPL 5115		Plant discharge, windrow, at/or behind the paver.				
	HAMBURG WHEEL-TRACKING	1 per project, or mix design change, or as requested by RME. (100 gyrations)	CP 41	CPL 5112	Submit a sample to the Euro-Lab Unit of the Central Lab. Applicable with Super-pave gyratory compaction designs with 100 design revolutions only.	Plant discharge, windrow, at/or behind the paver.			1 st 10K or each mix design change, or as requested by the Region.	65 lb. (30 kg) for the Hamburg test
	FRENCH RUTTING-TESTER	1 per project, or mix design change, or as requested by RME. (100 gyrations)	CP 41	CPL 5114						65 lb. (30 kg) for the French test.
	ASPHALT MIX PERFORMANCE TEST	As requested by RME. 1 st 10K, or mix design change only.	CP 41	TBD	Submit a sample to the Euro-Lab. Applicable with Super-pave gyratory compaction designs.				As requested by RME	130 lb. (60 kg) for the AMPT.
	PAVEMENT SMOOTHNESS	As specified in the contract. Within 14 days after completion of paving.		CP 74	Testing shall be performed by the Contractor, witnessed by the Engineer and data will be immediately transferred to the Central Lab for analysis				The Central Lab will perform pavement smoothness verification testing. The min. testing will be statewide, once per certified profiler performing work, and 25% of profiles submitted per certified profile.	

OA FREQUENCY GUIDE SCHEDULE for Minimum Materials Testing, Sampling and Inspection

403	All: HOT MIX ASPHALT (HMA) Including STONE MATRIX ASPHALT (SMA)	<p>NOTE: Subsidiary Item: Asphalt cement/performance graded (PG) binders, follow Item 411 of the Schedule.</p> <p>Incidental Items (non-pay):</p> <p>Hydrated Lime: Acceptance Method: CDOT Form 595 required with the Mix Design per CP 52. The Contractor shall provide the Engineer with one copy of Certified Test Reports that is furnished by the supplier for Chemical Tests, per AASHTO M 303. <i>CPL 4209: 1 per 10,000 tons of HMA mix.</i> Obtain a 2 lb. sample according to AASHTO T 218 and submit it to the Central Laboratory for testing. Minimum of one sample per source per project required.</p> <p>Mineral Filler – The Contractor shall provide the Engineer with one copy of Certified Test Reports that is furnished by the supplier per AASHTO M 17. One test per 10,000 TONS of SMA Mix, per AASHTO T 37, and T 90 (T 90 is not required when Hydrated Lime or Hydraulic Cement is used for Mineral Filler). CTR is required for SMA including T 88, C 25, and Modified Rigden Voids</p> <p>NOTE: Mix Design as per CP 52, Submit a 50 lbs (25 kg) representative sample of each aggregate for testing of aggregate specific gravity, absorption, and plastic index. If Los Angeles (LA) Abrasion or Micro-Deval is also requested for the large aggregate, submit 60 lbs (27 kg) of the large aggregate. Be sure to document on the CDOT Form 157 which tests are requested.</p> <p>NOTE: CAR report-Asphalt Quality Level reports are acceptable Documentation for Asphalt Content, Gradation, In-Place Density, Longitudinal Joint Density, Maximum Specific Gravity, Air Voids, and Voids in Mineral Aggregate.</p>
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PAY ITEM	TYPE OF TEST	PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING & TESTING FREQUENCY	PROCEDURES		REMARKS {Forms designed to follow SMM Templates.}	POINT OF VERIFICATION FOR QUALITY DETERMINATION	CENTRAL LAB (CL) [LOCAL AGENCIES ARE TO USE AN ACCREDITED LAB, NOT CDOT CL]	
			PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING	PROJECT VERIFICATION TESTING			TEST FREQUENCY	SAMPLE SIZE
HOT-IN-PLACE RECYCLE	IN-PLACE DENSITY	1 per 5,000 sq. yds. Or fraction thereof (or as specified in the contract).		CP 44 CP 81 CP 82	Document on CDOT Form 69. Use CDOT Form 482 or 582 for density. (Use CDOT Form 469 for CP 82 is for Heating & Remixing use ONLY)	Roadway behind paver & after rolling.		
	MAX. SP. GRAVITY (RICE)	Minimum, 1 per density test.	CP 41	CP 51	Document on CDOT Form 58*.			
	ASPHALT Rejuvenating Agent	See Item 411. COC						

OA FREQUENCY GUIDE SCHEDULE for Minimum Materials Testing, Sampling and Inspection

406 COLD ASPHALT PAVEMENT (RECYCLE)	IN-PLACE DENSITY	1 per 5,000 sq. yds. Or fraction thereof.	CP 41 * (Meth. C)	CP 53 CP 81	Report on CDOT Form 69 Use CDOT Form 428. *To obtain material for CP 53.	Windrow or roadway, after rolling in the finished roadway. For cationic emulsions, sample after rolling in the finished roadway.		
	GRADATION	1 per 20,000 sq. yds. Or fraction thereof.	CP 41	CP 31	Report on CDOT Form 6. Use sieve sizes as required. Use CDOT Form 106.			
	HVEEM STABILITY	1 per 20,000 sq. yds. Or fraction thereof.	CP 41	CPL 5106 modified by CPL 5111	For information only! Use CAR report - Single Sample Asphalt Report (Form 360) for reporting			
	FREE MOISTURE	1 per day or as specified in the contract.		CP 57				
	ASPHALT Rejuvenating Agent	See Item 411. COC						
	Asphalt Emulsion	See Item 411 COC						
408 SEALANT JOINT/CRACK	<p>Joint & Crack Sealant, Hot Poured: <i>Acceptance Method: Pre-Approved (per each batch/lot) (with Contractor's APL Verification for Documentation).</i> https://www.codot.gov/business/apl. Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files. Tested for compliance with ASTM D 6690 (Type II or Type IV).</p>							

OA FREQUENCY GUIDE SCHEDULE for Minimum Materials Testing, Sampling and Inspection

PAY ITEM	TYPE OF TEST	PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING & TESTING FREQUENCY	PROCEDURES		REMARKS {Forms designed to follow SMM Templates.}	POINT OF VERIFICATION FOR QUALITY DETERMINATION	CENTRAL LAB (CL) [LOCAL AGENCIES ARE TO USE AN ACCREDITED LAB, NOT CDOT CL]	
			PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING	PROJECT VERIFICATION TESTING			TEST FREQUENCY	SAMPLE SIZE
CHIP SEAL	GRADATION Type I: 3/8" Type II: 1/2" Type IV: 3/4"	1 per 200 tons or 15,000 sq. yds. Or fraction thereof.	CP 30	CP 31	Report on CDOT Form 6. Use CDOT Form 565.	Spreader or the last stockpile before placement as specified in the contract.	1 per project. (see NOTE 1)	33 lb. (15 kg) is approx. 1 full bag by volume. Submit 66 lb. (30 kg) sample of field-produced aggregate to the Central Lab before use. Performance Graded Binder / Asphalt: Follow instructions in Item 411.
	LA ABRASION	One per source.	CP 30	T 96 or C 535	Report from CAR – Form 38 Physical Properties Aggregate Test Report		(see NOTE 1)	
	FRACTURED FACES	1 per 1,000 tons or 100,000 sq. yd. Or fraction thereof. Minimum 3 per project	CP 30	CP 45	Report from CAR – Form 38 Physical Properties Aggregate Test Report	Spreader or last stockpile before the spreader as specified in the contract.		65 lb. (30 kg)
	FLAT AND ELONGATED PARTICLES	1 per 600 tons or 50,000 sq. yds. Or fraction thereof, Minimum 3 tests per project.	CP 30	ASTM D4791 Method B	The maximum amount of flat and elongated aggregate with a ratio of 3:1 shall not exceed 12 percent as determined by ASTM D4791. As per 703.05.	Spreader or last stockpile before the spreader as specified in the contract.	(see NOTE 1)	33 lb. (15 kg) is approx.
	COATING TEST	1 per source.	CP 30	CPL 2213	Use CDOT Coating Test worksheet in CP-L 2213.	Spreader or last stockpile before the spreader as specified in the contract.		

NOTE 1: This Central Lab test can be performed in the Region Lab or the Field Lab if adequate facilities and equipment are available.

OA FREQUENCY GUIDE SCHEDULE for Minimum Materials Testing, Sampling and Inspection

<p>411/403</p>	<p>NOTE: Samples 1 thru 5 will be designated Lot No. 1, samples 6 thru 10 will be designated Lot No. 2, samples 11 thru 15 will be designated Lot No. 3.</p>	<p>Point of Verification for Quality Determination</p>
	<p>ASPHALT CEMENT / PERFORMANCE GRADED (PG) ASPHALT BINDER:</p>	<p>< HMA Plant.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project acceptance samples of Asphalt Cement / Performance Graded Binders will be taken at the Contractor's HMA plant. Samples will be 1 qt. (1 liter) in size in a metallic container, and will be sampled per AASHTO T 40. Procedures and Type of Test: PG Binders will be tested according to the test procedures referenced in AASHTO M 320, as modified by Standard Specifications Subsection 702.01(a), and, as a minimum, one sample per lot will be tested for Dynamic Shear Rheometer (DSR) (original). 	
	<p>BINDER - When Paid as Item 403: <i>Acceptance Method: CDOT Form 595, required with the Mix Design per CP 52.</i></p>	<p>< Storage tank or delivery conveyance.</p>
	<p>Project Verification Sampling frequency: 1 sample per 1,000 tons of HMA mix, or fraction thereof, or as specified in the project plans. A complete set of tests to show compliance with the required specifications will be performed at the rate of 1 set of tests per 20,000 tons of HMA mix, with a minimum of 1 complete set of tests per project.</p>	
	<p>BINDER -When Paid as Item 411: <i>Acceptance Method: CDOT 595, required with the Mix Design per CP 52.</i></p>	<p>< Storage tank or delivery conveyance.</p>
	<p>Project Verification Sampling frequency: 1 sample per 1,000 tons of mix* or fraction thereof, or as specified in the project plans, when bid pay Item is 411 - Asphalt Cement / PG Binder. A complete set of tests to show compliance with the required specifications will be performed at the rate of 1 set of tests per 20,000 tons of mix, with a minimum of 1 complete set of tests per project. For Asphalt cement or binder used other than HMA Mixes, the sampling rate will be one sample per truckload of Binder. Submit <u>all samples</u> to the Central Laboratory where one sample per lot will be randomly tested. Report all sample information on CDOT Form 411 for PG Binder.</p>	
	<p><i>*(In SiteManager/LIMS: An estimate of 1 sample per 50 tons of Binder is used based on 5% AC in the mix; 1 sample per 1,000 tons of mix still governs.)</i></p>	
<p>EMULSIFIED ASPHALT: <i>Acceptance Method: Pre-Approved (with Contractor's APL Verification for Documentation).</i> Refer to Standard Specifications, Section 702.03. List the information on the form, and note the material is acceptable, then retain it in the Project Files.</p>	<p>< At Project site.</p>	
<p>EMULSIFIED ASPHALT (RECYCLING AGENT) FOR COLD ASPHALT PAVEMENT, ITEM 406: <i>Acceptance Method: Pre-Approved (with Contractor's APL Verification for Documentation).</i> One sample per truckload. Acceptance samples may be taken from the line between the truck and recycling equipment or at the truck. Sample according to AASHTO T 40. Sample size: one liter in a non-metallic container. Submit on CDOT Form #411. Submit all samples to the Central Lab.</p>	<p>< At Project site.</p>	
<p>EMULSIFIED ASPHALT FOR CHIP SEAL, ITEM 409: <i>Acceptance Method: Pre-Approved (with Contractor's APL Verification for Documentation).</i></p>	<p>< At Project site.</p>	
<p>One sample per truckload. Sample per AASHTO T 40. Sample size: one liter in a non-metallic container. Submit on CDOT Form 411. Submit all samples in the lot to the Central Laboratory. Note: Fog Coat: Will be calculated on percent residue test.</p>		
<p>ASPHALT EMULSION FOR PRIME COAT (AEP) (any grade): <i>Acceptance Method: COC.</i> The contractor shall provide the Project Engineer with one copy of a <u>Certificate of Compliance</u> that is <i>furnished by the supplier</i>. List the information on the form and note that the material is acceptable. Retain in Project Files.</p>	<p>< At Project site.</p>	
<p>ASPHALT REJUVENATING AGENT (ARA): <i>Acceptance Method: Pre-Approved (with Contractor's AV for Documentation).</i> Refer to Section 702.04. Submit one sample per project. Sample size: one liter in a non-metallic container. Include supplier/refinery information; type and grade. Submit on CDOT Form 411.</p>		

ASPHALT MATERIALS

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PAY ITEM	TYPE OF TEST	PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING & TESTING FREQUENCY	PROCEDURES		REMARKS {Forms designed to follow SMM Templates.}	POINT OF VERIFICATION FOR QUALITY DETERMINATION	CENTRAL LAB (CL) [LOCAL AGENCIES ARE TO USE AN ACCREDITED LAB, NOT CDOT CL]	
			PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING	PROJECT VERIFICATION TESTING			TEST FREQUENCY	SAMPLE SIZE
412 PCCP COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH	AIR CONTENT	Minimum 1 per day then 1 per 5,000 sq. yds.	CP 61	T 152	Report test results on CDOT Form 156. Use CDOT Form 626 to notify the contractor & Project Engineer daily with results.	Per CP 61		
	UNIT WEIGHT/YIELD TEMPERATURE	Minimum 3 per mix design.	CP 61	T 121 C 1064				
	SLUMP	* Note 412	CP 61	T 119				
	COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH		CP 61	C 39	Submit cylinders with a CDOT Form 82. Use CAR report: Concrete Compressive Strength Report and CAR report – Concrete Quality Level Report (CQL). Information cylinders may be cast at the discretion of the Project Engineer.	Per CP 61		
	Sand Equivalent Test		CP 30	CP 37		Stockpile or Plant		
WATER CEMENTITIOUS MATERIAL RATIO	1 st three loads each day, then 1 per 2,000 cu. yds. Or fraction thereof.			W/CM = $\frac{\text{(weight water)}}{\text{(wt. cement + wt. flyash)}}$	Batch ticket.			

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412 PCCP FLEXURAL STRENGTH	AIR CONTENT	Minimum 1 per day then 1 per 5,000 sq. yds.	CP 61	T 152	Report test results on CDOT Form 156. Use CDOT Form 626 to notify the contractor & Project Engineer daily with results.	Per CP 61		
	UNIT WEIGHT/YIELD TEMPERATURE	Minimum 3 per mix design.	CP 61	T 121 C 1064				
	SLUMP	1 per Flexural Strength test.	CP 61	T 119				
	FLEXURAL STRENGTH	1 per 10,000 sq. yds. per mix. Minimum 3 per mix design and 3 per process for flexural strength tests. * Note 412	CP 61	T 97	Use CDOT Form #83 and CAR report – Concrete Quality Level Report (CQL)	Per CP 61		Beams are tested at the Contractor's Process Control Lab Frequency should be increased to have 1 Owner test per 4 Contractor OA tests.
	WATER CEMENTITIOUS MATERIAL RATIO	1 st three loads each day, then 1 per 2,000 cu. yds. Or fraction thereof.			$W/CM = \frac{\text{(weight water)}}{\text{(wt. cement + wt. flyash)}}$	Batch ticket.		

1 set of 4 beams, tested at 28 days.

*NOTE 412: When compressive or flexural strength specimens are cast, the tests for air content, unit weight/yield, temperature, and slump shall be made on the same sample at the same time.

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PAY ITEM	TYPE OF TEST	PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING & TESTING FREQUENCY	PROCEDURES		REMARKS {Forms designed to follow SMM Templates.}	POINT OF VERIFICATION FOR QUALITY DETERMINATION	CENTRAL LAB (CL) [LOCAL AGENCIES ARE TO USE AN ACCREDITED LAB, NOT CDOT CL]	
			PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING	PROJECT VERIFICATION TESTING			TEST FREQUENCY	SAMPLE SIZE
412 PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE PAVEMENT COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OR FLEXURAL STRENGTH	THICKNESS	Min. 1 per day, per mix. If the project total is < 50,000 sq. yds. Then a minimum of 10 tests. If the project total is ≥50,000 sq. yds. Then 1 per 5,000 sq.yds	T 24	T 148	CAR report – Concrete Quality Level Report. None required on bridge approach slabs.	Hardened concrete.	Central Lab will randomly select 1 in 4 files. Send results to the Project Engineer. The Project Engineer will compare these results to the Contractor's results to verify that the results submitted by the Contractor are from the data collected on the project.	
	PULL TEST for JOINT SEALANTS	Minimum of 6 transverse and 6 longitudinal joint locations for the first 2,500 linear feet of concrete roadway; 3 transverse and 3 longitudinal joints thereafter on the project.		CP 67	Replace joint failures. Report on CDOT Form 389. Document in Project Files. Witnessed by Engineer.	Installed in the hardened concrete joint.		
	DOWEL BAR & TIE BAR PLACEMENT	As specified in the plans.			Witness Contractor MIT scanning by Engineer & document results. Record time and date and obtain the real MIT Scan files and submit them electronically to Central Lab. Dot_Profiles@state.co.us	Joint.		
	PULL TEST for TIE BARS	As specified in Standard Specification Section 412.13 (a).				Hardened concrete.		
	TEXTURE DEPTH	1 per 2500 linear feet or fraction thereof in each lane and shoulder wider than 8 feet at 1 per day.		CP 77B	If stabbed or drilled into the pavement. Witness by Engineer.	Hardened concrete.		
	SAW CUT DEPTH	1 per 528 linear feet, of each longitudinal joint and 1 transverse joint in a section of 528 ft. or fraction thereof.			Summarize and report texture depth on CDOT Form 157*. Summarize and report saw cut depth on CDOT Form 157*.	Hardened concrete.		
	PAVEMENT SMOOTHNESS <i>*Note</i>	As specified in the contract. Within 14 days after completion of paving.			CP 74 Testing shall be performed by the Contractor, witnessed by the Engineer and data will be immediately transferred to the Central Lab for analysis.			
SAND EQUIVALENT	Minimum 1 per day then 1 per 5,000 sq. yds. Minimum 3 per mix design.	CP 30	CP 37		Stockpile or Plant			

** Note: Pavement Smoothness is not paid for separately, included in the cost of Concrete Pavement / Square Yard as per CDOT Standard Specifications, Section 412.24*

OA FREQUENCY GUIDE SCHEDULE for Minimum Materials Testing, Sampling and Inspection

<p>412</p>	<p>The specified slump is +/- 2 inches of the Lab design slump. When compressive or flexural strength specimens are cast, the tests for air content, unit weight/yield, temperature, and slump shall be made on the same sample at the same time.</p> <p>Compressive Strength specimens shall be initially cured by full immersion in saturated limewater at 73.4°F ± 3°, with lime concentrations as per AASHTO M 201. Water temperature shall be recorded by a continuous recording thermometer, calibrated every six months; or a maximum-minimum thermometer read and recorded twice a day on CDOT Form 82.</p> <p>When a field laboratory Class 2 is not specified and when approved by the RME, cylinders may be initially cured per AASHTO T23 with a curing temperature of 70°F +/- 10°F. The minimum and maximum temperature of the initial curing shall be recorded.</p> <p>INCIDENTAL ITEMS (Non pay) Sealant [Joint and Crack] \Silicone, Joint: <i>Acceptance Method: Pre-Approved with Contractor's APL-Verification (<u>AV</u> for Documentation).</i> https://www.codot.gov/business/apl.</p> <p>Backer Rod is not listed on the CDOT APL and is considered a part of the Sealing Joints as an Incidental Item. (CDOT Standard Specification 412.18).</p> <p>Contraction Joint Plastic Strip: <i>Acceptance Method:</i> Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p> <p>Reinforcing Steel, Dowels Bars, Tie Bars: <i>Acceptance Method:</i> Follow Item 602 of Schedule. <u>COC</u> for Dowels & Tie-bars. Tie-bars are sampled/tested. <u>Buy America Certification.</u></p> <p>Incidental Items not listed above (non-pay): <i>Acceptance Method:</i> Follow Item 601 of Schedule.</p>
<p>PCCP Continued</p>	

OA FREQUENCY GUIDE SCHEDULE for Minimum Materials Testing, Sampling and Inspection

<p style="text-align: center;">420 GEO- SYNTHETICS</p>	<p>Geosynthetics: <i>Acceptance Method: Pre-Approved (with Contractor's <u>APL Verification</u> for Documentation).</i></p> <p>Geomembranes. Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files. Reference CDOT Materials Bulletin 2008 No 1.</p> <p>https://www.codot.gov/business/designsupport/materials-and-geotechnical/materials-bulletins/Materials%20Bulletin%202008%20No%201.pdf/view</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">420 GEO- TEXTILES</p>	<p>Geotextiles: <i>Acceptance Method: Pre-Approved (with Contractor's <u>AV</u> for Documentation).</i></p> <p>The physical, mechanical, and endurance properties that must be met, or exceeded, by the Geotextile being manufactured must comply with AASHTO M 288, Geotextile Specification for Highway Applications. This Specification covers Geotextile fabrics for use in subsurface drainage, separation, stabilization, erosion control, temporary silt fence, and paving fabrics. Reference: CDOT Materials Bulletin 2008 No 1.</p> <p>https://www.codot.gov/business/designsupport/materials-and-geotechnical/materials-bulletins/Materials%20Bulletin%202008%20No%201.pdf/view</p> <p>Materials shall be selected from the New York Department of Transportation's Approved Products List of Geosynthetic materials that meet the National Transportation Product Evaluation Program (NTPEP) and AASHTO M 288. <i>The web address to ensure product acceptability is Go to A-Z Index, Approved List, Materials and Equipment, Geosynthetics for Highway Construction, Geotextiles.</i> Field-inspect and document that the material is on the New York State APL.</p> <p>https://www.dot.ny.gov/divisions/engineering/technical-services/technical-services-repository/alme/pages/470-1a.html</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">420 GEOGRIDS</p>	<p>Geogrids for Embankment & Roadway: <i>Acceptance Method: COC or CTR.</i></p> <p>Evaluated on a project-by-project basis by the Engineer of Record and the Regional Materials Engineer. After the specific material recommended for use has been evaluated, if approved for use, then field-inspect and document that the material complies with the project specifications. Certified Test Reports or Certificates of Compliance shall be retained in the Project Files.</p> <p>Geogrids for Mechanically Stabilized Earth (MSE) Walls: <i>Acceptance Method: COC or CTR.</i></p> <p>Evaluated on a project-by-project basis by the Bridge Design and Management Branch at (303) 512-4072. After the specific material recommended for use has been evaluated, if approved for use, then field-inspect and document that the material complies with the project specifications. Certified Test Reports or Certificates of Compliance shall be retained in the Project Files.</p>

OA FREQUENCY GUIDE SCHEDULE for Minimum Materials Testing, Sampling and Inspection

<p style="text-align: center;">501</p> <p style="text-align: center;">STEEL SHEET PILING</p>	<p>Sheet Piling: <i>Acceptance Method:</i> <u>COC. Buy America Certification.</u> The contractor shall provide the Engineer with one copy of a <u>Certificate of Compliance and Mill Test Reports</u> (furnished by the supplier) showing compliance with Standard Specification Subsection 501.02 (or 501.03 as applicable), Document then retain in Project Files. Document shall state (1) the material has been field-inspected and is acceptable; (2) the Mill Test Reports are on file; and, (3) the heat numbers on piling correspond with the numbers on the Mill Test Reports. Each shipment delivered to the project shall be accompanied by shipping invoices, bar lists, and Mill Test Reports.</p> <p>Reinforced Sheet Piling Tips: Documentation is the same as Sheet Piling. <i>Acceptance Method:</i> <u>COC. Buy America Certification.</u></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">502</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PILING</p>	<p>Steel Piling, Steel Pipe Piling, and Steel Shell Piling: <i>Acceptance Method:</i> <u>COC. Buy America Certification.</u> Follow the instructions in Item 501 of Schedule, except that the material shall comply with Standard Specifications Subsection 502.02.</p> <p>Reinforced Piling Tips: <i>Acceptance Method:</i> <u>COC. Buy America Certification.</u> Tips should be Associated Pile & Fitting Corp. (APF) HARD-BITE HP-77600 for hard rock or equivalent. </p>
<p style="text-align: center;">503</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DRILLED CAISSONS</p>	<p>Concrete: Follow instructions in Item 601 of Schedule.</p> <p>Reinforcing Steel: Follow instructions in Item 602 of Schedule. NOTE: Do not include quantities listed in Item 602 when reporting.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">504</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CRIBBING</p>	<p>Steel Cribbing: <i>Acceptance Method:</i> <u>CTR. Buy America Certification.</u> The Contractor shall provide the Engineer with one copy of <u>Certified Test Reports / Mill Test Reports (furnished by supplier)</u>, attach and document on CDOT Form 157, then retain in Project Files. State on CDOT Form 157: (1) the material has been field-inspected and is acceptable.</p> <p>Concrete Cribbing: Follow Items 601 and 602.</p> <p>Timber Cribbing: See Item 508.</p>

OA FREQUENCY GUIDE SCHEDULE for Minimum Materials Testing, Sampling and Inspection

<p>504</p> <p>MECHANICALLY STABILIZED EARTH (MSE) WALL</p>	<p>Reinforcement Elements: <i>Acceptance Method:</i> <u>COC. Buy America Certification (if steel is used).</u> Field-inspect and document on CDOT Form 157 that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p> <p>Facing Elements: <i>Acceptance Method:</i> <u>COC. Buy America Certification.</u> Field-inspect and document on CDOT Form #157 that the material is acceptable, retain all copies in the Project Files.</p> <p>Treated Timbers: See Item 508 and document acceptance of the material as stated.</p> <p>Structure Backfill: See Item 203, 206, 304, or contract documents as appropriate for gradation, atterberg limits, and density testing. Submit a 55 lb. (22 kg) sample to Central Lab for direct shear testing [AASHTO T 236] to verify the material's friction angle. Submit the required relative compaction and compaction method if friction angle is required. Submit one sample per source.</p> <p>Foundation Soil: Submit a 55 lb. (22kg) sample to Central Laboratory for direct shear testing [AASHTO T 236] to verify the material's friction angle. Submit one sample per 500 feet of wall length if the foundation soil type is unchanged. Submit the required relative compaction and compaction method if friction angle is required. Otherwise, submit one sample for each soil type encountered. If the soil type is the same material as the Structure Backfill, then no additional samples will be required for testing.</p> <p>Misc Items: Document all items in Project Files. The steel used in leveling pad requires a <u>Buy America Certification.</u></p>
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OA FREQUENCY GUIDE SCHEDULE for Minimum Materials Testing, Sampling and Inspection

PAY ITEM	TYPE OF TEST	PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING & TESTING FREQUENCY	PROCEDURES		REMARKS {Forms designed to follow SMM Templates.}	POINT OF VERIFICATION FOR QUALITY DETERMINATION	CENTRAL LAB (CL) [LOCAL AGENCIES ARE TO USE AN ACCREDITED LAB, NOT CDOT CL]	
			PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING	PROJECT VERIFICATION TESTING			TEST FREQUENCY	SAMPLE SIZE
504	WATER/ CEMENTITIOUS MATERIAL RATIO	Each grout batch mixed.			WCM = (wt.water) / (wt. cement + wt. flyash). Report on CDOT Form 82	Batch Ticket		
	SPECIFIC GRAVITY	Perform with compressive strength.	Baroid Mud Balance (API Method RP 13B-1)		Report on CDOT Form 157.			
	COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH	1 per day.	T106 M6 (if sand is used)	C109 M6 (#1) (if sand is used)	Submit cubes on CDOT Form 82. Report on CDOT Form 192. Informational cubes may be cast at the discretion of the Project Engineer and cured at the structure.		Cubes are tested in the Central Lab but may be tested in the Field or Region Laboratory if adequate equipment is available.	
<p>NOTE (#1): The cubes are cured 24 hours in the molds, and stripped and immersed in lime water until tested.</p> <p>INCIDENTAL ITEMS (Non-pay) Miscellaneous Items: Document all items in Project Files.</p> <p>Water, Non-Potable: <i>Acceptance Method: CTR.</i> Obtain <u>Certified Test Reports from the Contractor (furnished by the supplier)</u> before using. The test shall be per ASTM C 1602. Document that the material is acceptable, and retain in Project Files.</p> <p>Soil Nail Bar: Follow the instruction in item 602 of the Schedule. NOTE: Bar size will be size #11 or smaller.</p> <p>Bearing Plates, Washers, Nuts, and Couplers: COC. Buy American Certification. Field-inspected and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p> <p>Corrosion Protection (Epoxy Coating): Follow the instruction in item 602 of the Schedule.</p> <p>Geo-composite Strip Drain and Underdrain: Field-inspected and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p> <p>Miscellaneous Items: Document all items in Project Files.</p>								

SOIL NAIL WALL

OA FREQUENCY GUIDE SCHEDULE for Minimum Materials Testing, Sampling and Inspection

<p>506</p> <p>RIPRAP</p>	<p>Riprap: Visual-inspect stone to determine compliance with specifications or contract documents, for size, durability, placement, etc. Determine specific gravity (bulk, saturated-surface dry) as specified per AASHTO T 85. Document for each pay item and show quantity represented and that the material has been field inspected and is acceptable. Bed Course Material: Follow instructions in Item 206 of Schedule.</p> <p>Gabions and Slope Mattress: <i>Acceptance Method:</i> COC. Buy America Certification. Wire mesh and fabricated baskets. Note that the baskets and wire mesh material have been field-inspected and are accepted on the CDOT Form 157. See Chapter 500 for further details.</p> <p>Concrete and Concrete Reinforced: Follow instructions in Item 601 and 602 of Schedule.</p>
<p>507</p> <p>SLOPE AND DITCH PAVING</p>	<p>Concrete and Concrete Reinforced: Follow instructions in Item 601 and 602 of Schedule. See Chapter 600 for more information. Note Initial water cure of cylinders as per Item 601.</p> <p>Welded Wire Mesh: <i>Acceptance Method:</i> COC. Buy America Certification. Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files. Refer to Standard Specifications Subsection 709.01.</p> <p>Dry Rubble: Determine specific gravity (bulk, saturated-surface dry) as specified according to AASHTO T 85. *</p> <p>Grouted Rubble: Determine specific gravity (bulk, saturated-surface dry) as specified according to AASHTO T 85. *</p> <p>Asphalt: Field test for asphalt content and gradation; 1 each per 500 tons or fraction thereof. No Central Laboratory samples required except for Lottmans. Report on CDOT Form 6 and 58, or computer printouts are acceptable. Include bitumen quantity in Item 403 (Patching) quantities. Follow Item 411 of Schedule.</p> <p>* Document dry rubble and components of grouted rubble in Project Files.</p>
<p>508</p> <p>TIMBER STRUCTURES</p>	<p>Treated Timber: <i>Acceptance Method:</i> COC. The Contractor shall provide the Engineer with one copy of the Certificate of Compliance (furnished by the supplier) and a copy of Treating report(s) or Retention assay. Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p> <p>Timber for Cattle Guards: Follow instructions in Item 611 of Schedule.</p> <p>Untreated Timber: Field-inspect and document on CDOT Form 157 that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p>

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<p style="text-align: center;">509 STEEL STRUCTURES</p>	<p>Steel Structures: <i>Acceptance Method: Pre-Inspected. Buy America Certification.</i> See Special Notice to Contractors for details. Final Inspection Report (CDOT Form 193) will be <i>distributed by the Staff Bridge Fabrication Inspectors</i> after all fabrication is complete and all mill test reports are received from the fabricator. This report will include high-strength shop bolts, shop painting, and galvanizing. The Staff Bridge Fabrication Inspectors will determine that the structural steel meets all physical and chemical requirements.</p> <p>Field painting: <i>Field inspect</i> for conformance with Standard Specifications Subsections 509.29. The paint reporting procedure is outlined in Item 708 of the Schedule.</p> <p>Isolated small quantities of structural steel and structural steel-galvanized should be field-inspected and document that the material is acceptable.</p> <p>Structural Steel - Galvanized: The requirements are the same as for non-galvanized steel. <i>Buy America Certification.</i></p>
<p style="text-align: center;">510 STRUCTURAL PLATE STRUCTURES</p>	<p>Structural Plate Structures: <i>Acceptance Method: CTR. Buy America Certification.</i></p> <p>The contractor shall provide the Engineer with one copy of <i>Certified Test Reports (furnished by supplier)</i>, Document that the material is acceptable, and then retain in Project Files. The document will require (1) the material has been field inspected and is acceptable, (2) identification numbers on mill test reports corresponds with heat numbers on plates. State on the CDOT Form 157 that the high-strength bolts were field inspected and bear high-strength bolt markings.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">512 BEARING DEVICE</p>	<p>Type I & II: <i>Acceptance Method: COC. Buy America Certification.</i> The contractor shall provide one copy of the <i>Certificate of Compliance and including Certified Test Reports on components.</i> Copies of this <i>Certificate of Compliance</i> are to be attached then retain in Project Files. The document shall state, (1) the material has been field-inspected and is acceptable.</p> <p>Type III: <i>Acceptance Method: CTR. Buy America Certification.</i> The contract will list the products and manufacturers specifically approved by the Bridge Design and Management Branch. Field- inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">514 PED. & BIKEWAY RAILING</p>	<p>Pedestrian & Bikeway Railing: Steel, Aluminum, Timber (any type). <i>Acceptance Method: CTR. Buy America Certification.</i></p> <p>The contractor shall provide the Engineer with one copy of <i>Certified Test Reports (furnished by supplier)</i> to be filed in the Project Files. Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p>

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<p style="text-align: center;">515</p> <p style="text-align: center;">WATERPROOFING MEMBRANE</p>	<p>Prefabricated, Reinforced Membrane: <i>Acceptance Method: <u>COC</u>.</i> Field-inspect and document on CDOT Form 157 that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p> <p>Single Component, Hot Applied, Elastomeric Membrane: <i>Acceptance Method: Pre-Approved (per each batch/lot) (with Contractor's AV for Documentation).</i> The information available at: https://www.codot.gov/business/apl Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p> <p>Protective Covering (Roofing paper): <i>Acceptance Method: <u>COC</u>.</i> Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p> <p>Concrete Sealer: <i>Acceptance Method: Pre-Approved (with Contractor's AV for Documentation).</i> https://www.codot.gov/business/apl Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">516</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DAMP- PROOFING</p>	<p>Asphalts: <i>Acceptance Method: <u>COC</u>.</i></p> <p>Materials for damp-proofing with asphalt shall conform to the requirements ASTM D 449. The contractor shall provide the Engineer with one copy of the Certificate of Compliance (furnished by the supplier). Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">517</p> <p style="text-align: center;">WATER- PROOFING</p>	<p>Waterproofing Materials: <i>Acceptance Method: <u>COC</u>.</i></p> <p>Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p>

OA FREQUENCY GUIDE SCHEDULE for Minimum Materials Testing, Sampling and Inspection

<p>518</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">WATERSTOPS & EXPANSION JOINTS (DEVICES)</p>	<p>Asphaltic Plug Joints: <i>Acceptance Method: Pre-Approved (per each batch/lot) (with Contractor's AV for Documentation).</i> https://www.codot.gov/business/apl</p> <p>Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files. If verification testing is requested by the Engineer, submit one box of the specimen to the Central Lab for testing.</p> <p>Waterstops: <i>Acceptance Method: COC.</i> Complies with the Standard Specifications Subsection 518.02. Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p> <p>Asphaltic Expansion Devices: <i>Acceptance Method: COC.</i> Complies with the Standard Specifications Subsection 518.03. Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p> <p>Elastomeric Expansion Devices: <i>Acceptance Method: COC.</i> Complies with the Standard Specifications Subsection 518.04. Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p> <p>Modular Expansion Devices: <i>Acceptance Method: COC.</i> Complies with the Standard Specifications Subsection 518.05. Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p> <p>Elastomeric Concrete End Dam: <i>Acceptance Method: COC.</i> Complies with the Standard Specifications Subsection 518.06. Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p>
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OA FREQUENCY GUIDE SCHEDULE for Minimum Materials Testing, Sampling and Inspection

PAY ITEM	TYPE OF TEST	PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING & TESTING FREQUENCY	PROCEDURES		REMARKS {Forms designed to follow SMM Templates.}	POINT OF VERIFICATION FOR QUALITY DETERMINATION	CENTRAL LAB (CL) [LOCAL AGENCIES ARE TO USE AN ACCREDITED LAB, NOT CDOT CL]	
			PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING	PROJECT VERIFICATION TESTING			TEST FREQUENCY	SAMPLE SIZE
601	AIR CONTENT (#1) UNIT WEIGHT (#1) TEMPERATURE	The 1 st three batches at the beginning of a day's production, then one random test per five batches.	CP 61	T 152 T 121 C 1064	Report test results on CDOT Form 156, and CDOT Form 82 when batch correlates to cylinders cast.	Per CP 61.		
	SLUMP (#1)	1 per set of cylinders.	CP 61	T 119		Per CP 61.		
	COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH	One set of cylinders per 100 cu. yds. or fraction thereof. Test 2 at 7 days and 3 at 28 days. For Class H and HT concrete, one set of cylinders per 100 cu. yds. or fraction thereof. Test 2 at 7 days, 3 at 28 days, and 3 at 56 days.	CP 61	C 39 T 23 (#2)	Submit cylinders on CDOT Form 82. Report on CDOT Form 192. Information cylinders may be cast at the discretion of the Project Engineer and cured at the structure.			Cylinders are tested in the Central Lab but may be tested in the Field or Region Laboratory if adequate equipment is available.
<p>1. NOTE (#1): Slump, Air Content, and Unit Wt. tests are required for each set of cylinders for all Classes of concrete. Except for Class BZ concrete, the specified slump is +/- 2 inches of the Lab mix design slump.</p> <p>2. NOTE (#2): Specimens shall be initially cured by full immersion in saturated limewater, with lime concentrations as per AASHTO M 201. Water temperature shall be recorded by a continuous recording thermometer, calibrated every six months; or a maximum-minimum thermometer read and recorded, twice a day, on the CDOT Form 82 When a field laboratory Class 2 is not specified and when approved by the RME, cylinders may be initially cured per AASHTO T23 with a curing temperature of 70°F +/- 10°F. The minimum and maximum temperature of the initial curing shall be recorded.</p> <p>INCIDENTAL ITEMS (Non-pay)</p> <p>Reinforcing Steel: Follow instructions in Item 602 of the Schedule.</p> <p>Water, Non-Potable: <i>Acceptance Method: CTR.</i> Obtain <u>Certified Test Reports</u> from the Contractor (furnished by the supplier) before using. The test shall be per ASTM C 1602. Document and retain in Project Files.</p> <p>Other Additives: Additives included in the approved Mix Design require no additional documentation per Materials Bulletin 2017 Number 1, dated August 23, 2017.</p> <p>Curing Compounds: <i>Acceptance Method: Pre-Approved (with Contractor's AV for Documentation).</i> https://www.codot.gov/business/apl</p> <p>Tabulate the quantity of material used on the project. If you have questions or problems, contact eric.prieve@state.co.us or 303-398-6542.</p>								

STRUCTURAL CONCRETE

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<p>601</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">STRUCTURAL CONCRETE</p>	<p><u>INCIDENTAL ITEMS (Non-pay)</u></p> <p>Epoxy Adhesive: Acceptance Method: <i>Project by Project Approval only, No longer listed on the APL</i> For Structural Bridge Adhesives use Staff Bridge SME Guidance. Staff Bridge SME: greg.marcuson@state.co.us </p> <p>Expansion Joint Material, Preformed Filler: Acceptance Method: <i>Pre-Approved (with Contractor's AV for Documentation)</i>. https://www.codot.gov/business/apl Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p> <p>Cementitious Grouts: Acceptance Method: <i>Pre-Approved (with Contractor's AV for Documentation)</i>. https://www.codot.gov/business/apl</p> <p>Class 5 Masonry Finish: Acceptance Method: <i>Pre-Approved (with Contractor's AV for Documentation)</i>. https://www.codot.gov/business/apl</p> <p>Structural Concrete Coating (Acrylic): Acceptance Method: <i>Pre-Approved (with Contractor's AV for Documentation)</i> https://www.codot.gov/business/apl Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p> <p>Bridge Deck Forms; Permanent (left in-place) Steel: Acceptance Method: <i>CTR. Buy America Certification.</i> The contractor shall provide the Engineer with one copy of <u>Certified Test Reports</u> furnished by the supplier. Document and state (1) the material has been field-inspected and is acceptable, (2) Certified Test Reports are on file.</p>
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OA FREQUENCY GUIDE SCHEDULE for Minimum Materials Testing, Sampling and Inspection

<p>602</p> <p>REINFORCING STEEL</p>	<p>Reinforcing Steel (black bar) & Epoxy-Coated Reinforcing Steel (coated bar): <i>Acceptance Method: Pre-Approved (with Contractor's AV for Documentation). COC with all applicable Mill locations documented. Buy America Certification.</i> <i>Per CP 11 the Contractor shall only use qualified manufacturer sources of reinforcing steel found on the QML at</i></p> <p>https://www.codot.gov/content/apl/SteelReinforcingBarsAndSteelDowelBars.pdf</p> <p>https://www.codot.gov/content/apl/EpoxyCoatingForReinforcingSteel.pdf</p> <p>Each shipment delivered to the project shall be accompanied by shipping invoices, bar lists, and Mill Test Reports. These reports are to be retained in the Project Files during construction. The document shall state (1) that the steel mill is on the QML (2) the material has been field-inspected and is acceptable, (3) Mill Test Reports are on file, and (4) a tabulation of the quantity used on the project. Verify that the bar markings match the source listed on the Mill Test Report. A bar marking identification guide reference is in Chapter 600.</p> <p>Note: Information on bar markings at CRSI website: http://www.crsi.org/index.cfm/steel/identification</p> <p>Samples of reinforcing steel shall be submitted to the Central Lab for testing from each approved Mill location delivered to the project. Each sample shall consist of three straight bars, 3-4-feet long of the same grade and size randomly selected by CDOT from bars delivered to the project. The bar size will be size #10 or smaller. CDOT will take possession after the Contractor has cut them to the proper length. Samples are based on Mill location regardless of it being black bar or epoxy coated. (DO NOT SEND IN MULTIPLE SIZES OF BARS FROM THE SAME MILL LOCATION.)</p> <p>Note: "Test bars" delivered to the project by the supplier are not random samples and should not be used for acceptance.</p> <p>Note: CSRI Plant Identification Guide for Concrete Reinforcing Bars contact edward.trujillo@state.co.us 303-304-3468</p> <p>Steel Chairs: <i>Acceptance Method: COC. Buy America Certification.</i> Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p>
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OA FREQUENCY GUIDE SCHEDULE for Minimum Materials Testing, Sampling and Inspection

<p style="text-align: center;">604</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">MANHOLES, INLETS, AND METER VAULTS</p>	<p>Manholes, Inlets, Meter Vaults, and Precast Concrete Units (Prefabricated): <i>Acceptance Method: Pre-Approved (with Contractor's AV for Documentation). Buy America Certification. Per CP 11 the Contractor shall only use qualified manufacturer sources of precast concrete products found on the website at:</i> https://www.codot.gov/business/apl/qualified-manufacturers-list.html</p> <p>Field Fabricated: <u>Concrete</u>, follow Item 601. Note Initial water cure as per Item 601, or as directed by the Engineer. <u>Reinforcing Steel</u>, follow Item 602. Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p> <p>Clay or Shale Brick, Concrete Brick, Concrete Masonry Blocks: <i>Acceptance Method: COC.</i> Must meet individual specifications though not paid for separately. Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p> <p>Inlet Grates and Frames, Manhole Rings, Covers, and Steps: <i>Acceptance Method: COC. Buy America Certification.</i> Must meet individual specifications though not paid for separately. Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">605</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">SUBSURFACE</p>	<p>Corrugated Metal Pipe: <i>Acceptance Method: COC. Buy America Certification.</i> Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p> <p>Vitrified Clay Pipe: <i>Acceptance Method: COC.</i> Follow instructions in Item 603.</p> <p>Plastic Pipe: <i>Acceptance Method: COC.</i> Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, retain all copies in the Project Files.</p> <p>Bedding and Filter Materials: Follow instructions in Item 206 of Schedule. See Chapter 200 for filter material information.</p>

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GUARDRAIL, CABLE BARRIER & BRIDGE RAIL

Type 3: Treated Timber Posts and Blocks. *Acceptance Method: COC.* The Contractor shall provide one copy of a **Certificate of Compliance** (*furnished by the supplier*). **POSTS MUST BE FIELD INSPECTED** (size, straightness, overall quality, visible defects, etc). Document, List source, quantity, and sizes.

Guardrail Block, Synthetic. *Acceptance Method: Pre-Approved (with Contractor's AV for Documentation)* <https://www.codot.gov/business/apl>

Steel Posts for Type 3 (All types) - Document same as Guardrail below.

Hardware and End Anchors - *Acceptance Method: COC. Buy America Certification.*

List each pay item type, Field-inspect, and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.

Rail (Guardrail, Cable Barrier & Bridge Rail) - *Acceptance Method: COC. Buy America Certification.* The contractor shall provide the Engineer with one copy of a **Certificate of Compliance** and Mill Test Reports (*furnished by supplier*) to be filed. Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files. Note: Ensure that the heat numbers in the COC correspond with the heat numbers on the field inspected guardrail.

For assistance contact SME: Joshua Keith, josh.keith@state.co.us, 303-757-9021

https://www.codot.gov/business/designsupport/bulletins_manuals/cable-barrier-guide/cable-barrier-guide/view

Type 7, Precast: *Acceptance Method: Pre-Approved (with Contractor's AV for Documentation). Buy America Certification.*
Per CP 11 the Contractor shall only use qualified manufacturer sources of precast concrete products found on the website at:
<https://www.codot.gov/business/apl/qualified-manufacturers-list.html>

The Contractor shall provide a copy of a **Certificate of Compliance** (*furnished by the supplier*), document, and retain all copies in the Project Files.

Type 7, Cast-in-Place: Follow Item 601 of Schedule, except that the test frequency for compressive strength shall be 1 per 1,000 linear feet.

NOTE: Initial water cure as per Item 601, or as directed by the Engineer.

Reinforcing Steel: One sample of reinforcing steel shall be submitted to the Central Lab from each approved source. The sample shall consist of three straight 3-4 foot long pieces of the same grade and size. The bar size will be size #10 or smaller.

Incidental Items (non-pay) - Follow instructions in Section 601 of this Schedule.

Light Weight Aggregates - Follow Section 601 of this Schedule, except that Central Laboratory sample size shall be one full sack.

Glare Screens: *Acceptance Method: Pre-Approved (with Contractor's AV for Documentation).* <https://www.codot.gov/business/apl>

Type 10M, Type H, and Type R: *Acceptance Method: CTR. Buy America Certification.*

The Contractor shall furnish the Engineer with one copy of **Certified Test Reports** (*furnished by the supplier*) including **Mill Test Reports**. Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, retain all copies in the Project Files.

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<p style="text-align: center;">607</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FENCES</p>	<p>Barbed Wire: <i>Acceptance Method:</i> COC. <u>Buy America Certification.</u> Each roll shall be tagged with legible markings bearing the following information. ASTM Designation A 121, Design No., Class of Coating, Length of Roll, and Name of Manufacturer. Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p> <p>Woven Wire: <i>Acceptance Method:</i> COC. <u>Buy America Certification.</u> Each roll shall be tagged with legible markings bearing the following information. ASTM Designation A 116, Design No., Class of Coating, Length of Roll, and Name of Manufacturer and document this information.</p> <p>Gates, Wire Ties, Wire Stays, Clips, Clamps, Staples, and Miscellaneous Fittings: Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p> <p>Chain Link Fabric: <i>Acceptance Method:</i> COC. <u>Buy America Certification.</u> Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p> <p>Steel Posts, Steel Pipe Railing: <i>Acceptance Method:</i> COC. <u>Buy America Certification.</u> Make a random check of weight, length, and coating. Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p> <p>Timber Posts (Treated): <i>Acceptance Method:</i> COC. POSTS MUST BE FIELD-INSPECTED (size, straightness, etc.). Document listing source, number, and sizes.</p> <p>Timber Posts (Untreated): <i>Acceptance Method:</i> COC. Field-inspect and document listing the source, number, and sizes.</p> <p>Footing or Bases Small Projects: <i>Acceptance Method:</i> COC. M-607-1 Concrete Shall be Class B. Concrete with Lightweight Aggregates conforming to AASHTO M195 (ASTM C330) will be permitted.</p> <p>Noise Wall: <i>Acceptance Method:</i> Pre-Approved (with Contractor's AV for Documentation). https://www.codot.gov/business/apl The Contractor shall provide the Engineer with one copy of Certified Test Reports (furnished by the supplier) to validate the structural values required of the wall. Field-inspect that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p> <p>Contact the Staff Bridge SME: Andrew.pott@state.co.us for the structure requirements. Contact the Air Quality and Noise Program Manager SME rose.waldman@state.co.us for the acoustic qualities guidance.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">608</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CURB RAMP</p>	<p>Truncated Dome / Detectable Warning Plate: <i>Acceptance Method:</i> Pre-Approved (with Contractor's AV for Documentation). <u>Buy America Certification</u> (if cast iron or steel). https://www.codot.gov/business/apl</p> <p>Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files. Reference M-608-1.</p>

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PAY ITEM	TYPE OF TEST	PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING & TESTING FREQUENCY	PROCEDURES		REMARKS {Forms designed to follow SMM Templates.}	POINT OF VERIFICATION FOR QUALITY DETERMINATION	CENTRAL LAB (CL) [LOCAL AGENCIES ARE TO USE AN ACCREDITED LAB, NOT CDOT CL]	
			PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING	PROJECT VERIFICATION TESTING			TEST FREQUENCY	SAMPLE SIZE
608 SIDEWALKS AND BIKEWAYS (PCCP)	AIR CONTENT	1 per 1,000 sq. yd. (840 m ²) or fraction thereof.	CP 61	T 152	Report on CDOT Form 156.	Per CP 61.		
	UNIT WEIGHT/YIELD TEMPERATURE	One per set of cylinders.	CP 61	T 121 C 1064				
	SLUMP	One per set of cylinders.	CP 61	T 119				
	COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH	1 set of 5 cylinders per 1,000 sq. yds. (840 m ²) or fraction thereof. Test 2 at 7 days and 3 at 28 days.	CP 61	C 39	Submit cylinders on CDOT Form 82. Report on CDOT Form 192. Information cylinders may be cast at the discretion of the Project Engineer. Initial water cure as per Item 601, or as directed by the Engineer.	Per CP 61.		
<p>NOTE: At the start of each day's production, the first load of concrete will be tested for air content. If the test meets specifications, then revert to the testing frequency above. Slump and air content tests are required for each set of cylinders for all Classes of concrete. The specified slump is +/- 2 inches of the Lab mix design slump.</p> <p>Incidental Items (Non-pay): Follow instructions in Item 601 of Schedule.</p>								
SIDEWALKS AND BIKEWAYS (HMA)	ASPHALT CONTENT	1 per project if the planned quantity is more than 2,500 tons.	CP 41 CP 55	CP 85 CPL 5120	Mix Design as per CP 52; CDOT Form 43 required <u>before</u> the mix is produced. Report Asphalt Content on Form 58.	See Item 403	See Item 403	See Item 403
	GRADATION	1 per project if the planned quantity is more than 2,500 tons.	CP 30	CP 31	Report Gradation on CDOT Form 6	See Item 403		
	IN-PLACE DENSITY	1 per project if plan quantity is more than 2,500 tons		CP 44 CP 81	Report on CDOT Form 69	See Item 403		

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PAY ITEM	TYPE OF TEST	PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING & TESTING FREQUENCY	PROCEDURES		REMARKS {Forms designed to follow SMM Templates.}	POINT OF VERIFICATION FOR QUALITY DETERMINATION	CENTRAL LAB (CL) [LOCAL AGENCIES ARE TO USE AN ACCREDITED LAB, NOT CDOT CL]	
			PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING	PROJECT VERIFICATION TESTING			TEST FREQUENCY	SAMPLE SIZE
609 CURB AND GUTTER (PCCP)	AIR CONTENT	1 per 2,000 lin. ft. (600 m) or fraction thereof.	CP 61	T 152	Report on CDOT Form 156.	Per CP 61.		
	UNIT WEIGHT/YIELD TEMPERATURE	One per set of cylinders.	CP 61	T 121 C 1064				
	SLUMP	One per set of cylinders.	CP 61	T 119				
	COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH	1 set of 5 Cylinders per 2,000 lin. ft. (600 m) or fraction thereof. Test 2 at 7 days and 3 at 28 days.	CP 61	C 39	Submit cylinders on CDOT Form 82. Report on CDOT Form 192. Information cylinders may be cast at the discretion of the Project Engineer. Initial water cure as per Item 601, or as directed by the Engineer.	Per CP 61.		
<p>NOTE: At the start of each day's production, the first load of concrete will be tested for air content. If the test meets specifications, then revert to the testing frequency above. Slump and air content tests are required for each set of cylinders for all Classes of concrete. The specified slump is +/- 2 inches of the Lab mix design slump.</p> <p>Incidental Items (Non-pay): Follow instructions in Item 601 of Schedule.</p>								
CURB AND GUTTER (HMA)	ASPHALT CONTENT	1 per 2,500 lin. ft. (40 tons) or fraction thereof.	CP 41 CP 55	CP 85 CPL 5120	Mix Design as per CP 52; CDOT Form 43 required <u>before</u> the mix is produced. Report Asphalt Content on Form #58.	Plant discharge, at/or behind the paver. For Central Lab Correction Factor, sample aggregate from belt and Binder from Contractors tank.	See Item 403	See Item 403
	GRADATION	1 per 2,500 lin. ft. (40 tons) or fraction thereof.	CP 30	CP 31	Report Gradation on CDOT Form 6	Aggregate from the cold feed, pugmill discharge, extraction, or product of CP-L 5120.		

OA FREQUENCY GUIDE SCHEDULE for Minimum Materials Testing, Sampling and Inspection

<p style="text-align: center;">610</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">MEDIAN COVER MATERIAL</p>	<p>Asphalt: Conforms to Item 403 (SEE Section 610.02)</p> <p>Decorative Concrete and Patterned Concrete: Follow instructions in Item 608 of this Schedule.</p> <p>Median Edging (Patterned Concrete): Follow instructions in Item 609 of Schedule. NOTE: Submit a Median Cover Material mix design documenting adherence to Special Provisions or contract documents. NOTE: Initial water cure as per Item 601, or as directed by the Engineer.</p> <p>Aggregate: Sample according to CP 30 and test for gradation according to CP 31. Test frequency 1 per 1,000 tons or fraction thereof. Report on CDOT Form 6. Points of Acceptance: In stockpile or placed layer.</p> <p>Stone: Paid by the ton (metric ton). Field inspect for compliance with Special Provisions or contract documents. Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p> <p>Herbicide Treatment: Follow instructions in Item 217 of this Schedule. Use under the aggregate or under the stone.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">611</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">CATTLE GUARDS</p>	<p>Precast Cattle Guard Boxes: <i>Acceptance Method: Pre-Approved (with Contractor's AV for Documentation).</i> <u>Buy America Certification.</u> <u>Per CP 11 the Contractor shall only use qualified manufacturer sources of precast concrete products found on the website at:</u> https://www.codot.gov/business/apl/qualified-manufacturers-list.html</p> <p>The Contractor shall provide a copy of a <u>Certificate of Compliance</u> (<i>furnished by the supplier</i>), Document that the material is acceptable then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p> <p>Concrete, Reinforcing Steel, Structural Steel, and Treated Timber: Follow instructions for 601 and 602 of this Schedule. Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p>

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<p>612</p> <p>DELINEATORS & REFLECTORS</p>	<p>Delineators: Steel Posts: <i>Acceptance Method: COC. Buy America Certification.</i> <u>Make a random check of weight, length, and condition of coating.</u> Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p> <p>Reflectors: <i>Acceptance Method: Certificate of Compliance (COC).</i> Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files Note: The CDOT APL does not currently have approved products listing for Traffic Control\Reflective Element\Delineator Post Marker. Contact Staff Traffic PEC/SME: edward.trujillo@state.co.us or esayas.butta@state.co.us for further information on the Delineator Post Marker.</p> <p>Delineators: Flexible Posts - <i>Acceptance Method: Pre-Approved (with Contractor's AV for Documentation).</i> https://apps.coloradodot.info/apl/AplSearch.cfm Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files</p> <p>Median Barrier Reflectors: <i>Acceptance Method: Pre-Approved (with Contractor's AV for Documentation).</i> https://apps.coloradodot.info/apl/AplSearch.cfm</p> <p>Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p>
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OA FREQUENCY GUIDE SCHEDULE for Minimum Materials Testing, Sampling and Inspection

613

LIGHTING

Luminaire: *Acceptance Method:* **COC. Buy America Certification.**

The contractor shall provide the Engineer with one copy of a **Certificate of Compliance** (*furnished by supplier*) to be filed. Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, retain all copies in the Project Files.

Wiring: *Acceptance Method:* **COC.** Field-inspect for compliance with plans and specifications. Document in Project Files.

Anchor Bolts: *Acceptance Method:* **CTR.**

The Contractor shall provide the Engineer with one copy of **Certified Test Reports** (*furnished by supplier*) to be filed. Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.

Metal or Plastic Conduit: *Acceptance Method:* **COC. Buy America Certification** (*for metal only*). Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.

* **Light Standards, High Mast:** *Acceptance Method:* **COC. Buy America Certification.** Includes poles, luminaries, rings, lowering devices, electrical components. Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.

Breakaway couplers and bases: Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.

Light Standards, Precast Concrete: *Acceptance Method:* **COC. Buy America Certification.** Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.

* **Light Standards, Metal (poles and arms):** *Acceptance Method:* **COC. Buy America Certification.** Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.

Hardware for Metal Light Standards: Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.

* **Note:** *When light standards (poles and arms) are paid for under Item 613, a Certificate of Compliance for all structural components including light standards, bases, couplers, anchor bolts, luminaries, and other attachments shall state that the components will safely resist the higher of a 100 miles per hour wind velocity (Section 715.03 (a)) or the wind velocity specified in the plans or specifications or contract documents. The Certificate of Compliance shall state that static tests have been performed. If the Certified Test Reports are not in the Project File with CDOT, they must be attached to the Certificate of Compliance. The test procedure for aluminum parts shall satisfy the requirements of the Aluminum Association, Inc., "Specifications for Aluminum Structures" Section 8, except that no reduction factors for live load and dead load will be permitted. The Certificate of Compliance for breakaway couplers and bases shall state that production lot samples have been tested and meet the breakaway requirements of the AASHTO Standard Specifications for Structural Supports for Highway Signs, Luminaires, and Traffic Signals, Section 7.*

NOTE: For any concrete cast-in-place, if cylinders are fabricated, then initial water cure as per Item 601, or as directed by the Engineer.

OA FREQUENCY GUIDE SCHEDULE for Minimum Materials Testing, Sampling and Inspection

<p style="text-align: center;">614 (Continued)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES</p>	<p>Lighting Fixtures, Flashing Yellow Beacons, Traffic Signal Systems: <i>Acceptance Method:</i> <u>COC</u> Field-inspect for compliance with plans and specifications, and if in doubt, contact Region Traffic Signal Technician / Foreman. Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p> <p>Messenger Cables, Electrical Conduit, Pull Boxes, Direct Burial Cable, Vehicle Detector Wire Loop, Grounding and Bonding, Miscellaneous Hardware, and Barricades: <u>Field-inspect</u> and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p> <p>Breakaway Sign Structures: <i>Acceptance Method:</i> <u>COC</u>. Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p>
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OA FREQUENCY GUIDE SCHEDULE for Minimum Materials Testing, Sampling and Inspection

<p style="text-align: center;">615</p> <p style="text-align: center;">WATER CONTROL DEVICES</p>	<p>Headgates and Parshall Measuring Flumes: <i>Acceptance Method: COC. Buy America Certification.</i> The Contractor shall provide the Engineer with one copy of a Certificate of Compliance (by supplier). Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p> <p>Embankment Protectors: Follow instructions in Item 603 of Schedule. Follow individual Item specifications for any other type.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">616</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SIPHONS</p>	<p>Siphon Pipe (metal and concrete), Siphon Drain Pipe: Follow instructions in Item 603 of Schedule.</p> <p>Trash Guards, Drain Valves, Valve Boxes: Field-inspect and document on CDOT Form 157 that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files. See Standard Specifications Subsection 712.06 and 716.07. Buy America Certification.</p> <p>Gaskets: Follow instructions in Item 603 of Schedule.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">618</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PRESTRESSED CONCRETE (STRUCTURES)</p>	<p>Pre-stressed Concrete Unit: <i>Acceptance Method: Pre-Inspected. Buy America Certification.</i> A final report (CDOT Form 193) will be issued by the Staff Bridge Fabrication Inspectors stating that the units comply with the specifications and that the Material reports are on file at CDOT. Call the CDOT Staff Bridge Fabrication Inspectors at (303) 757-9339 for information.</p> <p><i>Prestressed and Pre-Inspected Girder members (units) will bear a CDOT stamp. Girder members will be stamped by CDOT personnel or the designated agent when Quality Assurance determines that the contract requirements have been met.</i></p> <p>CDOT's Staff Bridge Fabrication Inspectors will notify the Project Engineer or project personnel of any release of girder members planned before the 28-day normal release schedule or specified in the contract documents.</p> <p>Post-Tensioned Members: *All components must meet individual specifications. Post-tensioning data must be documented in Project Files. Concrete - follow instructions in Item 601 of Schedule: <u>except</u> that one set (5) of cylinders are required for each concrete placement. Concrete usually is cast-in-place. <u>See note in Item 601 for curing instructions.</u></p> <p>Reinforcing Steel: Follow instructions in Item 602 of Schedule.</p> <p>Field Post-Tension Elements: *Strand, wire, and bars may be pretested. If not pretested contact Central Laboratory immediately and submit samples at the required frequencies. The Contractor shall provide the Project Engineer with one copy of Mill Test Reports. These reports are to be filed with the CDOT Form 157: (1) the material has been field-inspected and is acceptable, (2) Mill Test Reports are filed, and (3) a tabulation of the quantity used on the project. Buy America Certification.</p> <p>* Sampling Frequency: Strand 1-per Source (Sample 5.5 ft. (1.7 m) long). Include a copy of the Mill Test Report attached. Bars 1 per 5 ton (5 t) or fraction thereof (sample 42" (1070 mm) long). Bars with a diameter greater than 1½ inches will be accepted with a Certified Test Report.</p>

OA FREQUENCY GUIDE SCHEDULE for Minimum Materials Testing, Sampling and Inspection

<p>619</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">WATER LINES</p>	<p>Cast Iron and Copper Pipe: <i>Acceptance Method:</i> <u>COC. Buy America Certification.</u> Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p> <p>Welded Steel Pipe: <u>Field-inspect</u> and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files. Welding is performed in the field as per AWS, D-1.1.</p> <p>Standard Galvanized Pipe: <i>Acceptance Method:</i> <u>COC. Buy America Certification.</u> Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p> <p>Thermoplastic Pipe: <i>Acceptance Method:</i> <u>COC. Field inspect PVC or PE pipe for pressure rating, brand name, and NSF rating upon arrival and before use. You must carefully check for NSF rating on the pipe when the plastic pipe is used for potable and city waterline and domestic consumption.</u> Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, retain all copies in the Project Files.</p> <p>Valves and Valve Boxes: <i>Acceptance Method:</i> <u>COC. Buy America Certification.</u> Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p>
<p>622</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">REST AREAS AND BUILDINGS</p>	<p>Precast Concrete Units, Light Poles, Picnic Tables, and Septic Tanks: <i>Acceptance Method:</i> <u>COC. Buy America Certification.</u> Follow Certificate of Compliance procedure.</p> <p>Structural Glazed Tile, Ceramic Tile, Interior Insulation, Copper Pipe, Cast Iron Pipe, Perforated Drain Pipe: <i>Acceptance Method:</i> <u>COC.</u> The Contractor shall provide the Engineer with one copy of a <u>COC (furnished by supplier)</u>. Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p> <p>Roofing Asphalt: <i>Acceptance Method:</i> <u>COC.</u> The Contractor shall provide the Engineer with one copy of a <u>Certificate of Compliance (furnished by the supplier) stating conformance to ASTM D 312, Type I and III.</u> List all information on CDOT Form 411 that the material is acceptable and retain all copies in the Project Files.</p> <p>Brick, Concrete Brick, Concrete Block: Check manufacturer, style, number, and color. The contractor shall provide the Engineer with one copy of a <u>Certified Analysis</u> to be filed with documents and retained in Project File. Document that the material has been field-inspected and is acceptable, and that the Certified Analysis is on file. If no Certified Analysis is available, submit 5 brick or block per 10,000 or fraction thereof to the Central Laboratory before use.</p> <p>Mortar Sand: Submit one 33 lb. (15 kg) sample to Central Laboratory before use. Document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p> <p>Masonry Cement: Must be a commercial brand in good condition. Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p> <p>Leaching Field Aggregate: Field-inspect and field test to determine compliance with plans and specifications. One field sieve analysis is required for every 100 cubic yards or fraction thereof. Report on CDOT Form 6.</p> <p>ALL ITEMS NOT INCLUDED ABOVE: Document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p>

OA FREQUENCY GUIDE SCHEDULE for Minimum Materials Testing, Sampling and Inspection

<p style="text-align: center;">623</p> <p style="text-align: center;">IRRIGATION SYSTEM</p>	<p>Irrigation System: <i>Acceptance Method:</i> COC. The Contractor shall provide the Engineer with one copy of a <u>Certificate of Compliance</u> (<i>furnished by supplier</i>) to be filed. Field-inspect and document that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">624</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DRAINAGE PIPE</p>	<p>Drainage Pipe: <i>Acceptance Method:</i> COC. Buy America Certification. See Item 603 of the Schedule. Note: Item 513 that was discontinued is incorporated into this Section.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">627</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PAVEMENT MARKING</p>	<p>Glass Beads: <i>Acceptance Method:</i> CTR. The Contractor shall provide the Engineer with one copy of <u>Certified Test Reports for Glass Beads</u> (<i>furnished by the supplier</i>) to be filed. (A letter is now required by Standard Special Provision 106.12 that recycled glass be documented by CO/letter that the recycled glass comes from North American glass waste streams in the United States of America.)</p> <p>Pavement Marking, All Types: <i>Acceptance Method:</i> Pre-Approved (with Contractor's AV for Documentation). https://www.codot.gov/business/ap/</p> <p>NOTE: Field-inspect that the material is acceptable, then retain all copies in the Project Files. CTR's do not require CDOT Form 157 </p>
<p style="text-align: center;">628</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PEDESTRIAN BRIDGES</p>	<p>Pedestrian Bridges: <i>Acceptance Method:</i> COC. Buy America Certification. Established through a Project Special.</p> <p>The Contractor shall provide the Engineer with one copy of a <u>Certificate of Compliance</u> (<i>furnished by the supplier, if applicable</i>) and Mill Test Reports. Individual components should be inspected and documented where possible. Follow the schedule for the appropriate item, (e.g. concrete, timber, etc.) If the bridge is: Pay Item 628 CIP, and you are unable to identify parts, or if it is precast or prefabricated at an off-site location, then field inspect for adherence to the plans and specifications or special provisions, as applicable. Document on appropriate CDOT forms, listing what material items can be readily identified.</p>

OA FREQUENCY GUIDE SCHEDULE for Minimum Materials Testing, Sampling and Inspection

PAY ITEM	TYPE OF TEST	PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING & TESTING FREQUENCY	PROCEDURES		REMARKS {Forms designed to follow SMM Templates.}	POINT OF VERIFICATION FOR QUALITY DETERMINATION	CENTRAL LAB (CL) [LOCAL AGENCIES ARE TO USE AN ACCREDITED LAB, NOT CDOT CL]	
			PROJECT VERIFICATION SAMPLING	PROJECT VERIFICATION TESTING			TEST FREQUENCY	SAMPLE SIZE
641 SHOTCRETE	COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH	1 per day if less than 50 cu. yds. are placed. Once per 50 cu. yds. or fraction thereof. 3 cores tested at 28 days.	C 1140	C 1140 T 24	<p>Coring of shotcrete panels shall be performed by the contractor. If 28-day strengths are below specified strength, three additional cores will be tested at 56 days.</p> <p>Cores must be delivered to the testing facility 1 workday before the date of the required test for sulfur capping.</p>	Panels shall be field cured. Cores for 28-day strengths are removed 25-27 days after casting. Cores for 56-day strengths are removed 53-55 days after casting.		
	AIR CONTENT	The 1 st three batches at the beginning of a day's production, then 1 per 50 cu. yds. or fraction thereof.	CP 61	T 152	Only for the wet process.	Tested at the point of delivery.		
708 PAINTS	<p>Structural Steel Bridge Paint: <i>Acceptance Method: <u>COC</u>.</i> Inorganic Zinc-Rich Polyurethane System. The Contractor shall provide the Engineer with one copy of a <u>Certificate of Compliance</u> (<i>furnished by the supplier or manufacturer</i>) stating that the material complies with Standard Specifications Section 708 and specific requirements stated in the project plans. This information to be filed. Retain in Project Files.</p> <p>Structural Concrete Coating: <i>Acceptance Method: <u>Pre-Approved</u> (with Contractor's <u>AV</u> for Documentation).</i> https://www.codot.gov/business/apl</p>							

OA FREQUENCY GUIDE SCHEDULE for Minimum Materials Testing, Sampling and Inspection

Guidelines for Test Frequency Reduction**SCOPE:**

Some relaxation in inspection and testing procedures may be permitted under certain conditions. Reduced engineering control may be particularly applicable to small quantities of intermittently delivered material on large projects and for contracts covering small projects.

It is intended that the reduced engineering control of sampling and testing procedures be permitted only for relatively small quantities of material that will not adversely affect the Traffic carrying capacity of a completed facility. **Such procedures are not to be permitted in concrete for major structures, permanent mainlines, ramp pavements, or other structurally critical items.**

Reduced inspection and testing frequencies are permissible **only** under the provisions outlined herein. **Utilization of these Guidelines will be at the discretion of the Project Engineer following consultation and approval by the Region Materials Engineer.** The Project Engineer will determine the feasibility of reducing any phase of engineering control on his project. His decision shall be documented in the project diary and with supplemental documentation as outlined below. **Additionally, when materials are approved for test frequency reduction, the supplemental documentation shall also include a written concurrence from the RME agreeing with the decision.**

SAMPLING AND TESTING OF SMALL QUANTITIES:

The materials listed below may be accepted without further sampling and testing based on visual examination, provided the source has recently furnished or is currently furnishing similar material found to be satisfactory under normal CDOT sampling and testing procedures. **Utilization of these Guidelines will be at the discretion of the Project Engineer following consultation and approval by the Region Materials Engineer.** *Acceptance Method:* **VISUAL**

The maximum quantities of material, which may be accepted by the above method, are:

Item 203 - Compaction:

Project Acceptance Test: 500 cubic yards or less, visually inspect and document in Project Files.

Item 206 - Structure Backfill:

50 cubic yards or less, visually inspect and document in Project Files. Central Laboratory Check Samples: 200 cubic yards or less, field test and document in Project Files.

Item 206 - Filter Material:

Project Acceptance Tests: 50 cubic yards or less, visually inspect and document in Project Files. Central Laboratory Check Samples: 200 cubic yards or less, field test and document in Project Files.

Item 206 - Bed Course Material:

Project Acceptance Tests: 100 cubic yards or less, visually inspect and document in Project Files. Central Laboratory Check Samples: 200 cubic yards or less, field test and document in Project Files.

OA FREQUENCY GUIDE SCHEDULE for Minimum Materials Testing, Sampling and Inspection

SAMPLING AND TESTING OF SMALL QUANTITIES (CONTINUED):**Item 304 - Aggregate Base Course:**

Project Acceptance Tests: Gradation, Atterberg limits and compaction 500 tons or less, visually inspect and document in Project Files.

Item 403 - Hot Mix Asphalt:

All tests, 500 tons or less, visually inspect and document in Project Files. >500 tons but <2,500 tons perform project-level test without sending samples to Central Lab.

Item 409 - Chip Seal Material:

50 tons or less, visually inspect and document in Project Files. Central Laboratory Check Sample: 200 tons or less, no sample.

Item 411 - Asphalt Materials PG Binder:

AC: 25 tons or less, no sample. Emulsion: 3,000 gallons or less, no sample. Document in Project Files.

Item 412 - Portland Cement Concrete Pavement:

Slump, air content, and compressive strength, 1,000 square yards or less combining all thicknesses, visually inspect and document in Project Files.

Item 601 - Structural Concrete:

50 cubic yards or less for all Classes of concrete, visually inspect and document in Project Files.

Item 608 - Sidewalks and Bikeways:

PCCP: 250 square yards or less combining all thicknesses of sidewalks, visually inspected and document in the Project Files.

HMA: 500 tons or less, combining all thicknesses of sidewalks, visually inspected and document in the Project Files.

Item 609 - Curb and Gutter:

500 linear feet or less for all Classes of concrete or HMA in the curbing, visually inspect and document in the Project Files.

OA FREQUENCY GUIDE SCHEDULE for Minimum Materials Testing, Sampling and Inspection

SAMPLING AND TESTING OF LARGE QUANTITIES:

When a project has an unusually **large** quantity of any items it may be desirable to reduce the testing frequency. The following guidelines are suggested when considering test frequency reduction.

1. Region Materials Engineer, in cooperation with the Project Engineer, should analyze the item or items considered for reduction. The analysis should take into consideration the following:
 - The effect of reducing test frequency when analyzing a lot for the price reduction. The minimum testing frequencies are listed in the Frequency Guide Schedule for Minimum Materials Sampling, Testing, and Inspection.
 - Overall importance to the finished project should be considered because a reduction in test frequency could allow some out-of-specification material to be incorporated into the project.
 - A source being used to supply material that has a **proven record** of supplying specification material.
2. When the determination is made that a reduced testing frequency is warranted, the Region Materials Engineer should submit a written request to the Materials and Geotechnical Branch Manager for approval. After approval has been obtained from the Materials and Geotechnical Branch Manager, testing will begin using the normal frequency until good control is established. As soon as five consecutive tests indicate no deviation from specification, reduced test frequencies can begin. If a test indicates deviation from specification, normal frequency will be immediately reinstated until five consecutive tests are within specifications. It is not the intent of these guidelines to suggest that a reduction in testing frequency be made on all projects where a large quantity occurs on an item.
This should only be used in isolated cases where it would be impractical to take the normal number of tests.

OA FREQUENCY GUIDE SCHEDULE for Minimum Materials Testing, Sampling and Inspection

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IA FREQUENCY GUIDE SCHEDULE for Evaluation of OA Sampling and Testing-21

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF TEST REQUIRED	MINIMUM SAMPLING FREQUENCY	FORM #	REMARKS
203	EMBANKMENT	% Compaction	1 per 100,000 cu. yds. (75,000 m ³), or a fraction thereof greater than 10,000 cu. yds. (7,500 m ³), None required if the planned quantity is less than 10,000 cu. yds. (7,500 m ³),	427	Use the same location for % Compaction. Verify curve selection.
206	STRUCTURE BACKFILL (Class I)	Gradation % Compaction	1 per 10,000 cu. yds. (7,500 m ³), or a fraction thereof greater than 1,000 cu. yds. None required if the planned quantity is less than 2,000 cu. yds. (750 m ³).	565 427	Split the gradation sample. Use the same location for % Compaction. Verify curve selection.
206	STRUCTURE BACKFILL (Class II)	% Compaction	1 per 10,000 cu. yds. (7,500 m ³), or a fraction thereof greater than 1,000 cu. yds. None required if the planned quantity is less than 2,000 cu. yds. (750 m ³).	427	Use the same location for % Compaction. Verify curve selection.
206	FILTER MATERIAL	Gradation	1 per 2,000 cu. yds. (1,500 m ³), or a fraction thereof greater than 200 cu. yds. None required if the planned quantity is less than 1,000 cu. yds. (750 m ³).	565	Split the gradation sample.
304	AGGREGATE BASE COURSE	Gradation % Compaction	1 per 20,000 tons (20,000 t), (10,000 cu. yds.) or a fraction thereof greater than 2,000 tons (2,000 t), (1,000 cu. yds.). None required if the planned quantity is less than 10,000 tons (10,000 t), (5,000 cu. yds.).	565 427	Split the gradation sample. Use the same location for % Compaction. Verify curve selection.
306	RECONDITIONING	% Compaction	1 per 50,000 sq. yds. (40,000 m ²), or a fraction thereof greater than 5,000 sq. yds. (4,000 m ²). None required if the planned quantity is less than 25,000 sq. yds. (20,000 m ²).	427	Use the same location for % Compaction. Verify curve selection.

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF TEST REQUIRED	MINIMUM SAMPLING FREQUENCY	FORM #	REMARKS
307	LIME TREATED SUB-GRADE	% Compaction	1 per 50,000 sq. yds. (42,000 m ²), or a fraction thereof greater than 5,000 sq. yds. (4,200 m ²). None required if the planned quantity is less than 25,000 sq. yds. (20,000 m ²).	427	Use the same location for % Compaction. Verify curve selection.
308	PORTLAND CEMENT or FLYASH TREATED BASE [Project Special]	Gradation % Compaction	1 per 50,000 tons (50,000 t) or a fraction thereof greater than 5,000 tons (5,000 t). None required if the planned quantity is less than 5,000 tons (5,000 t).	565 427	Split the gradation sample. Use the same location for % Compaction. Verify curve selection.
310	FULL-DEPTH RECLAMATION [Project Special]	% Compaction	1 per Project or as determined by the RME.	427	Use the same location for % Compaction. Verify curve selection.
403	HOT MIX ASPHALT (HMA) - VOIDS ACCEPTANCE PROJECT Basis	% Asphalt Maximum Specific Gravity Air Voids Voids in Mineral Aggregate % Compaction Joint Density	1 per 10,000 tons (10,000 t), or a fraction thereof greater than 2,500 tons (2,500 t). None required if the planned quantity is less than 2,500 tons (2,500 t).	1304 428 or 582 1290	Split the sample. Use the same location for % Compaction. Take an adjacent core for joint density.
403	HOT MIX ASPHALT (HMA) - VOIDS ACCEPTANCE SYSTEM Basis	% Asphalt Maximum Specific Gravity Air Voids Voids in Mineral Aggregate % Compaction Joint Density	1 per 25,000 tons (25,000 t), or a fraction thereof greater than 2,500 tons (2,500 t), and perform at a minimum one IA every two months on each HMA project tester and their equipment. None required if the planned quantity is less than 2,500 tons (2,500 t).	1304 428 or 582 1290	Split the sample. Use the same location for % Compaction. Take an adjacent core for joint density.

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF TEST REQUIRED	MINIMUM SAMPLING FREQUENCY	FORM #	REMARKS
403	HOT MIX ASPHALT (HMA) & SMA GRADATION ACCEPTANCE PROJECT Basis	% Asphalt Maximum Specific Gravity Gradation	1 per 10,000 tons (10,000 t), or a fraction thereof greater than 2,500 tons (2,500 t). None required if the planned quantity is less than 2,500 tons (2,500 t).	1304	Split the sample.
		% Compaction		428 or 582	Use the same location for % Compaction.
		Joint Density		1290	Take an adjacent core for joint density.
403	HOT MIX ASPHALT (HMA) & SMA GRADATION ACCEPTANCE SYSTEM Basis	% Asphalt Maximum Specific Gravity Gradation	1 per 25,000 tons (25,000 t), or a fraction thereof greater than 2,500 tons (2,500 t), and perform at a minimum one IA every two months on each HMA project tester and their equipment. None required if plan quantity is less than 2,500 tons (2,500 t).	1304	Split the sample.
		% Compaction		428 or 582	Use the same location for % Compaction.
		Joint Density		1290	Take an adjacent core for joint density.
405	HOT-IN-PLACE RECYCLE	% Compaction Maximum Specific Gravity	1 per 50,000 sq. yds. (40,000 m ²), or a fraction thereof greater than 5,000 sq. yds. (4,000 m ²). None required if plan quantity is less than 25,000 sq. yds. (20,000 m ²).	428 or 582	Use the same location for % Compaction. Split the HMA sample.
406	COLD ASPHALT PAVEMENT (RECYCLE)	% Compaction	1 per 50,000 sq. yds. (40,000 m ²), or a fraction thereof greater than 5,000 sq. yds. (4,000 m ²). None required if plan quantity is less than 25,000 sq. yds. (20,000 m ²).	427	Use the same location for % Compaction. Witness CP 53 is being conducted correctly.

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF TEST REQUIRED	MINIMUM SAMPLING FREQUENCY	FORM #	REMARKS
409	CHIP SEAL COVER COAT MATERIAL - AGGREGATE	Gradation Flat and Elongated Particles	1 per 5,000 tons (5,000 t), or a fraction thereof greater than 500 tons (500 t). None required if plan quantity is less than 1,200 tons (1,200 t). 1 per 285,000 sq. yds. (230,000 m ²). None required if plan quantity is less than 62,500 sq. yds. (50,000 m ²).	565	Split the gradation sample.
403-411	ASPHALT CEMENT MATERIALS	Determined by Central Laboratory	<p>Asphalt Cement / Performance Graded Binder & Emulsion for Chip Seal Coat and Cold-In-Place Recycling: Project acceptance sampling will be witnessed by the Region IA Tester and documented on CDOT Form 411.</p> <p>Project Basis: IA will witness the sampling of the PG Binder or Emulsion. Document onto CDOT Form 411 the PG Binder or, Emulsion sample that was witnessed. 1 per 20,000 tons (20,000 t), or a fraction thereof greater than 2,500 tons (2,500 t) per binder type. None required if plan quantity is less than 2,500 tons (2,500 t).</p> <p>System Basis: IA will witness the sampling of the PG Binder or Emulsion. Document onto CDOT Form 411 the PG Binder or, Emulsion sample that was witnessed a minimum of one per two months per tester or one per binder grade. None required if plan quantity is less than 2,500 tons (2,500 t).</p>	411	

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF TEST REQUIRED	MINIMUM SAMPLING FREQUENCY	FORM #	REMARKS
412	PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE PAVEMENT (PCCP) (Compressive Strength Alternative)	Air Content Slump Compressive Strength Sand Equivalency	1 set of cylinders per 50,000 sq. yds. (40,000 m ²), or a fraction thereof greater than 5,000 sq. yds. (4,000 m ²) for all thicknesses. None required if the total plan quantity for all thicknesses is less than 5,000 sq. yds. (4,000 m ²).	82	Shall use the same sampling container or a split sample. Split the Sand Equivalent sample
	(Flexural Strength Alternative)	Air Content Slump Flexural Strength Sand Equivalency	1 set of beams per 50,000 sq. yds. (40,000 m ²), or a fraction thereof greater than 5,000 sq. yds. (4,000 m ²) for all thicknesses. None required if the total plan quantity for all thicknesses is less than 5,000 sq. yds. (4,000 m ²).	83	Shall use the same sampling container or a split sample. Split the Sand Equivalent sample
503	DRILLED CAISSONS	Air Content (when specified by the contract) Slump Compressive Strength	1 set of cylinders per 2,000 cu. yds. (1,500 m ³), or a fraction thereof greater than 200 cu. yds. (150 m ³). None required if plan quantity is less than 500 cu. yds. (380 m ³).	82	Shall use the same sampling container or a split sample.
601	STRUCTURAL CONCRETE	Air Content Slump Compressive Strength	1 per 2,000 cu. yds. (1,500 m ³), or fraction thereof greater than 500 cu. yds. for each Class. No tests are required if the quantity is less than 500 cu. yds. for each class. <u>Exception:</u> 1 test minimum if the total quantity of all classes is greater than 500 cu. yds. (380 m ³).	82	Shall use the same sampling container or a split sample.

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	TYPE OF TEST REQUIRED	MINIMUM SAMPLING FREQUENCY	FORM #	REMARKS
606	GUARDRAIL (Cast-In-Place)	Compressive Strength Air Content Slump	1 per 10,000 linear feet (3,000 m) or a fraction thereof greater than 1,000 linear feet (300 m). None required if plan quantity for all classes is less than 3,000 linear feet (900 m).	82	Shall use the same sampling container or a split sample.
608	SIDEWALKS & BIKEWAYS (PCCP)	Air Content Slump Compressive Strength	1 per 10,000 sq. yds. (8,000 m ²), or a fraction thereof greater than 1,000 sq. yds. (800 m ²). None required if total plan quantity for all classes and all thicknesses is less than 3,000 sq. yds. (2,500 m ²)	82	Shall use the same sampling container or a split sample.
	(HMA)	AC Content Gradation	1 per project. None required if total plan quantity is less than 2,500 tons (2,500 t).	1304	Split the HMA sample.
609	CURB AND GUTTER (PCCP)	Air Content Slump Compressive Strength	1 per project. None required if plan quantity is less than 10,000 linear ft. (3,000 m).	82	Shall use the same sampling container or a split sample.
	(HMA)	AC Content Gradation	1 per project. None required if total plan quantity is less than 2,500 linear ft. (40 t).	1304	Split the HMA sample.
618	PRESTRESSED CONCRETE (STRUCTURES) (Cast In-Place)	Air Content Slump Compressive Strength	1 per 2,000 cu. yds. (1,500 m ³), or a fraction thereof greater than 200 cu. yds. (150 m ³). None required if plan quantity is less than 500 cu. yds. (380 m ³).	82	Shall use the same sampling container or a split sample.

- NOTE 1** - When all Items subject to Independent Assurance Sampling on a particular project have quantities less than the minimums outlined in the OA Frequency Guide Schedule for Minimum Materials Sampling, Testing, and Inspection, no IA Samples are required. However, on such projects, the Region Materials Engineer will fill in the heading on a CDOT Form 379 and write across the face of this form a statement to the effect that “*No Independent Assurance samples were taken because of the small quantities involved.*” This will fulfill the Independent Assurance requirements on this project.
- NOTE 2** - Independent Assurance testing should be accomplished by the same method used for Owner Acceptance (OA) at the Point of Verification or Acceptance listed for each Item in the OA Frequency Guide Schedule for Minimum Materials Sampling, Testing, and Inspection in the Field Materials Manual. Sampling shall be accomplished using CDOT approved sampling methods outlined in the FMM. All samples shall be split with the field tester (OA) and run independently by personnel who have no direct responsibility for Quality Assurance or Verification sampling and testing for the project.
- NOTE 3** - For Item 403 – 411: Local Agency (LA) projects on Colorado State Highways as well as the National Highway System (NHS) shall have the IA’s performed by CDOT. The binder and emulsion samples shall be sent to the Central Lab.
- NOTE 4** - Refer to the CDOT Independent Assurance Job Manual for specific item testing information and techniques. The CDOT Independent Assurance Job Manual is available at:

<https://www.codot.gov/business/designsupport/materials-and-geotechnical/manuals>

TABLE IA – 1, Comparison Precision Guide

Element	Type of Test	Minor Difference	Significant Difference
Gradation	Sieve Analysis per CP 31 1-1/2" to 1/2" 3/8" to #16 #30 to #100 Sieve Analysis per CP 31 #200 NOTE: # 200 (Item 409 per CP 31) NOTE: IA and OA testers need to run the same screens or as requested by IA.	$\leq 3\%$ $\leq 6\%$ $\leq 3\%$ $\leq 3\%$ $\leq 0.5\%$	$> 3\%$ $> 6\%$ $> 3\%$ $> 3\%$ $> 0.5\%$
Asphalt Content	Asphalt Content Gauge per CP 85 Ignition Method per CP-L 5120	$\leq 0.30\%$	$> 0.30\%$
Maximum Specific Gravity	Flask per CP 51	≤ 0.019	> 0.019
Asphalt Compaction	M/D Gauge per CP 81 Cores per CP 44	$\leq 2.0\%$	$> 2.0\%$
Asphalt Compaction at Longitudinal Joints	Cores per CP 44	$\leq 2.5\%$	$> 2.5\%$
Air Voids	Per CP-L 5115	$\leq 1.3\%$	$> 1.3\%$
Voids in Mineral Aggregate	Per CP 48	$\leq 1.2\%$	$> 1.2\%$
Cold In-Place recycling	M/D Gauge per CP 81	$\leq 2.0\%$	$> 2.0\%$
Flat and Elongated	Per ASTM D4791	$\leq 7.0\%$	$> 7.0\%$

TABLE IA – 1, Comparison Precision Guide (continued)

Element	Type of Test	Minor Difference	Significant Difference
Sand Equivalent	Sand Equivalent per CP 37	≤ 5 points	> 5 points
Slump	Slump Cone per AASHTO T 119	≤ 1/2"	> 1/2"
Air Content	Air Meter per AASHTO T 152	≤ 0.5%	> 0.5%
Compressive Strength	Compressive Strength per ASTM C 39	Average QA within ±10% of average IA	Average QA test result >10% of average IA test result
Flexural Strength	Flexural Strength per AASHTO T 97	Average QA within ±10% of average IA	Average QA test result >10% of average IA test result
Soil Compaction	M/D Gauge per CP 80	≤ 2.0%	> 2.0%
Aggregate Base Compaction	M/D Gauge per CP 80	≤ 2.0%	> 2.0%

NOTE: Data based on Empirical Bayesian Statistics and is subject to change as the database increases. Table 1 was reviewed in 2018 based on data from 2015, 2016, and 2017 construction seasons for the 2020 FMM.

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Colorado Procedure 10-21

Standard Practice for

Qualification of Testing Personnel and Laboratories

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This procedure defines the requirements for the qualification of people and laboratories. Specifically, all persons and all laboratories conducting tests used in mix design or acceptance must be qualified. Laboratories conducting Independent Assurance (IA) inspections for CDOT must be accredited and the people conducting these inspections must be certified.

2. SAMPLING AND TESTING PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

- 2.1 All persons conducting or supervising tests used in mix design, acceptance, or IA must be qualified. The personnel conducting or supervising tests for the contractor's PC Program must be qualified. This includes mix design testing, verification testing by CDOT and designated agents (private laboratories), testing conducted by contractors and vendors and used in the acceptance decision (PC-For-Pay), and IA testing by CDOT and designated agents. The requirements to be qualified are stated below.
- 2.2 The person with overall responsibility for the sampling and testing on construction projects (the Project Engineer or Resident Engineer for CDOT and the Process Control Supervisor if non-CDOT) shall be a registered Professional Engineer in the State of Colorado or possess a National Institute for Certification of Engineering Technologies (NICET) Level III Certificate in Highway Materials or Construction Materials with the soil, concrete, and asphalt sub-fields.
- 2.2.1 According to Section 12-25-102(10,) of the Colorado Revised Statutes all mix designs shall be sealed by a Registered Professional Engineer in the State of Colorado.
- 2.3 All personnel conducting Quality Assurance Testing and acceptance of materials on CDOT projects advertised after January 1, 2020, shall have completed and passed the online e-learning CDOT Materials Technician Training Course offered through the CDOT Transportation Engineering Training Program (TETP). This online course can be accessed at the following link: <https://www.codot.gov/programs/tetp>. This is in addition to qualifications/certifications required for specific materials or test methods as listed in Table 10-1.
- 2.4 Persons performing sampling and testing used in the mix design, acceptance decision, PC, or IA testing shall be qualified by meeting the requirements listed in Table 10-1 and possessing current certifications.
- 2.3.1 To operate a nuclear device, CDOT personnel must possess a current certificate indicating that they have satisfactorily completed CDOT's School of Radiological Safety and Nuclear Gauge Operation. Non-CDOT operators of nuclear gauges must be certified as required by their company's Radioactive Materials License, issued by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment.

- 2.4 *New Employees:* New employees not qualified per Subsection 2.3 may conduct acceptance tests under the direct, day-to-day, supervision of an employee that is qualified (per Subsection 2.3) to conduct those tests. The maximum period of supervised testing by any non-qualified employee for each item is indicated in Subsection 2.4.2. Additional conditions that must be met are listed in Subsection 2.4.1. Note that these provisions do not apply to nuclear testing.
- 2.4.1 *Qualified Supervisor:* The qualified supervisor shall train the new employee, if needed, and then confirm in writing that this employee is capable of performing the tests per the standards. This written confirmation shall contain the following: identity and signature of the qualified supervisor, name and previous experience of the new employee, the time spent training the new employee, the tests for which the new employee is qualified, and the date the new employee will begin mix design or acceptance testing. The written confirmation shall be delivered to and approved by the Region Materials Engineer before the new employee performs mix design or acceptance tests. The qualified supervisor shall be present on the testing site at least once each day the new employee is conducting tests to closely oversee and check the work of the new employee. The qualified supervisor shall co-sign each test report and worksheet produced by the new employee. The close day-to-day supervision shall continue until the new employee is qualified by meeting the requirements of Subsection 2.3.
- 2.4.2 Time Limits for Acceptance Testing by Non-qualified New Employees:
- 2.4.2.1 *Soils Testing:* A maximum of 2 calendar months of continuous testing before qualification is required. Accumulation of time is not allowed.
- 2.4.2.2 *HMA Testing:* A maximum of two calendar months of continuous testing before qualification is required. Accumulation of time is not allowed. Inexperienced employees (less than one year of documented experience) performing testing on HMA shall complete the *Asphalt Construction PC/OA Technician Education* course provided by the Rocky Mountain Asphalt Education Center (RMAEC) (303-741-6148) before seeking certification.
- 2.4.2.3 *Concrete Testing:* A maximum of six calendar months of continuous testing before qualification is required. Accumulation of time is not allowed.

3. LABORATORY QUALIFICATION PROGRAM

- 3.1 The purpose of the Laboratory Qualification Program is to verify that laboratories conducting testing used in mix design or the acceptance decision are qualified. All laboratories conducting tests used in mix design or the acceptance decision must be qualified before the construction starts, of items requiring testing by that lab. Testing used in the acceptance decision includes verification testing by CDOT and designated agents of CDOT, plus PC testing by contractors and vendors.
- 3.2 All laboratories conducting testing used in mix design or the acceptance decision must meet the following requirements. CDOT and designated agent laboratories conducting verification testing, and contractors and vendors conducting PC testing used in the acceptance decision are included.

3.2.1 *Laboratory Inspections:*

- 3.2.1.1 *CDOT Laboratories:* The Region Materials Engineer or his designee shall conduct an inspection of each project laboratory before mix design or verification testing begins. The Central Laboratory may conduct random Field Laboratory inspections during project construction. The inspection shall be documented using the current *Field Lab & Personnel Qualification Checklist* and any supplemental lists deemed necessary. The Region Materials Engineer, his designee, or the Central Laboratory Inspection Coordinator shall indicate on the checklist whether or not the laboratory is qualified. If the laboratory has been determined to not be qualified, the deficiencies will be corrected to the satisfaction of the Region Materials Engineer. Project construction involving items subject to mix design or verification testing shall not begin until the laboratory conducting these tests is determined to be qualified. The Resident Engineer, in cooperation with the Region Materials Engineer, shall be responsible for assuring that CDOT owned project testing equipment is acceptable for mix design or verification sampling and testing.
- 3.2.1.2 *Designated Agent Laboratories:* All designated agent laboratories shall be part of the AASHTO Accreditation Program (AAP) or Cement and Concrete Reference Laboratory (CCRL) in all of the tests performed. The Region Materials Engineer shall conduct or direct a designated representative to inspect each designated agent laboratory used in verification testing before testing begins. The Central Laboratory may conduct random Field Laboratory inspections during project construction. The inspection shall be documented using the current *Field Lab & Personnel Qualification Checklist* and any supplemental lists deemed necessary. The Region Materials Engineer, his designated representative, or the Central Laboratory Inspection Coordinator shall indicate on the checklist whether or not the laboratory is qualified. If the laboratory is determined to not be qualified, the deficiencies will be corrected to the satisfaction of the Region Materials Engineer. Project construction involving items subject to verification testing shall not begin until the laboratory conducting these tests is determined to be qualified. A designated agent may not inspect the qualification of its laboratory. The laboratory shall participate in the CDOT round-robin program for the required tests and achieve a score of 3.0 or better. Scores below a 3.0 will require approved corrective action and possible retesting.
- 3.2.1.3 *Contractor and Vendor Laboratories:* The Region Materials Engineer or his designated representative may inspect each Contractor or vendor laboratory before PC testing used in the mix design or acceptance decision begins. If the inspection is performed it shall be documented using the current *Field Lab & Personnel Qualification Checklist* and any supplemental lists deemed necessary. The checklist shall indicate if the laboratory is qualified in all required tests. If the laboratory is determined to not be qualified, the deficiencies will be corrected to the satisfaction of the Region Materials Engineer. If the Contractor or vendor laboratory is used for mix design testing and is not AASHTO accredited, the laboratory shall participate in the CDOT round-robin program for the required tests and achieve a score of 3.0 or better. Scores below a 3.0 will require approved corrective action and possible retesting. Testing conducted before the laboratory is determined to be qualified may not be used in the acceptance decision. Contractor or vendor laboratories used in PC-for-Pay projects shall be qualified per this subsection.

- 3.2.2 *Calibration Checks*: All laboratories performing mix design, verification testing, or PC testing used in acceptance shall conduct calibration checks at the minimum frequencies required by the test procedure, equipment operating guides, or Calibration Schedule included in the Field Materials Manual's Inspections (Central -> Region) Chapter. The results of these calibration checks shall be documented on the appropriate forms and retained for seven years. The calibration check documentation shall be made available to the Region Materials Engineer or the Project Engineer upon request.
- 3.2.3 *Lab Personnel Qualifications*: All laboratories performing mix design, verification testing, or PC testing used in the acceptance decision shall maintain documentation of the qualification of all laboratory personnel. This documentation shall indicate that all laboratory personnel is qualified for all the tests they conduct. This documentation shall be current and available at all times for review by the Project Engineer and the Region Materials Engineer.
- 3.3 If the laboratory performing the mix design, verification testing, or PC used in the acceptance decision is AASHTO accredited in the tests performed, it may be exempted from the above requirements for inspection and calibration checks.

4. INDEPENDENT ASSURANCE (IA) LABORATORY REQUIREMENTS

- 4.1 The CDOT Central Laboratory, the Region Materials Laboratories, and designated agent laboratories conducting Independent Assurance (IA) inspections and testing shall conform to the following requirements.
- 4.1.1 *Central Lab and Designated Agents*: The CDOT Central Lab and designated agents conducting IA testing shall be AASHTO accredited per the requirements of Section 5.
- 4.1.2 *Region Materials Labs*: An inspection of each Region Materials Laboratory shall be made annually by personnel from the Central Materials Laboratory, as per Subsection 9.2.1.2 of the QA Procedures Chapter. Equipment Verification Checks will be made on equipment used for IA testing including ovens, scales, and balances.
- 4.1.3 All laboratories performing IA testing shall conduct equipment verification checks per AASHTO Accreditation Program (AAP) on all equipment used in IA testing during that period. The results of those checks shall be documented per AASHTO Accreditation Program on the appropriate forms and retained for seven years.

5. ACCREDITATION

- 5.1 *CDOT Central Laboratory and Designated Agent Inspection*: The CDOT Central Lab and designated agents conducting IA testing for CDOT will be inspected periodically by the AASHTO Accreditation Program (AAP and/or CCRL) and will maintain accreditation by the AASHTO Accreditation Program.
- 5.1.1 The test procedures covered by the designated agent accreditation shall include all IA tests that the designated agent will conduct or observe for CDOT.
- 5.1.2 AASHTO Accreditation Program (AAP) and Cement and Concrete Reference Laboratory (CCRL) Inspection Reports:

- 5.1.2.1 All AAP and CCRL inspection reports from inspections conducted on the Central Materials Laboratory will be retained and made available to the FHWA upon request.
- 5.1.2.2 All AAP and CCRL inspection reports from inspections conducted on designated agents that conduct IA testing for CDOT will be retained and made available to CDOT upon request.
- 5.1.3 Deficiencies Identified in AAP or CCRL Inspection Reports:
 - 5.1.3.1 Deficiencies indicated in the AAP or CCRL inspection reports for inspections conducted on the CDOT Central Materials Laboratory or designated agents conducting IA testing for CDOT will be corrected at the earliest opportunity and documentation of the corrective action sent to AAP or CCRL.
- 5.1.4 Proficiency Samples Ratings:
 - 5.1.4.1 CDOT Central Laboratory or designated agent laboratory AASHTO Proficiency Samples with a rating of less than 3 (2 Standard Deviations) will be investigated to determine the cause of the low ratings and corrective action taken to prevent future occurrences. These corrections will be reported, in writing, to AAP or CCRL within 60 days of the receipt of the deficient rating.
- 5.2 Local Agencies shall have IA inspections conducted by an AASHTO-accredited laboratory per the conditions of Subsection 7.4 of the Quality Assurance Procedures Chapter of the Field Material Manual (FMM). The local agency must confirm that the Accredited Laboratory meets all appropriate criteria.

6. INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF THE – FIELD LAB & PERSONNEL QUALIFICATION CHECKLIST GENERAL

- 6.1 Lab Cleanliness & Housekeeping - The field-testing lab is generally clean and organized to the point where it will not affect test results.
- 6.2 Equipment Cleanliness & Functionality - The field-testing equipment is clean and in good working order, with no broken or partially repaired parts that would have a detrimental effect on the test results.
- 6.3 Calibration Checks & Personnel Qualification - Documentation of the calibration checks must be readily available in the field-testing lab, being both complete and up-to-date. This includes calibration checks of scales, ovens, water baths (concrete & bulk), and thermometers. Equipment verification such as sieve examinations, measurements of air meters, slump cones, cylinder molds, and beam molds, etc. should also be documented. The qualifications of each person in the lab who conduct the tests are documented, being both current and available.
- 6.4 Scales, Accurate & Level - Verify scales have been checked with a reference weight per AASHTO M 231 and are level on the testing face.
- 6.5 Ovens, Accurate Temperatures (140°, 230°, 275°, & 300°F) - Verify that oven thermostats are maintaining the temperature of the 140°F ± 5° (60°C ± 2.8°) oven, 230°F ± 9° (110°C ± 5°) oven, 275°F ± 5° (135°C ± 2.8°) oven, and the 300°F ± 5° (149°C ± 2.8°) oven.

- 6.6 Thermometer(s) Accurate - Conforming to the requirements of ASTM. The thermometers shall be capable of reading 77°F by 0.2°F (25°C by 0.1°C), 140°F by 0.2°F (60°C by 0.1°C), 230°F by 1°F (110°C by 0.5°C), 275°F by 2°F (135°C by 1°C), and 300°F by 2°F (149°C by 1°C).
- 6.7 Sieves - In good condition, and checked with a certified comparator. Sieves conform to ASTM E 11 and have been checked with a certified comparator per ASTM E 11. Verify that there are no visible holes, dents, wire marks, etc. in the sieves or any sagging of the sieve.
- 6.8 Current and Updated CDOT Materials Forms. CDOT Owner Acceptance Sampling Checklist (SM Report 250) and Final Materials Documentation and Checklist, IA Summary Report (SM Report 473) are filled out and complete as of the date of the inspection.
- 6.9 Equipment and Lab Facilities supplied by the Contractor meet the M Standards (M-620-11 or M-620-12) or the specification for the project for which the lab is being supplied. If the Contractor has proposed establishing a project field laboratory within a fixed building, the Contractor shall first provide a proposed floor plan layout of the laboratory space to the Project Engineer and Region Materials Engineer for review and approval. The proposed lab space shall be at least the same overall size, have roughly the same dimensions, and have the same general layout and useable workspace as the specified laboratory space as shown in the M Standards. If the plan layout is approved by the Project Engineer and the Region Materials Engineer, but the building space requires modification to accommodate the proposed lab space, the Contractor shall obtain all required building permits and pass all inspections required for the modifications. Modifications may include, but are not limited to; removal, modification to, or construction of walls, changes to electrical wiring/loading, changes to plumbing, including drains, venting for ovens, providing for nuclear gauge storage/isolation, etc.
- 6.10 Aggregate splitter complies with ASTM C 702 for the correct number of openings and the size of openings. Splitter does not have visible signs of excessive wear, i.e., splitter openings broken, dented, welds detached, etc.
- 6.11 Shaker - Sieving Adequacy Test Performed. Verify the correct aggregate sieving time by running the sieving adequacy test defined in CP 31, ASTM C 136, and AASHTO T 27. Verify that the sieve shaker can hold an entire set of sieves, (10+ catch pan).

CONCRETE

- 6.12 Curing tanks for concrete cylinders and beams contain lime-water at the correct temperature, 73.5°F ± 3.5° per ASTM C 31. Verify the recording thermometer is present and is correct per ASTM C 31.
- 6.13 Verify that all Concrete Testing Equipment meets the appropriate requirements: Air meter (ASTM C 231), Slump Cone (ASTM C 143), Unit Weight (ASTM C 138), Cylinder Molds (ASTM C 31), and Beam Molds (ASTM C 78).

- 6.14 Verify that the Concrete Compression Machine has been calibrated for concrete cylinders, ASTM C 39, and for beams (if tested), ASTM C 78, and has a current (yearly) certified calibration sticker on the machine. Verify that the neoprene pads meet ASTM C 1231 and have been checked for wear and logged for the number of breaks on each pair of pads (maximum of 100 uses per pad). Verify the loading rate of the Concrete Compression Machine and that it meets the ASTM C 39. Verify that calibration records for the Concrete Compression Machine are available and up to date per ASTM E 4.

ASPHALT

- 6.15 Verify that a square splitting pan and square-sided scoop are being used for asphalt sampling and splitting per CP 55.
- 6.16 Verify that CP 51 is being followed for determination of Maximum Specific Gravity (Rice). Verify that manometer is free of air bubbles, vacuum pump oil is free of water, desiccating crystals are free of moisture, flasks have been calibrated per CP 51 and "D" weights have been logged. Verify that vacuum pump pressure can be maintained at 28 ± 2 mm of mercury.
- 6.17 Verify that CP 44 is being followed for the determination of Bulk Specific Gravity. The bulk tank is at the correct temperature, $77^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 1.8^{\circ}$ ($25^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1^{\circ}$). The suspension line is of the smallest possible diameter at the water surface (and there are no knots in the suspension line at the surface).

NUCLEAR

- 6.18 Verify that nuclear gauges are stored and secured properly as required by the Radioactive Materials License. Verify that the Caution Radioactive Materials placard, the Notice to Employees document, and the Nuclear Incident Procedure sheet (filled out with responsible individual(s) names and phone numbers) are posted correctly. That the daily gauge logs are filled out and current, and the Moisture / Density Gauge has been calibrated as specified. Consultant M/D Gauges have been certified within the last 12 months and CDOT M/D Gauges have been calibrated within the last 24 months. Verify that Statistical Stability and Drift tests have been run before the start of the project and whenever requested by the Project Engineer.

SOILS

- 6.19 Verify that soils and base course equipment meet the corresponding AASHTO requirements and that the correct hammers and molds, designated in AASHTO T 99 and T 180, are used. Verify that the atterberg limit equipment is calibrated properly and is within specification per AASHTO T 89 and T 99. Verify that the #4 riddle meets the AASHTO E 11 standards by using a comparator, micrometer, or other calibrated measuring device. Verify that the compaction base is of sufficient mass (> 90 kg) and that a suitable area for compaction is available per AASHTO T 99 and T 180.

AASTHO Test Designation	ASTM Test Designation	CDOT Test Designation	Test Description	ACI Concrete Field Testing Technician Grade I (FG) - Self-Consolidating Concrete Testing Technician (SCC)	ACI Aggregate Testing Technician - Level 1 (1) - Level 2 (2)	ACI Concrete Lab. Testing Tech. Grade I (G) - Level 1 (1) - Both (B)	ACI Concrete Lab. Testing Tech. Grade II (G) - Level 2 (1) - Both (B)	ACI Concrete Strength Testing Technician	ACI Agg. Base Testing Technician	WAQTC Embankment & Base Excavation & Embankment - Soils Inspector	LABCAT Level A	LABCAT Level B	LABCAT Level C	LABCAT Level E	SiteManager Materials (SMM) / (LIMS)
T 2	D 75	CP 30	Sampling Aggregates		1	B			X		X			X	
T 84	C 128	CPL 4102	Specific Gravity and Absorption of Fine Aggregate		1	B								X	
T 85	C 127		Specific Gravity and Absorption of Coarse Aggregate		1	B				X				X	
T 11	C 117	CP 31	Materials Finer Than 75-µm (No. 200) Sieve in Mineral Aggregates by Washing		1	B						X			
T 248	C 702	CP 32	Reducing Samples of Aggregate to Testing Size		1	B			X			X			
T 255	C 566		Total Moisture Content of Aggregate by Drying		1	B				X					
T 27	C 136	CP 31	Sieve Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates		1	B						X			
T 112	C 142		Clay Lumps and Friable Particles in Aggregate		2		G							X	
T 96	C 131		Resistance to Degradation of Small-Size Coarse Aggregate by Abrasion and Impact in the Los Angeles Machine		2		G							X	
	C 535		Resistance to Degradation of Large-Size Coarse Aggregate by Abrasion and Impact in the Los Angeles Machine		2		G								
T 176		CP 37	Plastic Fines in Graded Aggregates and Soils by Use of the Sand Equivalent Test		2									X	
T 304			Un-compacted Void Content of Fine Aggregate		2									X	
TP 61	D 5821	CP 45	Determining the Percentage of Fractured Particles in Coarse Aggregate		1 or 2									X	
T 104			The soundness of Aggregates by Freezing and Thawing		2									X	
	D 4791		Flat Particles, Elongated Particles, or Flat and Elongated Particles in Coarse Aggregate		2									X	
T 327			Resistance of Coarse Aggregate to Degradation by Abrasion in the Micro-Deval Apparatus											X	
T 166		CP 44	Bulk Specific Gravity of Compacted Bituminous Mixtures Using Saturated Surface-Dry Specimens									X			

AASTHO Test Designation	ASTM Test Designation	CDOT Test Designation	Test Description	ACI Concrete Field Testing Technician Grade I (FG) - Self-Consolidating Concrete Testing Technician (SCC)	ACI Aggregate Testing Technician - Level 1 (1) - Level 2 (2)	ACI Concrete Lab. Testing Tech. Grade I (G) - Level 1 (1) – Both (B)	ACI Concrete Lab. Testing Tech. Grade II (G) - Level 2 (1) – Both (B)	ACI Concrete Strength Testing Technician	ACI Agg. Base Testing Technician	WAQTC Embankment & Base Excavation & Embankment – Soils Inspector	LABCAT Level A	LABCAT Level B	LABCAT Level C	LABCAT Level E	Site/Manager Materials (SMM) / (LIMS)
T209		CP 51	Theoretical Maximum Specific Gravity and Density of Bituminous Paving Mixtures									X			
		CP 81	In-Place Density of Bituminous Mixes Using the Nuclear Moisture-Density Gauge								X				
	D 3665	CP 75	Random sampling								X				
T168		CP 41	Sampling Hot Mix Asphalt								X				
T248		CP 55	Splitting Hot Mix Asphalt								X				
T287		CP 85	Asphalt Content by Nuclear Method									X			
T308		CPL 5120	Asphalt Content by Ignition Method									X			
T312			Superpave Gyratory Compactor										X		
T246		CPL 5106	Hveem Stability										X		
T283		CPL 5109	Resistance to Moisture Induced Damage										X		
	C 1231		Unbonded Caps for Concrete Cylinders			B		X							
	C 39		Compressive Strength of Cylindrical Concrete Specimens			B		X							
	C 617		Capping Cylindrical Concrete Specimens			B		X							
	C 1064		The temperature of Freshly Mixed Hydraulic-Cement Concrete	FG											
	C 172		Sampling Freshly Mixed Concrete	FG											
	C 143		The slump of Hydraulic-Cement Concrete	FG											
	C 138		Density, Yield and Air Content (Gravimetric) of Concrete	FG**											
	C 231		Air Content of Freshly Mixed Concrete by Pressure Method	FG**											
	C 31		Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Field	FG**											
	C 42		Obtaining and Testing Drilled Cores and Sawed Beams				B								
	C 78		Flexural Strength of Concrete (Using Simple Method with Third-Point Loading)			L	G	X							

ASTM Test Designation	CDOT Test Designation	Test Description	ACI Concrete Field Testing Technician Grade I (FG) - Self-Consolidating Concrete Testing Technician (SCC)	ACI Aggregate Testing Technician - Level 1 (1) - Level 2 (2)	ACI Concrete Lab. Testing Tech. Grade I (G) - Level 1 (I) - Both (B)	ACI Concrete Lab. Testing Tech. Grade II (G) - Level 2 (I) - Both (B)	ACI Concrete Strength Testing Technician	ACI Agg. Base Testing Technician	WATC Excavation & Embankment - Soils Inspector	LABCAT Level A	LABCAT Level B	LABCAT Level C	LABCAT Level E	Site/Manager Materials (SMM) / (LIMS)
T310	CP 80	In-Place Density and Moisture Content of Soil and Soil-Aggregate by Nuclear Methods (Shallow Depth)							X					
T 89		Determining the Liquid Limits of Soils						X	X *					
T 90		Determining the Plastic Limit and Plasticity Index of Soils						X	X *					
T 99 T180	CP-23	Moisture Density Relations of Soils						X	X					
C 1610		Static Segregation of Self-Consolidating Concrete Using Column Technique	SSC											
C 1611		Slump Flow of Self-Consolidating Concrete	SCC											
C 1621		Passing Ability of Self-Consolidating Concrete by J-Ring	SCC											
C 1712		Rapid Assessment of Static Segregation Resistance of Self-Consolidating Concrete Using Penetration Test	SCC											
C 1758		Fabricating Test Specimens with Self-Consolidating Concrete	SCC											
TP 118		Characterization of the Air-Void System of Freshly Mixed Concrete by the Sequential Pressure Method (Super Air Meter)	FG											
T198	C 496	Split Tensile Strength Testing		2										
		TETP CDOT Materials Technician Training Course ¹												X

TABLE 10-1 Sampling & Testing Personnel Qualifications¹

* Those only seeking an inspection certification need only pass the excavation and embankment exam.

** Those testing self-consolidating concrete shall have the SCC certification in addition to the FG certification

¹ **New for projects utilizing the 2020 Field Materials Manual and advertised after January 1, 2020** - All personnel conducting Owner Acceptance Testing and acceptance of materials on CDOT projects advertised after January 1, 2020, shall have completed and passed the online e-learning CDOT Materials Technician Training Course offered through the CDOT Transportation Engineering Training Program (TETP). This online course can be accessed at the following link: <https://www.codot.gov/programs/tetp>. This is in addition to qualifications/certifications required for specific materials or test methods as listed in Table 10-1, above

What you need to know about CDOT Materials Technician Certification

Welcome to the CDOT Materials Technician Certification course.

As of January 1, 2020, all Materials Technicians conducting Field Quality Assurance testing on CDOT projects must complete this training and become certified. This applies to both CDOT internal staff and consultant staff.



As a Quality Assurance Materials Technician on a CDOT project, it is critical that you have not only the technical skills required for sampling and testing, but that you also understand what is expected of you in terms of CDOT processes, where to find information, communication protocols, and documentation requirements.



How the Course Works

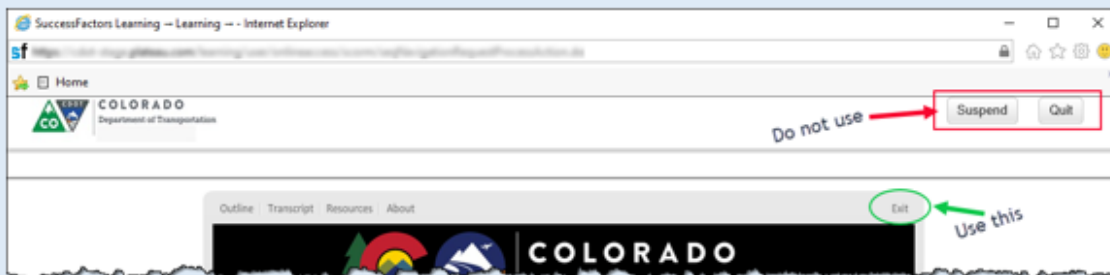
This course is designed to be challenging! Read everything, answer the questions, and refer to the documentation and references linked in the course. You will need all of the information in order to pass the post-course assessment. Remember:

- The course, including the post-course assessment, should take approximately **3½ hours** to complete. You can exit the course and come back to it later if you need to.
- You must pass the post-course assessment with a **score of 70%** or higher.
- You have **three tries** to pass the assessment.
- If you do not pass, you will **not receive your certification** and **will not be able to take the course again** without additional training.



Tips and Tricks for Success

- If you see “extra” buttons at the top of your training screen, **do NOT use them to exit the course**. Your progress will not be saved and you may not get credit for the training. Use the “Exit” tab at the top right of the course window.



- **Do not take the assessment until you are ready**
- **Review all resources and links** (you may want to keep them open on your desktop)
- Remember that you only get three tries at the assessment; **review carefully**. Ask for **help from your supervisor** or trainer before your third try
- Once you’ve passed the course, you can go back and review at any time

Note 1: ACI Aggregate Base Testing Technician was added into Table 10-1 and the Field Lab & Personnel Qualification Checklist.

Note 2: AASHTO TP118 Characterization of the Air-Void System of Freshly Mixed Concrete by the Sequential Pressure Method (Super Air Meter), was added into Table 10-1 and the Field Lab & Personnel Qualification Checklist.



Field Lab & Personnel Qualification Checklist

Project No: _____ Contract ID _____

Project Location: _____

Consultant / Field Tester _____ Project Engineer _____

Qualified Laboratory? Yes No

Current LIMS Access? Yes No

Region Inspection of Project Field Lab

Region Inspection of Contractor Lab

Region Inspection of Consultant Lab

General Impression:

GENERAL

6.1	Lab Cleanliness & Housekeeping.....	<input type="text"/>
6.2	Equipment Cleanliness & Functionality.....	<input type="text"/>
6.3	Calibration Checks & Personnel Qualification, Documents present & complete.....	<input type="text"/>
6.4	Scales - Accurate & Level.....	<input type="text"/>
6.5	Ovens-Verified as Accurate, Temperatures (140°, 230°, 275°, 300°F).....	<input type="text"/>
6.6	Thermometer(s)-Accurate.....	<input type="text"/>
6.7	Sieves - Good repair, and checked w/ comparator.....	<input type="text"/>
6.8	Current CDOT Materials Forms.....	<input type="text"/>
6.8	Forms up-to-date (# 250 & # 379, and all others).....	<input type="text"/>
6.9	Equipment & Lab facility supplied by Contractor meet Specifications.....	<input type="text"/>
6.10	Aggregate Splitter - Correct # of openings.....	<input type="text"/>
6.10	Correct size openings.....	<input type="text"/>
6.11	Shaker-sieving adequacy performed.....	<input type="text"/>
6.11	Holds full set of sieves (10 + catch pan).....	<input type="text"/>

Comments:

CONCRETE	Applicable.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.12	Concrete curing water at correct temperature.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Recording thermometer present and operating.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.13	Concrete Testing Equipment.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Air Meter Calibrated.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Slump Cone Dimensions are accurate.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Strike off plate for Unit Wts is accurate.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Approved Cylinder/Beam Molds.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.14	Concrete Compression Machine.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Calibrated for Cylinders/Beams.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Neoprene Pads checked/logged.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Correct Loading Rate.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Calibration records present.....	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments:

ASPHALT	Applicable.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.15	Square Splitting Pan for Asphalt.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Square Sided Scoop for Asphalt.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.16	Maximum Specific Gravity (RICE) set up.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Manometer free of air.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Pump oil free of water.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Desiccating crystals free of water.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Flasks calibrated and logged.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Vacuum Pump Pressure at 28 ± 2 mm Hg.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.17	Bulk Specific Gravity Equipment.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Tank at Correct Temperature.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Suspension line of smallest diameter.....	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments:

NUCLEAR	Applicable.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.18	Nuclear Gauge Stored Properly & Secured.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Caution Radioactive Materials placard posted correctly.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Nuclear Incident Procedures filled out.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Daily Gauge Logs filled out.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
	M/D Gauge Certified.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Stat & Drift Test performed.....	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments:

SOILS	Applicable.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.19	Soils & Base Equipment.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Hammers & Molds within specification.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Atterberg equipment within specification.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
	#4 Riddle within specification.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Compaction base of sufficient mass (>90 Kg).....	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments:

Additional Comments:


PERSONNEL


Tester 1 (Name / Title)	Required (Y or N)	Certification	Expiration MM-DD-YY
	<input type="checkbox"/>	CDOT Materials Technician Certification TETP	*No Expiration Date
	<input type="checkbox"/>	ACI Concrete Field Testing Technician Grade I	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	ACI Aggregate Testing Technician – Level 1	
Comments:	<input type="checkbox"/>	ACI Aggregate Testing Technician – Level 2	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	ACI Concrete Laboratory Testing Technician Grade I or ACI Concrete Lab. Testing Tech. Level 1	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	ACI Concrete Laboratory Testing Technician Grade II or ACI Concrete Lab. Testing Tech. Level 2	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	ACI Concrete Strength Testing Technician	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	ACI Aggregate Base Testing Technician	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	WAQTC Embankment & Base Excavation & Embankment – Soils Inspector	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	LabCAT A	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	LabCAT B	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	LabCAT C	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	LabCAT E	

Tester 2 (Name / Title)	Required (Y or N)	Certification	Expiration MM-DD-YY
	<input type="checkbox"/>	CDOT Materials Technician Certification TETP	*No Expiration Date
	<input type="checkbox"/>	ACI Concrete Field Testing Technician Grade I	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	ACI Aggregate Testing Technician – Level 1	
Comment:	<input type="checkbox"/>	ACI Aggregate Testing Technician – Level 2	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	ACI Concrete Laboratory Testing Technician Grade I or ACI Concrete Lab. Testing Tech. Level 1	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	ACI Concrete Laboratory Testing Technician Grade II or ACI Concrete Lab. Testing Tech. Level 2	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	ACI Concrete Strength Testing Technician	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	ACI Aggregate Base Testing Technician	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	WAQTC Embankment & Base Excavation & Embankment – Soils Inspector	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	LabCAT A	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	LabCAT B	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	LabCAT C	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	LabCAT E	

4 *No expiration date for CDOT Materials Technician Certification

Inspected by: _____ Date: _____ Region Materials Lab: _____
(print name)

Inspected by  _____
(Signature)

Approved by:  _____ Date: _____
Project Engineer (print name)

- Distribution:
- Region Materials Engineer- Original
 - Resident Engineer
 - Project Engineer
 - Field Lab Tester

Colorado Procedure 11-21

Standard Practice for

Quality Management Plans for the Qualified Manufacturers List or the Approved Products List

1. SCOPE

- 1.1 This Standard specifies requirements and procedures for a certification system that shall apply to all referenced manufacturers, as well as suppliers and contractors within certain industries. Certifying a Manufacturer's Quality Management Plan is not an automatic acceptance of any particular product, but an acknowledgment that the Manufacturer has taken steps to ensure that their quality controls meet the applicable Industry standards. A Quality Management Plan, a Quality Control Plan, and a Quality System Manual are deemed synonymous for this standard.
- 1.2 Manufacturers whose Quality Management Plans are acceptable will be placed on the Qualified Manufacturers List (QML) or their products will be eligible to be placed on the Approved Products List (APL). Only Manufacturers required to be listed on the QML will be eligible to provide the referenced products to a CDOT project. The QML is located within CDOT's Approved Products List (APL) web site, at: <https://www.codot.gov/business/apl>

2. REFERENCED INDUSTRIES

- 2.1 Concerning this Standard there are two materials classes. This Colorado Procedure will be divided into two parts to correlate to these materials classes. Part I will be Standard Manufactured Materials of which upon acceptance of the manufacturer's Quality Control Plans the individual products submitted will be placed on the APL. Part II will be Fabricated Structural Materials of which upon acceptance of the manufacturer's Quality System Manual the individual production facilities will be placed on the QML. Each Material Class will have its own CP Section within each section there will be instructions and guidance for the Manufactures to become certified so that they can submit their manufactured products or structures for inclusion to the CDOT Approved Products Lists or the Qualified Manufacturers List.

3. TABLE OF CONTENTS

Part I. Standard Manufactured Materials

CP-11-1	Asphalt Binder
CP-11-2	Asphalt Emulsion
CP-11-3	Hydraulic Cement
CP-11-4	Fly Ash
CP-11-5	Hydrated Lime

Part II. Fabricated Structural Materials

CP-11-6	Steel Reinforcing Bars & Steel Dowel Bars
CP-11-7	Epoxy Coaters of Reinforcing Steel
CP-11-7a	Epoxy Coaters QSM Checklist
CP-11-8	Precast Concrete Structures
CP-11-8a	Precast Concrete Structures Manufacturers QSM Checklist/ Certified Letter

4. PRODUCT ACCEPTANCE

- 4.1 The majority of materials submitted for inclusion on CDOT projects will fall within one of four levels of product acceptance for their sampling and testing. CDOT always retains the right through its Quality Assurance (QA) Program to obtain samples for additional testing and require supplemental documentation.
- 4.2 The four levels of product acceptance are Pre-Inspected (PI), Certified Test Report (CTR), Certificate of Compliance (COC), and Pre-Approved (through the APL).
- 4.3 A Manufacturer being placed on the QML is a completely separate activity from how their product(s) are accepted on a CDOT project. The specifics on product acceptance are addressed in the Special Notice to Contractors chapter and with additional reference in the Quality Assurance Schedule.

5. DECERTIFICATION

- 5.1 Certification may be withdrawn from suppliers when one or more of the following conditions exist:
- 5.1.1 Failure to consistently supply material of a specific grade meeting specifications for three (3) acceptance samples as determined by CDOT test results.
- 5.1.2 Failure to regularly participate in two (2) WCTG or equal "Round-Robins."
- 5.1.3 Inadequate maintenance of required records.
- 5.1.4 Improper documentation of shipments.
- 5.1.5 A visit by CDOT's Representative to a supplier's facility reveals significant quality control problems.
- 5.1.6 Failure to maintain an acceptable quality control program.
- 5.1.7 Failure to comply with any additional decertification requirements found in the applicable CP of this Standard.
- 5.2 Notification of Decertification will be in writing.

6. QUALIFYING FOR RECERTIFICATION

- 6.1 If a supplier has been decertified and seeks to be recertified, then the Supplier Certification Requirements must be fulfilled, as per Section 6 of the applicable CP of this Standard.

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Asphalt Binder - 21

(Certifying Suppliers and Contractors)

1. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

- 1.1 CDOT Standard Specifications
Table 702-1, Superpave Performance Graded Binders
- 1.2 AASHTO Standards:
 - R 29 Practice for Grading or Verifying the Performance Grade of an Asphalt Binder
 - T 40 Method of Sampling Bituminous Materials
 - R 18 AASHTO Accreditation Program
- 1.3 ASTM Standards:
 - D 8 Definitions of Terms Relating to Materials for Roads and Pavements
- 1.4 WCTG Bylaws

2. TERMINOLOGY

- 2.1 Binder - An asphalt-based cement that is produced from petroleum residue either with or without the addition of non-particulate organic modifiers.
- 2.2 PG - Performance Graded, as in Superpave Performance Graded Binders.
- 2.3 Refinery Facility - A facility that is a producer of petroleum asphalts by refining the residuum from crude petroleum. The three types of petroleum asphalts refined are; Asphalt Cement, Emulsion Asphalts, Cutback Asphalts.
- 2.4 Terminal Facility - A facility that can receive, store, and distribute petroleum asphalts. May have the ability to modify petroleum asphalts.
- 2.5 Storage Facility - A facility that can receive, store, and distribute petroleum asphalts. The facility cannot modify the petroleum asphalt.
- 2.6 Supplier - A Supplier shall be defined as one who produces, controls, and supplies the final binder product to satisfy the PG binder grade specified in Table 702-1 of the Standard Specifications and/or other appropriate CDOT specifications. A Supplier shall be a refinery, a terminal, an HMA producer, or any facility that holds product for more than 30 days from the date of delivery for unmodified binders or 7 days from the date of delivery for a modified binder regardless of binder quantity. If no modification is made to the PG binder grade after its initial production at the refinery, the refinery shall be the supplier and must provide certification. If there is any grade modification of the PG binder at the terminal, the terminal becomes the supplier and must provide the certification. If an HMA producer blends a binder of different grades or binders from different suppliers at the facility, the HMA producer becomes the supplier and must provide the certification to verify the grade of the stored binder and must meet CP 11 requirements for an approved supplier. No PG binder will be produced or blended to specification at the hot mix asphalt (HMA) plant.

2.7 Contractor – The company that places the HMA on the project under contract with CDOT.

2.8 WCTG – Western Cooperative Test Group, a government/industry association.

3. SIGNIFICANCE AND USE

3.1 This Standard specifies requirements and procedures for a certification system that shall apply to all suppliers and contractors providing performance graded (PG) binders. The requirements and procedures shall apply to materials that meet the requirements of CDOT specifications for PG binders. These provisions initially apply to the refinery manufacturing the PG binder and/or to terminals where binders are mixed. These provisions subsequently apply to the Contractor, after delivery of the PG binder, for use in hot mix asphalt (HMA) on CDOT projects.

3.2 This Standard specifies procedures intended to minimize disruption of PG binder shipments. This is accomplished by a certification system that evaluates quality control and specification compliance tests performed by the Supplier and the HMA Contractor according to their quality control plans.

4. SAMPLING

4.1 All test samples required by this standard shall be obtained per AASHTO T 40. A supplier may propose an alternate method of sampling that will ensure the sampling of a non-segregated product.

5. TESTING REQUIREMENTS

5.1 All specification compliance testing required for this Standard shall be performed by a laboratory currently covered by AMRL accreditation. Any satellite laboratory of a Supplier that performs required testing under this Standard will be identified in the submitted Supplier Quality Control Plan (Section 7) and shall be approved by CDOT.

5.2 All laboratories performing routine Quality Control testing shall participate in WCTG round-robin testing or an approved equal.

6. SUPPLIER CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

6.1 The Supplier shall submit to CDOT for approval a complete Quality Control Plan that complies with the requirements of Section 7. If the Quality Control Plan is rejected, the Supplier may modify the plan based on the critique provided and then resubmit it to CDOT for approval.

6.2 Once the Supplier's Quality Control Plan is approved by CDOT, the Supplier shall submit to the CDOT Product Evaluation Coordinator a completed copy of CDOT Form #595 (Pre-Approved Product Evaluation Request & Summary) for each performance graded binder. Form 595 can be located at: <https://www.codot.gov/business/apl> within the Notice to Manufacturers. Form 595 is designed as a PDF Writeable form, which must be completed by the Supplier. The completed form shall be returned to CDOT's Product Evaluation Coordinator as an e-mail attachment.

6.2.1 The Form 595 "Product name" field shall identify the submitted performance grade binder and the construction year of the submittal (i.e. "PG 76 -28 (2020)").

- 6.2.2 Form 595 will serve as the request to CDOT for authorization to ship PG binder as referenced within this Colorado Procedure.
- 6.3 The Supplier shall forward to CDOT the initial testing data for the performance grade binder identified in Form 595 and a copy of the SDS. The Supplier shall also obtain and provide a split sample for the CDOT Central Laboratory from the first production run of the performance-graded binder identified on Form 595. This will be concurrent with the first shipments of the construction season when the performance-graded binder is being made for the first time that season.
- 6.3.1 If the submitted sample required in Subsection 6.3 fails the verification testing and is rejected by CDOT, then the Supplier may submit to CDOT a new test sample with a new CDOT Form 595, updated initial test data, and an SDS. If CDOT rejects this second submittal then the Supplier may resubmit again. However, this third submittal for the same Product name (binder grade for that calendar year) shall include, in addition to all requirements in Subsection 6.3, a test report from an independent AMRL accredited laboratory.
- 6.4 The Supplier shall allow CDOT to visit the production and/or shipping site during normal business hours to perform an audit by observing the Supplier's quality control activities, inspect the facilities, and obtaining samples for test.
- 6.5 The Supplier shall follow the procedures described in the CDOT approved quality control plan.
- 6.6 The Supplier shall establish a continuing test record for every test required for each PG binder included in the written request as prepared to satisfy the requirements of Subsection 6.1.
- 6.7 The Supplier shall submit to CDOT all reports required by this standard in a format approved by CDOT.
- 6.8 The Supplier shall have a satisfactory record of compliance with CDOT project specifications. Decisions by CDOT concerning this requirement shall be based on the test results furnished by the supplier and satisfactory results when the splits and field tests are compared with supplier tests.

7. SUPPLIER QUALITY CONTROL PLAN (MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS)

- 7.1 The Supplier's Quality Control Plan shall identify the following:
- 7.1.1 Facility type (refinery, terminal, HMA producer).
- 7.1.2 Facility location (actual physical address).
- 7.1.3 Name and telephone number of the person responsible for quality control at the facility.
- 7.1.4 Quality control tests and testing frequency to be performed on each PG binder.
- 7.1.5 Name and location of the laboratory performing quality control tests on the PG binder that is shipped.

- 7.2 The Supplier's Quality Control Plan shall include a declaration stating that if a test result indicates that a shipment of PG binder is not in compliance with the purchase specifications, the Supplier shall:
1. Identify the material in the shipment
 2. Immediately cease the shipment until the material complies with the specification
 3. Immediately notify CDOT regarding the shipment in question
 4. Immediately notify the Contractors scheduled to use the material from the shipment in question
 5. Notify CDOT before resuming shipment; and
 6. Implement any mutually agreed-upon procedures for the disposition of the material.
- 7.3 The Supplier's quality control plan shall describe the method and frequency for initial testing, specification compliance testing, and quality control testing for guiding the manufacturer.
- 7.3.1 **Initial Testing** - For each grade of PG binder to be supplied, specification compliance testing shall be initially performed and the results of that testing provided to CDOT, accompanied by a sample of the material represented by the test results. Specification compliance testing shall confirm that the PG binder conforms to all requirements of Table 702-1 of the Standard Specifications. This will be concurrent with the first shipments of the construction season when the performance grade binder is being made for the first time that season. If during a construction project, the binder used changes such that future binder supply to a project will come from a different refinery, different terminal, or be a different formulation that could potentially affect mix properties, the Supplier shall notify the Contractor and CDOT Project Engineer in writing at least 5 working days before shipment. If the Supplier is changing terminal location and both locations utilize the same formulation, the Supplier shall notify the Contractor and CDOT Project Engineer before use on the project and the one point check per CP 52 may be waived with concurrence from the RME.
- 7.3.2 **Specification Compliance Testing** - Specification compliance testing shall be run on a routine basis and the results submitted to CDOT at a minimum of once per month.
- 7.3.3 **Quality Control Testing for Guiding the Manufacturer** – Tests to determine conformance with Table 702-1 of the Standard Specifications tests shall be conducted as needed for quality control. The Quality Control Plan shall indicate the frequency of this testing. Non-Table 702-1 tests, of the Standard Specifications, may be used for guiding the manufacturer. The use of non-Table 702-1 tests does not preclude the need to meet Table 702-1 requirement or to run complete Table 702-1 tests as indicated in the Quality Control Plan.
- 7.4 The Supplier's quality control plan shall include a statement that the Supplier will prepare and maintain summary reports for all quality control and specification compliance tests performed, and will submit them to CDOT on request.
- 7.5 The Supplier's quality control plan shall provide an outline of the procedure to be followed for checking transport vehicles before loading to prevent contamination of shipments. The outline shall include a statement that the Transport Vehicle Inspection Report, signed by the designated inspector, shall be maintained in the Supplier's records and will be made available to CDOT on request.

- 7.6 If the supplier's facility has the capability of introducing any additives to the binder at the point of load-out, then the QC plan shall outline the procedures to control, monitor, and report on the exact amount of additive. Only CDOT approved additives shall be allowed at load-out.
- 7.7 If the Supplier's facility has acid, alkaline, or recycled engine oil bottom modification equipment in place for producing acid, alkaline, or recycled engine oil bottom modified binders for sale in non-CDOT markets, the Supplier's Quality Control Plan shall include a description of the precautions that will be taken to prevent acid, alkaline, or recycled engine oil bottom modified binders from being inadvertently shipped to CDOT.

8. CDOT EVALUATION PROCEDURE

- 8.1 CDOT will verify that the Supplier's quality control plan is adequate. CDOT may visit the shipping site when required.
- 8.2 CDOT will notify the Supplier whether or not the Supplier's application for Certified Binder Supplier status has been granted. The notification shall include a list of the PG binder(s) covered.
- 8.3 CDOT may verify that the Supplier's specification compliance testing laboratory is currently covered by AASHTO accreditation.
- 8.4 CDOT may verify that the Supplier's specification compliance testing laboratory participates in the WCTG round-robin testing program or an equal program.
- 8.5 CDOT may perform split sample testing per Section 10.
- 8.6 CDOT will perform quality assurance testing.
- 8.7 CDOT may inspect the operations of the Supplier's facility including those related to the PG binder shipments if required.
- 8.8 CDOT will post the Supplier's approved binder type with the associated Supplier's facility name on CDOT's Approved Products List. Reference to the web site is at;
<https://www.codot.gov/business/apl>

9. REQUIREMENTS FOR SHIPPING PG BINDER BY AN APPROVED SUPPLIER

- 9.1 The Supplier's Quality Control Plan as approved by CDOT (Section 8) shall be implemented.

- 9.2 Each shipment shall be accompanied by two copies of the bill of lading, which shall include:
1. The name and location of the Supplier, as stated in the Supplier's Quality Control Plan
 2. The performance grade of material.
 3. The quantity of material shipped.
 4. The type and quantity of any approved additive introduced at load-out.
 5. The date of shipment.
 6. A certificate of compliance (COC) certifying the material meets specification requirements. The COC statement will certify the material was manufactured and tested per CDOT's approved Quality Control Plan (Section 7) and, therefore meets State requirements.
 7. A statement certifying that the transport vehicle was inspected before loading and was found acceptable for the material shipped. The COC statement will certify the material was manufactured and tested per the CDOT approved Quality Control Plan (Section 7) and, therefore, meets State requirements.
- 9.3 If the specification compliance test results do not conform to PG binder specifications, the Supplier shall remove the non-compliant material from the shipping queue as per Subsection 7.2.

10. SPLIT SAMPLE TESTING

- 10.1 CDOT may request split sample testing. The test results will be exchanged as soon as they are available.
- 10.2 If the split sample test data is not within the precision specified for that particular test a review of both sampling and testing procedures will be conducted by both the supplier and CDOT. If precision statements are not available, the test results should not differ by more than two standard deviations of the latest available WCTG Round Robin test results for that test.

11. REPORT AND DATA SHEETS

- 11.1 Supplier Reports - The Supplier shall prepare the reports described in Subsections 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.6, 6.7, 7.2, 7.4, 7.5, 9.2, and 9.3.

12. DECERTIFICATION

- 12.1 Certification may be withdrawn from suppliers when one or more of the following additional conditions exist:
- 12.1.1 Acid, alkaline, or recycled engine oil bottom modification is discovered in the binder.

13. FIELD QUALITY CONTROL OF PERFORMANCE GRADED ASPHALT BINDER(S)

- 13.1 The field quality control of the binder shall be the responsibility of the Contractor. Before accepting deliveries of binder, the Contractor shall submit a Field Quality Control (FQC) Plan for binder addressing all key elements as listed in Section 14. This FQC Plan will be included within the Contractor's quality control plan for asphalt concrete. The FQC Plan shall be submitted at least 10 days before commencing paving operations. The purpose of the FQC Plan is to describe proper handling techniques for the binder to maintain specification conformance of binder properties during transportation, storage, and production operations. The Engineer will review the FQC Plan, and paving operations will not begin until the FQC Plan has been approved in writing.

13.2 The contents of the binder FQC Plan shall be project-specific and shall be kept current to the production and mixture operations employed at any time. Before executing any change to binder handling, the FQC Plan shall be revised to incorporate the change. Engineer approval of the revised FQC Plan, in writing, will be required before the change is made to binder handling. Failure to keep the FQC Plan current may affect subsequent decisions by the Engineer, such as those made to address correction of failed material.

13.3 The Contractor shall confirm and document that the Supplier that manufactures the binder and the specific binder is on CDOT's Approved Products List as referenced in Subsection 8.8.

13.4 The Contractor shall indicate, in writing, what steps will be taken to ensure that the FQC Plan is followed and what action will be taken to correct the situation if it is found that the plan is not being followed.

14. MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CONTRACTOR'S BINDER FIELD QUALITY CONTROL PLAN

14.1 The FQC Plan shall identify all subcontractors responsible for handling the binder. This will include the firm hauling the binder unless that firm is the binder supplier or is employed by the binder supplier.

14.2 The responsibilities of each party having a role in executing the FQC Plan shall be identified.

14.3 The FQC Plan shall describe how changes in grade or supplier of the binder, used in the paving mix, will be implemented. The change must not result in the mixing of different binders. If mixing does occur, the mixed binder shall not be incorporated into the paving mix placed on the project. The Contractor shall inform the Engineer in advance of any change in grade or supplier of the binder.

14.4 The anticipated mode of binder delivery shall be described. The process of tank inspection, before initial filling, will be described. The tanks on the project site must be empty and free of contaminants to avoid contamination of the binder delivered to the project.

14.5 Any special handling or storage requirements of the binder shall be fully described. These shall comply with the manufacturer's recommendations for that grade of the binder. The FQC Plan shall conform to these special requirements.

14.6 As detailed by the binder supplier, based on the type of asphalt used to produce the specific grade (i.e. Blended asphalt, Modified asphalt, etc.), any potential limitations of the binder relative to prolonged storage, exposure to prolonged and/or elevated heating, susceptibility to stratification and/or separation, etc. shall be fully described. The Contractor's FQC Plan shall describe how these limitations of the binder shall be addressed.

14.7 If agitation is used in binder storage tanks, the capacity and methods of agitation within the storage tank(s) shall be described.

14.8 Provisions to avoid damage to binder during the suspension of paving operations shall be described. These provisions will detail limits to storage times and corresponding temperature limits.

14.9 The binder rotation FQC Plan shall be described. (i.e. First-in / First-out basis).

- 14.10 Any on-site sampling and testing shall be described concerning sampling location, tests to be conducted, and control limits for test results. On-site sampling methods and facilities shall be fully described. It is a good practice for the Contractor to obtain and retain samples of the binder when delivered to the project. These samples can be tested if binder problems occur. These test results can help isolate the cause of problems with binder properties. Binder performance test requirements are contained in Table 702-1 of the Standard Specifications.
- 14.11 The FQC Plan shall describe methods for identifying the binder contained in each storage tank. Clear and consistent labeling of each tank shall be included in these methods.
- 14.12 The binder temperatures in the tanks shall be routinely monitored, at a minimum of once per day. Procedures and equipment for this monitoring shall be described. Results of this monitoring shall be made available to the Engineer upon request.

CP 11, Asphalt Binder Supplier Certification Checklist - 2021

Supplier Name: _____ Date: _____
 Refinery Name: _____ Refinery Location: _____
 Supplier Lab: _____ Supplier Lab Location: _____
 PG Binder: _____

<u>Subsection</u>		<u>Yes / No</u>
5.1	Does the supplier's lab have current AMRL accreditation?	_____
5.2	Do the labs performing routine QC testing participate in WCTG Round Robin testing or equal?	_____
6.1	QC Plan submitted to CDOT?	_____
6.2	Completed CDOT Form #595 sent to CDOT as an e-mail attachment?	_____
6.3	Initial test data supplied?	_____
6.3	MSDS supplied?	_____
6.3	Split sample provided to CDOT once per construction season?	_____

SUPPLIER QC PLAN:

<u>Subsection</u>		
7.1.1	Facility type listed?	_____
7.1.2	Facility location listed?	_____
7.1.3	Name of person responsible for QC at the facility listed?.....	_____
7.1.4	List of QC tests and frequency to be used on PG binder?	_____
7.1.5	Name & location of lab performing these tests listed?	_____
7.2	Does Plan state that, if a shipment is not within specification, the supplier shall:	
	(1) Identify the material in the shipment?	_____
	(2) Immediately cease shipment until material complies with the specification?	_____
	(3) Immediately notify CDOT regarding the shipment in question?	_____
	(4) Immediately notify the Contractors scheduled to use the material from the shipment in question?	_____
	(5) Notify CDOT before resuming shipment?	_____
	(6) Implement any mutually agreed-upon procedures for the disposition of the material?	_____
7.3	Does the plan describe the method and frequency for initial testing, QC testing, and specification compliance testing?	_____
7.3.1	Results of specification compliance testing supplied to CDOT along with a sample?	_____
7.3.1	Results confirm that the PG binder conforms to Table 702-1?	_____
7.3.2	Plan states that specification compliance testing is performed routinely and results submitted to CDOT monthly?	_____
7.3.3	Plan indicates the frequency of testing to determine conformance with Table 702-1?.....	_____
7.4	Plan states that supplier will maintain summary reports for all QC & Spec Compliance tests performed, and will submit to CDOT upon request?	_____

[Continued on the next page.]

<u>Subsection</u>	<u>Yes / No</u>
7.5 Plan contains an outline of the procedure for checking transport vehicles before loading to prevent contamination?	_____
7.5.1 Outline includes a statement that the transport vehicle inspection report, signed by the the designated inspector shall be maintained in the supplier's records and will be made available to CDOT upon request?.....	_____
7.6 If the Supplier has equipment in place for acid, alkaline, or recycled engine oil bottom modification of binder, are precautions described that will be taken to prevent acid, alkaline, or recycled engine oil bottom modified binders from being shipped to CDOT?.....	_____

CP 11, Asphalt Contractor Field Quality Control Checklist - 2021

Contractor Name: _____ Date: _____
 Contract ID: _____
 Project Number: _____
 Project Location: _____

FIELD QUALITY CONTROL OF PERFORMANCE GRADED ASPHALT BINDER (S)

<u>Subsection</u>	<u>Yes / No</u>
13.1 Was the Contractor's Field Quality Control (FQC) Plan submitted 10 days before paving?	_____
13.2 Is the binder FQC plan specific to this Project?.....	_____
13.2 Does the binder FQC plan apply to current binder handling?	_____

Does the Contractor's Binder Field Quality Control Plan Address the Following:

<u>Subsection</u>	
14.1 List of the subcontractors handling the binder?	_____
14.2 Responsibilities of the parties executing the binder FQC Plan?	_____
14.3 How grade changes will be handled?	_____
14.4 Delivery mode and tank inspection before filling?	_____
14.5 Special handling and suppliers recommended handling?	_____
14.6 Limitations on the type of binder concerning handling?	_____
14.7 Method of agitating binder in the tank (if any)?	_____
14.8 Binder handling during paving delays?	_____
14.9 Binder rotation plan (i.e. First-in / First-out)?	_____
14.10 On-site sampling plan (if any)?	_____
14.11 Binder identification plan (tank labeling)?	_____
14.12 Binder temperature monitoring (minimum once per day)?	_____

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Asphalt Emulsion - 21 **(Certifying Suppliers and Contractors)**

1. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

- 1.1 CDOT Standard Specifications:
Section 702, Bituminous Materials
Table 702-2 to Table 702-7
- 1.2 AASHTO Standards:
T 40 Method of Sampling Bituminous Materials
AASHTO Accreditation Program (AAP)
- 1.3 ASTM Standards:
D 8 Definitions of Terms Relating to Materials for Roads and Pavements

2. TERMINOLOGY

- 2.1 Emulsion—A binder that is emulsified with water in a colloid mill.
- 2.2 Supplier - A Supplier shall be defined as one who produces the final product or who makes the blend or modification that alters the properties of the emulsion specified in Section 702 of the Standard Specifications and/or other appropriate CDOT specifications. A Supplier shall be a refinery, a terminal, or an emulsion producer. If no modification is made to the emulsion after its initial production at the refinery, the refinery shall be the supplier and must provide certification. If there is any modification of the emulsion at the terminal, the terminal becomes the supplier and must provide the certification. No emulsion will be produced or blended to specification at the hot mix asphalt (HMA) plant.
- 2.3 Refinery Facility- A facility that is a producer of petroleum asphalts by refining the residuum from crude petroleum. The three types of petroleum asphalts refined are; Asphalt Cement, Emulsion Asphalts, Cutback Asphalts.
- 2.4 Terminal Facility - A facility that can receive, store and distribute petroleum asphalts. May have the ability to modify petroleum asphalts.
- 2.5 Storage Facility- A facility that can receive, store and distribute petroleum asphalts. The facility cannot modify the petroleum asphalt.
- 2.6 Contractor - The Company, who places the emulsion on the project under contract with CDOT.

3. SIGNIFICANCE AND USE

- 3.1 This standard specifies requirements and procedures for a certification system that shall apply to all suppliers and contractors providing asphalt emulsions. The requirements and procedures shall apply to materials that meet the requirements of CDOT specifications for emulsions. These provisions initially apply to the refinery manufacturing the emulsion and or to the terminals where emulsions are modified. These provisions subsequently apply to the Contractor, after delivery of the emulsion, for use on CDOT projects.
- 3.2 This standard specifies procedures intended to minimize disruption of emulsion shipments. This is accomplished by a certification system that evaluates quality control and specification compliance tests performed by the Supplier and the Contractor according to their quality control plans.

4. SAMPLING

- 4.1 All test samples required by this standard shall be obtained per AASHTO T 40. A supplier may propose an alternate method of sampling that will ensure the sampling of a non-segregated product.

5. TESTING REQUIREMENTS

- 5.1 All certification testing required for this standard shall be performed by a laboratory currently covered by AMRL accreditation. Any satellite laboratory of a Supplier that performs required testing under this standard will be identified in the submitted Supplier Quality Control Plan (Section 7) and shall be approved by CDOT.

6. SUPPLIER CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

- 6.1 The Supplier shall submit to CDOT for approval a complete Quality Control Plan that complies with the requirements of Section 7. If the Quality Control Plan is rejected, the Supplier may modify the plan based on the critique provided and then resubmit it to CDOT for approval.
- 6.2 Once the Supplier's Quality Control Plan is approved by CDOT, the Supplier shall submit to the CDOT Product Evaluation Coordinator a completed copy of CDOT Form 595 (Pre-Approved Product Evaluation Request & Summary) for each emulsion. Form 595 can be located within Notice to Manufacturers at: <https://www.codot.gov/business/apl> Form 595 is designed as a PDF Writeable form, which must be completed by the Supplier. The completed form shall be returned to CDOT's Product Evaluation Coordinator as an e-mail attachment.
- 6.2.1 The Form 595 "Product name" field shall identify the submitted emulsion and the construction year of the submittal (i.e. "CRS-2P (2021)").
- 6.2.2 Form 595 will serve as the request to CDOT for authorization to ship emulsion as referenced within this Colorado Procedure.

- 6.3 The Supplier shall forward to CDOT the initial testing data for the emulsion identified on Form 595 and a copy of the SDS. The Supplier shall also obtain and provide a split sample for the CDOT Central Laboratory from the first production run of the emulsion identified on Form 595. This will be concurrent with the first shipments of the construction season when the emulsion is being made for the first time that season.
- 6.3.1 If the submitted sample required in Subsection 6.3 fails the verification testing and is rejected by CDOT, then the Supplier may submit to CDOT a new test sample with a new CDOT Form 595, updated initial test data, and an SDS. If CDOT rejects this second submittal then the Supplier may resubmit again. However, this third submittal for the same Product name (emulsion type for that calendar year) shall include, in addition to all requirements in Subsection 6.3, a test report from an independent AMRL accredited laboratory.
- 6.4 The Supplier shall allow CDOT to visit the production and/or shipping site during normal business hours to perform an audit by observing the Supplier's quality control activities, inspect the facilities, and obtaining samples for test.
- 6.5 The Supplier shall follow the procedures described in the CDOT approved quality control plan.
- 6.6 The Supplier shall establish a continuing test record for every test required for each emulsion included in the written request as prepared to satisfy the requirements of Subsection 6.1.
- 6.7 The Supplier shall submit to CDOT all reports required by this standard in a format approved by CDOT.
- 6.8 The Supplier shall have a satisfactory record of compliance with CDOT project specifications. Decisions by CDOT concerning this requirement shall be based on the test results furnished by the supplier and satisfactory results when the splits and field tests are compared with supplier tests.

7. SUPPLIER QUALITY CONTROL PLAN (MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS)

- 7.1 The Supplier's Quality Control Plan shall identify the following:
- 7.1.1 Facility type (refinery, terminal).
- 7.1.2 Facility location (actual physical address).
- 7.1.3 Name and telephone number of the person responsible for quality control at the facility.
- 7.1.4 Quality control tests and testing frequency to be performed on each type of emulsion.
- 7.1.5 Name and location of the laboratory performing quality control tests on the emulsion that is shipped.

- 7.2 The Supplier's Quality Control Plan shall include a declaration stating that if a test result indicates that a shipment of emulsion is not in compliance with the purchase specifications, the Supplier shall:
1. Identify the material in the shipment
 2. Immediately cease the shipment until the material complies with the specification
 3. Immediately notify CDOT regarding the shipment in question
 4. Immediately notify the Contractors scheduled to use the material from the shipment in question
 5. Notify CDOT before resuming shipment
 6. Implement any mutually agreed-upon procedures for the disposition of the material
- 7.3 The Supplier's quality control plan shall describe the method and frequency for initial testing, specification compliance testing, and quality control testing for guiding the manufacturer.
- 7.3.1 **Initial Testing** - For each type of emulsion to be supplied, specification compliance testing shall be initially performed and the results of that testing provided to CDOT, accompanied by a sample of the material represented by the test results. Specification compliance testing shall confirm that the emulsion conforms to all requirements of Section 702 of the Standard Specifications. This will be concurrent with the first shipments of the construction season when the emulsion is being made for the first time that season.
- 7.3.2 **Specification Compliance Testing** - Specification compliance testing shall be run on a routine basis and the results submitted to CDOT at a minimum of once per month.
- 7.3.3 **Quality Control Testing for Guiding the Manufacturer** – Tests to determine conformance with Section 702 of the Standard Specifications tests shall be conducted as needed for quality control. The Quality Control Plan shall indicate the frequency of this testing. Non-Section 702 tests, of the Standard Specifications, may be used for guiding the manufacturer. The use of non-Section 702 tests does not preclude the need to meet Section 702 requirements or to run complete Section 702 tests as indicated in the Quality Control Plan.
- 7.4 The Supplier's quality control plan shall include a statement that the Supplier will prepare and maintain summary reports for all quality control and specification compliance tests performed, and will submit them to CDOT on request.
- 7.5 The Supplier's quality control plan shall provide an outline of the procedure to be followed for checking transport vehicles before loading to prevent contamination of shipments. The outline shall include a statement that the Transport Vehicle Inspection Report, signed by the designated inspector, shall be maintained in the Supplier's records and will be made available to CDOT on request.

8. CDOT EVALUATION PROCEDURE

- 8.1 CDOT will verify that the Supplier's quality control plan is adequate. CDOT may visit the shipping site when required.
- 8.2 CDOT will notify the Supplier whether or not the Supplier's application for Certified Emulsion Supplier status has been granted. The notification shall include a list of the types of emulsions covered.
- 8.3 CDOT may verify that the Supplier's specification compliance testing laboratory is currently covered by AASHTO accreditation.
- 8.4 CDOT may verify that the Supplier's specification compliance testing laboratory participates in a round-robin testing program.
- 8.5 CDOT may perform split sample testing per Section 10.
- 8.6 CDOT will perform quality assurance testing.
- 8.7 CDOT may inspect the operations of the Supplier's facility including those related to the emulsion shipments if required.
- 8.8 CDOT will post the Supplier's approved emulsion type with the associated Supplier's facility name on CDOT's Approved Products List. Reference to the web site is at:
<https://www.codot.gov/business/apl>

9. REQUIREMENTS FOR SHIPPING EMULSIONS BY AN APPROVED SUPPLIER

- 9.1 The Supplier's Quality Control Plan as approved by CDOT (Section 8) shall be implemented.
- 9.2 Each shipment shall be accompanied by two copies of the bill of lading, which shall include:
 - 1. The name and location of the Supplier, as stated in the Supplier's Quality Control Plan.
 - 2. The type of emulsion.
 - 3. The quantity of material shipped.
 - 4. The date of shipment
 - 5. A certificate of compliance (COC) certifying the material meets specification requirements. The COC statement will certify the material was manufactured and tested per the CDOT approved Quality Control Plan (Section 7) and, therefore, meets state requirements (example in Chapter 400).
 - 6. A statement certifying that the transport vehicle was inspected before loading and was found acceptable for the material shipped. The COC statement will certify the material was manufactured and tested per CDOT's approved Quality Control Plan (Section 7) and, therefore, meets state requirements.
- 9.3 If the specification compliance test results do not conform to emulsion specifications, the Supplier shall remove the non-compliant material from the shipping queue as outlined in Subsection 7.2.

10. SPLIT SAMPLE TESTING

- 10.1 CDOT may request split sample testing. The test results will be exchanged as soon as they are available.
- 10.2 If the split sample test data is not within the precision specified for that particular test a review of both sampling and testing procedures will be conducted by both the supplier and CDOT.

11. REPORT AND DATA SHEETS

- 11.1 Supplier Reports - The Supplier shall prepare the reports described in Subsections 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.6, 6.7, 7.2, 7.4, 7.5, 9.2, and 9.3.

12. RECERTIFICATION

- 12.1 If a supplier has been decertified and seeks to be recertified, the supplier must fulfill the requirements for certification, as per Section 6.

13. FIELD QUALITY CONTROL OF EMULSION(S)

- 13.1 The field quality control of the emulsion shall be the responsibility of the Contractor. Before accepting deliveries of emulsion, the contractor shall submit a Field Quality Control (FQC) Plan for emulsion addressing all key elements as listed in Section 14. This FQC Plan will be included within the Contractor's quality control plan for asphalt concrete. The FQC Plan shall be submitted at least 10 days before commencing paving operations. The purpose of the FQC Plan is to describe proper handling techniques for the emulsion to maintain specification conformance of emulsion properties during transportation, storage, and production operations. The Engineer will review the FQC Plan, and the paving operations will not begin until the FQC Plan has been approved in writing.
- 13.2 The contents of the emulsion FQC Plan shall be project-specific and shall be kept current to the production and mixture operations employed at any time. Before executing any change to emulsion handling, the FQC Plan shall be revised to incorporate the change. Engineer approval of the revised FQC Plan, in writing, will be required before the change is made to emulsion handling. Failure to keep the FQC Plan current may affect subsequent decisions by the Engineer, such as those made to address a correction of failed material.
- 13.3 The Contractor shall confirm and document that the Supplier that manufactures the emulsion and the specific emulsion is on CDOT's Approved Products List as referenced in Subsection 8.8.
- 13.4 The Contractor shall indicate, in writing, what steps will be taken to ensure that the FQC Plan is followed and what action will be taken to correct the situation if it is found that the plan is not being followed.

14. MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CONTRACTOR'S EMULSION FIELD QUALITY CONTROL PLAN

- 14.1 The FQC Plan shall identify all subcontractors responsible for handling the emulsion. This will include the firm hauling the emulsion unless that firm is the emulsion supplier or is employed by the emulsion supplier.
- 14.2 The responsibilities of each party having a role in executing the FQC Plan shall be identified.
- 14.3 The FQC Plan shall describe how changes in type or supplier of the emulsion, used on the paving job, will be implemented. The change must not result in the mixing of different emulsions. If mixing does occur, the mixed emulsion shall not be incorporated into the project. The Contractor shall inform the Engineer in advance of any change in type or supplier of the emulsion.
- 14.4 The anticipated mode of emulsion delivery shall be described. The process of tank inspection, before initial filling, will be described. The tanks on the project site must be empty and free of contaminants to avoid contamination of the emulsion delivered to the project.
- 14.5 Any special handling or storage requirements of the emulsion shall be fully described. These shall comply with the manufacturer's recommendations for that type of emulsion. The FQC Plan shall conform to these special requirements.
- 14.6 As detailed by the emulsion supplier, based on the type of materials used to produce the specific emulsion, any potential limitations of the emulsion relative to prolonged storage, exposure to prolonged and/or elevated heating, susceptibility to stratification, and/or separation, etc. shall be fully described. The Contractor's FQC Plan shall describe how these limitations of the emulsion shall be addressed.
- 14.7 If agitation is used in emulsion storage tanks, the capacity and methods of agitation within the storage tank(s) shall be described.
- 14.8 Provisions to avoid damage to emulsion during the suspension of paving operations shall be described. These provisions will detail limits to the storage times and corresponding temperature limits.
- 14.9 The emulsion rotation FQC Plan shall be described. (First-in / First-out basis, for example).
- 14.10 Any on-site sampling and testing shall be described concerning sampling location, tests to be conducted, and control limits for test results. On-site sampling methods and facilities shall be fully described. It is a good practice for the Contractor to obtain and retain samples of emulsion when delivered to the project. These samples can be tested if emulsion problems occur. These test results can help isolate the cause of emulsion problems. Emulsion performance test requirements are contained in Section 702 of the Standard Specifications.
- 14.11 The FQC Plan shall describe methods for identifying the emulsion contained in each storage tank. Clear and consistent labeling of each tank shall be included in these methods.
- 14.12 The emulsion temperatures in the tanks shall be routinely monitored, at a minimum of once per day. Procedures and equipment for this monitoring shall be described. Results of this monitoring shall be made available to the Engineer upon request.

CP 11, Asphalt Emulsion Supplier Certification Checklist - 2021

Supplier Name: _____ Date: _____
 Supplier Lab: _____ Supplier Location: _____
 Emulsion Type: _____ Supplier Lab Location: _____

Yes/ No

Subsection

- 5.1 Does supplier's lab have current AMRL accreditation?
- 6.1 QC plan submitted to CDOT?
- 6.2 Completed CDOT Form 595 sent to CDOT as an e-mail attachment?
- 6.3 Initial test data supplied?
- 6.3 MSDS supplied?
- 6.3 Split sample provided to CDOT once per construction season?

SUPPLIER QC PLAN:

Subsection

- 7.1.1 Facility type listed?
- 7.1.2 Facility location listed?
- 7.1.3 Name of person responsible for QC at the facility is listed?.....
- 7.1.4 List of QC tests & frequency to be used on emulsion?
- 7.1.5 Name & location of lab performing these tests is listed?
- 7.2 Does Plan state that, if a shipment is not within specification, the supplier shall:
 - (1) Identify the material in the shipment?
 - (2) Immediately cease shipment until material complies with the specification?
 - (3) Immediately notify CDOT regarding the shipment in question?
 - (4) Immediately notify the Contractors scheduled to use the material from the shipment in question?
 - (5) Notify CDOT before resuming shipment?
 - (6) Implement any mutually agreed-upon procedures for the disposition of the material?
- 7.3 Does the plan describe the method and frequency for initial testing, QC testing, and specification compliance testing?
- 7.3.1 Results of specification compliance testing supplied to CDOT along with a sample?
- 7.3.1 Results confirm that the Emulsion conforms to Section 702?
- 7.3.2 Plan states that specification compliance testing is performed routinely and results are submitted to CDOT monthly?
- 7.3.3 Plan indicates the frequency of testing to determine conformance with Section 702?
- 7.4 Plan states that supplier will maintain summary reports for all QC and Spec Compliance tests performed, and will submit to CDOT upon request?
- 7.5 Plan contains an outline of the procedure for checking transport vehicles before loading to prevent contamination?
- 7.5.1 The outline includes a statement that the transport vehicle inspection report, signed by the designated inspector shall be maintained in the supplier's records, and will be made available to CDOT upon request?

CP 11, Asphalt Contractor Field Quality Control Checklist - 2021

Contractor Name: _____

Date: _____

Contract ID: _____

Project Number: _____

Project Location: _____

FIELD QUALITY CONTROL OF EMULSION(S)

Yes/ No

Subsection

- 13.1 Was the Contractor's Field Quality Control (FQC) Plan submitted 10 days before paving?..... _____
- 13.2 Is the emulsion FQC plan specific to this Project? _____
- 13.2 Does the emulsion FQC plan apply to current emulsion handling? _____

Does the Contractor's Emulsion Field Quality Control Plan Address the Following:

Subsection

- 14.1 List of the subcontractors handling the emulsion? _____
- 14.2 Responsibilities of the parties executing the emulsion FQC Plan? _____
- 14.3 How emulsion type changes will be handled? _____
- 14.4 Delivery mode and tank inspection before filling? _____
- 14.5 Special handling and suppliers recommended handling? _____
- 14.6 Limitations on the type of emulsion concerning handling? _____
- 14.7 Method of agitating emulsion in the tank (if any)? _____
- 14.8 Emulsion handling during paving delays? _____
- 14.9 Emulsion rotation plan (i.e. First-in / First-out)? _____
- 14.10 On-site sampling plan (if any)? _____
- 14.11 Emulsion identification plan (tank labeling)? _____
- 14.12 Emulsion temperature monitoring (minimum once per day)? _____

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Hydraulic Cement – 22

1. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

1.1 ASTM Standards:

- ASTM C 150 Standard Specification for Portland Cement
- ASTM C 183 Standard Practice for Sampling and the Amount of Testing of Hydraulic Cement
- ASTM C 219 Standard Terminology Relating to Hydraulic Cement
- ASTM C 595 Standard Specification for Blended Hydraulic Cement

2. TERMINOLOGY

2.1 See ASTM C 219 Standard Terminology Relating to Hydraulic Cement.

2.2 Supplier – In this Standard, a *Cement Supplier* shall be defined as one who manufactures hydraulic cement.

2.3 Supplier – In this Standard, a *Concrete Supplier* shall be defined as one who manufactures concrete mix. Among the ingredients of a concrete mix is hydraulic cement.

2.4 Contractor – The Company under contract with CDOT to produce products using hydrated cement.

3. SIGNIFICANCE AND USE

3.1 This Standard specifies requirements and procedures for a certification system that shall apply to all Cement Suppliers providing hydraulic cement. These provisions apply to the plant manufacturing hydraulic cement. These provisions apply to the Contractor, after delivery of the hydraulic cement, for use on CDOT projects.

3.2 This Standard specifies procedures intended to minimize the disruption of hydraulic cement shipments. This is accomplished by a certification system that evaluates quality control and specification compliance tests performed by the Cement Supplier according to their quality control plans.

4. SAMPLING

4.1 All test samples shall be obtained per ASTM C 183. The use of a random sampling procedure is mandatory for the establishment of a valid quality assurance program.

5. TESTING REQUIREMENTS

- 5.1 Testing shall be performed by a laboratory currently accredited by the Cement and Concrete Reference Laboratory (CCRL). Any satellite laboratory of a Cement Supplier that performs required testing under this Standard shall be identified in the submitted Quality Control Plan (Section 7).

6. SUPPLIER CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

- 6.1 Cement Suppliers shall submit to the CDOT Product Evaluation Coordinator (PEC), CDOT Form 595, Pre-Approved Product Evaluation Request & Summary for each type of hydraulic cement intended for use on CDOT projects. Instructions for completing and submitting the CDOT Form 595 can be located within the Notice to Manufacturers at <https://www.codot.gov/business/apl>
- 6.2 In addition to completing CDOT Form 595, the following shall be supplied to the PEC:
- 6.2.1 A brief outline of the procedures used to evaluate the finished product including sampling and testing frequency and the sample preparation employed, including chemical analysis methods used such as X-ray, atomic absorption spectroscopy, and/or wet chemistry.
- 6.2.2 The results of all applicable chemical and/or physical tests required by ASTM C 150, C 595, or C 1157 on the most recent 40 samples (20 pairs) tested. The results shall be submitted in the format outlined in ASTM C 183, in particular the table entitled "Test Data" with the critical limits calculated as described.
- 6.2.3 A copy of the CCRL certification for the laboratory performing testing.
- 6.2.4 A copy of the Cement Supplier's Quality Control Plan, which complies with the requirements of Section 7, if one has not been supplied to CDOT for previously submitted products.
- 6.3 A sample of the proposed hydraulic cement shall be shipped to the PEC at the Materials and Geotechnical Branch, 4670 North Holly Street, Unit A, Denver, Colorado 80216-6408.
- 6.4 The Cement Supplier shall allow CDOT to visit the production and/or shipping site during normal business hours to observe the Cement Supplier's quality control activities, to inspect the facilities, and to obtain samples for tests.
- 6.5 The Cement Supplier shall follow the procedures described in the CDOT approved quality control plan.
- 6.6 The Cement Supplier shall establish a continuing test record for every test required and for each type of hydraulic cement included in the written request as prepared to satisfy the requirements of Subsection 6.1.
- 6.7 The Cement Supplier shall submit to CDOT all reports required by this standard in a format approved by CDOT.

6.8 The Cement Supplier shall have a satisfactory record of compliance with CDOT project specifications. Decisions by CDOT concerning this requirement shall be based on the test results furnished by the Cement Supplier's tests.

7. SUPPLIER QUALITY CONTROL PLAN (MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS)

7.1 The Cement Supplier's Quality Control Plan shall identify the following:

7.1.1 Facility location (actual physical address).

7.1.2 Name and telephone number of a person at each production facility, responsible for quality control of the material shipped to CDOT projects.

7.1.3 Quality control tests and testing frequency to be performed on each hydraulic cement.

7.1.4 Name and location of the laboratory performing quality control tests on the hydraulic cement.

7.2 The Cement Supplier's Quality Control Plan shall include a declaration stating that if a test result indicates that a shipment of hydraulic cement does not comply with the purchase specifications, the Cement Supplier shall:

7.2.1 Identify the material in the shipment,

7.2.2 Immediately cease the shipment until the material complies with the specification,

7.2.3 Immediately notify CDOT regarding the shipment in question,

7.2.4 Immediately notify the Contractors and Concrete Suppliers scheduled to use the material from the shipment in question, notify CDOT before resuming shipment; and implement any mutually agreed-upon procedures for the disposition of the material.

7.3 The Cement Supplier's Quality Control Plan shall describe the method and frequency for initial testing and quality control testing.

7.3.1 **Initial Testing** - For each type of hydraulic cement to be supplied, testing shall be performed and the results provided to CDOT, accompanied by a sample of the material represented by the test results.

7.3.2 **Quality Control Testing** – Tests to determine conformance with applicable ASTM standards shall be conducted as needed for quality control. The Cement Supplier's Quality Control Plan shall indicate the frequency of this testing.

7.4 The Cement Supplier's Quality Control Plan shall include a statement that the Cement Supplier will prepare and maintain summary reports for all quality control tests performed, and will submit them to CDOT on request.

7.5 The Cement Supplier's Quality Control Plan shall provide an outline of the procedure to be followed for checking transport vehicles before loading to prevent contamination of shipments.

The outline shall be maintained in the Cement Supplier's records and will be made available to CDOT on request.

8. CDOT EVALUATION PROCEDURE

- 8.1 CDOT will verify that the Cement Supplier's Quality Control Plan is adequate. CDOT may visit the shipping site when required.
- 8.2 CDOT will notify the Cement Supplier whether or not the Cement Supplier's application has been granted.
- 8.3 CDOT may verify that the Cement Supplier's testing laboratory is currently CCRL accredited.
- 8.4 CDOT may perform split sample testing per Section 10.
- 8.5 CDOT may sample and perform testing on random samples.
- 8.6 CDOT may inspect the operations of the Cement Supplier's facility, including those related to shipments if required.
- 8.7 Products approved for use will be posted on the CDOT APL.

9. REQUIREMENTS FOR SHIPPING HYDRAULIC CEMENT BY AN APPROVED SUPPLIER

- 9.1 The Cement Supplier's Quality Control Plan as approved by CDOT (Section 7) shall be implemented.
- 9.2 Each shipment shall be accompanied by two copies of the bill of lading, which shall include:
 - 9.2.1 The name and location of the Cement Supplier,
 - 9.2.2 The Type of hydraulic cement shipped,
 - 9.2.3 The quantity of material shipped,
 - 9.2.4 The date of shipment,
 - 9.2.5 A certificate of compliance (COC) certifying that the material meets specification requirements
 - 9.2.6 A statement certifying that the transport vehicle was inspected before loading, and was found acceptable for the material shipped.
- 9.3 If the test results do not conform to the applicable ASTM standards, the Cement Supplier shall remove the non-compliant material from the shipping queue as outlined in Subsection 7.2.

10. SPLIT SAMPLE TESTING

- 10.1 CDOT may request split sample testing. The test results will be exchanged as soon as they are available.
- 10.2 If the split sample test data is not within the precision specified for that particular test a review of both sampling and testing procedures will be conducted by both the Cement Supplier and CDOT.

11. REPORT AND DATA SHEETS

- 11.1 Cement Supplier Reports - The Cement Supplier shall prepare the reports described in Subsections 6.1, 6.2, 9.2, and 9.3.

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Fly Ash - 21

1. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

1.1 ASTM Standards:

- ASTM C 219 Standard Terminology Relating to Hydraulic Cement
- ASTM C 311 Standard Test Methods for Sampling and Testing Fly Ash or Natural Pozzolans for Use in Portland Cement Concrete.
- ASTM C 618 Standard Specification for Coal Fly Ash and Raw or Calcined Natural Pozzolan for Use in Concrete.

2. TERMINOLOGY

2.1 See ASTM C 219 Standard Terminology Relating to Hydraulic Cement.

2.2 Supplier, Fly Ash – In this Standard, a *Fly Ash Supplier* shall be defined as one who provides fly ash for use on CDOT projects.

2.3 Supplier, Concrete – In this Standard, a *Concrete Supplier* shall be defined as one who manufactures concrete mix. Fly ash may be among the ingredients of a concrete mix.

2.4 Contractor – The Company under contract with CDOT to produce products using fly ash.

3. SIGNIFICANCE AND USE

3.1 This Standard specifies procedures intended to minimize disruption of fly ash shipments. This is accomplished by a certification system that evaluates quality control and specification compliance tests performed by the Fly Ash Supplier according to their quality control plans.

3.2 This Standard specifies requirements and procedures for a certification system that shall apply to all fly ash suppliers providing fly ash. The requirements and procedures shall apply to, materials that meet the requirements of CDOT specifications for fly ash. These provisions apply to the plant producing the fly ash. These provisions apply to the Contractor, after delivery of the concrete mix, for use on CDOT projects.

4. SAMPLING

4.1 All test samples shall be obtained per ASTM C 311. The use of a random sampling procedure is mandatory to the establishment of a valid quality assurance program.

5. TESTING REQUIREMENTS

- 5.1 Testing shall be performed by a laboratory currently accredited by the Cement and Concrete Reference Laboratory (CCRL). Any satellite laboratory of a Fly Ash Supplier that performs required testing under this Standard shall be identified in the submitted Quality Control Plan (Section 7).

6. SUPPLIER CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

- 6.1 Fly Ash Suppliers shall submit to the CDOT Product Evaluation Coordinator (PEC), the CDOT Form 595, Pre-Approved Product Evaluation Request & Summary for each source and Class of fly ash intended for use on CDOT projects. Instructions for completing CDOT Form 595 can be found at: <https://www.codot.gov/business/apl> within the Notice to Manufacturers.
- 6.2 In addition to completing the CDOT Form 595, the following shall be supplied to the PEC:
- 6.2.1 A brief outline of the procedures used to evaluate the finished product including; sampling and testing frequency and the sample preparation employed, including chemical analysis methods used such as X-ray, atomic absorption spectroscopy, and/or wet chemistry.
- 6.2.2 The results of all applicable chemical and/or physical tests required by ASTM C 618 on the most recent 40 samples (20 pairs) tested. The results shall be submitted in the format outlined in ASTM C 311, in particular the table entitled "Test Data" with the critical limits calculated as described.
- 6.2.3 A copy of the CCRL certification for the laboratory performing testing.
- 6.2.4 A copy of the Fly Ash Supplier's Quality Control Plan, which complies with the requirements of Section 7, if one has not been supplied to CDOT for previously submitted products.
- 6.3 A sample of the proposed fly ash shall be shipped to the PEC at the Materials and Geotechnical Branch, 4670 North Holly Street, Unit A, Denver, Colorado 80216-6408.
- 6.4 The Fly Ash Supplier shall allow CDOT to visit the production and/or shipping site to observe the Fly Ash Supplier's quality control activities, inspect the facilities, and obtain samples for tests.
- 6.5 The Fly Ash Supplier shall follow the procedures described in the CDOT approved quality control plan.
- 6.6 The Fly Ash Supplier shall establish a continuing test record for every test required for each type of fly ash included in the written request as prepared to satisfy the requirements of Subsection 6.1.
- 6.7 The Fly Ash Supplier shall submit to CDOT all reports required by this standard in a format approved by CDOT.

6.8 The Fly Ash Supplier shall have a satisfactory record of compliance with CDOT project specifications. Decisions by CDOT concerning this requirement shall be based on the test results furnished by the Fly Ash Supplier and satisfactory results when the splits and field tests are compared with Fly Ash Supplier tests.

7. SUPPLIER QUALITY CONTROL PLAN (MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS)

7.1 The Fly Ash Supplier's Quality Control Plan shall identify the following:

7.1.1 Facility location.

7.1.2 Name and telephone number of a person at each production facility, responsible for quality control of material shipped to CDOT projects.

7.1.3 Quality control tests and testing frequency to be performed on each fly ash.

7.1.4 Name and location of the laboratory performing quality control tests on the fly ash.

7.2 The Fly Ash Supplier's Quality Control Plan shall include a declaration stating that if a test result indicates that a shipment of fly ash does not comply with the purchase specifications, the Fly Ash Supplier shall:

7.2.1 Identify the material in the shipment,

7.2.2 Immediately cease the shipment until the material complies with the specification,

7.2.3 Immediately notify CDOT regarding the shipment in question,

7.2.4 Immediately notify the Contractors and Concrete Suppliers scheduled to use the material from the shipment in question,

7.2.5 Notify CDOT before resuming shipment; and

7.2.6 Implement any mutually agreed-upon procedures for the disposition of the material.

7.3 The Fly Ash Supplier's Quality Control Plan shall describe the method and frequency for initial testing and quality control testing.

7.3.1 **Initial Testing** – For each fly ash product to be supplied, testing shall be performed and the results of that testing provided to CDOT, accompanied by a sample of the material represented by the test results.

7.3.2 **Quality Control Testing** – Tests to determine conformance with ASTM C 618 shall be conducted as needed for quality control. The Supplier's Quality Control Plan shall indicate the frequency of this testing.

7.4 The Fly Ash Supplier's Quality Control Plan shall include a statement that the Fly Ash Supplier will prepare and maintain summary reports for all quality control tests performed, and will submit them to CDOT on request.

7.5 The Fly Ash Supplier's Quality Control Plan shall provide an outline of the procedure to be followed for checking transport vehicles before loading to prevent contamination of shipments. The outline shall be maintained in the Fly Ash Supplier's records and will be made available to CDOT on request.

8. CDOT EVALUATION PROCEDURE

8.1 CDOT will verify that the Fly Ash Supplier's Quality Control Plan is adequate. CDOT may visit the shipping site when required.

8.2 CDOT will notify the Fly Ash Supplier whether or not the Fly Ash Supplier's application has been granted.

8.3 CDOT may verify that the Fly Ash Supplier's testing laboratory is currently CCRL accredited.

8.4 CDOT may perform split sample testing per Section 10.

8.5 CDOT may sample and perform testing on random samples.

8.6 CDOT may inspect the operations of the Fly Ash Supplier's facility including those related to shipments if required.

8.7 Products approved for use will be posted on the CDOT APL.

9. REQUIREMENTS FOR SHIPPING FLY ASH BY AN APPROVED SUPPLIER

9.1 The Fly Ash Supplier's Quality Control Plan as approved by CDOT (Section 7) shall be implemented.

9.2 Each shipment shall be accompanied by two copies of the bill of lading, which shall include:

9.2.1 The name and location of the Fly Ash Supplier and the plant producing the fly ash,

9.2.2 The class of fly ash,

9.2.3 The quantity of material shipped,

9.2.4 The date of shipment,

9.2.5 A statement certifying the material meets specification requirements (COC) and,

9.2.6 A statement certifying that the transport vehicle was inspected before loading and was found acceptable for the material shipped.

9.3 If the test results do not conform to ASTM C 618 specifications, the Fly Ash Supplier shall remove the non-compliant material from the shipping queue as outlined in Subsection 7.2.

10. SPLIT SAMPLE TESTING

- 10.1 CDOT may request split sample testing. The test results will be exchanged as soon as they are available.
- 10.2 If the split sample test data is not within the precision specified for that particular test a review of both sampling and testing procedures will be conducted by both the Fly Ash Supplier and CDOT.

11. REPORT AND DATA SHEETS

- 11.1 Fly Ash Supplier Reports -The Fly Ash Supplier shall prepare the reports described in Subsections 6.1, 6.2, and 9.2.

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Hydrated Lime - 21

1. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

1.1 AASHTO Standards:

- AASHTO M 303 - Lime for Asphalt Mixtures
- AASHTO R 38 – Quality Assurance of Standard Manufactured Materials

1.2 ASTM Standards:

- ASTM C 25 - Standard Test Methods for Chemical Analysis of Limestone, Quicklime, and Hydrated Lime
- ASTM C 50 - Standard Practice for Sampling, Inspection, Packing, and Marking of Lime and Limestone Products
- ASTM C 110 - Standard Test Methods for Physical Testing of Quicklime, Hydrated Lime, and Limestone
- ASTM C 207 - Standard Specification for Hydrated Lime for Masonry Purposes
- ASTM C 977 - Standard Specification for Hydrated Lime for Soil Stabilization

2. TERMINOLOGY

2.1 See ASTM C 51 Standard Terminology Relating to Lime and Limestone (as used by the Industry).

2.2 Supplier—In this Standard, a *Supplier* shall be defined as one who manufactures hydrated lime.

2.3 Contractor – The Company under contract with CDOT to produce products using hydrated lime.

3. SIGNIFICANCE AND USE

3.1 This Standard specifies procedures intended to minimize disruption of hydrated lime shipments. This is accomplished by a certification system that evaluates quality control and specification compliance tests performed by the Supplier on samples obtained before shipment.

3.2 This Standard specifies requirements and procedures for a certification system that shall apply to all Suppliers providing hydrated lime. These provisions apply to the plant manufacturing the hydrated lime. These provisions apply to the Contractor, after delivery of the hydrated lime, for use on CDOT projects.

4. SAMPLING

- 4.1 All test samples required by this Standard shall be obtained per ASTM C 50. The use of a random sampling procedure is mandatory to the establishment of a valid quality assurance program.

5. TESTING REQUIREMENTS

- 5.1 Laboratories that perform the required testing under this Standard shall list qualifications in the submitted Supplier Quality Control Plan. Any satellite laboratory of a Supplier that performs required testing under this Standard shall be identified in the submitted Supplier Quality Control Plan (Section 7).

6. SUPPLIER REQUIREMENTS

- 6.1 Suppliers shall submit to the CDOT's Product Evaluation Coordinator (PEC) the CDOT Form 595, Pre-Approved Product Evaluation Request & Summary for each source of hydrated lime intended for use on CDOT projects. Instructions for completing Form 595 can be found in Notice to Manufacturers at <https://www.codot.gov/business/apl>
- 6.2 In addition to completing CDOT Form 595, the following shall be supplied to the PEC:
- 6.2.1 A brief outline of the procedures used to evaluate the finished product including; sampling and testing frequency, and the sample preparation employed, including chemical analysis methods used.
- 6.2.2 The results of all applicable chemical and/or physical tests required by AASHTO M303, ASTM C 110, ASTM C 207, or ASTM C 977 on the most recent 20 samples tested. The results shall be submitted in a tabular format with the critical limits indicated.
- 6.2.3 A copy of the Supplier's Quality Control Plan, which complies with the requirements of Section 7. Any changes to the supplier's Quality Control plans shall require an updated plan sent to the PEC.
- 6.3 A sample of the proposed hydrated lime shall be shipped to the PEC at the Materials and Geotechnical Branch, 4670 North Holly Street, Unit A, Denver, Colorado 80216-6408.
- 6.4 During normal business hours, the Supplier shall allow CDOT to visit the production and/or shipping site to observe the Supplier's quality control activities, inspect the facilities, and obtain samples for tests.
- 6.5 The Supplier shall follow the procedures described in the CDOT approved quality control plan.
- 6.6 The Supplier shall establish a continuing test record for every test required for hydrated lime included in the written request as prepared to satisfy the requirements of Subsection 6.2.
- 6.7 The Supplier shall submit to CDOT all reports required by this standard in a format approved by CDOT.

6.8 The Supplier shall have a satisfactory record of compliance with CDOT project specifications. Decisions by CDOT concerning this requirement shall be based on the test results furnished by the Supplier and satisfactory results when the splits and field tests are compared with Supplier tests.

7. SUPPLIER QUALITY CONTROL PLAN (MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS)

7.1 The Supplier's Quality Control Plan shall identify the following:

7.1.1 Facility location.

7.1.2 Name and telephone number of a person at each production facility, responsible for quality control of material shipped to CDOT projects.

7.1.3 Quality control tests and testing frequency to be performed on each hydrated lime product.

7.1.4 Name and location of the laboratory performing quality control tests on the hydrated lime.

7.2 The Supplier's Quality Control Plan shall include a declaration stating that if a test result indicates that a shipment of hydrated lime does not comply with the purchase specifications, the Supplier shall:

7.2.1 Identify the material in the shipment,

7.2.2 Immediately cease the shipment until the material complies with the specification,

7.2.3 Immediately notify CDOT regarding the shipment in question,

7.2.4 Immediately notify the Contractors scheduled to use the material from the shipment in question,

7.2.5 Notify CDOT before resuming shipment; and

7.2.6 Implement any mutually agreed-upon procedures for the disposition of the material.

7.3 The Supplier's Quality Control Plan shall describe the method and frequency for initial and quality control testing.

7.3.1 **Initial Testing** - For each hydrated lime product to be supplied, testing shall be initially performed by the supplier and the results of those tests shall be provided to CDOT, accompanied by a sample of the material represented by the test results.

7.3.2 **Quality Control Testing** – Tests to determine conformance with Subsection 712.03 of the Standard Specifications shall be conducted as needed for quality control. The Supplier's Quality Control Plan shall indicate the frequency of this testing.

7.4 The Supplier's Quality Control Plan shall include a statement that the Supplier will prepare and maintain summary reports for all quality control tests performed, and will submit them to CDOT on request.

7.5 The Supplier's Quality Control Plan shall provide an outline of the procedure to be followed for checking transport vehicles before loading to prevent contamination of shipments. The outline shall be maintained in the Supplier's records and will be made available to CDOT on request.

8. CDOT EVALUATION PROCEDURE

8.1 CDOT will verify that the Supplier's Quality Control Plan is adequate. CDOT may visit the shipping site when required.

8.2 CDOT will notify the Supplier whether or not the Supplier's application has been granted.

8.3 CDOT may perform split sample testing per Section 10.

8.4 On a random basis, CDOT may request a sample for testing the supplier's product.

8.5 CDOT may inspect the operations of the Supplier's facility including those related to shipments if required.

8.6 CDOT will post the Supplier's approved hydrated lime with the associated Supplier's facility name on CDOT's Approved Products List. Reference to the web site is at:
<https://www.codot.gov/business/apl>

9. REQUIREMENTS FOR SHIPPING HYDRATED LIME BY AN APPROVED SUPPLIER

9.1 The Supplier's Quality Control Plan as approved by CDOT (Section 7) shall be implemented.

9.2 Each shipment shall be accompanied by two copies of the bill of lading, which shall include:

9.2.1 The name and location of the Supplier,

9.2.2 The Type of material shipped,

9.2.3 The quantity of material shipped,

9.2.4 The date of shipment,

9.2.5 A certificate of compliance (COC) certifying the material meets specification requirements. The COC statement will certify the material was manufactured and tested per CDOT's approved Quality Control Plan (Section 7) and, therefore meets State requirements and,

9.2.6 A statement certifying that the transport vehicle was inspected before loading and was found acceptable for the material shipped.

9.3 If the test results do not conform to Standard Specification Subsection 712.03, the Supplier shall remove the non-compliant material from the shipping queue as outlined in Subsection 7.2.

10. SPLIT SAMPLE TESTING

- 10.1 CDOT may request split sample testing. The test results will be exchanged as soon as they are available.
- 10.2 If the split sample test data is not within the precision specified for that particular test a review of both sampling and testing procedures will be conducted by both the Supplier and CDOT.

11. REPORT AND DATA SHEETS

- 11.1 Supplier Reports - The Supplier shall prepare the reports described in Subsections 6.1, 6.2, and 9.2.

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Steel Reinforcing Bars and Steel Dowel Bars – 22

SCOPE:

This subpart provides procedures for being included on the Qualified Manufacturer List (QML) as a Fabricator of steel reinforcing bars and dowel bars for CDOT projects. CDOT will only accept steel reinforcing bars and dowel bars from a Fabricator on the QML.

CDOT will only accept steel reinforcing bar suppliers who have participated in AASHTO's NTPEP (National Transportation Product Evaluation Program) audit program of steel rebar and issued a Certificate of Compliance from NTPEP. <https://ntpep.transportation.org/> CDOT may request additional information if necessary and may decertify a supplier for failing to meet CDOT expectations.

1. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

1.1 NTPEP Documents:

Reinforcing Steel and Welded Wire Reinforcement Audit Program

http://www.ntpep.org/Pages/REBAR_WWR.aspx

NTPEP Committee Work Plan for Evaluation of Reinforcing Steel Manufacturers; REBAR 01-15

http://www.ntpep.org/Documents/Technical_Committee/REBAR_WWR/Documents/Rebar_WWR%20Work%20Plan.pdf

2. TERMINOLOGY

- 2.1 See AASHTO M 31 and ASTM A370 for terminology related to steel reinforcing bars and dowel bars.
- 2.2 Coating Application Plant – The one who produces a protective coated steel reinforcing bar and a protective coated dowel bar.
- 2.3 Deformed bar – Steel bar with protrusions; a bar that is intended for use as reinforcement in reinforced-concrete construction.
- 2.4 Fabricator – The Company, which cuts and bends steel reinforcing bars either coated or uncoated and/or assembles dowel bar baskets. The company may also provide uncut lengths of steel bars to the construction project site. Each plant constitutes a separate company.
- 2.5 Plain bar – Steel bar without protrusions; a bar that is intended for use as a dowel bar in transverse joints of concrete pavement construction.
- 2.6 Supplier – In this sub-part supplier shall be defined as one who produces or mills uncoated deformed steel reinforcing bars and steel plain bars used by the Fabricator.
- 2.7 Uncoated bar – Steel bar without protective coating.

3. SIGNIFICANCE AND USE

- 3.1 This Standard specifies requirements that shall be followed by the Supplier to be included on CDOT's QML.
- 3.2 This Standard specifies requirements and procedures for a certification system that shall apply to all Suppliers providing steel reinforcing bars and dowel bars.
 - 3.2.1 This Standard covers the responsibilities of the Supplier from point of delivery of steel reinforcing bars and dowel bars to the Fabricators plant, construction project site, and/or Coating Application Plant.

4. Deleted

5. Deleted

6. SUPPLIER REQUIREMENTS

- 6.1 Uncoated bar Suppliers shall be on CDOT's Qualified Manufacturers List (QML) before use by the Fabricator. The QML can be found at the following web address:

<https://www.codot.gov/content/apl/SteelReinforcingBarsAndSteelDowelBars.pdf>

7. CERTIFICATION

- 7.1 This section details the required documentation to be submitted to the CDOT by the Supplier requesting to be added to the QML.
- 7.2 The most recent NTPEP audit report shall be electronically submitted to the PEC at least 6 months before the steel product being incorporated onto a CDOT project. A link to the report on the NTPEP website is acceptable. The NTPEP audit report may not be more than 2 years old.
- 7.3 Shall provide documentation that the supplier is scheduled for an audit, or has been audited in the current calendar year.

8. DECERTIFICATION

- 8.1 CDOT may decertify a supplier when they fail to comply with the requirements of the NTPEP audit or have not participated in an audit in the past two years following certification.

Note 2: The terms Supplier and Fabricator are interchangeable when reading Section 5 – Decertification on page 2.

- 8.2 CDOT may decertify a supplier when they fail to comply with the requirements of the NTPEP audit or have not participated in an audit in the past two years following certification.

9. Deleted

10. CDOT EVALUATION PROCEDURE

- 10.1 Suppliers producing steel reinforcing bars and dowel bars shall meet the minimum industry standards.
- 10.2 Suppliers shall submit the required documentation described in Section 7.
- 10.3 Within two months after submitting all required information, CDOT will notify the Supplier whether or not the manufacturing facility's application for the Qualified Manufacturer List has been granted.
- 10.4 CDOT may perform quality assurance testing.
- 10.5 CDOT will post the Fabricator's name and approved plant on CDOT's Qualified Manufacturer List (QML) on the CDOT website at:

<https://www.codot.gov/content/apl/SteelReinforcingBarsAndSteelDowelBars.pdf>
- 10.6 Failure in one or more Sections or Sub-sections listed in this Standard may result in decertification of the plant and the plant will be removed from the QML. The Supplier may apply for reinstatement on the QML.

11. Deleted**12. REQUIREMENTS FOR SHIPPING STEEL REINFORCING BARS AND DOWEL BARS BY AN APPROVED FABRICATOR**

- 12.1 Deleted |
- 12.2 Each shipment shall be accompanied by two copies of the bill of lading, which shall include:
 - 12.2.1 The name and location of the steel reinforcing bars and dowel bars Fabricator and the Supplier producing the steel reinforcing bars and dowel bars,
 - 12.2.2 The size and grade of steel reinforcing bars and dowel bars conforming to the specified specification,
 - 12.2.3 Bars shall be separated and tagged with the Supplier's heat identification number,
 - 12.2.4 The quantity of material shipped,
 - 12.2.5 The date of shipment,
 - 12.2.6 A copy of the mill test reports.
- 12.3 If the specification compliance test results do not conform to Subsection 709.01 and 709.03 of the CDOT Standard Specifications, the Fabricator shall remove the non-compliant material from the shipping queue.

Epoxy Coaters of Reinforcing Steel - 21

SCOPE: This chapter provides procedures for being included on the Qualified Manufacturers List (QML) as a producer of epoxy-coated steel reinforcing bars and epoxy-coated steel dowel bars for CDOT projects. CDOT will only accept epoxy-coated steel reinforcing bars and epoxy-coated steel dowel bars by a Manufacturer on the QML.

1. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

Where applicable, the latest edition of the following standards shall be considered a part of these requirements.

1.1 CDOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction:

- Section 412.13 – Joints
- Section 602 – Reinforcing Steel
- Section 709.01 – Reinforcing Steel
- Section 709.03 – Dowel Bars and Tie Bars

1.2 AASHTO Standards:

- AASHTO M 31 – Standard Specification for Deformed and Plain Carbon-Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement
- AASHTO M 254 – Standard Specification for Corrosion-Resistant Coated Dowel Bars
- AASHTO M 284 – Discontinued
- AASHTO M 317 – Discontinued
- AASHTO R 38 – Standard Practice for Quality Assurance of Standard Manufactured Materials
- AASHTO T 253 – Standard Method of Test for Coated Dowel Bars

1.3 ASTM Standards:

- ASTM A 615 – Standard Specification for Deformed and Plain Billet-Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement
- ASTM A 775 – Standard Specification for Epoxy-Coated Steel Reinforcing Bars
- ASTM D 3665 – Standard Practice for Random Sampling of Construction Material
- ASTM D 3963 – Standard Specification for Fabrication and Jobsite Handling of Epoxy-Coated Steel Reinforcing Bars

1.4 Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute (CRSI): Epoxy Coating Plant Certification Manual

2. TERMINOLOGY

- 2.1 See ASTM A 775 for terminology related to epoxy-coated steel reinforcing bars.
- 2.2 Coated bar – Steel bar with the protective epoxy coating applied by the electrostatic spray method.
- 2.3 Contractor – The Company under contract with CDOT to produce products using epoxy-coated steel reinforcing bars and epoxy-coated steel dowel bars.
- 2.4 Deformed bar – Steel bar with protrusions; a bar that is intended for use as reinforcement in reinforced-concrete construction.
- 2.5 Fabricator – The Company, which cuts and bends steel reinforcing bars either coated or uncoated and/or assembles dowel bar baskets.
- 2.6 Manufacturer – The Company, which produces epoxy-coated steel reinforcing bars and epoxy-coated steel dowel bars. Each epoxy-coated applicator plant constitutes a separate company.
- 2.7 Plain bar – Steel bar without protrusions; a bar that is intended for use as a dowel bar in transverse joints of concrete pavement construction.
- 2.8 Supplier – In this chapter, it shall be defined as one who provides materials used in the manufacturing of epoxy-coated steel reinforcing bars and epoxy-coated steel dowel bars. Uncoated steel reinforcing bars, uncoated dowel bars, and powder coating are among the materials provided to the Manufacturer.
- 2.9 Uncoated bar – Steel bar without protective epoxy coating.
- 2.10 Quality System Manual (QSM) – A written document that describes the overall internal quality control operating procedures of a Manufacturer. The QSM documents the internal policies for achieving quality and the assignment of responsibility and accountability for quality control within the Manufacturer's organization. It shall describe the minimum quality control requirements expected of material suppliers who are involved with the Manufacturer's product.

3. SIGNIFICANCE AND USE

- 3.1 This Standard specifies requirements that should be followed by the Manufacturer in implementing an effective Quality Control (QC) system. This is accomplished by a certification system that evaluates quality control practices and specification compliance tests performed by the Manufacturer according to their quality control plans.
- 3.2 This Standard specifies requirements and procedures for a certification system that shall apply to all Manufacturers providing epoxy-coated steel reinforcing bars and epoxy-coated steel dowel bars. These provisions apply to the plant manufacturing the epoxy-coated steel reinforcing bars and epoxy-coated steel dowel bars.

- 3.2.1 This Standard covers the responsibilities of the Manufacturer from point of delivery of uncoated deformed or plain bars at the applicator plant to point of delivery on the construction project site and/or Fabricator plant.
- 3.3 This Standard applies to Fabricators that use epoxy-coated bars. The Fabricator shall conform to the requirements of ASTM D 3963 for the fabrication of bars and dowel bar assemblies after the application of the epoxy coating.
 - 3.3.1 This Standard covers the responsibilities of the Fabricator from point of delivery of epoxy-coated steel reinforcing bars and epoxy-coated steel dowel bars at the Fabricator's plant to point of delivery on the construction project site.
 - 3.3.2 This Standard covers the responsibilities of the Fabricator from point of delivery of uncoated bars to point of delivery of the Manufacturers's application site.
 - 3.3.3 This Standard subsequently covers epoxy-coated steel reinforcing bars and epoxy-coated steel dowel bars for use on CDOT projects. The Contractor shall conform to the requirements of ASTM D 3963 for job site handling of epoxy-coated bars.

4. SAMPLING

- 4.1 All number and frequency of test samples required by this Standard shall be per ASTM A775 (as a minimum) and the enhanced Manufacturer QC program. It is expected the QC tests are to be tied to critical production processes as well as to the final product.

Note 1: ASTM A 775 specifies the number and frequency of tests for coating thickness, continuity, flexibility, and adhesion. For example, an enhanced Manufacturer QC program that exceeds the minimum outlined in ASTM A 775 would document the method of determination of an additional randomly selected bar to test the bar surface temperature before applying the coating.

- 4.2 In addition, the QC program required by this Standard shall use stratified random sampling techniques. Stratified random sampling should be performed per ASTM D 3665. The use of a stratified random sampling procedure is mandatory to the establishment of a valid QC program. All random QC sample locations shall be properly documented.

Note 2: Determination of random locations (or timing) is universally applied to a construction site or a Manufacturer's production line. ASTM D 3665 covers a flowing stream of material that can be applied to the production line of epoxy-coated bars.

5. TESTING REQUIREMENTS

- 5.1 An internal designated testing location and/or facility of a Manufacturer that performs the required testing under this Standard shall be identified in the submitted Quality System Manual (QSM) (Section 9).
- 5.2 Testing required for this Standard shall be performed by qualified Manufacturers personnel through appropriate QC programs or appropriate training programs.

5.3 As a minimum, the Manufacturers programs used shall include the following;

5.3.1 Training in AASHTO, ASTM, or CRSI test procedures.

5.3.2 Demonstration of proficiency in each Manufactures's QC test.

5.3.3 Demonstration of ability to properly document Manufactures QC test results.

5.3.4 Demonstrate the ability to interpret all the test results.

6. SUPPLIER REQUIREMENTS

6.1 Uncoated bar Suppliers shall be on CDOT's Qualified Manufacturers List (QML) before use by the Manufacturer. The QML can be found at the following web address:

<https://www.codot.gov/business/apl>

6.2 Uncoated bar Suppliers shall follow the procedures described in the CDOT approved quality control plan as required in CP 11-6.

6.3 The uncoated bar Supplier shall provide an annual certification that all steel products delivered to the Manufacturer and permanently incorporated in the work shall have occurred in the United States of America.

6.4 Suppliers of epoxy powder shall be on CDOT's Approved Product List (APL). The APL along with instruction for completing CDOT Form 595, Pre-Approved Product Evaluation Request & Summary, can be found at the web address: <https://www.codot.gov/business/apl>

7. CURRENTLY CERTIFIED MANUFACTURERS

7.1 A Manufacturer, which has been certified for the past three consecutive years under the Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute (CRSI) certification plant program, will be placed on CDOT's QML after submitting all of the following:

- The certificate from the current year and the preceding three consecutive years of evaluations from CRSI,
- The inspection report from the current year and the preceding three consecutive years of evaluations from CRSI,
- The Quality System Manual as outlined in Section 9 of this Standard.
- 7.2 A Manufacturer, which has been certified for less than three consecutive years under the CRSI certification plant program will be on probation and placed on the QML after submitting all of the following:
 - The certificate from the current year along with any preceding years of evaluations from CRSI,
 - The inspection report from the current year along with any preceding years of evaluations from CRSI,
 - The Quality System Manual as outlined in Section 9 of this Standard.

7.2.1 The probation period will be for three consecutive years after being placed on the QML.

8. DECERTIFICATION

- 8.1 This section applies to Manufacturers that are classified under Subsection 7.1. If the Manufacturer becomes decertified by the CRSI certification plant program after being placed on the QML, the Manufacturer will be removed from the QML until completing and submitting to CDOT the requirements within this Standard. Decertification is the final ruling after the CRSI dispute process has been completed. The Manufacturer may apply for reinstatement on the QML no sooner than six months after removal from the QML. The probationary period will be for one year after being placed back on the QML with Subsections 7.2, 8.2, and 8.3 of this Standard being applied.
- 8.2 This section applies to Manufacturers that are classified under Subsection 7.2. If the Manufacturer becomes decertified by the CRSI certification plant program after being placed on the QML, the Manufacturer will be removed from the QML until completing and submitting to CDOT the requirements within this Standard. The Manufacturer may apply for reinstatement on the QML no sooner than three years after removal from the QML.
- 8.3 CDOT may decertify the Manufacturer when conditions exist as specified in Section 5 - Decertification within the Introduction of the CP 11 Page 2.

Note 3: The terms Supplier and Manufacturer are interchangeable when reading Section 5 – Decertification from page 2.

9. MANUFACTURER'S QUALITY SYSTEM MANUAL (MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS)

- 9.1 On an annual basis, at a minimum of two months before producing epoxy-coated steel reinforcing bars and epoxy-coated steel dowel bars for a CDOT project, one electronic copy of the Manufacturer's Quality System Manual (QSM) and a copy of the QSM Checklist shall be submitted for review and approval to CDOT's Product Evaluation Coordinator (303) 398-6566 within the Staff Materials & Geotechnical Branch at 4670 North Holly Street, Unit A, Denver, Colorado 80216-6408. In place of a hard copy QSM, a PDF digital format document may be submitted. The PDF manual submittal must be complete and whole. CDOT's approval of the QSM is intended only to indicate that the QSM is in conformance with the minimum QC requirements outlined in this Standard. Once the Manufacturer is approved and on the Qualified Manufacturers List (QML), the QSM provisions will remain in effect for one year, unless revisions are determined to be necessary by the Quality Control Manager or requested by CDOT, or if the Manufacturer is decertified. If any changes are made to the QSM, an updated copy shall be submitted to CDOT for review and approval. In place of a full updated copy, submittals of updates are acceptable. Updates shall be in the same format as the manual and are to be inserted into the manual to replace outdated pages. The updates may be in PDF digital format. The updated pages will have the date of update issuance and are to be recorded in a table of revisions. Guidelines for preparing a QSM may be available from the Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute (CRSI). Guidelines are also documented in AASHTO R 38.

- 9.2 The Manufacturer's QSM shall include the latest edition of the CRSI Plant Certification Manual.
- 9.3 The Manufacturer's QSM may be maintained in electronic format. However, one or more copies of the QSM shall be maintained by the Manufacturer's QC Manager in a printed and bound format (3-ring or other). The QSM shall be available to all of the Manufacturer's employees. Each document in the QSM shall indicate its preparation date and all pages of the QSM shall be numbered. If a document is revised, the date of revision shall be indicated on the document and recorded in a table of revisions.
- 9.4 The Manufacturer's QSM shall be formatted to provide numbered sections that meet the following order, format, and content:
- 9.4.1 Manufacturer's quality policy or mission Statement endorsed by the company's Chief Executive Officer.
- 9.4.1.1 The quality policy/mission statement shall indicate the support of top management to enforce the QC requirements contained in the QSM.
- 9.4.2 The QSM shall include the address and telephone numbers of applicable personnel at the manufacturing facility. If applicable, the QSM shall include the address and telephone numbers of responsible personnel of the Fabricators.
- 9.4.3 The QSM shall include a brief listing and description of all the epoxy-coated deformed and plain bars being manufactured at the facility.
- 9.4.4 The QSM shall present and define any significant terms used throughout the QSM.
- 9.4.5 For all manufactured items addressed in the QSM, the applicable AASHTO, ASTM, or CDOT specifications shall be identified.
- 9.4.6 The QSM shall present the personnel structure established to implement the Manufacturer's quality system. The specific roles and responsibilities of all QC personnel shall be documented as follows:
- 9.4.6.1 The QSM shall contain an organizational chart. The chart shall indicate a clear separation between the QC personnel and the production personnel. The QC Manager shall be allowed direct access to top management, independent from production. The names of personnel shall be placed on the chart.
- 9.4.6.2 Each facility shall have a Quality Control Manager who has the overall responsibility for implementing the requirements of the QSM. The QC Manager shall review the established QC system annually to satisfy this requirement, or if changes in the manufacturing process(s) occur, or whenever technical or CDOT information indicate a trend in reduced quality.

- 9.4.6.3 Each facility shall have at least one Quality Control Technician to perform QC sampling, testing, and inspection. At least one QC Technician shall be on-site during production. The QC Technicians shall be familiar with the tests they perform and have sufficient authority to assure corrective actions are carried out when necessary. The QSM shall indicate the line of authority of the QC Technicians, which shall demonstrate their authority to require corrective action. The QSM shall designate the QC Technicians at the facility and laboratory involved in the production or testing of the epoxy-coated steel reinforcing bars and epoxy-coated steel dowel bars.
- 9.5 The QSM shall contain a description of the qualifications required and attained, and years of experience for each QC Manager and QC Technician. All QC sampling, testing, and inspection personnel shall be trained. Plants certified by CRSI shall have at least one QC Manager and at least one QC Technician who is capable of performing and correctly interpreting all the tests required by the CRSI Plant Certification Manual. The QSM shall also include periodic auditing of each QC Technician's ability to satisfactorily perform the required tests. Retraining shall be provided when the test method is revised.
- 9.6 The QSM shall provide specific training for frontline production personnel in the safe and correct operating procedures implemented to ensure the required quality of all epoxy-coated steel reinforcing bars and epoxy-coated steel dowel bars.
- 9.7 The Manufacturer shall maintain its own qualified internal designated testing location and/or facility to perform QC testing. The Manufacturer shall provide backup QC testing personnel and any necessary backup laboratory equipment. The QSM shall include the address and telephone numbers of designated backup personnel. The Manufacturer's internal designated testing location and/or facility shall meet the minimum accreditations or qualifications obtained through one or more of the following programs:
- 9.7.1 The manufacturing industry's Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute Certification Plant Program.
- 9.7.2 National accreditation programs such as AASHTO Accreditation Program or American Association for Laboratory Accreditation.
- 9.8 The QSM shall contain an inventory of the necessary equipment used for sampling and testing along with associated calibration equipment used for each required test procedure. The QSM shall assign a unique identification number to each piece of testing equipment. The QSM inventory for each necessary piece of equipment shall include the following information:
- 9.8.1 The name of each necessary piece of equipment, date placed in service, Manufacturer, model, and serial number. The QSM shall include the location where the instructions for use and operation of each necessary piece are stored if not included in the QSM.

- 9.8.1.1 For each necessary piece of equipment, the QSM shall include the interval of calibration or verification, a reference to the calibration or verification procedures used, and the location where the current calibration or verification records are stored. The QSM shall describe the methods of calibration and verification procedures that are performed at the specified intervals.
- 9.9 The QSM shall identify all types of Supplier delivered materials used for the production of epoxy-coated steel reinforcing bars and epoxy-coated steel dowel bars.
- 9.9.1 The QSM shall contain a copy of the signed certification from the steel Supplier that all steel products permanently incorporated into the manufactured product shall have occurred in the United States of America.
- 9.9.2 The QSM shall contain a description of the specification requirements for all Supplier delivered materials.
- 9.9.3 The QSM shall contain a description of the certification and test reports delivered by the Supplier and a location where these records are stored.
- 9.9.4 The QSM shall include all QC testing of the supplied materials and shall contain a statement that no raw materials shall be used unless they are on the APL or they have been tested and meet all appropriate CDOT, AASHTO, or ASTM specifications.
- 9.9.5 All Supplier delivered materials shall be properly stored to prevent damage, contamination, or other alterations before use in production. The QSM shall include procedures for the adequate storage of supplied materials.
- 9.10 The QSM shall describe the procedure and frequency for inspection and selection of material samples during production. Sampling shall be performed on a stratified random procedure per ASTM D 3665. All random QC sample locations shall be properly documented and these procedures shall be included in the QSM.
- 9.11 The QSM shall contain descriptions and examples of the test report forms used by the Manufacturer. The QSM shall identify the individual(s) responsible for maintaining all test records and reports along with the location where the reports are stored.
- 9.11.1 The test reports shall be maintained and available for inspection for a minimum of three years.
- 9.12 The QSM shall contain a description of the procedures used to identify and document all material or test results that do not conform to specification requirements. The QSM shall contain provisions for resolving non-conforming material or test results.
- 9.13 The QSM shall describe procedures used to properly handle, store, and ship epoxy-coated steel reinforcing bars and epoxy-coated steel dowel bars.

10. CDOT EVALUATION PROCEDURE

- 10.1 Manufacturing facilities producing epoxy-coated steel reinforcing bars and epoxy-coated steel dowel bars shall meet the minimum industry standards, and be annually inspected and certified by CRSI. A copy of the certification shall be submitted to CDOT as part of the QML process.
- 10.2 Initially the Manufacturer shall submit a representative sample of epoxy-coated steel reinforcing bars and epoxy-coated steel dowel bars, test result documentation, and an electronic copy of the QSM to CDOT's Product Evaluation Coordinator (303) 398-6566 within the Staff Materials & Geotechnical Branch at 4670 North Holly Street, Unit A, Denver, Colorado 80216-6408.
 - 10.2.1 A representative sample of epoxy-coated steel reinforcing bar at least 3 feet in length and an epoxy-coated steel dowel bar 18 inches long shall be shipped.
 - 10.2.2 The results of all applicable chemical and/or physical tests required by ASTM A 775 on the most recent 20 samples tested. The results shall be submitted in the format outlined in ASTM A 775 and as documented in the Manufacturer's QSM.
 - 10.2.3 One electronic copy of the Manufacturer's Quality System Manual shall be submitted.
- 10.3 CDOT will verify that the Manufacturer's QSM is adequate.
- 10.4 Within two months after submitting all required information, CDOT will notify the Manufacturer whether or not the manufacturing facility's application for the Qualified Manufacturers List has been granted.
- 10.5 CDOT may perform split sample testing per Section 11.
- 10.6 CDOT may perform quality assurance testing.
- 10.7 CDOT may visit the Manufacturer's site when required. CDOT may inspect the operations of the Manufacturer's facility including those related to shipments if required.
- 10.8 CDOT will post the Manufacturer's name and approved plant on CDOT's Qualified Manufacturers List on the CDOT website: <https://www.codot.gov/business/apl>
- 10.9 Failure in one or more Sections or Sub-sections listed in this Standard may result in an accelerated inspection program. Any additional failures to meet these minimum requirements shall result in the decertification of the plant and the plant will be removed from the QML. The Manufacturer may apply for reinstatement on the QML no sooner than stipulated in Section 8 of this Standard.

11. SPLIT SAMPLE TESTING

- 11.1 CDOT may request split sample testing. A split sample is a sample taken and evenly divided to be tested by two or more individuals or laboratories. The test results will be exchanged as soon as they are available.
- 11.2 If the split sample test data is not within the agreed to precision for that particular test a review of both sampling and testing procedures will be conducted by both the Manufacturer and CDOT.

12. REQUIREMENTS FOR SHIPPING EPOXY-COATED STEEL REINFORCING BARS AND EPOXY-COATED STEEL DOWEL BARS BY AN APPROVED MANUFACTURER

- 12.1 The epoxy-coated steel reinforcing bars and epoxy-coated steel dowel bars Manufacturer's QSM as approved by CDOT shall be implemented.
- 12.2 Each shipment shall be accompanied by two copies of the bill of lading, which shall include:
 - 12.2.1 The name and location of the epoxy-coated steel reinforcing bars and epoxy-coated steel dowel bars Manufacturer and the plant producing the epoxy-coated steel reinforcing bars and epoxy-coated steel dowel bars,
 - 12.2.2 The size and grade of epoxy-coated steel reinforcing bars and epoxy-coated steel dowel bars conforming to CDOT specification,
 - 12.2.3 Certifications for the powder coating,
 - 12.2.4 The quantity of material shipped,
 - 12.2.5 The date of shipment,
 - 12.2.6 A copy of the mill test reports.
- 12.3 If the specification compliance test results do not conform to Subsection 709.01 and 709.03 specifications, the Manufacturer shall remove the non-compliant material from the shipping queue.

13. FABRICATION AND JOBSITE HANDLING

- 13.1 The coated bars to be fabricated by the Fabricator or field fabricated by the Contractor after application of the coating shall meet the following:
- 13.1.1 Contact points, such as drive rollers, shear contacts, mandrels, and backup barrels on benders shall be protected with a suitable covering to minimize damage during the fabrication process.
- 13.1.2 The Fabricator shall be responsible for repair to the coating due to damage during shipment, storage, or fabrication at the Fabricator's facility.
- 13.1.3 The Contractor shall be responsible for repair to the coating due to damage during shipment, storage, fabrication, or placement at the construction Jobsite.
- 13.2 Coating damaged due to fabrication or handling shall be repaired with patching material. The patching or repairing shall be performed following the written recommendations of the patching material Supplier.
- 13.3 Patching or repair material shall be compatible with the coating, inert in concrete, and feasible for repairs. The patching or repair material shall conform to ASTM D 3963.

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Precast Concrete Structures - 21

SCOPE:

This sub-part provides procedures for being included on the Qualified Manufacturers List (QML) as a fabricator of precast (**not prestressed**) concrete structures for CDOT projects. The precast concrete structures may include, but are not limited to: inlets, manholes, junction boxes, box culverts, modular bridges (3-sided box culvert), pipes, cattle guards, and Type 7 barrier. CDOT will only accept precast concrete structures by a manufacturer listed on the QML. Precast manufacturers of walls and girders will not be required to be on this QML.

1. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

Where applicable, the latest edition of the following standards shall be considered a part of these requirements.

1.1 CDOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction:

- Section 106 - Control of Material
- Section 601 – Structural Concrete
- Section 603 – Culverts and Sewers
- Section 604 – Manholes, Inlets, and Vaults
- Section 606 – Guardrail
- Section 611 – Cattle Guards
- Section 617 – Culvert Pipe
- Section 701 – Hydraulic Cement
- Section 703 – Aggregates
- Section 709 – Reinforcing Steel and Wire Rope
- Section 711 – Concrete Curing Materials and Admixtures
- Section 712 - Miscellaneous

1.2 CDOT Standard Plans (M & S Standards):

M-601-1	Single Concrete Box Culvert
M-601-2	Double Concrete Box Culvert
M-601-3	Triple Concrete Box Culvert
M-601-10	Headwalls for Pipe Culverts
M-603-2	Reinforced Concrete Pipe
M-603-3	Precast Concrete Box Culvert,
M-603-10	Concrete and Metal End Sections,
M-604-10	Inlet, Type C
M-604-11	Inlet, Type D
M-604-12	Inlet, Type R
M-604-13	Inlet, Type 13
M-604-20	Manholes
M-604-25	Vane Grate Inlet with Frame and Concrete Apron
M-606-14	Precast Type 7 Concrete Barrier
M-611-1	Cattle Guard

1.3 AASHTO Standards:

- M 6 Fine Aggregate for Portland Cement Concrete
- M 43 Sizes of Aggregate for Road and Bridge Construction
- M 55 Steel Welded Wire Reinforcement, Plain, for Concrete
- M 86 Standard Specification for Concrete Sewer, Storm Drain, and Culvert Pipe
- M 157 Ready-Mixed Concrete
- M 170 Standard Practice for Reinforced Concrete Culvert, Storm Drain, and Sewer Pipe
- M 206 Reinforced Concrete Arch Culvert, Storm Drain, and Sewer Pipe
- M 207 Reinforced Concrete Elliptical Culvert, Storm Drain, and Sewer Pipe
- M 221 Steel Welded Wire Reinforcement, Deformed, for Concrete
- M 242 Reinforced Concrete D-Load Culvert, Storm Drain, and Sewer Pipe
- M 284 Discontinued**
- R 38 Quality Assurance of Standard Manufactured Materials

1.4 ASTM Standards:

- A 775 Standard Specification for Epoxy-Coated Steel Reinforcing Bars
- C 361 Standard Specification for Reinforced Concrete Low-Head Pressure Pipe
- C 923 Standard Specification for Resilient Connectors between Reinforced Concrete Manhole Structures, Pipes, and Laterals
- C 936 Standard Specification for Joints for Concrete Pipe, Manholes, and Precast Box Sections using Preformed Flexible Joint Sealants
- C 1017 Standard Specification for Chemical Admixtures for Use in Producing Flowing Concrete
- C 1478 Standard Specification for Storm Drain Resilient Connectors between Reinforced Concrete Storm Sewer Structures, Pipes, and Laterals
- D 3665 Standard Practice for Random Sampling of Construction Materials

2. TERMINOLOGY

- 2.1 See AASHTO M 262 Standard Terminology Relating to Concrete Pipe.
- 2.2 Conventional mix – In this Standard it shall be defined as a Class of concrete in Section 601 of CDOT's Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction.
- 2.3 Dry Cast – In this Standard it shall be defined as zero slump concrete most often used for pipes, box culverts, and manholes.
- 2.4 Manufacturer – A Company which manufactures and supplies Standard Manufactured Materials for the Prime Contractor, Sub-contractor, or CDOT.
- 2.5 Prime Contractor – The Company under contract with CDOT to produce products using precast concrete structures.
- 2.6 Quality System Manual (QSM) – A written document that describes the overall internal quality control operating procedures of a Manufacturer. The QSM documents the internal policies for achieving quality and the assignment of responsibility and accountability for quality control within the Manufacturer's organization. It shall describe the minimum quality control requirements expected of material suppliers who are involved with the Manufacturer's product.

- 2.7 Self-Compacting (leveling) Concrete – In this Standard it shall be defined as a very high slump concrete where the spread is measured using a slump cone. The spread is usually between 22 to 32 inches in diameter. In addition, the mix usually contains a superplasticizer and a viscosity-modifying admixture (VMA). This concrete is usually used for manholes and inlets
- 2.8 Supplier – In this Standard it shall be defined as one who provides materials used in the manufacturing of precast concrete structures. Cement, fly ash, welded wire reinforcement (WWR), and epoxy coated reinforcing bar are among the materials provided to the manufacturer.
- 2.9 Wet Cast – In this Standard it shall be defined as anything other than zero slump concrete. This concrete is usually used for manholes and inlets.

3. SIGNIFICANCE AND USE

- 3.1 This procedure specifies requirements that should be followed by the Manufacturer in implementing an effective Quality Control (QC) system. This is accomplished by a certification system that evaluates quality control practices and specification compliance tests performed by the Manufacturer according to their quality control plans.
- 3.2 This Standard specifies requirements and procedures for a certification system that shall be applicable to all Manufacturers providing precast concrete structures. These provisions initially apply to the plant manufacturing the precast concrete structures. These provisions subsequently apply to the Contractor, after delivery of the precast concrete structure to the Contractor, for use on CDOT projects.

4. SAMPLING

- 4.1 All test samples required by this Standard shall be obtained using stratified random sampling techniques. Stratified random sampling should be performed in accordance with ASTM D 3665. The use of a stratified random sampling procedure is mandatory to the establishment of a valid QC program. All random QC sample locations shall be properly documented.

5. TESTING REQUIREMENTS

- 5.1 Testing required for this Standard shall be performed by certified personnel or in accredited laboratories through appropriate QC Certification programs. Any satellite laboratory of a Manufacturer that performs required testing under this Standard shall be identified in the submitted Quality System Manual (QSM) (Section 9).
- 5.2 As a minimum, the certification program used shall include the following;
- 5.2.1 Training in AASHTO, ASTM, or ACI test procedures.
- 5.2.2 Demonstration of proficiency in each required test.
- 5.2.3 Demonstration of ability to properly document test results.

6. SUPPLIER REQUIREMENTS

- 6.1 Cement, fly ash, and concrete admixture suppliers shall be on CDOT's Approved Product List (APL) prior to use by the manufacturer. The APL along with instruction for completing CDOT Form #595, Pre-Approved Product Evaluation Request & Summary, can be found at: <https://www.codot.gov/business/apl> The Form 595 is designed as a PDF Writable form, which must be completed by the supplier or their Product Representative. The completed form shall be returned to CDOT's Product Evaluation Coordinator as an e-mail attachment.
- 6.2 The cement and fly ash suppliers shall follow the procedures described in the CDOT approved quality control plan as required in CP 11 Part I, Sub-Part 3 and 4 respectively.
- 6.3 The steel supplier shall provide a copy of the Mill Test Report with each delivery which complies with CDOT's Buy America Requirement found in Subsection 106.11 of CDOT's Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction.

7. CURRENTLY CERTIFIED MANUFACTURERS

- 7.1 A manufacturer, regardless of their current casting process, which has been certified for the past three consecutive years under the American Concrete Pipe Association (ACPA) for all pipe products, dry cast box culverts, and manholes, or under the National Precast Concrete Association (NPCA) for all pipe products, manholes, modular bridges, and other wet cast products, will be placed on the QML after submitting all of the following:
- The certificate from the current year and the preceding three consecutive years of evaluations from NPCA or ACPA,
 - The score summary sheets from the current year and the preceding three consecutive years of evaluations from NPCA or ACPA,
 - The Quality System Manual as outlined in Section 9 of this Standard.
- 7.2 A manufacturer, regardless of their current casting process, which has been certified for less than three consecutive years under the American Concrete Pipe Association (ACPA) for all pipe products, dry cast box culverts, and manholes or under the National Precast Concrete Association (NPCA) for manholes, modular bridges, and other wet cast products will be on probation and placed on the QML after submitting all of the following:
- The certificate from the current year along with any preceding years of evaluations from NPCA or ACPA,
 - The score summary sheets from the current year along with any preceding years of evaluations from NPCA or ACPA,
 - The Quality System Manual as outlined in Section 9 of this Standard.
- 7.2.1 The probation period will be for three consecutive years after being placed on the QML.

8. DECERTIFICATION

- 8.1 If the manufacturer becomes decertified after being placed on the QML, the manufacturer will be removed from the QML until successfully completing and submitting to CDOT the requirements within this Standard. The manufacturer may apply for reinstatement on the QML no sooner than six months after removal from the QML.
- 8.2 If the manufacturer becomes decertified due to a structural failure of a product during the probationary period, the manufacturer will be removed from the QML until successfully completing and submitting to CDOT the requirements within this Standard. A structural failure will be determined by the Engineer in accordance with the FHWA Report Number FHWA-IP-86-2 "Culvert Inspection Manual." The manufacturer may apply for reinstatement on the QML no sooner than three years after removal from the QML.

9. MANUFACTURER'S QUALITY SYSTEM MANUAL (MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS)

- 9.1 On an annual basis, at a minimum of one month prior to producing any precast concrete structure for a CDOT project, one complete printed and bound original, and one complete electronic copy of the Manufacturer's Quality System Manual (QSM) shall be submitted for review and approval to CDOT's Product Evaluation Engineer (303) 398-6505 within the Staff Materials & Geotechnical Branch at 4670 North Holly Street, Unit A, Denver, Colorado 80216-6408. CDOT's approval of the QSM is intended only to indicate that the QSM is in conformance with the minimum QC requirements set forth in this Standard. Once the manufacturer is approved and on the Qualified Manufacturers List (QML), the QSM provisions will remain in effect for a maximum period of one calendar year, unless revisions are determined to be necessary by the Quality Control Manager or requested by CDOT, or if the manufacturer is decertified. If any revisions are made to the current year QSM, such revisions shall be submitted to CDOT in both printed and electronic format for review and approval. Guidelines for preparing a QSM may be available from the National Precast Concrete Association (NPCA) or the American Concrete Pipe Association (ACPA).
- 9.2 The Manufacturer's QSM may be maintained in electronic format. However, one or more copies of the QSM shall be maintained by the Manufacturer's QC Manager in a printed and bound format (3-ring binder or other). The QSM shall be available to all of the Manufacturer's employees. Each document in the QSM shall indicate its preparation date and all pages of the QSM shall be numbered. If a document is revised, the date of revision shall be indicated on the document and recorded in a table of revisions.
- 9.3 The Manufacturer's QSM shall be formatted to provide numbered sections which meet the following order, format, and content:
- 9.3.1 Manufacturer's quality policy or mission Statement endorsed by the company's Chief Executive Officer.
- 9.3.1.1 The quality policy / mission statement shall indicate support of top management to enforce the QC requirements contained in the QSM.
- 9.3.2 The QSM shall include the address and telephone numbers of applicable personnel at the manufacturing facility.

- 9.3.3 The QSM shall include a brief listing and description of all the precast products being manufactured at the facility.
- 9.3.4 The QSM shall present and define any significant terms used throughout the QSM.
- 9.3.5 For all manufactured items addressed in the QSM, the applicable AASHTO, ASTM, or CDOT specification shall be identified.
- 9.3.6 The QSM shall present the personnel structure established to implement the Manufacturer's quality system. The specific roles and responsibilities of all QC personnel shall be documented as follows:
- 9.3.6.1 The QSM shall contain an organizational chart. The chart shall indicate a clear separation between the QC personnel and the production personnel. The QC Manager shall be allowed direct access to top management, independent from production.
- 9.3.6.2 Each facility shall have a Quality Control Manager who has the overall responsibility for implementing the requirements of the QSM. At least one QC Manager shall be on-site during production. The QC Manager shall review the established QC system annually in order to satisfy this requirement, or if changes in the manufacturing process(s) occur, or whenever technical or CDOT information indicate a trend in reduced quality.
- 9.3.6.3 Each facility shall have at least one Quality Control Technician to perform QC sampling, testing, and inspection. At least one QC Technician shall be on-site during production. The QC Technicians shall be familiar with the tests they perform and have sufficient authority to assure corrective actions are carried out when necessary. The QSM shall indicate the line of authority of the QC Technicians, which shall demonstrate their authority to require corrective action. The QSM shall designate the certified QC Technicians at the facility and laboratory involved in the production or testing of the precast concrete structures.
- 9.4 The QSM shall contain a description of the certifications required and attained and years of experience for each QC Manager and QC Technician. All QC sampling, testing, and inspection personnel shall be certified by ACI Concrete Field Technician Level 1 or higher. Plants certified by NPCA shall have at least one QC Manager and at least one QC Technician who has successfully completed the NPCA's Production and Quality School or ACPA's approved equivalent. The QSM shall also include periodic auditing of each QC technician's ability to satisfactorily perform the required tests. Retraining shall be provided when the test method is revised.
- 9.5 The QSM shall provide for specific training for frontline production personnel in the safe and correct operating procedures implemented to ensure the required quality of all precast concrete structures.
- 9.6 The Manufacturer shall maintain its own accredited or qualified laboratory to perform QC testing. The QSM shall include the address and telephone numbers of a designated backup accredited or qualified laboratory. The laboratory shall meet the minimum accreditations or qualifications obtained through one or more of the following programs depending on the casting process:

- 9.6.1 For “dry” cast plant laboratories:
 - 9.6.1.1 National accreditation programs such as AASHTO Accreditation Program or American Association for Laboratory Accreditation.
 - 9.6.1.2 Either the Manufacturing industry’s American Concrete Pipe Association’s Q-Cast program or the National Precast Concrete Association Certification program.
- 9.6.2 For “conventional”, “wet”, or “Self-Compacting” cast plant laboratories:
 - 9.6.2.1 National accreditation programs such as AASHTO Accreditation Program or American Association for Laboratory Accreditation.
 - 9.6.2.2 The Manufacturing industry’s National Precast Concrete Association Certification program.
- 9.7 The QSM shall contain an inventory of the major equipment used for sampling and testing along with associated calibration equipment used for each required test procedure. The QSM shall assign a unique identification number to each piece of testing equipment. The QSM inventory for each major piece of equipment shall include the following information:
 - 9.7.1 The name of each major piece of equipment, date placed in service, manufacturer, model and serial number. The QSM shall include the location where the instructions for use and operation of each major piece is stored if not included in the QSM.
 - 9.7.1.1 For each major piece of equipment, the QSM shall include the interval of calibration or verification, a reference to the calibration or verification procedures used, and the location where the current calibration or verification records are stored. The QSM shall describe the methods for ensuring that the calibration and verification procedures are performed at the specified intervals.
- 9.8 The QSM shall identify all types of supplier delivered materials used for the production of precast concrete structures.
 - 9.8.1 The QSM shall contain a copy of the signed certification from each steel supplier that all steel products delivered to the manufacturer will be from products manufactured in the United States of America as stipulated in Section 6 of this Standard.
 - 9.8.1.1 The QSM shall include the manufacture’s process for tracking and submitting the Mill Test Reports on reinforcing steel permanently incorporated into each segment of precast concrete box culverts delivered to a CDOT project.
 - 9.8.2 The QSM shall contain a description of the specification requirements for all supplier delivered materials.
 - 9.8.3 The QSM shall contain a description of the certification and test reports delivered by the supplier and a location where these records are stored.

- 9.8.4 The QSM shall include all QC testing of the supplied materials and shall contain a statement that no raw materials shall be used unless they are on the APL or they have been tested and meet all appropriate CDOT, AASHTO, or ASTM specifications.
- 9.8.5 All supplier delivered materials shall be properly stored to prevent damage, contamination, or other alterations prior to use in production. The QSM shall include procedures for the adequate storage of supplied materials.
- 9.9 The QSM shall describe the procedure and frequency for inspection and selection of material samples during production. Sampling shall be performed on a stratified random procedure in accordance with ASTM D 3665. All random QC sample locations shall be properly documented and these procedures shall be included in the QSM.
- 9.10 The QSM shall contain descriptions and examples of the test report forms used by the manufacturer. The QSM shall identify the individual(s) responsible for maintaining all test records and reports along with the location where the reports are stored.
- 9.10.1 The test reports shall be maintained and available for inspection for a minimum of three years.
- 9.11 The QSM shall contain a description of the procedures used to identify and document all material or test results that do not conform to specification requirements. The QSM shall contain provisions for resolving non-conforming material or test results.
- 9.12 The QSM shall include drawings, with dimensions, of the forms used to produce precast concrete structures for CDOT.
- 9.12.1 Drawings and dimensions for precast modular concrete bridges will not be required with the QSM. However, they shall be submitted to Staff Bridge in accordance with Subsection 105.02 of the Standard Specifications.
- 9.13 The QSM shall describe the method used to permanently mark the precast concrete structure in accordance with the appropriate AASHTO or ASTM standard.
- 9.14 The QSM shall describe procedures used to properly handle, store, and ship precast concrete structures.

10. CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

- 10.1 The manufacturer shall prepare a standard Certificate of Compliance (COC) for each precast concrete structure delivered to a CDOT project. The COC shall contain all of the required information as stipulated in the CDOT Special Notice to Contractors. The COC shall include all necessary information to properly identify each precast concrete structure represented by the COC. The COC shall include a statement as to whether the element(s) being shipped complies with the Buy America Requirements found in Subsection 106.11 of CDOT's Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction.

11. MANUFACTURING FACILITY INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION

- 11.1 Manufacturing facilities producing precast pipe and box culvert shall meet the minimum industry standards, and be annually inspected and certified by the ACPA. Manufacturing facilities producing manholes shall meet the minimum industry standards, and be annually inspected and certified by either the ACPA or the NPCA. Manufacturing facilities producing precast pipe, modular bridges, and other precast concrete structures shall meet the minimum industry standards, and be annually inspected and certified by the NPCA. A copy of the certification shall be submitted to CDOT as part of the QML process.
- 11.2 Failure in one or more Sections or Sub-sections listed in this Standard may result in an accelerated inspection program. Any additional failures to meet these minimum requirements shall result in the decertification of the plant and the plant will be removed from the QML. The manufacturer may apply for reinstatement on the QML no sooner than six months after removal from the QML as stipulated in Section 8 of this Standard.
- 11.3 Within two months after submitting all required information, CDOT will notify the manufacturer of precast concrete structures whether or not the manufacturing facility's application for the Qualified Manufacturers List has been granted.
- 11.4 CDOT or CDOT representative will randomly inspect the operations or perform quality assurance testing each plant on the QML a minimum of once every 5 years. Additionally, CDOT may inspect the operations or perform quality assurance testing at any time.

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Colorado Procedure 12A-21
Standard Practice for

**Contractor's Hot Mix Asphalt
Process Control Notebook**

1. SCOPE

- 1.1 This Standard describes the best practice to be used when developing appropriate worksheets and forms in a Process Control (PC) notebook.
- 1.2 The requirements such as, but not limited to: the sample size, specimen size, number of specimens, interpretation of results, reporting significant digits, and precision statements are in the specific test method.
- 1.3 This practice is to be used when quantities exceed 500 tons of Item 403.

2. GENERAL PC NOTEBOOK REQUIREMENTS

- 2.1 The following information shall be included on each page of a worksheet or form:
 - 1. Project number, Contract ID, and Project location
 - 2. Item number and grading
 - 3. Supplier's name and address
 - 4. Name of the laboratory performing the test
 - 5. CDOT Form #43 HMA mix design number
 - 6. Date, location, and time the sample was taken or the beginning of the test
 - 7. Name of the person taking the sample and performing the test
 - 8. Test number
 - 9. Quantity of material placed to date at the time of taking the sample
 - 10. Type of test performed
 - 11. Specification limits
 - 12. Remarks area

3. SAMPLE LOCATION WORKSHEET

- 3.1 The following shall be included on the sample location worksheet:
 - 1. The temperature of the mix at the time sampled
 - 2. Sampling method (plant, windrow, etc.)

4. PERCENT ASPHALT CEMENT CONTENT WORKSHEET

4.1 When using the asphalt cement (AC) content gauge [nuclear] to determine percent asphalt cement in the specimen, the following shall be included on the worksheet:

1. Base weight
2. HMA sample location or lift
3. Test temperature (if applicable)
4. Background count
5. Measured count
6. Gauge measured percent AC
7. Percent moisture as determined from Subsection 5.1
8. Corrected percent AC
9. Dry aggregate count (if applicable)

4.2 When using the ignition oven to determine percent asphalt cement in the specimen, the following shall be included on the worksheet:

1. Weight of the baskets
2. Weight of each basket and HMA before ignition from both the external and internal scales
3. Weight of each basket and HMA after ignition
4. Weight of HMA before ignition
5. Weight of HMA after ignition
6. Lost HMA weight due to ignition
7. Percent uncorrected AC in HMA
8. Asphalt correction factor
9. Corrected percent AC

5. PERCENT MOISTURE WORKSHEET

5.1 When determining the percent moisture in an HMA specimen, the following shall be included on the worksheet:

1. Weight of the tare (if applicable)
2. Wet and dry weights of the specimen
3. Weight of lost moisture
4. Percent moisture

6. SIEVE ANALYSIS WORKSHEET

6.1 When performing a sieve analysis and determining the aggregate gradation, the following shall be included on the worksheet:

1. Weight of the tare (if applicable)
2. Wet weight of material before washing
3. The dry weight of material before washing
4. Weight of moisture lost due to drying
5. Percent moisture
6. Weight retained on the applicable sieve size
7. Percent retained on the applicable sieve size
8. Percent passing the applicable sieve size
9. Total weight sieved
10. Dry weight after washing
11. The percent difference between item 9 and 10

7. MAXIMUM SPECIFIC GRAVITY WORKSHEET

7.1 When determining the maximum specific gravity, the water temperature calibration for each flask shall be developed and in the contactor's files. When determining the maximum specific gravity, the following shall be included on the worksheet:

1. Weight of each flask
2. Weight of each sample and flask
3. Weight of each sample
4. Weight of each flask filled with water and the lid
5. Weight of each flask filled with the sample, water, and lid
6. The temperature of the water
7. Maximum specific gravity
8. Average maximum specific gravity

8. AIR VOIDS and VMA WORKSHEET

8.1 When determining the air voids of a laboratory compacted specimen, the following shall be included on the worksheet:

1. Total weight of the specimen in air
2. Weight of the surface-dry specimen in air
3. Weight of the specimen in water
4. Percent water absorbed by volume
5. Bulk specific gravity of the specimen
6. Average maximum specific gravity as determined from Subsection 7.1
7. Percent air voids

8.2 When determining the voids in the mineral aggregate (VMA) of a laboratory compacted HMA specimen, the following shall be included on the worksheet:

1. Bulk specific gravity of the aggregate as determined from Subsection 8.1 steps 1 through 4
2. Percent of aggregate based on the total weight of the mix
3. Percent of voids in the mineral aggregate based on bulk volume

9. LOTTOMAN WORKSHEET (when Lottman PC testing is required by the Contract)

9.1 When determining the Resistance of Compacted Bituminous Mixture to Moisture Induced Damage (Lottman Test), the following shall be included in the worksheet:

1. Specimen height
2. Theoretical maximum specific gravity of the mixture
3. Percent air voids (individual specimen)
4. Average air voids (dry specimens)
5. Average air voids (conditioned specimens)
6. The total dry weight of the specimen in air
7. Weight of the surface-dry specimen in air
8. Weight of the specimen in water
9. Percent water absorbed by volume
10. Dry Tensile Strength (individual specimen)
11. Wet Tensile Strength (individual specimen)
12. Average Dry Tensile Strength
13. Average Wet Tensile Strength
14. Maximum loading (individual specimen)
15. Percent Tensile Strength Retained (%TSR)
16. Percent saturation (individual specimen)
17. Percent swell (individual specimen)

10. HOT MIX ASPHALT DENSITY WORKSHEET

10.1 When determining the density of the compacted HMA mat using a moisture-density gauge [nuclear], the following shall be included on the worksheet:

1. Station and distance from the centerline (right or left)
2. Daily maximum specific gravity
3. Standard count
4. Measured count or wet density for each reading
5. Average of the measured counts or wet densities
6. The ratio of the average density count and the standard count (if applicable)
7. Field-tested specific gravity
8. Correction factor determined from CDOT Form #469 (if applicable)
9. Adjusted field-tested specific gravity
10. Percent relative compaction

10.2 When determining the density of the compacted HMA mat using cores, the following shall be included on the worksheet:

1. Date specimen was retrieved
2. Dry weight in air
3. Weight of the saturated surface dried specimen
4. Weight of the specimen in water
5. Bulk specific gravity of the specimen
6. Daily maximum specific gravity
7. Percent relative compaction

11. LONGITUDINAL JOINT WORKSHEET

11.1 When determining the longitudinal joint density of the compacted HMA mat using cores, the following shall be included on the worksheet:

1. Date the lift was placed
2. Date the specimen was retrieved
3. Average lift thickness
4. Dry weight in air
5. Weight of the saturated surface dried specimen
6. Weight of the specimen in water
7. Bulk specific gravity of the specimen
8. Maximum specific gravity per specifications
9. Percent relative compaction at the longitudinal joint

12. FREE MOISTURE FOR PERCENT LIME WORKSHEET

12.1 When determining the percent free moisture specified for hydrated lime used in HMA, the following shall be included on the worksheet:

1. Weight of the tare
2. Wet and dry weights of the specimen
3. Weight of lost moisture
4. Percent moisture
5. Percent absorption (from the mix design)
6. Percent surface (free) moisture

13. SUBMITTAL OF PC NOTEBOOK

Once the Contractor has completed production of all Hot Mix Asphalt on the Project the Contractor shall submit the final PC notebook to the Department in an electronic format. The file shall be scanned in sequential order by date and the file should be a pdf. The electronic PC notebook shall be delivered to the Department within 10 working days after the end of production.

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Colorado Procedure 12B-21

Standard Practice for

Contractor's Portland Cement Concrete Paving Process Control Notebook

1. SCOPE

- 1.1 This Standard describes the best practice to be used when developing appropriate worksheets and forms in a Process Control (PC) notebook.
- 1.2 The requirements such as, but not limited to: the sample size, specimen size, number of specimens, interpretation of results, reporting significant digits, and precision statements are in the specific test method.
- 1.3 This practice is to be used when quantities exceed 1000 square yards of Item 412.

2. GENERAL PC NOTEBOOK REQUIREMENTS

- 2.1 The following information shall be included on each page of a worksheet or form:

- 1. Project number, Contract ID, and Project location
- 2. Item number and grading or class
- 3. Supplier's name and address
- 4. Name of the laboratory performing the test
- 5. Date, location, and time the sample was taken or the beginning of the test
- 6. Type of test performed
- 7. Sampling method
- 8. Name of the person taking the sample and performing the test
- 9. Sample ID number
- 10. Quantity of material placed to date at the time of taking the sample
- 11. Specification limits
- 12. Remarks area

3. PAVEMENT TEXTURE WORKSHEET

- 3.1 When determining the texture depth, the following shall be included on the worksheet:

- 1. 10 consecutive texture depth readings
- 2. Average depth

4. SIEVE ANALYSIS WORKSHEET

4.1 When performing a sieve analysis and determining the aggregate gradation, the following shall be included on the worksheet:

1. Weight of the tare
2. Wet weight of material before washing
3. The dry weight of material before washing
4. Weight of moisture lost due to drying
5. Percent moisture
6. Dry weight after washing
7. Weight retained on the applicable sieve size
8. Percent passing the applicable sieve size
9. Total weight sieved
10. The percent difference between number 6 & 9
11. Test Date

5. WATER CEMENTITIOUS MATERIAL RATIO WORKSHEET

5.1 When determining the water cementitious material ratio the following shall be included on the worksheet:

1. CDOT Form #1373 mix design number
2. Weight of Cement
3. Weight of Fly ash
4. Weight of total cementitious material
5. The moisture content of each aggregate
6. Absorption of each aggregate
7. Free moisture of each aggregate
8. Weight of batch water
9. Weight of total water
10. Water cementitious material ratio

6. JOINT SEALANT PULL TEST WORKSHEET

6.1 When determining the joints pull test, the following shall be included on the worksheet:

1. Method Used
2. Pass/ Fail

7. COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH WORKSHEET

7.1 When determining the compressive strength of a molded cylinder the following shall be included on the worksheet:

1. CDOT Form #1373 mix design number
2. Time of initial cure
3. Minimum & maximum temperature of curing facility
4. Age of specimen
5. 2 diameter measurements & average diameter or established diameter
6. Cross-sectional area
7. Cylinder cap type
8. Maximum load
9. Fracture type (if necessary)
10. Compressive strength of each cylinder
11. Average compressive strength
12. The slump of the fresh concrete
13. Air temperature at the time of sampling
14. The temperature of the fresh concrete
15. Air content of the fresh concrete
16. Unit weight of the fresh concrete including the following:
 - a. Pot tare weight
 - b. Pot volume
 - c. Weight of pot & concrete
17. The yield of the fresh concrete

7.2 When determining the compressive strength of a core the following shall be included on the worksheet:

1. CDOT Form #1373 mix design number
2. Age of specimen
3. 2 diameter measurements & average diameter or established diameter
4. Cross-sectional area
5. Core length
6. L/D ratio & correction factor
7. Core cap type
8. Maximum load
9. Fracture type
10. Compressive strength of each core
11. Average compressive strength

8. FLEXURAL STRENGTH WORKSHEET

8.1 When determining the flexural strength the following shall be included on the worksheet:

1. CDOT Form #1373 mix design number
2. Time of initial cure
3. Minimum & maximum temperature of curing facility
4. Age of specimen
5. 3 width measurements & average width
6. 3 height measurements & average height
7. Span length
8. Maximum load
9. Distance between fracture & nearest support
10. Modulus of rupture of each beam
11. Average modulus of rupture
12. The slump of the fresh concrete
13. Air temperature at the time of sampling
14. The temperature of the fresh concrete
15. Air content of the fresh concrete
16. Unit weight of the fresh concrete including the following:
 - a. Pot tare weight
 - b. Pot volume
 - c. Weight of pot & concrete
17. The yield of the fresh concrete

9. PAVEMENT THICKNESS WORKSHEET

9.1 When determining the pavement thickness, the following shall be included on the worksheet:

1. Thickness
2. The difference in thickness from plan thickness

10. SAND EQUIVALENT WORKSHEET

10.1 When determining the equivalency the following shall be included on the worksheet:

1. Type of shaker
2. Age of stock solution
3. Clay reading of each specimen
4. Sand reading of each specimen
5. The sand equivalent of each specimen
6. Average sand equivalent
7. Date Tested

11. Pavement Smoothness

11.1 When determining the pavement smoothness, the following shall be included:

1. Distance calibration site
2. Start and stop locations
3. Time of each test
4. MRI of each section

12. Pavement Texture

12.1 When determining the pavement texture, the following shall be included on the worksheet:

1. Location of test
2. Diameter of each measurement
3. Average diameter at the test location
4. Macro-texture thickness

13. SUBMITTAL OF PC NOTEBOOK

Once the Contractor has completed production of all Portland Cement Concrete on the Project the Contractor shall submit the final PC notebook to the Department in an electronic format. The file shall be scanned in sequential order by date and the file should be a pdf. The electronic PC notebook shall be delivered to the Department within 10 working days after the end of production.

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Colorado Procedure 12C-21

Standard Practice for

Contractor's Excavation and Embankment Process Control Notebook

1. SCOPE

- 1.1. This Standard describes the best practice to be used when developing appropriate worksheets and forms in a Process Control (PC) notebook.
- 1.2. The requirements such as, but not limited to: the sample size, specimen size, number of specimens, interpretation of results, reporting significant digits, and precision statements are in the specific test method.

2. GENERAL PC NOTEBOOK REQUIREMENTS

- 2.1. The following information shall be included on each page of a worksheet or form:
 1. Project number, Contract ID, and Project location
 2. Name of the laboratory performing the test
 3. Date, location, and time the sample was taken or the beginning of the test
 4. Name of the person taking the sample, performing the test, and certifications
 5. Test number
 6. Type of test performed
 7. Remarks area

3. SAMPLE LOCATION WORKSHEET

- 3.1. The following shall be included on the sample location worksheet:
 1. Stationing, elevation, lift thickness, and lift number placed
 2. Sampling method (core, grab, auger, shovel, in place, etc.)

4. SITE PREPARATION WORKSHEET

4.1. When preparing the site for embankment, the following shall be included in the worksheet:

1. Clearing and grubbing conducted per Specification 201.
2. The thickness of topsoil removed by Station interval.
3. Type, thickness, and volume of unsuitable materials removed.
4. Area and depth of material plowed or scarified
5. Depth of excavation below subgrade elevation in bedrock areas
6. Description of foundation materials below embankment fill (include AASHTO soil classification) by Station interval
7. Compaction methods used to prepare embankment foundation by Station interval
8. Moisture content, dry density, and percent relative compaction of foundation materials where applicable.
9. Existing slope of embankment foundation area by Station interval
10. Bench key depth where required
11. Number of benches and depth of each bench as embankment is constructed to grade
12. Volume of bench excavation used in embankment
13. Trouble area location, type (swampy ground, springs, etc.), and mitigation

5. EMBANKMENT PLACEMENT AND COMPACTION WORKSHEET

5.1 When placing and compacting embankment material the following shall be included on the worksheet:

1. Site conditions (standing water, weather, temperature, etc.)
2. Material processing performed before placement to meet material requirements specified
3. Material placement method (end dump, side dump, belly dump, cast, etc.)
4. Structure type adjacent to the embankment
5. Embankment Material Classification and results to verify the classification
6. Changes in material types and corresponding changes in construction methods
7. Lift number and loose lift thickness
8. Spreading equipment used
9. Moisture conditioning and compaction methods and equipment used
10. Methods to document or test compaction and results of observations or tests conducted. Description of defective work and corrective action taken.
11. Location and elevation of fill placement by Station interval and volume placed daily.
12. Daily summary of all tests conducted and results.

5.2 When placing and compacting Soil Embankment, the following shall be included on the worksheet:

1. Classification and corresponding compaction and testing methods used
2. Processing methods to achieve maximum particle size
3. Changes in material type and corresponding changes to construction and testing methods
4. Processing methods for Non-durable bedrock and placement location
5. Results of moisture-density testing, proof rolls, and documentation of test strip acceptance where applicable
6. Condition and performance of each lift of material placed and compacted

5.3 When placing and compacting Rock Embankment and Rock Fill, the following shall be included on the worksheet:

1. Processing methods to achieve material requirements per Specification 203
2. Documentation of sampling for and results of slake durability testing
3. Contractor moisture conditioning, placement, and compaction methods
4. Results of proof rolls, documentation of test strip acceptance
5. Changes in material type and corresponding changes to construction and testing methods
6. Description of compaction equipment and methods used, and documentation of deviations from minimum equipment requirements specified if applicable
7. Condition and performance of each lift of material placed and compacted

6. TEST STRIP OR PROOF ROLL

6.1. When constructing a test strip or conducting a proof roll, the following shall be included on the worksheet:

1. Moisture conditioning, compaction equipment, and compaction methods used to construct the test strip
2. Equipment used in proof roll
3. Axle load and weight ticket
4. Lift thickness and lift number
5. Results of proof roll pass/fail
6. Observation of deflection, rutting, or pumping and corrective action taken.
7. Start and end time
8. Was test strip or proof roll separate or incorporated into the embankment

7. SUBMITTAL OF PC NOTEBOOK

Once the Contractor has completed all Excavation and Embankment work on the Project the Contractor shall submit the final PC notebook to the Department in an electronic format. The file shall be scanned in sequential order by date and the file should be a pdf. The electronic PC notebook shall be delivered to the Department within 10 working days after the end of the work.

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Colorado Procedure 13-22

Standard Procedure for

Check Testing

1. SCOPE

- 1.1 The purpose of check testing is to compare the testing equipment and personnel that will be used according to the contract. With the successful completion of check testing within acceptable limits, both the Engineer and the Contractor should have confidence in test results. This procedure can be used at any time the Engineer needs to determine a level of confidence in test results between two or more sets of testing equipment and personnel.

2. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

CDOT Quality Assurance Program for Construction and Materials Sampling and Testing.
An Investigative Study of the CDOT Asphalt Mixture Design Procedure, October 1993, Aguirre Engineers, Inc.

Spring 1998 Round Robin Results, October 1998, by Bob LaForce, CDOT.

Sixth Annual Report: HBP QC&QA Projects Constructed in 1997 Under QPM2 Specifications, May 1998, by Bud A. Brakey, CDOT.

HBP QA/QC Pilot Projects Constructed in 1993, May 1994, by Bud A. Brakey, CDOT.

HBP Pilot Void Acceptance Projects in Region 2 in 1997, May 1998, by Bud A. Brakey, CDOT.

ASTM C 39, Compressive Strength of Cylindrical Concrete Specimens.

AASHTO T 97, Flexural Strength of Concrete Using Simple Beam with Third-Point Loading.

AASHTO T 99, The Moisture-Density Relations of Soils Using a 2.5 kg Rammer and a 305 mm Drop.

Surface Moisture-Density Gauges, November 1992, Troxler Electronic Laboratories, Inc.

Gyratory Task Force, MAC Minutes of 03/08/00

ASTM E177, Standard Practice for Use of the Terms Precision and Bias in ASTM Test Methods.

ASTM E 691, Standard Practice for Conducting an Inter-Laboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method.

3. DEFINITIONS

- 3.1 Base Data - The historical standard deviation (σ) between two operators performing a test on split samples of the same material. This is shown in Column 1 of Table 13-1.
- 3.2 Maximum Difference - The expected difference between two operators performing a test on split samples of the same material (δ) is calculated by multiplying σ by 1.96 times the square root of two. This is shown in Column 2 of Table 13-1.
- 3.3 Acceptable Check Test Limit - The limit for check tests is the maximum difference between the averages of the absolute values of differences of five tests performed by two different operators on split samples (δ') and is calculated by dividing δ by the square root of five. This is shown in Column 3 of Table 13-1. For any given element and number of tests (n) greater than 1 performed on a split sample, the acceptable check test limit can be calculated by dividing Column 2 of Table 13-1 by the square root of n .
- 3.4 Check Test Limit / HMA In-Place Density - Since seven split samples are used to correlate nuclear gauges on HMA pavements, the acceptable limit for check tests is the difference between the averages of the absolute values of the differences of seven tests performed by two different operators on split samples and is calculated by dividing δ (Column 2) by the square root of seven. This is shown in the junction of the row In-Place Density HMA and Column 3 of Table 13-1.

4. APPARATUS, SAMPLING, AND TESTING PROCEDURES

- 4.1 Apparatus, sampling, and testing procedures are described in the specified procedure for the subject tests. Samples used in check testing do not need to be from random samples nor do they need to represent any certain project or location. Samples should be split samples or as close to identical as possible. Samples are split according to splitting procedures for the subject material. If tests are to be taken on the material in place, then the tests shall be taken at the same place.
- 4.2 When successful check test results are derived from previous check testing efforts, the results may be used instead of new check testing as agreed upon in writing by the Engineer and the Contractor, and as approved by the Region Materials Engineer. This will only be allowed when the same equipment and same testers are used out of a fixed lab.

5. PROCEDURE

- 5.1 The subject test is performed on at least five split samples. In the case of in-place density of HMA pavements, seven test locations are used.
- 5.2 Calculate the absolute values of the differences between test results on each sample.
- 5.3 Calculate the average of the absolute values determined in 5.2.
- 5.4 Results of 5.3 are compared to acceptable limits for check tests as shown in Column 3 of Table 13-1.
- 5.5 Column 3 of Table 13-1 shows the acceptable limits for check tests of some materials used in roadway construction. Other values for the acceptable limits for check tests can be derived by following the procedure used to derive values for Table 13-1 and stated in the Definitions.

Example: Check Testing Program results and calculations for Asphalt Content

Split Sample "n"	PC Tester	OA Tester	Absolute Value of Difference $ PC_n - OA_n $
1	6.03%	6.19%	0.16%
2	6.15%	5.97%	0.18%
3	6.09%	6.20%	0.11%
4	5.92%	6.25%	0.33%
5	6.20%	6.11%	0.09%

A. Compare each $|PC_n - OA_n|$ with appropriate value from Column 2 of Table 13-1

Each $|PC_n - OA_n| < 0.69\%$ (Column 2 for Asphalt Content), so each test is within the necessary range.

B. Calculate Average of Absolute Value of Differences:

$(0.16\% + 0.18\% + 0.11\% + 0.33\% + 0.09\%) / 5 = 0.17\%$

C. Compare value from "B" with appropriate value in Column 3 of Table 13-1

$0.17\% < 0.31\%$ (from Column 3 for Asphalt Content); therefore, results of the Check Testing Program for this element are acceptable.

Note 1: The values in Table 13-1 were reviewed at the 2018 FMM Meeting for accuracy and intent. There is no direct correlation between Table 13-1 and Table IA-1, IA Comparison Precision Guide.

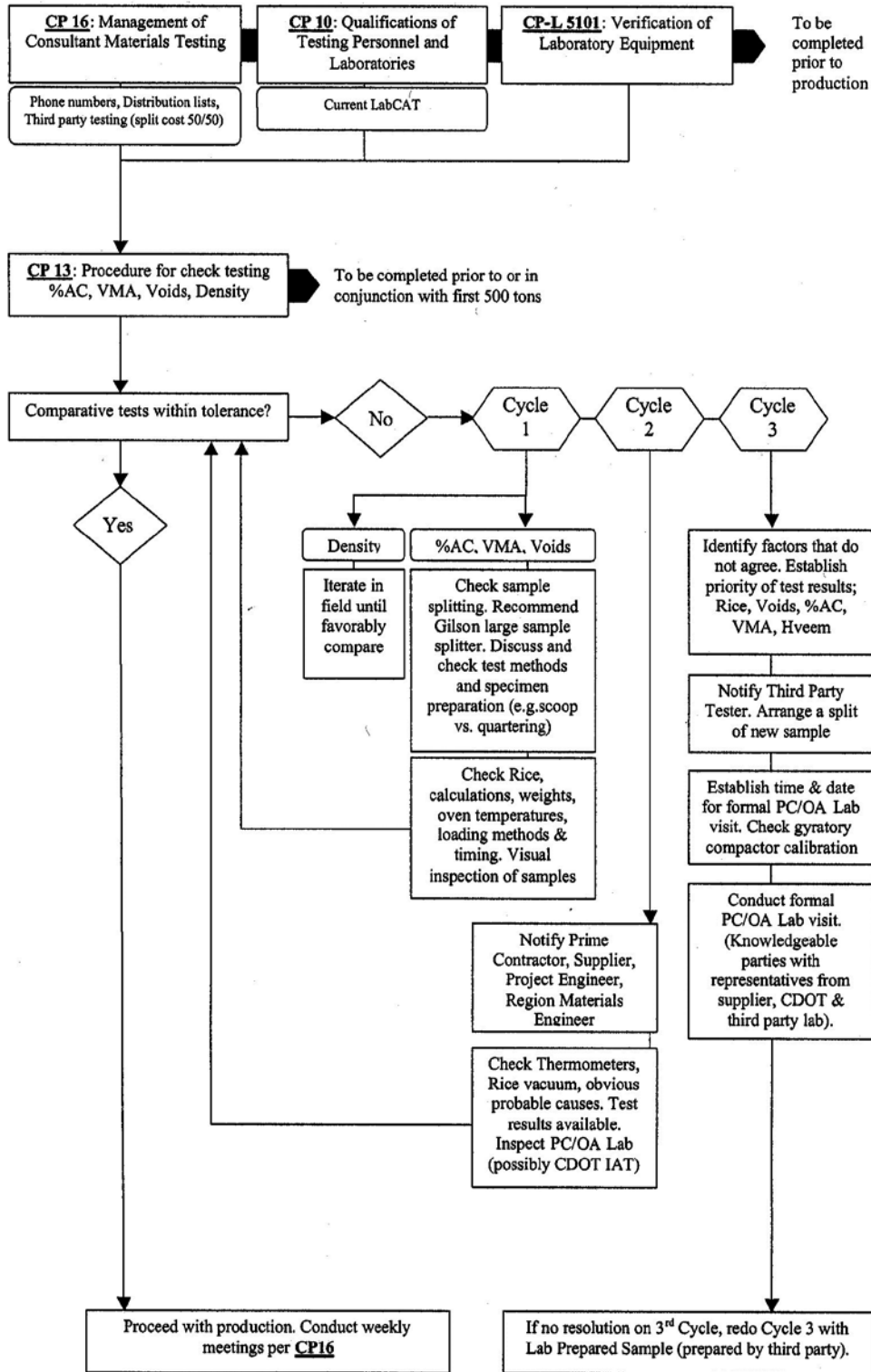
Note 2: Compressive Strength and Flexural Strength Elements (Procedures) are performed per Standard Specification Subsection 106.06 (d).

Note 3: For inter-laboratory (multiple-laboratories) test results, the expected difference shall be calculated by multiplying Column 1 by the factor 1.96 times the square root of 2.

TABLE 13-1
Acceptable Limits of Two Laboratory Test Precision

Element (Procedure)	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
	σ (Base Data, two operators, split sample)	δ (Maximum Difference, split- sample)	δ' (Acceptable Check Test Limit)
Asphalt Content [Nuclear Method] (CP 85)	0.25%	0.69%	0.31%
Asphalt Content [Ignition Method] (CP-L 5120)	0.25%	0.69%	0.31%
HMA #4 Sieve (CP 31)	2.04%	5.65%	2.53%
HMA #8 Sieve (CP 31)	1.92%	5.32%	2.38%
HMA #200 Sieve (CP 31)	0.56%	1.55%	0.69%
HMA Voids in the Mineral Aggregate (CP 48)	0.40%	1.11%	0.50%
HMA Air Voids (CP-L 5115)	0.37%	1.03%	0.46%
HMA Hveem Stability (CP-L 5106)	3.9	10.8	4.8
HMA Maximum Specific Gravity (CP 51)	.009	.025	.011
In-Place Density HMA (CP 44)	0.70%	1.94%	0.87%
(CP 81)	0.72%	2.00%	0.89%
Longitudinal Joint Density (CP 44)	1.29 %	3.58%	1.60%
Compressive Strength PCCP (ASTM C 39)	192 psi (1324 KPa)	532 psi (3670 KPa)	238 psi (1641 KPa)
Sand Equivalent (CP 37)	3 points	8 points	4 points
Flexural Strength PCCP (AASHTO T 97)	44 psi (303 KPa)	122 psi (840 KPa)	55 psi (376 KPa)
In-Place Density Soils (CP 80)	0.34 pcf (5450 g/m ³)	0.94 pcf (15107 g/gm ³)	0.42 pcf (6756 g/m ³)
In-Place Soil Moisture (CP 80)	0.45 pcf (7210 g/m ³)	1.25 pcf (19985 g/m ³)	0.56 pcf (8938 g/m ³)

**FIELD MANAGEMENT OF TEST RESULTS
ASPHALT CHECK TESTING**



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Colorado Procedure 14-21

Standard Practice for

F and t-test Statistical Method

1. SCOPE

- 1.1 Use this procedure as required by the project specifications to provide a method of comparing two independent data sets of multiple test results (e.g. Contractor's Process Control and the Department's Acceptance test results, Contractor's Process Control and CDOT Verification test results, CDOT and Contractor's Verification test results, etc.) to determine if the materials tested come from the same population. This statistical procedure employs estimation and hypothesis testing using F-test and t-tests to make comparisons.
- 1.2 Compare two populations that are assumed normally distributed by calculating and comparing the population means (arithmetic averages) and variances (standard deviation x standard deviation). The *F-test compares the population variances* while the *t-test compares the population means*.
- 1.3 Select all samples using random or stratified random procedures. Perform all testing and measuring per standard acceptable practices. All sampling and testing will be per applicable specifications.
- 1.4 The following sections provide reference materials, the mathematical equations, combined manual, and computer-assisted calculations, and completely automated procedures using computer software to calculate the F-test and t-test statistics.

2. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

2.1 *Colorado Procedures:*

- CP 41 Sampling Hot Mix Asphalt
- CP 55 Reducing Field Samples of Hot Mix Asphalt to Testing Size.
- CP 61 Sampling Freshly Mixed Concrete

2.2 **Other References:**

AASHTO R 9 "Standard Practice for Acceptance Sampling Plans for Highway Construction".

Implementation Manual for Quality Assurance, 1996, AASHTO Highway Subcommittee on Construction.

Statistical Reasoning, 1985, Gary Smith.

Probability and Statistics, 1975, Murray R. Spiegel.

Elementary Statistics, 1976, Robert R. Johnson.

Probability and Statistics for Engineers and Scientists, 1972, Ronald E. Walpole and Raymond H. Myers.

3. DEFINITION OF TERMS, SYMBOLS, AND EQUATIONS

3.1 Equations and Definitions

Equation 3.1

$$\bar{X} = \sum x_i / n$$

Where \bar{X} is the sample mean or (average).

\sum = summation symbol

x_i = any individual test value ($i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$)

n = total number of tests (sample size)

Equation 3.2

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{n - 1}}$$

Where S is the standard deviation

$n-1$ = degree of freedom

Equation 3.3

$$V = S^2$$

Where V is the sample variance

Equation 3.4

$$F = (V_1/V_2) \text{ or } (V_2/V_1)$$

Where F is the ratio of the variance from each data set (larger variance divided by the smaller variance) depending on which ratio yields a value equal to or greater than 1. This is called the F distribution (aka F-test).

Equation 3.5

$$S_p = \sqrt{\frac{(n_1 - 1)S_1^2 + (n_2 - 1)S_2^2}{(n_1 + n_2 - 2)}}$$

Where S_p is a weighted average of the sample variances each weighted by the degrees of freedom.

Equation 3.6

$$t = (\bar{X} - \mu) / (S_p / n_c + S_p / n_a)^{1/2}$$

Where t is the statistic used to compare the mean of a sampled population to some fixed, known value (aka t-test).

μ = Mean from the contractor's population

S_p = Variance of the pooled data

n_c = Number of tests in the contractor's population

n_a = Number of tests in CDOT's population

α = level of significance or critical region. This is the probability of incorrectly deciding the data sets are different when they actually come from the same population. In either the construction or the manufacturing industry, α is the risk of rejecting a good material or product. The critical region, α in the F and t probability distribution curves, is equivalent to the rejection area. Since the total area bounded by either the F or t distribution curve is equal to 1, the acceptance region is $1 - \alpha$. For example, when $\alpha = 0.05$, there is a probability of 95 percent that the two data sets are from the same population.

$\alpha_{critical}$ = is the maximum value in the F distribution and t statistic for the level of significance and the degree of freedom for the contractor and CDOT at which the comparison between the two sample populations should not be exceeded. If the t statistic is less than the critical value, the hypothesis is that they came from the same population.

The Two-Tailed Test determines if the population parameters (variances or averages) are either equal or not equal. All the values of α obtained from this procedure are based on the two-tails of the distribution curve.

4. SUMMARY OF METHOD

- 4.1 The method involves calculating sample statistics from three or more representative measurements, test results, or values, for each specified element in a lot, or sample. The specimen will be independent samples. The statistical variables to be calculated include the mean, standard deviation, variance, F and t values, and the $\alpha_{critical}$ value. The following sections summarize the F-test and t-test method to be employed in this procedure.
- 4.2 Determine the appropriate population parameters and sample statistics to be used in estimation and hypothesis testing (F & t-tests). For the F-test calculation, test the assumption that the population variances are equal against the assumption that they are not equal (use a two-tailed F-test). For the t-test calculation, assume the population variances are equal and test the assumption that the population means are equal against the assumption that they are not equal (use a two-tailed t-test).
- 4.3 Choose a level of significance or critical region (α) for each of the F-test and t-test calculations. AASHTO R 9 provides suggested critical values of $\alpha_{critical}$ used in the highway construction industry. CDOT typically uses $\alpha_{critical}$ values of 0.10, 0.05, 0.01, and 0.005. In this procedure, use $\alpha_{critical}$ values as specified in the project specifications.
- 4.4 Calculate all the required variables in the appropriate F-test and t-test equations and compare the calculated $\alpha_{critical}$ with the level of significance chosen in the previous subsection.

- 4.5 Conclude that the measurements, test results, or test values come from the same population if the calculated α -value is less than the α_{critical} at the selected level of significance. Conclude that the measurements, test results, or test values do not come from the same population if the calculated α -value is less than the α_{critical} value at the selected level of significance.

5. COMPUTER-ASSISTED PROCEDURE

- 5.1 Any applicable computer software with statistical functions may be used to conduct F-test and t-test calculations. The Microsoft Excel statistical function FTEST can be used to calculate the α_{critical} value for the F-test while the Microsoft Excel statistical function TTEST can be used to calculate the α_{critical} value for the t-test. The FTEST function has the command format FTEST [array1, array2]. Array1 is the first data set and array2 is the second data set. The FTEST function directly calculates the two-tailed α_{critical} value. Compare this value with the selected level of significance. Conclude that the test data are from the same population if the result of the FTEST calculation is less than the selected level of significance. Proceed to conduct a t-test assuming equal population variances if the result of the FTEST calculation is less than the selected level of significance.
- 5.2 The Microsoft Excel TTEST function has the command format TTEST [array1, array2, tails, type]. Array1 is the first data set and array2 is the second data set. The tails parameter specifies the number of distribution tails and type refers to the kind of t-test to perform. The type can be 1 (paired t-test), 2 (two-sample equal variance), and 3 (two-sample unequal variance). Type 3 is not used in this procedure because the test data sets are automatically concluded to be not from the same population if the sample variances are found to be unequal. The t-test directly calculates the α_{critical} value, given the required values of the variables in the TTEST function. Compare this value with the selected level of significance. Conclude that the test data are from the same population if the result of the TTEST calculation is less than the selected level of significance. Conclude that the test data are not from the same population if the result of TTEST calculation is greater than the selected level of confidence.
- 5.3 The Department has software to perform F-test and t-test analysis. The software calculates the F-test and t-test values and compares them with the selected level of significance. The software automatically indicates if the test data are either from the same population or not using the appropriate label or designation.

6. SAMPLE CALCULATIONS F-test and t-test

6.1 Independent Samples (Non-paired Observations)

This example will demonstrate the procedures to conduct F-test and t-test calculations for independent samples.

Problem Statement:

Using the ignition furnace method to determine the asphalt content of a mix, the following test results were obtained for independent sample populations A and B:

Test Number	Population A	Population B
1	4.65	4.75
2	4.84	4.79
3	4.59	4.74
4	4.75	4.41
5	4.63	4.77
6	4.75	4.58
7	4.58	4.81
8	4.82	
9	4.86	
10	4.60	
11	4.77	
12	4.65	
13	4.80	

Using F-test and t-test, determine if sample A and sample B are from the same population.

Solution:

- a) Select the level of significance (α) at which to evaluate the F-test and t-test. Use the level specified in the project special provisions. Assuming that $\alpha = 0.01$ is specified, determine the F-value using Eq. 3.4 which comes from Eq. 3.3 (variance), Eq. 3.2 (standard deviation), and Eq. 3.1 (mean) in each data set.

	<u>Sample A</u>	<u>Sample B</u>
Arithmetic Average	4.71	4.69
Standard Deviation	0.1013	0.1457
Variance	0.010260	0.021224

F-value (larger variance is divided by smaller variance, $0.021224 / 0.010260$)	2.07
Degrees of freedom, n-1, (numerator, 7-1)	6
Degrees of freedom, n-1, (denominator, 13-1)	12

- b) From AASHTO R 9, Table X2.1, the α critical value for the F-test using 6 degrees of freedom in the numerator and 13 degrees of freedom in the denominator translates into α critical of 5.76.

- c) Compare this calculated α critical value with the F-value. Since the α critical is greater than the calculated value ($5.76 > 2.07$), **conclude that the sample variances are equal and proceed to conduct a t-test.**
- d) Calculate the arithmetic averages (\bar{X}_1 and \bar{X}_2) and variances (S_1^2 and S_2^2) for each data set. Calculate the pooled variance, S_p for both data sets using Eq. 3.5. Calculate the absolute t-value using Eq. 3.6. The sample size for sample A is $n = 13$ and the sample size for sample B is $n = 7$.

Arithmetic Average (\bar{X}_1 or \bar{X}_2)	4.71	4.69
Variance (S_1^2 or S_2^2)	0.01026	0.02122
Pooled Variance (S_p)	0.11796	

Calculating the absolute value of t yields: $(4.69 - 4.71) / ((0.11796/14) + (0.11796/7))^{1/2} = 0.126$

- e) From AASHTO R 9, Table X2.2, the α critical value is = 2.878. Since the α critical is greater than the calculated value ($2.878 > 0.126$), **conclude that the two data sets are from the same population.**

Colorado Procedure 15-22

Standard Practice for

Certification of Consultant Nuclear Moisture/Density Gauges

1. SCOPE

An engineering consulting company contracted to perform materials testing for the Department must have their designated nuclear moisture/density gauges certified in the calibration bay located at CDOT's Central Materials Laboratory. Nuclear M/D gauges used for Process Control (PC) testing by the contractor or the contractor's agent will not be certified on the Department's calibration blocks.

2. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

CP-L 5306, Certification of Consultant Nuclear Moisture / Density and Thin Layer Density Gauges

CDOT Form 1151, Statistical Stability Test and Drift Test

CDOT OA/PC Certified Nuclear Gauge – Consultant Nuclear Gauge Assignment Document

CDOT Form 30, Certified Nuclear Gauge Label

3. REQUIREMENTS

- 3.1 The company must contact the Central Laboratory (aka Staff Materials & Geotechnical Branch at (303) 398-6547 to make an appointment to certify their M/D gauge. It is recommended that an adequate amount of time, i.e., at least two months, be allowed to ensure that the gauge is available when the contract commences.
- 3.2 The company must provide the Central Laboratory with a current copy of The Notice to Proceed and the referenced Task Order. The documentation provided must include project number, Contract ID (previously referred to as project code), project location, contract commencement date, and the contract expiration date or work duration time frame.
- 3.3 The company must ensure that the gauge requiring certification is clean and is in no need of maintenance, or repairs. Cleaning, maintenance, and repairs will not be performed by CDOT's Central Laboratory personnel.
- 3.4 The company is required to have one gauge certified for the contracted project, plus one additional gauge certified as an emergency replacement. If the company has two contracted projects with the Department, three certified gauges would be required, that is, one M/D gauge for each project plus one emergency replacement gauge.
- 3.5 The company must have a recently performed passing Statistical Stability Test and Drift Test, CDOT Form 1151, for their gauge when they arrive for the certification.

- 3.6 The company employee who will be performing the certification procedure shall be capable of running the basic operations of the gauge and must have a personnel monitoring device, a calculator, and a minimum of 3 hours of available time. Arrival must be at the time of the appointment, and rescheduling will be required if the operator and gauge are not in the calibration room, commencing with the certification within 30 minutes of the established time.

Note: CDOT requires personnel monitoring devices to be worn by an individual within proximity to its nuclear gauges. If the company's policy is to not require personnel monitoring devices of its employees, per current Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment directives, then a letter stating that CDOT will be held harmless from any exposure to CDOT nuclear gauges must be provided and signed by the company's Radiation Safety Officer (RSO).

- 3.7 A gauge passing the calibration will be certified with a label stating "CDOT OA/PC CERTIFIED NUCLEAR GAUGE" (CDOT Form 30).
- 3.8 The company will receive an OA/PC Certified Nuclear Gauge – Consultant Nuclear Gauge Assignment certificate. It must be completed, signed by the company's designated Radiation Safety Officer, and returned as soon as possible. If the nuclear gauge is assigned to a different project from the one listed on the Assignment certificate at any time during the certification period, then CDOT's Central Laboratory must be informed in writing.
- 3.9 The certification is valid for no more than 12 months.
- 3.10 The company must inform CDOT's Central Laboratory if any repairs take place on the gauge within this period of acceptance.



**OA/PC Certified Nuclear Gauge
Consultant Nuclear Gauge Assignment**

Consultant	Consultant Radiation Safety Officer
Address:	Contact Information

The above named entity will be utilizing Gauge No. _____ Certification Date: _____
 Under contract with the Colorado Department of Transportation, or the entity was sub-contracted to perform testing by the Contracted engineering consulting company of _____

Project No. _____

Contract ID: _____

Project Location: _____

Contract Commences Date: _____ Expires: _____

Gauge Serial Number: _____

Gauge Model: _____

Certified BY: _____

Certification Expiration Date: _____

The following conditions that must be met to use the above gauge on a CDOT project:

1. Radioactive material shall be used by individuals, designed as users by the Radiation Safety Officer.
2. Personnel monitoring devices capable of detecting both Gamma and Neutron radiation may not be required. However, CDOT must be informed in writing as to the Licensee's policy and the individual tester must comply for the duration of the contract.
3. Each sealed source containing radioactive material shall be tested for leakage and/or contamination in accordance with *RH 4.16 of the State of Colorado Rules and Regulations Pertaining to Radiation Control*.
4. Radioactive material shall be stored and used in a manner that will preclude use by unauthorized personnel.
5. The nuclear gauge and its associated DOT Type "A" carrying case will meet marking and labeling requirements. The carrying case must be capable of meeting the requirements of a DOT Type "A" transport container.
6. If a nuclear gauge is to be stored in a CDOT facility, the Consultant shall provide the Project Engineer a copy of the Consultant's Nuclear Incident Procedures to be posted in the facility.

Signature _____ Date _____

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Colorado Procedure 16-22

Standard Practice for

Management of CDOT & Consultant Materials Testing

1. SCOPE

This procedure contains a summary of the responsibilities and the process for developing the consultant materials testing contract and administering task orders. Also contained in this procedure are examples of the forms for management and evaluation of consultant materials testing on CDOT projects.

2. SUMMARY OF RESPONSIBILITIES AND PROCESSES

The Region Materials Engineer develops the non-project-specific (NPS) materials testing consulting contract that is then reviewed for approval by the Program Engineer and Region Transportation Director. The contract is distributed to interested consultants as a part of a request for proposals. Proposals are reviewed by Region Engineers and then the Consultants are selected. Resident Engineers write task orders to provide consultant materials testing for specific projects. The business office tracks expenditures and assists in the paperwork involved in administering the NPS contracts and the task orders written under each contract. The Region Materials Engineer reviews and retains copies of consultant evaluations and coordinates solving of problems with consultant testing.

3. MANAGEMENT AND EVALUATION OF CDOT & CONSULTANT MATERIALS TESTING

3.1 CP 16, Pre-Testing Meeting Agenda – CDOT & Consultant Materials Testing (CDOT Form 1322)

This form is used to guide discussion and document the results of a pre-testing meeting. This meeting allows the key people involved in the testing to discuss and define each of the issues involved in consultant testing. Each item should be discussed and the results of that discussion written on the form. Pre-testing meetings have been a valuable tool to avoid problems by promoting communication on important issues before testing begins.

3.2 CP 16, Weekly Meeting Agenda – CDOT & Consultant Materials Testing (CDOT Form 1323)

This form is used to guide discussion and document the results of a meeting held each week, if needed, to determine if the consultant testing is going smoothly. These meetings allow early identification and resolution of problems. Key issues addressed at the weekly meetings are the distribution of test results, documentation of testing, proper test procedures, and how failing tests are handled. If the consultant testing is going well, then brief and informal meetings between the CDOT head tester and the consultant tester, or skipping some of these meetings, may be appropriate. If there are substantial problems then a formal meeting including the Project Engineer and the supervisor of the consultant materials tester may be needed. Use the form to document all meetings, however brief.

3.3 CP 16, Evaluation of Materials Testing – Consultant Materials Testing (CDOT Form 1324)

- 3.3.1 This form is used to evaluate the Consultant Project Tester and Consultant Management / Support (CM/S) after consultant testing on the project is completed. This evaluation is normally conducted by the Project Engineer. The contractor, consultant, and head tester should be interviewed before completing this form. A final meeting with the consultant to discuss strengths and weaknesses is also recommended. A copy of the completed evaluation form is part of the Finals packet and must be sent to the Region Materials Engineer and the Documentation Unit of the Central Materials Laboratory. This central record of evaluations will support a statewide review of consultant performance.
- 3.3.2 The Project Tester [A] section is an evaluation of the individual materials tester only.
- 3.3.3 The Consultant Management / Support (CMS) [B] section is an evaluation of the consultant company beyond the project tester. Description of the evaluation factors is discussed below.
 - 3.3.3.1 Quality: Achieved desired outcomes with a minimum of avoidable errors and problems. The work was accurate and complete. The work was done efficiently and effectively.
 - 3.3.3.2 Timeliness: Performs work within the time frames identified. Responds/replies to requests for information or assistance in a reasonable time.
 - 3.3.3.3 Price / Budget: Effectively manages costs and adheres to the budget as specified in the contract/scope of work.
 - 3.3.3.4 Business Relations / Customer Service: The degree to which the consultant is professional and respectful in its business approach and interactions with the agency.
 - 3.3.3.5 Deliverables / Requirements: The degree to which the consultant is compliant in meeting the standards of contract requirements and deliverables (i.e. documentation).

4. CONSULTANT PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

- 4.1 The CDOT Consultant Performance Evaluation, CDOT Form 313, is a general evaluation of consultants performing any services for the Department.

Senate Bill 07 228 requires that all state contracts greater than \$100,000 that were signed, or changed, after July 1, 2009, must have Contractor evaluations and ratings performed. The final evaluation rating will be posted to the Contract Management Systems (CMS) public website at <http://contractsweb.state.co.us>. All CDOT guidance documents, which include instructions, procedures, forms, email language, memorandums, and other information related to contractor performance evaluation, are posted on the Purchasing web page located at <//internal/Purchasing/PurchasingDocuments.cfm>.

These evaluations are separate from the CP 16, Evaluation of Materials Testing (CDOT Form 1324). All forms are required to be completed.

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION CP 16, PRETESTING MEETING AGENDA The purpose of this meeting is to clarify the expectations of CDOT for the consultant materials tester and to review some of the common issues that arise during typical projects. This form shall be used for consultants and may be used when CDOT is performing the testing.	Region:	Residency:
	Contract ID:	Date
	Project No.:	
	Proj. location:	

Attendance: It is recommended that the following people be in attendance:

CDOT Project Engineer:	Consultant materials tester's supervisor:
CDOT head tester:	Contractor quality control tester:
Region Laboratory representative (if available):	Contractor representative(s):
Consultant materials tester:	Supplier representative(s):
It is recommended this meeting occur one week prior to the need for testing. If some of the issues brought up at the meeting are not initially resolved, then there will be time to address them.	

1) Test result distribution:

Payment to the contractor is dependent on test results of materials. Therefore, it is critical that test results are distributed before the next day of production. Computer printout of the Moving Quality Level (MQLs) needs to be sent as well.					
Have all forms for reporting test results been provided to the consultant materials tester and contractor? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no			Test results will be distributed by:		
Test results will be distributed to:		FAX:		CDOT Form #626* yes no	
				QLs** yes no	
1)				<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
2)				<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
3)				<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
4)				<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
5)				<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
*When test results fail, a CDOT Form #626 (Field Laboratory Test Results) shall be sent to the above people that request it. **When QLs (Quality Levels) and pay factors are calculated, they shall be sent to the above people that request it.					
What mix designs have been submitted and approved?					
Who is authorized to sign the Form #626?			Who will calculate the QLs and pay factors?		
Who will distribute the QLs and pay factors?			How often will the QLs and pay factors be distributed?		
Which versions of software will be used to calculate pay factors?					
Does the consultant have this software installed? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no			Does the contractor have copies of this software? <input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no		
Who from the contractor will be responsible for maintaining the MQLs?					

Previous editions are obsolete and may not be used.

2) Special reports

In some instances that involve a long testing procedure (volumetrics, cylinders, etc.), the results need to be distributed no later than the day after the test is completed. The following protocol should be used for the distribution of these tests.

	Distributed by	Distributed when
Concrete cylinder breaks:		
Asphalt volumetrics:		
Rice:		

3) Procedural review

These are common areas of concern for testing materials on CDOT projects. It is recommended to review these during this meeting.

Forms:	Does the consultant materials tester have the Form #250? <input type="checkbox"/>	Does the consultant materials tester have the Form #379? <input type="checkbox"/>	Does the consultant materials tester have the Confidential Random Sampling Schedule? <input type="checkbox"/>	
Concrete: Time constraints and procedures for making cylinders and beams (AASHTO T 141, 23, and 97)				
Acceptance cylinders and/or beams:		Field cured cylinders:		
Sampling location within load:		Special requirements:		
Sampling method (divert entire stream): (i.e. wheelbarrow preferred)		Bridge Deck Curing Measures (thermocouples etc.):		
Location of water tank for initial cure (first 24 hours):		Maturity meter calibrations for fast track paving, completed by?		
Weekend pours (sampling and handling after 24 hours):				
Location of cure (after 24 hours):				
Transportation (how and when):				
Asphalt:	Gradation	AC/Rice	Binder	Density
Sample location:				
Sample taken by:				
Sample witnessed by:				
Sample method:				
Sample split by:				
Sample delivered by:				
Test location:				
Tested by:				
Review sample size:	Aggregate:	Binder:	HBP:	
Special sampling requirements:				

Previous editions are obsolete and may not be used.

4) Protocol for failing tests

During production of materials, it is possible that test results of materials could fail. It is desirable to understand the protocol that will be followed when this happens. Typical actions could include: meeting, coring, retest, third party testing, check testing program, price reduction, test saved spills, etc.	
Concrete:	
Slump:	Air:
Compressive Strength (CP 65):	Yield:
Flexural Strength:	How will the QLs and pay factor be handled?
Asphalt:	
Density:	Gradation:
Asphalt Content:	Stability:
Volumetrics:	Binder:
How will the QLs and pay factor be handled?	
Soils:	
Density:	Moisture:
Soil Bearing Value:	Soil type:
Soil Profile:	

5) Head tester commitments

The CDOT head tester will assist the consultant materials tester with a limited amount of help. This assistance will be scheduled between the two testers. This will include: review of the Field Materials Manual, setting up the book for project documentation, reviewing the book throughout the project, new CDOT tests and protocols, and one copy of the project plans and specifications.			
The CDOT head tester will not assist in training the consultant materials tester in test procedures or protocol. Consultants will provide cylinder molds (Jatco), asphalt binder cans, and 3 ring binders (all shall be new). Current copies of the specification book, Field Materials Manual, and other publications/materials needed for the project will also be provided by the consultant.			
Head tester:	Phone:	Cell:	FAX:

6) Protocol for switching consultant materials testers

It is desirable for the consultant materials tester to be the same throughout the entire project. However, it is understood that situations arise that create the need for the consultant to switch the tester. This should be minimized. When a switch does occur, the following protocol is required for a smooth transition.		
If known in advance - A reduced check testing program (at least 3 samples) needs to be performed. The replacement tester needs to spend at least one day on the project with the original tester.		
If not known in advance - A reduced check testing program (at least 3 samples) needs to be performed within one week. Additionally, the replacement tester's supervisor needs to be present for at least one full day or night of testing with the replacement tester and until the replacement tester is familiar with the project.		
Short term (only 1 or 2 days) - The replacement tester's supervisor needs to be present for the days or nights of testing with the replacement tester until the original tester returns.		
Any additional supervision costs incurred as a result of switching consultant materials testers will not be charged to the project.		
Materials consultant tester's immediate supervisor is:	Supervisor's phone number:	Cell:

7) Equipment changes

The same equipment (nuclear moisture/density gauge, air meter, etc.) needs to be used throughout the project. When a tester is switched, the new tester needs to use equipment that was used previously on the project. If the equipment breaks down or is replaced, it has to be calibrated or correlated appropriately before use.
--

8) Check testing program

The check testing program needs to be completed before production begins.	
Check testing started on:	Check testing completed on:
What was the average of the differences in each of the tests?	
Gradation:	Rice:
Asphalt content:	Density:
Did it correlate?	If not, then what is the next step?

9) Independent Assurance Tests

The Form #379 indicates the number of Independent Assurance Tests (IAT) that are required. It is the responsibility of the materials consultant to schedule these tests. It is necessary to schedule the tests a minimum of 24 hours in advance. To schedule the test contact:		
Contact:	Phone:	Cell:
Additionally, the tests should be scheduled (when possible) during a large or typical production operation - not the end of a job or small quantity. If there are problems with the test results, it is better to schedule the IAT sooner rather than later.		

10) Qualified laboratory

The consultant laboratory needs to be qualified in order to perform verification testing. The equipment serial numbers to be used on the project will also be documented and given to the head tester. In order to get the laboratory inspected, so that it may become qualified, contact:		
Contact:	Phone:	Cell:
Date laboratory was qualified:	By:	
AASHTO accredited laboratories will be considered qualified.		

11) Certified personnel

Do the testers have the appropriate certifications for concrete testing (ACI Lab Tech I, Lab Tech II or Field Tech I), asphalt testing (LabCAT Level A, Level B or Level C), and soils (WAQTC, Embankment and Base)?	
Tester:	Certifications:
Tester:	Certifications:

12) Resolution of testing issues

Issues may develop on the project between the contractor, consultant, and/or CDOT as a result of test results or test procedures. It is recommended that the issues be dealt with appropriately. The CDOT Head Tester or Project Engineer should deal with all issues that arise from the testers. The consultant tester should not try to resolve issues with the contractor. If the problem is not resolved, then the two supervisors should meet. Every effort should be made to resolve the issue at the lowest possible level.

13) Materials consultant supervisor

The materials consultant tester project supervisor is:	Supervisor's phone number:	Cell or Mobile:
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14) Weekly meetings

The purpose of weekly meetings is to ensure that an adequate job is being performed. If there are any issues, they need to be addressed. This meeting can be a regularly scheduled meeting or can occur sporadically depending on the progress on the project and the consultant's expertise.			
Attendance: CDOT representative, consultant tester, and contractor representative.		Where:	
Day:		Time:	
Who will attend?	Name	Company	Phone
1)			
2)			
3)			
4)			

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION CP 16, WEEKLY MEETING AGENDA The purpose of weekly meetings is to ensure that an adequate job is being performed. If there are any issues, they need to be addressed. This shall be used for Consultants and may be used when CDOT is performing the testing.	Region:	Residency:
	Contract ID:	Date
	Project No.:	
	Proj. location:	

Attendance:

Name	Company	Phone
1)		
2)		
3)		
4)		
5)		

1) Test result distribution

Is everyone receiving their test results?

Are there any issues?

2) Special reports

Are test results for tests that take over 1 day being distributed timely?

3) Paperwork and documentation (Is the paperwork and documentation up to date for:)

Acceptance testing:

DATS:

COCS and CTRs (Obtained for the files):

4) Procedural review

Are there any questions about the procedures being used?

5) Protocol for failing tests

Have there been any failing tests?
If so, what actions have been taken?

6) Head tester commitments

Has the head tester provided the necessary assistance?
Has the consultant requested assistance in areas not required?

7) Protocol for switching consultant materials testers

Has the consultant materials tester been switched?
If so, how was the switch handled?

8) Equipment changes

Has the same equipment been used throughout the project?
If equipment was changed, was it properly correlated or calibrated?

9) Check testing

Is the check testing program complete?
Is the check testing program up to date?

10) Independent Assurance Tests

Have the Independent Assurance tests been scheduled?
--

11) Miscellaneous

Are other pre-testing meeting checklist items complete?

CDOT Form # 1324 Page 1 and Page 2

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION CP 16, EVALUATION OF MATERIALS TESTING The contractor, consultant and head tester should be interviewed prior to completing this form. There should be a final meeting with the consultant to review strengths and weaknesses.	Region:	Residency:
	Contract ID:	Date:
	Project No.:	
	Proj. Location:	

Name of Consultant Company:	Name of Consultant Tester:	Quality of Work/Total Rating: 0.0
-----------------------------	----------------------------	--

PROJECT TESTER (A)

Evaluation Factors:	Ratings: (5) very good, (4) good, (3) average, (2) below average, (1) poor, (0) Not Rated
1. Knowledge of test procedures	<input type="text"/>
2. Following test procedures	<input type="text"/>
3. Knowledge of project specifications	<input type="text"/>
4. Following project specifications	<input type="text"/>
5. Test result distribution	<input type="text"/>
6. Following protocol for failing tests	<input type="text"/>
7. Following instructions / directions of CDOT management staff	<input type="text"/>
8. Paperwork / documentation (during construction)	<input type="text"/>
9. Final paperwork / documentation (after construction)	<input type="text"/>
10. Time management	<input type="text"/>
11. Scheduling I.A. testing	<input type="text"/>
12. Attendance at weekly / required meetings	<input type="text"/>
13. Housekeeping / field lab organization	<input type="text"/>
14. Test equipment maintenance	<input type="text"/>
15. Proficient in SiteManager LIMS software program (CDOT FMM 8MMLIMS Section 9.0)	<input type="text"/>
Subtotal:	0.0
Average A:	0.0

CONSULTANT MANAGEMENT SUPPORT (B)

Evaluation Factors:	Ratings: (5) above standard, (3) standard, (1) below standard, (0) Not Rated
Note: Description of the factors can be found in CP 16, Subsection 3.3.3.	
1. Quality	<input type="text"/>
2. Timeliness	<input type="text"/>
3. Price / Budget	<input type="text"/>
4. Business Relations / Customer Service	<input type="text"/>
5. Deliverables / Requirements	<input type="text"/>
Subtotal:	0.0
Average B:	0.0

CUMULATIVE RATING	Weighted average total score (sections A and B):	0.0
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Rate/ Comments on referenced evaluation factors:

Rate: (Project Engineer) Date:

RME Comments on referenced evaluation factors:

Reviewer: RME (Region Materials Engineer) Contour Date:
 Non-contour

Copy distribution: Project Engineer (Original), Consultant, Region Materials Engineer, Central Laboratory (Documentation Unit)

Previous editions of this form are obsolete and may not be used.

CDOT Form #1324 06/21

2020 FMM Documentation for SMM / LIMS

9.0 Suspension to CDOT's SiteManager®: Is not necessarily tied to a review process and may occur at any time for cause. The process for suspension starts with a written complaint to the Materials and Geotechnical Branch Manager (MGBM) or his designee. This document must, at a minimum contain the name of the technician involved, name of the technician's company, date of the incident, detailed accounting of the incident, name and contact information of individual submitting the request. The Department may start an investigation based on other information, such as:

- Failure to timely supply required information.
- Repeated failure of a tester to meet CDOT requirements.
- Failure to take immediate corrective action relative to deficiencies in the performance of the Quality Control Program.
- Certifying materials that are not produced under an approved Quality Control Program for use on Department projects. (This would include any situation where falsification of records was determined.)

Upon receipt of the complaint, the MGBM will contact the Region Materials Engineer (RME) and Resident Engineer (RE) associated with the technician involved in the written complaint. The MGBM, RME, and RE will review the complaint to determine its credibility.

If the complaint is deemed credible the Department will contact the individual(s) submitting the information. The MGBM will determine if the individual is willing to discuss the reported incident. Documentation submitted to the MGBM for review is otherwise confidential. The MGBM will review the documentation/information within 30 days to determine whether further investigation is required. If further investigation is required, the Department will assign the appropriate Regional Materials Engineer to perform the investigation. The MGBM will review the information obtained through the investigation and may conduct additional interviews. The technician, their supervisor, and/or consulting firm involved will be notified of the Department's findings.

The technician shall have 15 working days to respond, in writing. At any point in the process, the MGBM may determine, due to insufficient evidence, to discontinue the process. The MGBM will then determine whether the violation(s) fall under the definition of Negligence or Abuse.

Negligence is defined as unintentional deviations from approved procedures or the unintentional failure to follow the requirements of the CDOT Field Materials Manual.

Abuse is defined as intentional deviations from approved procedures or the intentional failure to follow the requirements of the CDOT Field Materials Manual.

The appropriate process will be followed upon determination of the category of the violation. If the process results in a period of suspension or revocation, the tester is prohibited from participating on all CDOT projects during that period.

Process for Negligence:

Negligence should be resolved in a positive fashion that promotes learning and increased understanding. The complaint process tracks technicians who have repeated incidents of negligence. This process will also allow a means of tracking common problems and issues.

A single incident of negligence may be resolved through intervention by the Tester's Supervisor. After assurances in writing to the Department by the supervisor that the problem(s) are fully corrected, a thorough review of the Tester's materials documentation by the Region Independent Assurance Tester (IAT) and the supervisor will be made to ensure that a full correction of the problem(s) has occurred. Documentation of each incident shall be sent to the MGBM. The Department will maintain records of each incident. If only one report, of a minor nature, is received in a one-year period, no further action may be taken. However, if it is determined that the negligence is significant the requirements under "second incident" will be followed.

If the second incidence of negligence is reported within a one-year period, the Department will require that the technician and his/her employer develop a corrective action plan. The MGBM will notify all the Regional IATs. This notification is intended to make the IATs aware of the problems being encountered.

If a third incident of negligence is reported within a two-year period, the technician and his/her employer will receive a notice and a minimum one-year suspension will apply. The technician and his/her employer will be responsible for providing a plan to correct the deficiencies to ensure no further incidents occur.

Any further incidents of negligence will result in a permanent revocation. The Department can at any point re-classify repeated instances of negligence, as abuse. If this occurs, the issue would be dealt with through the process of abuse.

Regional Materials Engineers reserve the right to work with the tester and their supervisor to correct any aforementioned problems listed in the negligence section in lieu of a tester's suspension.

If a tester is suspended they shall complete an internal training program within their company that is outside certification and provide documentation showing such training has occurred. The documentation should include a specific description of the training performed, dates, location, procedures, who supervised the training, etc. The documentation will be submitted to the RME who will decide if the training is sufficient to reinstate the suspended tester.

Letters of Suspension and Revoking:

A letter stating a tester is being suspended and the reasoning behind the suspension will be sent to the tester, the tester's company, and the RME. The RME will maintain the letter in their records for future reference. If a tester is being revoked, the letter will be sent to the tester, the tester's company, the RME, and the Pavement Design and Documentation Manager. The RME and the Pavement Design and Documentation Manager will keep the letter on file for future reference.

Process for Abuse:

The Department will determine the severity of the abuse. The first finding of abuse will result in a minimum one-year suspension and may extend to permanent revocation of an individual to test on any CDOT project. Any subsequent finding of abuse shall result in permanent revocation of the tester to work on any CDOT project.

Notice of suspensions or revocations will be emailed to the individual and his/her employer along with the individual's right to appeal. A proposed revocation or suspension is effective upon receipt by the technician and will be affirmed, modified, or vacated following any appeal.

The Department should also be aware that both State and Federal laws may govern construction projects, including Title 18, United States Code, Section 1020, that in brief states that anyone making falsifications on Federal-aid projects: "Shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both."

Notification of Revocation to Other Agencies

The Department may notify the other state agencies or certifying agencies of anyone having been revoked for testing on a CDOT project through CDOT's SiteManager® program.

Colorado Procedure 17-22

Standard Practice for

Hot Mix Asphalt Test Result Verification and Dispute Resolution

1. SCOPE

- 1.1 The purpose of this Hot Mix Asphalt (HMA) Test Result Verification and Dispute Resolution Procedure is to establish a process to address questions over acceptance test result differences between the Contractor and the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) in the properties and pay for HMA. Outliers will be addressed using the 2v process listed in the Revision of Sections 105 and 106 of the Standard Special Provisions.

2. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

- 2.1 CDOT Field Materials Manual
2.2 CDOT Laboratory Manual of Test Procedures
2.3 AASHTO Test Procedures
2.4 ASTM Test Procedures

3. DEFINITIONS

- 3.1 Check Testing – as defined in CP 13.
- 3.2 Blind Split Sample – Sample submitted by the Engineer to the CDOT Central Materials Laboratory (administratively the Materials and Geotechnical Branch) to resolve differences in test results between OA testing and PC testing per this procedure. This sample shall be a split sample per procedure in CP 55. The Method from CP 55 to be utilized will be established in the Pre-Pave Meeting.

4. REQUIRED CONDITIONS

- 4.1 The Check Testing provisions of the Contract must have been satisfactorily completed per CP 13.
- 4.2 If the Check Testing has not been satisfactorily completed per the contract, no challenge of the QA results will be allowed.

TABLE 17-1: Required Test Result Differences to Qualify for Dispute Resolution Testing

Element	Type of Test	Difference Between Test Results
Gradation: #8 and larger Sieves	CP 31	≥ 5 %
#16 to #100 Sieves	CP 31	≥ 3 %
#200 Sieve	CP 31	≥ 2.0 %
Asphalt Content	CP 85 CP-L 5120	≥ 0.27 % ≥ 0.27 %
Asphalt Compaction	CP 81 CP 44	≥ 1.5 % ≥ 1.5 %
Asphalt Compaction Longitudinal Joints	CP 44	≥ 1.5%
Air Voids	CP-L 5115	≥ 0.7 %
Voids in Mineral Aggregate	CP 48	≥ 0.7 %

4.3 Test result differences shall be larger than the tolerances listed in Table 17-1 or no dispute will be allowed.

4.4 If a documented split sample for dispute resolution is not submitted to the Engineer, dispute resolution testing will not be allowed. The Engineer shall store and maintain all split samples submitted for disputes, including CP85 correlation split samples.

4.5 For any disputed property, the CP 17 Process Documentation Worksheet (CDOT Form 417) shall be used for guidance and the following steps will be followed:

4.5.1 Level 1 – Test Result Questioned Affected parties will immediately notify the Engineer and describe the issue in writing.

- Project and Contractor personnel will perform an investigation, review data, and possibly retest samples.
- All Level 1 tasks must be completed within 3 working days from the time a written notification is presented to the Engineer.

4.5.2 Level 2 – Issue Not Resolved by Level 1

Engineer and Contractor personnel will perform an investigation and review data to determine if the questioned sample is isolated (test differences outside of multi-lab precision).

- PC and OA must be complete and up-to-date.
- If the dispute is a result of a bias between the PC and Acceptance test results, then the project will perform a new round of check testing (CP 13) before determining if Level 3 should be used. The check test at this level is performed only on the item(s) being disputed. If volumetric properties are being disputed, retain a set of check testing samples for the dispute lab.
- All Level 2 tasks must be completed within 8 working days from the time a written notification is presented to the Engineer.

4.5.3 Level 3 – Issue Not Resolved by Level 2

- Engineer shall submit Blind Split Sample to the CDOT Central Materials Laboratory within 18 working days from the time a written notification is presented to the Engineer. Engineer shall coordinate directly with CDOT Central Materials Laboratory Asphalt Program Manager (303) 398-6576.
- The blind split sample shall be confidentially submitted only to the CDOT Central Materials Laboratory, Asphalt Program Manager by the Engineer using a CDOT Form 1304 and the completed CP Process Documentation Worksheet. Samples shall be submitted only when the decision has been formally made at the project to conduct dispute testing. The CDOT Form #1304 shall contain the following information:
 - Contract ID (Project Code)
 - Form 43 number for the sample
 - Date of Form 43
 - Name and title of sample submitter
 - Project contact information for reporting test results.
 - List of disputed tests
 - Independent lab who will perform the test (either “Central Lab” or “Private Lab”)
 - Witness information, if applicable (see Subsection 7.1)
 - Sample testing shall be completed by the CDOT Central Materials Laboratory or third-party lab within 10 working days of sample receipt.

5. DISPUTE LAB PROCEDURES

Items to consider:

1. Engineer and Contractor shall confirm that Level 1 and Level 2 have been completed. Through the use of the CP 17 Process Documentation Worksheet detail the Level 1 and 2 investigations, and provide dates and personnel involved in the Level 1 and 2 investigations.
 2. For Volumetric Properties require new check testing process be completed that includes the dispute lab. The contractor shall provide all materials for check testing. When volumetric properties are being disputed, the dispute lab’s bulk-specific gravity will be corrected to the OA lab bulk specific gravity.
- 5.1 The blind split samples will either be tested by the CDOT Central Materials Laboratory or forwarded to a consultant laboratory by the selection made by the contractor. The test results from the blind split samples will be used in the pay factor calculation in place of the test results that are questioned.
- 5.2 When a volumetric property is questioned, all volumetric properties (including asphalt content, which affects VMA) shall be retested and the new values used for the re-calculation of pay factors. Recent PC data for aggregate bulk specific gravity may also be requested and evaluated during dispute testing.
- 5.3 When a gradation result is questioned, the percent passing all specified sieves shall be retested and included in the calculation of dispute resolution pay factors. If acceptance gradations are based on post-burn ignition oven samples, asphalt content will also be re-tested by the dispute lab and the new result will be used for the re-calculation of pay factors.

- 5.4 All properties will be tested using the method used for project acceptance. For example, if acceptance testing for percent AC content is based on the nuclear AC gauge, the dispute resolution sample shall be tested using a nuclear AC gauge. The nuclear AC correlation method shall be the same for all labs in the dispute process.
- 5.5 The Project Engineer indicated on Form 1304 shall be the only contact point for information and test result distribution by the CDOT Asphalt Program Manager.

6. DENSITY DISPUTES

- 6.1 As addressed in the Specification, disputes involving mat and longitudinal joint density, shall be resolved using roadway cores. The cores shall be taken by the Contractor within the time required by the specification.
- 6.2 Where cores are used for density acceptance, for example, SMA or Longitudinal Joints, dispute resolution will not be allowed unless companion PC cores were taken at the same time and with the edge of the core within six inches of the acceptance cores. Dispute resolution cores will also be taken within six inches of the edge of the acceptance cores.
- 6.3 Where acceptance for density was made using a nuclear density gauge, dispute resolution cores will be taken at the same location as the nuclear gauge density measurements.

7. WITNESSING SAMPLE TESTING

- 7.1 The Contractor or his representative may witness the testing of the disputed sample if tested by the CDOT Central Materials Laboratory. One testing witness will be allowed and shall be identified in writing along with his qualifications before the testing. The CDOT Asphalt Program Manager will schedule the testing time and will notify the designated witness. Witnessing of testing shall be by visual observation only, no comments or discussion of the testing with the technicians performing the tests will be allowed. Questions on the testing procedures shall be directed to the CDOT Flexible Pavement Laboratory Manager after the completion of testing. If the witness has any formal comments on the tests, they shall be submitted in writing to the Engineer with a copy also sent to the CDOT Asphalt Program Manager before the scheduled distribution of the test results.

8. RESPONSIBILITY FOR TESTING EXPENSE

- 8.1 For single property disputes such as asphalt content on a gradation acceptance project, the lab whose result is furthest from the dispute resolution lab will pay for testing.
- 8.2 For disputes where more than a single property is affected by the retest, the lab furthest from the dispute resolution lab on the property questioned will pay for the testing, but the entire test result will be entered into the pay calculations for the material represented by that sample. For example:
- 8.2.1 Gradation - The test results for the disputed sieve will be used to determine who is the furthest, but the entire gradation will be entered into the pay formula.
- 8.2.2 Volumetric properties - VMA, Air Voids, and percent AC will be entered into the formula, while payment for testing will be determined based on the results for the single property disputed.
- 8.3.1 In the case of a tie, the testing cost will be divided equally between both parties.

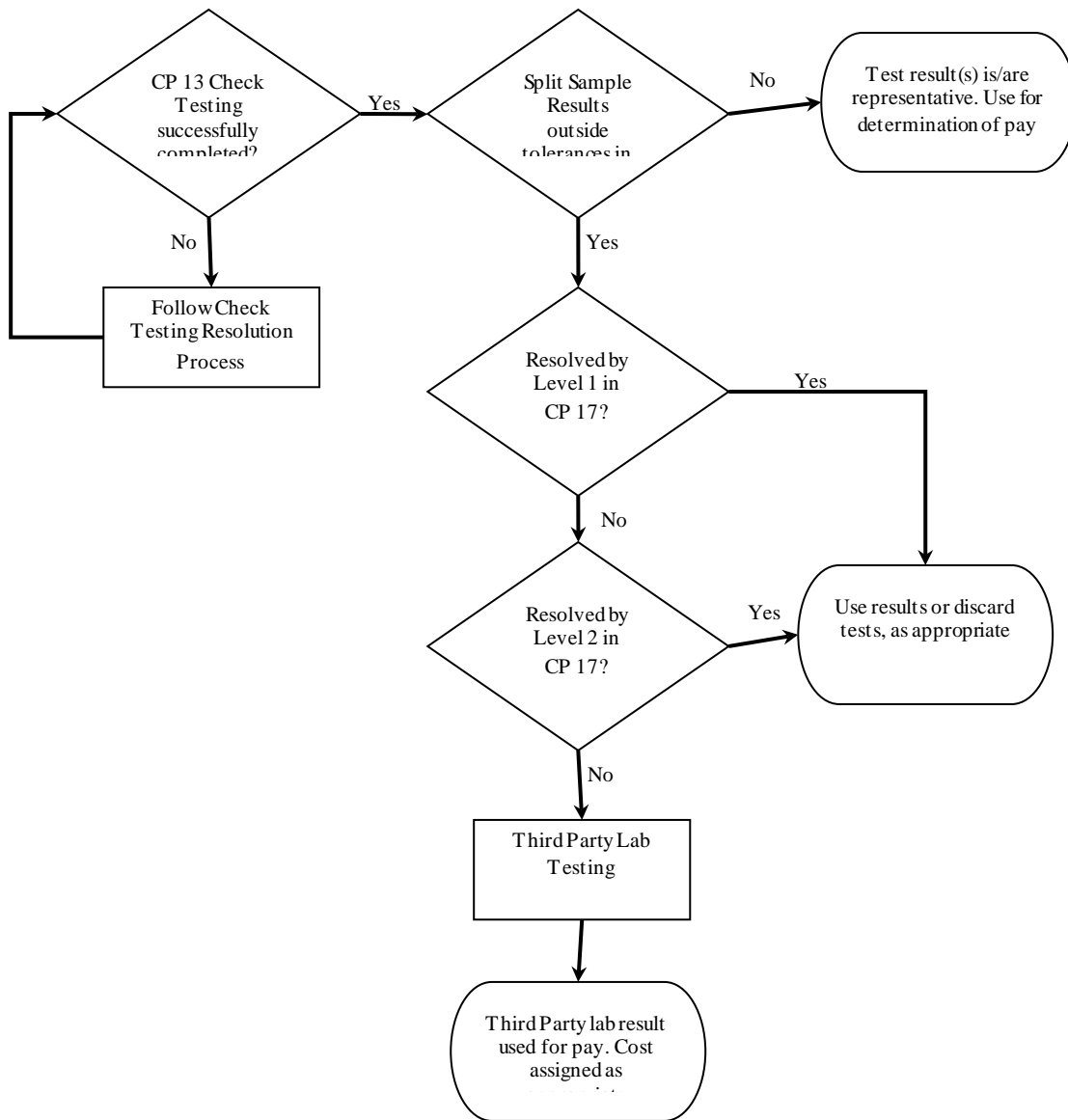
- 8.4 The costs for third-party testing are shown in Table 17-2. An administrative cost of \$230 per sample will be charged in addition to the costs shown.

TABLE 17-2: Costs for Third Party Testing

Test	Cost
AC Ignition Correction	\$318
AC Nuclear Correction	\$373
AC Content by Ignition	\$109
AC Content by Nuclear	\$86
Gradation	\$115
Mixture Volumetrics (Rice, Air Voids, VMA)	\$338
Core Bulk Specific Gravity	\$32
AC Content by Ignition (CTP)	\$545
AC Content by Nuclear (CTP)	\$430
Mixture Volumetrics (Rice, Air Voids, VMA) (CTP)	\$1690

Note: Check Testing Program (CTP).

Dispute Resolution Flowchart



CDOT Form 417

Colorado Department of Transportation		Contract ID: _____	Region: _____	Date of Engineer's Notification: _____
Colorado Procedure 17 - Process Documentation Worksheet		Project Number: _____		
Hot Mix Asphalt Test Result Verification and Dispute Resolution		Project Location: _____		

Sample Method (CP 41)		
Method A - Tube Sampler Tube Dia: _____ Tube Length: _____	Method B - Point of Delivery Auger: _____ Windrow: _____	Method C - Behind Paver
Split Sample Method (CP 55)		
Method A - Selection by Scoop Method B - Quartering Method C - Mechanical Splitter	Method D - Selection by Cross Section Method E - Quartermaster Mechanical Splitter	
Element		
Gradation (CP 31) Asphalt Content (CP 85 / CP-L 5120) Asphalt Compaction (CP 81 / CP 44)	Asphalt Compaction Longitudinal Joints (CP 44) Air Voids (CP-L 5115) Voids in Mineral Aggregate (CP 48)	

Level 1 CP 17 (4.5.1) - Project and Contractor personnel will perform investigation, review data and possibly retest samples. Must be completed within 3 working days from the time written notification is presented to the Engineer. In the space below, include detailed description of actions taken to resolve the dispute. Attach an additional page if necessary.

Investigated by: [Signature] Electronic signature required

Concurrence - Region Materials Yes No by: [Signature] Electronic signature required

Level 2 CP 17 (4.5.2) - Issue not resolved by Level 1. Engineer and Contractor personnel will perform an investigation and review data to determine if the questioned sample is an isolated sample (test differences outside of multi-lab precision). All Level 2 tasks must be completed within 8 working days from the time written notification is presented to the Engineer. In the space below, include a detailed description of actions taken to resolve the dispute. Attach an additional page if necessary.

Investigated by: [Signature] Electronic signature required

Concurrence - Region Materials Yes No by: [Signature] Electronic signature required

Level 3 CP 17 (4.5.3) - Issue not resolved by Level 2. Project Engineer will submit Blind Split Sample to CDOT Central Materials Lab within 18 working days from the time written notification is received. The blind split sample shall be confidentially submitted only to the Materials and Geotechnical Branch, Asphalt Program Manager, by the Engineer, using a CDOT Form #1304. Samples shall be submitted only when the decision has been formally made at the project to conduct dispute testing.

Project Engineer: [Signature]

Project Engineer E-Mail: _____

Project Engineer Cell Number: _____

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Colorado Procedure 20-08

Standard Practice for

Dry Preparation of Disturbed Soil Samples for Test

1. SCOPE

- 1.1 This procedure describes the dry preparation of soil and soil aggregate samples for mechanical analysis, liquid and plastic limits, and moisture density relations tests.

2. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

2.1 *AASHTO Procedures:*

- T 89 Determining the Liquid Limit of Soil
- T 90 Determining the Plastic Limit and Plasticity Index of Soil
- T 99 Moisture-Density Relations of Soils Using a 2.5-kg Rammer and a 305-mm Drop
- T 180 Moisture-Density Relations of Soils Using a 4.54-kg Rammer and a 457-mm Drop
- M 92 (ASTM E 11)
- M 145 Classification of Soils and Soil-Aggregate Mixtures for Highway Construction Purposes

2.2 *ASTM Procedures:*

- E 11 Standard Specifications for Wire Cloth and Sieves for Testing Purposes

2.3 *Colorado Procedures:*

- CP 21 Mechanical Analysis of Soils
- CP 32 Reducing Field Samples of Soils and Aggregate to Testing Size

3. APPARATUS

- 3.1 *Scales* – Scale of suitable capacity and sensitivity to .01 lb (.01 kg).

- 3.2 *Balance* – Balance of suitable capacity and sensitivity to 0.1 g.

- 3.3 *Sieves* – Series of sieves conforming to AASHTO M92 of the following sizes: No. 4, No. 10, and No. 40.

- 3.4 *Drying Apparatus* – Oven or another suitable device.

- 3.5 *Sample Splitter* – Riffle type sample splitter to reduce the sample to test portion size per CP 32.

- 3.6 *Pulverizing Apparatus* – Either a mortar and rubber-covered pestle, or a mechanical device consisting of a power-driven rubber covered mauler and a mortar suitable for breaking up the aggregations of soil particles without reducing the size of the individual grains.

4. SAMPLE SIZE

4.1 The amounts of material required to perform the individual tests are as follows:

4.1.1 Mechanical Analysis of Soils (CP 21) – For the mechanical analysis, material passing the No. 4 is required in the amount of approximately 500 g. The total portion of the sample retained on the No. 4 shall be used for gradation.

Note 1: When the mechanical analysis is to be used to determine the soil classification per AASHTO M 145, material retained on the 3-in. (75 mm) sieve shall not be included in the gradation of the material retained on the No. 4 sieve.

4.1.2 Liquid Limit (AASHTO T 89) and Plastic Limit (AASHTO T 90) – For the liquid and plastic limit tests, material passing the No. 40 sieve is required in total amounts of 100 to 300 g.

4.1.3 For Moisture Density Relations (AASHTO T 99 and T 180) test the following minimum amounts of material as required.

<u>Passing Method</u>	<u>Minimum Sieve</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
A	No. 4	10 lb. (4.5 kg)
B	No. 4	16 lb. (7.3 kg)
C	3/4 in. (19.0 mm)	12 lb. (5.4 kg)
D	3/4 in. (19.0 mm)	25 lb. (11.3 kg)

5. PREPARATION OF TEST SAMPLES

5.1 The sample shall be dried in air or by use of a drying apparatus that does not exceed 140°F (60°C). When sufficiently dry, break up the aggregations and separate the material into two fractions using a No. 4 sieve. Care shall be taken when processing the material through the No. 4 sieve to avoid reducing the natural size of the individual particles. Material retained on the No. 4 sieve shall be thoroughly cleaned using the apparatus described in Subsection 3.6 and a wire brush when necessary. The minus No. 4 material removed shall be combined with the material previously processed through the No. 4 sieve and added to the total weight (mass) of the material passing the No. 4 sieve, uncorrected for hygroscopic moisture. (See NOTE 1).

5.2 Test Specimen for Mechanical Analysis – The total fraction of the sample retained on the No. 4 sieve as prepared in Subsection 5.1 shall be set aside for use in the sieve analysis of the plus No. 4 material in CP 21. Immediately after weighing the total amount of material passing the No. 4 sieve as prepared in Subsection 5.1, select by use of a sample splitter, a representative specimen weighing (with a mass of) approximately 500g for the washed sieve analysis in CP 21 and another representative specimen weighing (with a mass of) approximately 250g for a moisture specimen to correct the total weight (mass) of the minus No. 4 fraction and to correct the weight (mass) of the specimen selected for the washed sieve analysis to oven-dry weight (mass).

5.3 Test Specimen for Liquid and Plastic Limits Tests (T 89, T 90) – By use of a sample splitter, select a representative portion of minus No. 4 material as prepared in Subsection 5.1 which will provide approximately 100g to 300g of minus No. 40 material when processed as follows:

- 5.3.1 The aggregations of soil particles shall be mauled using a rubber-covered pestle or a power-driven rubber-covered mauler and mortar. Separate the specimen on the No. 10 sieve and alternately grind and sieve the material until the plus No. 10 particles appear clean. Discard the material retained on the No. 10 sieve. Alternately maul and sieve the material retained on the No. 40 sieve until only a small quantity passes the sieve and the retained particles appear clean. Discard the material retained on the No. 40 sieve. The thoroughly mixed minus No. 40 material shall be used for the liquid and plastic limits tests. (See Note 2).

Note 2: When mauling material with a pulverizing apparatus it shall be done in such a manner as to break up the aggregations without fracturing the individual grains.

- 5.4 Moisture Density Relations Test - By use of a sample, splitter select a representative portion of minus No. 4 material as prepared in Subsection 5.1. Prepare the plus No. 4 material according to the procedure described in AASHTO T 99 or T 180 Method C or D. The minimum weight (mass) requirement shall be as shown for the applicable method in Subsection 4.1.3.

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Colorado Procedure 21-08

Standard Method of Test for

Mechanical Analysis of Soils

1. SCOPE

- 1.1 This method describes the procedure for the quantitative determination of the distribution of particle size in soils and soil aggregate mixtures.

2. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

2.1 *AASHTO Procedures:*

- M 92 (ASTM E 11)
- M 145 Classification of Soils and Soil-Aggregate Mixtures for Highway Construction Purposes

2.2 *Colorado Procedures:*

- CP 20 Dry Preparation of Disturbed Soil Samples for Test

3. APPARATUS

- 3.1 *Balance* – A balance sensitive to within 0.1 gram.

- 3.2 *Container* – A pan or vessel with sufficient capacity to contain the specimen when covered with water.

- 3.3 *Washing Device* (Optional) – Any approved device designed to facilitate the removal of material finer than the No. 200 sieve from the test specimen. The device shall be capable of producing a result equivalent to that described in Subsection 5.2.2 and Note 2.

- 3.4 *Sieves* – A series of sieves of the following sizes conforming to AASHTO M 92: 3-in. (75 mm), 1-in. (25.0 mm), 3/4-in. (19.0 mm), No. 4, No. 10, No. 40, and No. 200.

- 3.5 *Drying Equipment* – Hot plate, stove, or oven.

4. TEST SPECIMEN

- 4.1 The test specimen shall be prepared per CP 20, Subsections 5.1 and 5.2.

5. PROCEDURE

5.1 Sieve Analysis of Plus No. 4 Material – The total fraction of the sample retained on the No. 4 sieve as prepared in CP 20, Subsection 5.1, shall be separated into a series of sizes by the use of the 3-in. (75 mm), 1-in. (25.0mm), 3/4-in. (19.0mm), 3/8-in. (9.5 mm), and the No. 4 sieves. The sieving operation shall be conducted in such a manner to keep the particles moving continuously over the surface of the sieve. Care shall be taken not to overload the sieves. Sieving shall continue until not more than 1% by weight (mass) of the residue passes any sieve during 1 minute. When mechanical sieving is used, the thoroughness of sieving shall be checked occasionally by using the method as described above.

5.1.1 Weigh and record the portion of the specimen retained on each sieve. It is permissible to record the accumulated weights (masses) as the contents of each successive sieve are added to the fractions previously deposited on the scale pan.

Note 1: For soil classification per AASHTO M 145, material retained on the 3 in. (75 mm) sieve shall not be included in the total weight (mass) of the specimen. The approximate maximum size shall be noted and reported on CDOT Form #219. When there is an appreciable amount of plus 3 in. (75 mm) material the percentage should be estimated and included in the notes on CDOT Form # 219.

5.2 Sieve Analysis of Minus, No. 4 Material – The minus No. 4 specimen for moisture determination, as prepared by CP 20, Subsection 5.2, shall after weighing be dried to a constant weight (mass) at $230^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 9^{\circ}$ ($110^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}$). When cool (room temperature) and dry, weigh, calculate, and record the percent moisture.

5.2.1 The minus No. 4 specimen for the washed sieve analysis as prepared by CP 20, Subsection 5.2, shall, after weighing, be placed in a container and covered with water for a sufficient length of time to assure complete separation of the material finer than the No. 200 sieve from the coarser particles. A small amount of organic wetting agent may be added to the water to facilitate wetting.

5.2.2 Transfer the soaked specimen from the container onto a nest of two sieves of which the top "breaker" sieve is a No. 8 or No. 10 and the bottom sieve is a No. 200. Wash the specimen over the "breaker" sieve until the material retained on the sieve is clean. Transfer the clean retained material to a suitable container and set aside. Wash the material passing the "breaker" sieve over the No. 200 sieve, using any method or device, which will assure the removal of that portion of the specimen, which is finer than the No. 200 sieve size. When clean, transfer the material remaining on the No. 200 sieve to the container with the material retained on the "breaker" sieve and dry to a constant weight (mass) at $230^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 9^{\circ}$ ($110^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}$).

Note 2: Washing over the No. 200 sieve by decantation, using a pinched hose, or by mechanical or automatic washing devices, shall be performed in such a manner so as not to reduce the individual particle size. Manipulation of the material on the No. 200 sieve will be permitted, provided direct force or pressure is not applied to the sieve. The specimen shall be considered clean when the water washed through the sieve and caught in a clean white pan shows only a negligible amount of material passing the sieve.

- 5.2.3 When cool (room temperature), separate the specimen into a series of sizes by the use of the No. 10, No. 40, and No. 200 sieves. The sieving shall be conducted as described in Subsection 5.1.
- 5.2.4 Weigh and record the material retained on each sieve. This may be done either individually or accumulatively as in Subsection 5.1.1.

6. CALCULATIONS

- 6.1 Using the percent moisture as determined in Subsection 5.2, correct the original moist weight (mass) of the total minus No. 4 material and the moist weight (mass) of the minus No. 4 specimen selected for the washed sieve analysis to dry weight (mass) as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Dry Weight (Mass)}}{\text{Mass}} = \frac{\text{wet weight (mass)}}{100 + \% \text{moisture in specimen}} \times 100$$

- 6.2 After correcting the total moist weight (mass) of the minus No. 4 fraction to dry weight (mass), calculate the percentage of material retained on each sieve larger than the No. 4 sieve and the total percentage of material passing the No. 4 sieve by dividing each by the total combined dry weight (mass) of both the plus and minus No. 4 fractions. Convert percent retained to percent passing each sieve and total percent passing the No. 4 sieve. (See Note 1)
- 6.3 Calculate the percentages retained on the No. 10, No. 40, and No. 200 sieves from the washed sieve analysis specimen by dividing the weight (mass) retained on each sieve by the total dry weight (mass) of the minus No. 4 sieve analysis specimen before washing. Convert percent retained to percent passing each sieve.
- 6.4 Calculate the percent passing each sieve on a total sample basis by multiplying the percent passing each sieve of the washed sieve analysis specimen by the percent passing the No. 4 sieve of the total sample divided by 100.

7. RECORD

- 7.1 CDOT Form 564, Soils and Aggregates Sieve Analysis When Splitting on the No. 4 Sieve.
- 7.2 CDOT Form 219, Soil Survey of the Completed Roadbed.

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Colorado Procedure 23-13

Standard Method of Test for

Determining Maximum Dry Density and Optimum Moisture Content of Soil-Rock Mixtures

1. SCOPE

- 1.1 This method of test is intended for determining the maximum dry density and optimum moisture content of soil-rock mixtures

2. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

2.1 *AASHTO Procedures:*

- T 85 Specific Gravity and Absorption of Coarse Aggregate
- T 99 Moisture-Density Relations of Soils Using a 2.5-kg Rammer and a 305-mm Drop
- T 180 Moisture-Density Relations of Soils Using a 4.54-kg Rammer and a 457-mm Drop
- T 265 Laboratory Determination of Moisture Content of Soils

2.2 *Colorado Procedures:*

- CP 80 In-Place Density and Moisture Content of Soil and Soil-Aggregate by the Nuclear Method
- CP-L3104 Determining the Durability of Shales for Use as Embankments

3. APPARATUS

- 3.1 *Balance* - Capacity of 2,500g or more and accurate to 0.1g.
- 3.2 *Drying Equipment* - Stove or oven.
- 3.3 No. 4 and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch Sieve.

4. PROCEDURE

Moisture / Density Curve Development

- 4.1 Obtain a representative sample of the soil-rock mixture. The sample should be of sufficient size to yield 3-5 pounds of minus 3 in. plus No. 4 material.
- 4.2 Process the sample over a No. 4 sieve, saving both the minus No. 4 and plus No. 4 material.
- 4.3 Determine the maximum dry density and the optimum moisture content of the minus No. 4 material per AASHTO T 99 or T 180, Method A.

- 4.4 Determine the bulk specific gravity and absorption of the plus No. 4 material per AASHTO T 85.

In-Place Rock Correction

- 4.5 Determine the rock corrected maximum dry density and optimum moisture content of the in-place soil-rock mixture at a test site as follows:
- 4.5.1 Obtain a minimum 5lb sample of material from the density test as described in CP 80.

Method A - Oven Dry

- 4.6 Dry the entire specimen and determine the dry weight of the entire specimen per AASHTO T 265.
- 4.6.1 Separate the material by using a No. 4 sieve and weigh the plus No. 4 fraction retained. Calculate the percentage retained as follows:

$$\text{Percent plus No. 4 (rock)} = \frac{\text{Dry wt. of plus No. 4}}{\text{Dry wt. of total specimen}} \times 100\%$$

Method B – Using Gauge MC

- 4.7 Wet sieve the entire sample over the No. 4 sieve.
- 4.7.1 Weigh the retained on the No. 4 sieve and material passing the No. 4 sieve.
- 4.7.2 Calculate the dry weight of the material retained on the No. 4 sieve by dividing its weight by $1 + (\text{absorption}/100)$.
- 4.7.3 Calculate the dry weight of the material passing the No. 4 sieve by dividing its weight by $1 + (\text{M/D gauge MC reading}/100)$.
- 4.7.4 Calculate the percentage retained:

$$\text{Percent plus No. 4} = \frac{\text{Dry wt. of plus No. 4}}{\text{Dry wt. of plus No. 4} + \text{Dry wt. of minus No. 4}} \times 100\%$$

Note 1: Method B may be used if the gauge's MC is within +/- 1% of the AASHTO T 265 MC when checked in CP 80.

5. CALCULATIONS

- 5.1 Determine the corrected optimum moisture content (OMC_c) of the soil-rock mixture by the following formula:

$$OMC_c = \frac{(M_f \times P_f) + (M_c \times P_c)}{100}$$

- 5.2 Determine the maximum dry density of the soil-rock mixture.

- 5.2.1 When AASHTO T 99 is used to determine the maximum dry density of the minus No. 4 material, use the following equation to determine the corrected maximum dry density (MDD_c) of the soil-rock mixture:

$$MDD_c = \frac{(P_f \times D_f) + (P_c \times 0.90 \times D_c)}{100}$$

- 5.2.2 When AASHTO T 180 is used to determine the maximum dry density of the minus No. 4 material, use the following equation to determine the corrected maximum dry density (MDD_c) of the soil-rock mixture:

$$MDD_c = \frac{(P_f \times D_f) + (P_c \times 0.95 \times D_c)}{100}$$

Where:

P_f = Percent fine particles by weight (minus No. 4);

P_c = Percent coarse particles by weight (plus No. 4);

D_f = Maximum dry density of fine particles (minus No. 4), pcf;

D_c = 62.4 x bulk specific gravity of coarse particles (plus No. 4), pcf;

P_c = Percent coarse particles by weight (plus No. 4);

M_f = Optimum moisture content of the minus No. 4 material as determined by AASHTO T99 or T180;

M_c = Absorption of the plus No. 4 material as determined by AASHTO T85.

6. LIMITATION FOR USE OF CP 23

- 6.1 CP 23 shall not be used when the plus No. 4 fraction of the sample consists of cinders, crushed concrete, recycled asphalt pavement, or other light porous rock since an accurate specific gravity determination is difficult to make on this type of material. For these materials AASHTO T 99 or T 180, Method D shall be used.

- 6.2 The plus No. 4 fraction of the sample shall be determined to be Rock-like (Durable) or Soil-like (Non-durable) either visually, by experienced field personnel, or in the Central Laboratory, according to CP-L 3104. If the plus No. 4 fraction is classified as Non-durable, then CP 23 will not apply and the total sample shall be treated as minus No. 4 material for moisture/density determination.

Note 2: Non-durable plus No. 4 material will usually be found in soils with a classification of A-6 or A-7.

- 6.3 When the soil-rock mixture contains more than 30% plus No.4 material but 30% or less of the material is retained on the $\frac{3}{4}$ inch sieve AASHTO T 99 or T 180 method D may be used as approved by the Engineer.

- 6.3.1 When Method D is used, procedures 4.1 thru 5.1 shall be used. The $\frac{3}{4}$ inch sieve shall be substituted for the No. 4 sieve. The material passing the $\frac{3}{4}$ inch sieve will be used for determining the un-corrected maximum dry density and optimum moisture content. The material retained on the $\frac{3}{4}$ inch sieve will be used for T85.

- 6.4 When the soil-rock mixture contains more than 50% plus No.4 material and more than 30% plus $\frac{3}{4}$ inch material, CP 23 cannot be used.

7. RECORD

- 7.1 CDOT Form 24, Moisture - Density Relation.
- 7.2 CDOT Form 584, Moisture - Density Relation Graph.
- 7.3 CDOT Form 427, Nuclear Moisture / Density Soils Test.

Colorado Procedure 24-20

Standard Practice for

Soil Surveys of Constructed Roadbeds

1. SCOPE

1.1 This procedure provides the substantiation for the cover placed and the data required to justify changes from the plan cover. A soil survey of the constructed roadbed consists of the following:

1.1.1 Obtaining representative samples of all soil types, the determination of soil profiles, and the significant soil layers to a depth of two feet (600 mm) below any aggregate base or sub-base.

1.1.2 The classification and extent of each soil type.

2. EQUIPMENT

2.1 The amount and type of equipment required for making a survey depend on the type of material in the roadbed. Refer to the SOIL SURVEYS & SIMILARIZATION Section within Chapter 200 for additional information.

3. SUB-GRADE INVESTIGATION

3.1 Soil identification, sampling, and testing provide the fundamental framework of the complete survey. This emphasizes the necessity of using care in identifying and sampling soils. Laboratory tests are of little or no value if the samples selected are not representative of the materials to be considered.

3.2 Make a sufficient number of investigations to assure all significant variations in soil types are determined. A minimum of one investigation per 1,000 linear ft. (300 m) is required. Make all investigations to a depth of at least two feet (600 mm) below the finished sub-grade elevation. Number the investigations consecutively as the survey moves progressively forward. For vertical changes in the same test-hole use suffixes A, B, etc. Take a new sample for every change in soil type. An investigation may include referencing a sample to one previously taken. Referencing samples should be done by those who are thoroughly experienced in soil technology. Show the limits of all investigations consecutively with no breaks except for bridges. In areas where several soil types are so intermixed that no limits can be determined, show the various tests with separate numbers, with no suffixes, and show the limits for this area. Stabilization will be based on the least desirable soil in the area.

3.2.1 When the Pavement Stabilization is based on a design R-Value that equals 5; the Region Materials Engineer in cooperation with the Resident Engineer and the Staff Soils Engineer may elect to eliminate the requirement for the Final Soil Survey of the Constructed Roadbed. This decision should be evaluated and documented on a project-by-project basis.

- 3.3 Place the soil sample for laboratory analysis in tightly woven sacks. A minimum of 25 lbs. (10 to 12 kg) of minus No. 4 material is required for classification, stabilometer, and expansion pressure tests. Additional material, in the approximate amount of the plus No. 4 material contained in the sample, is required when a soil rock mixture is sampled. For field laboratory gradation and Atterberg limits, approximately 15 lbs. (10 kg) of minus No. 4 material is required.

4. COVER DETERMINATIONS

- 4.1 The field laboratory will conduct gradation and Atterberg Limits to classify soils for the substantiation of cover placed. Keep graded material segregated until it is determined there are no significant variations in the material from the preliminary soil survey. If significant variations of the material from the preliminary soil survey are determined, the segregated material should be sent with Form 564 to either the Central or Region Laboratory for R-value tests.
- 4.2 The Central Laboratory or Region Laboratory will determine the R-Value on soils submitted for cover determinations. Use the R-Value as instructed in the current CDOT Pavement Design Manual. When available, Structural Coefficients should be taken from the pavement stabilization plan contained in the plan sheets. In the field, soils may be referenced to samples of similar soils from the same or adjacent projects.
- 4.3 Reference R-Values on the soil by comparing the classification, Atterberg Limits, and the "as run" gradation reported on CDOT Form 555 with the field sample which has been mathematically "scalped" on the same sieve as the laboratory sample. Only experienced materials personnel should attempt to reference soil to determine R-Values.

5. REPORTING

- 5.1 Report the Soil Survey on CDOT Form 219. Leave Sample No. blank. No serial number is required. The date and project number are sufficient for identification. A CDOT Form 219 will not be required for overlay projects or projects where there has not been any change in the top two feet (600 mm) of sub-grade as shown by the preliminary soil survey.
- 5.2 Document on CDOT Form 219 any significant variation from the cover required by the as-constructed soil survey. Areas, which contain mixtures of soil types, shall have sufficient cover to satisfy the lowest R-Value of the material in the area.
- 5.3 Submit a CDOT Form 219 on all newly completed roadbeds and roadbeds that are modified resulting in soil changes in the top two feet (600 mm).
- 5.3.1 Main-line roadbed includes each side of the median on divided highways.
- 5.3.2 All service roads and interchanges.
- 5.3.3 Widening (each side if applicable).
- 5.3.4 All work sections of old roadbeds.
- 5.3.5 Identify and report each of the above separately on CDOT Form 219. See Chapter 200 for an example of CDOT Form 219.

5.4 When change orders are required to document changes in cover requirements, support them with a CDOT Form 219 for the portion affected. Route the change orders through the Region Materials Engineer's office so the supporting data on CDOT Form 219 may be checked.

6. RECORD

6.1 CDOT Form 555, Preliminary Soil Survey.

6.2 CDOT Form 219, Soil Survey of the Completed Roadbed.

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Colorado Procedure 25-22

Standard Practice for

Calculation of Percent Relative Compaction Of Soils and Soil-Rock Mixtures

1. SCOPE

- 1.1 This procedure describes the method to use a one-point for calculating the percent relative compaction of soils and soil-rock mixtures.

2. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

2.1 *AASHTO Procedures:*

- T 99 Moisture-Density Relations of Soils Using a 2.5-kg Rammer and a 305-mm Drop
- T 180 Moisture-Density Relations of Soils Using a 4.54-kg Rammer and a 457-mm Drop
- T 272 One-Point Method for Determining Maximum Dry Density and Optimum Moisture
- T 265 Laboratory Determination of Moisture Content of Soils

2.2 *Colorado Procedures:*

- CP 23 Determining Maximum Dry Density and Optimum Moisture Content of Soil-Rock Mixtures
- CP 80 In-Place Density and Moisture Content of Soil and Soil-Aggregate by the Nuclear Method

3. PROCEDURE

- 3.1 Determine the maximum dry density of the soil-rock mixture following the procedures of Subsection 3.2, 3.3, or 3.4.

- 3.2 Determine the valid project developed moisture/density curve for the soil-rock mixture.

- 3.2.1 Following the determination of the in-place density, obtain a minimum of 9 Lb. sample of material from the density test as described in CP 80.

- 3.2.2 Determine the percent plus No. 4 in the material.

If necessary, air dry the minus No. 4 portion of the material to a condition in which the material is within 80 to 100 percent of the optimum moisture content.

- 3.2.3 Use the minus No. 4 portion of the material to perform a one-point AASHTO T 99 or T 180, whichever is applicable.

- 3.2.4 Using the percent moisture from a representative moisture specimen taken from the material in the compaction cylinder and dried per AASHTO T 265, calculate the dry density of the material from the compaction cylinder using the formula:

$$D_D = \frac{\frac{W_w}{M_v}}{1 + \frac{M}{100}}$$

Where:

D_D = Dry Density of compacted soil, lbs/ft³;

W_w = Wet weight of compacted soil, lbs;

M_v = Mold Volume for 4" mold = 0.0333 ft³ and for a 6" mold = 0.0750 ft³;

M = percent moisture.

Note 1: Use the actual mold volume in this calculation if it has been determined.

- 3.2.5 Using the calculated dry density and the percent moisture of this material, plot the location of this data point on the appropriate moisture density relation curve.
- 3.2.6 A moisture density relation curve is valid and will be used when the plotted one-point data is within 2.0 lbs./ft³ at the specimen's moisture content and when the specimen's moisture content is within 80 to 100 percent of the optimum moisture content of the reference curve.
- Note 2:** This moisture density relation curve must be from the soil on the project with the same soil classification. If the soil being tested has not been classified previously, it must be classified.
- 3.2.7 If the one-point data determined does not plot within 2.0 lbs./ft³ at the specimen's moisture content, or if the moisture content of the one point is not within 80 to 100 percent of the optimum moisture content of the reference curve, check additional curves of the same soil classification that were generated on the project and meet the aforementioned criteria. If an applicable curve of the same soil classification is not found, refer to Subsection 3.3 of this procedure.
- 3.3 If a valid moisture density curve cannot be determined from the one-point test, use the material collected in Subsection 3.2.1 to determine the maximum dry density and optimum moisture content according to AASHTO T 99 or T 180, whichever is applicable, on the material passing the No. 4 sieve.
- 3.4 When the source of the soil-rock mixture is known and the maximum dry density, optimum moisture content, and soil classification has been previously determined:
- 3.4.1 The tester may use the moisture density relation curve after a one-point test has been performed. The result must meet the criteria of Subsection 3.2., and then use the moisture density relation curve that has been approved by the Engineer.

- 3.5 The maximum dry density and optimum moisture content of a soil-rock mixture must be validated per the frequency specified in the CDOT OA Frequency Guide Schedule in the Field Materials Manual using Subsection 3.2.

Note 3: This is required to verify and document that there have not been subtle or unnoticed changes in soil characteristics.

- 3.6 For soil-rock mixtures containing 5% or more plus No. 4 material, the maximum dry density of the soil-rock and optimum moisture content shall be rock corrected according to CP 23.

- 3.7 Calculate percent relative compaction by dividing the dry density of the material from the test site by that material's moisture density relation curve's maximum dry density and multiply by 100%.

Note 4: When AASHTO T99/T180 Method D is used by CP 23, the $\frac{3}{4}$ inch sieve shall be substituted for the No. 4 sieve. The material passing the $\frac{3}{4}$ inch sieve will be used for determining the un-corrected maximum dry density and optimum moisture content.

4. RECORD

- 4.1 CDOT Form 427, Nuclear Moisture/Density Soils Test.

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Colorado Procedure 26-14

Standard Practice for

Contractor Approval Process for Subgrade Stabilization

1. SCOPE

- 1.1 This practice describes the procedures for submitting design and construction information using mechanical stabilization with geosynthetics or chemical stabilization for subgrade stabilization in place of unbound aggregates.

2. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

- 2.1 CDOT 2013 Pavement Design Manual.
- 2.2 Chapter 5 of the FHWA Geosynthetic Design and Construction Guidelines dated August 2008.

3. APPROVAL OF SUBGRADE DESIGN

- 3.1 The design of the subgrade stabilization shall be in conformance with the CDOT Pavement Design Manual and other specified Colorado, AASHTO, ASTM, and FHWA procedures. Significant variances from these specifications will require an Experimental Feature per CDOT's Procedural Directive 1401.1.
- 3.2 Mechanical Stabilization with Geosynthetics.
 - 3.2.1 Geotextile material shall be on the New York State DOT's Approved Products List for Geotextiles in the Stabilization Application.
 - 3.2.2 Designs using other geotextile or geogrids shall be submitted and approved by the Engineer before incorporation into the work.
 - 3.2.3 Design must be calculated with an AASHTO or FHWA approved methodology. Design considerations include, but are not limited to the following:
 - 3.2.3.1 Submit geosynthetic subgrade stabilization design calculations with input values and any assumptions used in the calculations.
 - 3.2.3.2 State geosynthetic design methodology used in design calculation and output values.
 - 3.2.3.3 State the estimated effective resilient modulus of the construction platform. Note: the minimum resilient modulus value used in the design shall be equal to or greater than the value shown on the plans or in the Pavement Justification Report.
 - 3.2.3.4 Upon request, the design software shall be made available to CDOT personnel.
 - 3.2.3.5 The design shall be stamped by a Professional Engineer registered in the State of Colorado.

3.2.4 Construction requirements include, but are not limited to the following:

3.2.4.1 The subgrade material shall be placed per the manufacturer's recommendations and Subsection 203.07.

3.2.4.2 Proof rolling shall be per Subsection 203.09.

3.3 Chemical stabilization may be accomplished with lime, cement, fly ash, or other chemical agents approved by the Engineer.

3.3.1 Design must be calculated with a CDOT, AASHTO, or ASTM approved methodology.

3.3.1.1 Submit design calculations at various application rates.

3.3.1.2 State the chemical-soil proportion for stabilization.

3.3.1.3 State unconfined compressive strength at the design value.

3.3.1.4 The design shall be stamped by a Professional Engineer registered in the State of Colorado.

3.3.2 Construction requirements using lime shall be per Subsection 307.04.

3.3.3 Construction requirements using other chemical agents shall be submitted and approved by the Engineer before incorporation into the work.

4. DESIGN SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS

4.1 All required design and supporting information shall be submitted electronically to the Project Engineer. Acceptable formats include pdf, MS Excel, MS Word, PowerPoint, jpg, and other compatible formats. Submittal shall be submitted in the order listed below.

4.2 Subgrade Stabilization Technology Supplier – Submittal shall include, but not limited to the following:

4.2.1 The Submittal for Mechanical Stabilization with Geosynthetics:

- Manufacturer's product datasheets.
- One sample measuring at least 4 inches by 8 inches.
- Quality control data for each lot incorporated into the project.
- The laboratory performing the quality control shall be currently accredited by GAI-LAP and shall include a copy of their current certificate.
- The manufacturer shall be registered in ISO 9000.
- Provide the name of the manufacturer's representative who will be available during construction.
- If available, include project locations, supporting design information, and any performance data from previous CDOT projects constructed within the last 10 years.

4.2.2 The Submittal for Chemical Stabilization:

- Manufacturer's product datasheets.
- Quality control data on the chemical composition for each lot incorporated into the project.
- Quality control data on the gradation analysis for each lot incorporated into the project.
- Provide the name of the manufacturer's representative who will be available during construction.

4.3 Subgrade Stabilization Contractor Submittals shall include:

- Summary of contractor's subgrade stabilization experience, if any. Contact names shall be included for owners of past projects.
- A list of best practices for subgrade stabilization.
- Solutions for corrective actions for typical problems that may need to be utilized. A written explanation shall be provided for the failures.

5. CDOT REVIEW PROCESS

- 5.1 A preliminary review of the contractor's subgrade stabilization proposal will be performed by the Project Engineer in conjunction with Regional Material Engineers as needed.
- 5.2 CDOT may request additional information from the Contractor.
- 5.3 Incomplete submittals may be rejected as unacceptable.
- 5.4 Preliminary review is estimated to take up to two weeks, depending upon the completeness of initial submittal.
- 5.5 Final approval may take an additional week after the conclusion of the preliminary review.

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Colorado Procedure 30-09

Standard Practice for

Sampling of Aggregates

1. SCOPE

1.1 These methods are intended to apply to the sampling of aggregates used in acceptance and quality control from the points of acceptance designated in the Schedule for Minimum Materials Sampling, Testing, and Inspection for the following items:

- Item 206 - Structure Backfill, Filter Material, Bed Course Material
- Item 304 - Aggregate Base Course
- Item 308 - Aggregate for Portland cement Treated Base
- Item 403 - Aggregates for Hot Mix Asphalt
- Item 409 - Cover Coat Material
- Item 412 - Aggregate for Portland cement Concrete Pavement
- Item 601 - Aggregate for Structural Concrete
- Item 608 - Aggregate for Concrete Sidewalk, Bituminous Sidewalk, Concrete Bikeways, and Bituminous Bikeways
- Item 609 - Aggregate for Concrete Curbing and Bituminous Curbing
- Item 610 - Aggregate for Median Cover Material

Note 1: Sampling plans and the acceptance and control tests vary with the type of construction in which the material is used.

1.2 The values stated in English units are to be regarded as the standard. The values in parentheses are provided for information purposes only.

1.3 This standard may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations before use.

2. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

- 2.1 *Colorado Procedure:*
- CP 75 Stratified Random Sampling of Materials

3. SIGNIFICANCE AND USE

3.1 Sampling is equally as important as the testing, and the sampler shall use every precaution to obtain samples that will show the nature and condition of the materials which they represent.

- 3.2 Samples of all aggregates used in HMA and being tested by the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) or its representative shall be taken by the contractor or his representative with an authorized representative of CDOT present during the sampling procedure. Samples of all non-HMA aggregates being tested by CDOT or its representative shall be taken by or, at CDOT's option, witnessed by an authorized representative of CDOT. The CDOT representative present shall take immediate possession of all samples taken. CDOT reserves the right to designate the locations to be sampled and the procedure to be used.

4. SECURING SAMPLES

- 4.1 *General.* Where practicable, a minimum of one sample per stockpile to be tested for quality shall be obtained from the finished product. Samples from the finished product to be tested for abrasion loss shall not be subject to further crushing or manual reduction in particle size in preparation for the abrasion test unless the size of the finished product is such that it requires further reduction for testing purposes.

- 4.2 *Sampling Equipment.* The contractor shall provide suitable equipment needed for proper sampling.

4.3 Procedure:

- 4.3.1 *Sampling from a Flowing Aggregate Stream* - Samples shall be selected from all of the material produced using CP 75. Use extreme care to avoid segregation when sampling. Sampling the initial discharge or the final few tons from a bin or conveyor belt increases the chances of obtaining segregated material and should be avoided.

4.3.1.1 Belt Discharge:

- 4.3.1.1.1 *Belt Discharge using Hand Tools* - If it is safe and practical to sample directly from the belt discharge, hand tools may be used. Obtain one or more approximately equal increments, selected at random. Combine to form a field sample that has a mass equal to or exceeding the minimum recommended in Subsection 4.4.2. Take each increment from the entire cross-section of the material as it is being discharged using a container at least 12 in. (30 cm) in diameter (or minimum lateral dimension) and having sufficient capacity to hold the sample increment. Make several quick passes through different sections of the material rather than one slow pass. A sampling platform or other means is required to enable the sampler to safely stand within 2 ft. (0.6 meters) of the belt discharge.

- 4.3.1.1.2 *Belt Discharge using an Automatic Belt Sampler* - Belt discharge samples may be taken using an automatic belt sampler designed to cut the full discharge of the belt without loss of any portion of the material. Take one or more field samples whose combined mass equals or exceeds the minimum recommended in Subsection 4.4.2.

- 4.3.1.1.3 *Belt Discharge using Power Equipment* - A belt discharge sample may be taken by positioning a front-end loader bucket, truck, or similar equipment beneath the belt discharge. The material obtained shall be placed in a separate, small sampling pile and sampled according to Subsection 4.3.3.2. Obtain a field sample where mass equals or exceeds the minimum recommended in Subsection 4.4.2.

- 4.3.1.2 *Bin Discharge* - Test results obtained using bin discharge samples shall not be used for acceptance.
- 4.3.1.3 *Dry Batch* - When sampling a dry batch, an initial dry batch must be wasted. A second batch may then be sampled as follows. A front-end loader bucket, truck, or similar equipment is positioned under the pugmill to obtain a large sample in one increment. Sample the material according to Subsection 4.3.3.2. Extreme care must be used to avoid segregation and loss of dust-sized particles from the sample.
- 4.3.2 *Sampling from the Stopped Conveyor Belt* Samples shall be selected from all of the material being produced by CP 75. Obtain one or more approximately equal increments and combine to form a field sample where mass equals or exceeds the minimum recommended in Subsection 4.4.2. Stop the conveyor belt while the sample increments are being obtained. To obtain each increment, insert two templates, the shape of which conforms to the shape of the belt into the aggregate stream on the belt, and space them such that the material contained between them will yield an increment of the required weight. Carefully scoop all material between the templates into a suitable container and collect the fines on the belt with a brush and dustpan and add to the container.
- 4.3.3 *Sampling from Stockpiles* - When sampling from stockpiles, it may be difficult to obtain representative samples. Sampling from stockpiles should only be done by or under the direction of experienced personnel. When sampling stockpiles of coarse or coarse and fine aggregates, power equipment, when available, should be utilized as described in Subsections 4.3.3.1 and 4.3.3.2. For general guidance in sampling from stockpiles, see Subsections 4.3.3.1 or 4.3.3.3. When sampling Cover Coat Material from the stockpile, the sample shall be taken from the last stockpile before delivery to the spreader. The material will be sampled by the random sampling procedure as it is being delivered to the stockpile, or as it is being removed and hauled to the spreader. This will assure that all portions of the material will be sampled.
- 4.3.3.1. When using power equipment, develop a separate, small sampling pile composed of materials drawn from various levels and locations in the main pile as follows. Remove material from the sides of stockpiles to expose a representative face for sampling. Judgment must be used to determine the number and locations of areas in the big pile to sample to represent the stockpile as accurately as possible. The number of portions required will depend on the size of the stockpile, the method of stockpiling, and the visual degree of segregation. Channel the faces thus exposed from bottom to top and sample the material obtained according to Subsection 4.3.3.2.
- 4.3.3.2 The power equipment should combine the material obtained in a separate small sampling pile. Flatten the pile to form a pad having depth that is no thicker than approximately 1 ft. (0.3 meters). Use a flat, square-end shovel and sample the pad from at least three locations, sampling through the full depth of the pad if possible. Several increments shall be combined to compose a field sample where mass equals or exceeds the minimum recommended in Subsection 4.4.2.

- 4.3.3.3 Where power equipment is not available, samples from stockpiles should be made up of at least two sets of three increments (180 degrees apart) taken from the top third, at the midpoint, and the bottom third of the volume of the pile. Place a board or metal shelf vertically into the pile just above the sampling point to prevent loose aggregate from sliding into the sampling area and to aid in preventing segregation. Remove approximately 6 inches (15 cm) of surface material. Use a flat, square-end shovel or scoop with sides for sampling. In sampling stockpiles of fine aggregate (3/8 in. (minus 9.5 mm)), the outer layer, which may have become segregated, should be removed and the sample taken from the material beneath. The use of sampling tubes has proven to be satisfactory. Sampling tubes approximately 1 1/4 in. (30 mm) the minimum in width by 6 ft. (2 m) in length may be inserted into the pile at random locations to extract a minimum of five increments of material to form the sample. Several increments shall be combined to compose a field sample where mass equals or exceeds the minimum recommended in Subsection 4.4.2.
- 4.3.4 *Sampling from Roadway (Bases and Sub-bases)* - Select material to be sampled from all of the material produced (e.g. A station or tonnage) by utilizing CP 75. Obtain at least three approximately equal increments, selected at random from the unit being sampled, and combine to form a field sample where mass equals or exceeds the minimum recommended in Subsection 4.4.2. Using a flat, square end scoop or shovel, take all sample increments from the roadway for the full depth of the material, wherever possible, taking care to exclude any underlying material.
- 4.3.5 *Sampling Aggregates from Processed Windrows* - Select material to be sampled from all of the material produced using CP 75. For processed material containing sufficient moisture to maintain a near-vertical face, remove material from one side toward the center to the full depth until a representative face is exposed. Channel the face just exposed from bottom to top and obtain a sample where mass equals or exceeds the minimum recommended in Subsection 4.4.2 by combining portions from at least three equally spaced locations on the exposed face. Use a flat, square end shovel and, exercising care, remove the portions making sure that particles do not roll off the shovel.
- 4.3.6 *Sampling Aggregates from a Cover Coat Material Spreader* - Samples shall be taken at the last possible location before placement on the pavement. With the spreader stopped, samples will be taken from a minimum of three of the individual chip spreader gates as the aggregate is falling from the spreader to the sample container placed on the pavement. These samples will be combined into one sample where mass equals or exceeds the minimum requirements shown in Subsection 4.4.2. If there is a belt transfer device on the spreader, the Engineer may approve obtaining a representative sample from the belt when the machine is at rest as detailed in Subsection 4.3.2. If neither of these sampling methods is possible, the Engineer may allow random sampling from the stockpile as detailed in Subsection 4.3.3.

4.4 Number and Mass of Field Samples:

- 4.4.1 The minimum number of field samples required is specified in the CDOT Field Materials Manual under the Schedule for Minimum Materials Sampling, Testing, and Inspection.

- 4.4.2 The minimum mass for lab samples is given in the CDOT Field Materials Manual in the Schedule for Minimum Materials Sampling, Testing, and Inspection. The minimum mass for field samples is given in Table 30-1. The sample must be large enough to include representative portions of each component of the material. The mass must be predicated on the type and number of tests to which the material is to be subjected and with sufficient material obtained to provide for the proper execution of these tests.

TABLE 30-1: Size of Field Samples

Nominal Maximum Aggregate Size of Aggregates ^A	Minimum Weight of Field Sample lbs.
Fine Aggregate	
No. 8	10
No. 4	10
Coarse Aggregate	
3/8 in.	15
1/2 in.	20
¾ in.	25
1 in.	30
1 ½ in.	40
2 in.	45
2 ½ in.	50
3 in.	55
3 ½ in.	60

^(A) For processed aggregate, the nominal maximum size is defined in the Appendix to the CDOT Field Materials Manual.

5. SHIPPING SAMPLES

- 5.1 Transport aggregates in bags or other containers so constructed as to preclude loss or contamination of any part of the sample or damage to the contents from mishandling during shipment. When the moisture content is being measured in the aggregate sample, the representative sample must be stored in a sealed container that will prevent any moisture loss.
- 5.2 Shipping containers for aggregate samples shall have suitable individual identification attached and enclosed so that field reporting, laboratory logging, and test reporting may be facilitated. **Utilization of CDOT Form 633, Sample Tag (for Sacks), is required for all submitted samples.**

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Colorado Procedure 31-20

Standard Method of Test for

Sieve Analysis of Aggregates

1. SCOPE

1.1 This method covers the determination of the particle size distribution of fine and coarse aggregate

2. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

2.1 AASHTO Standards:

- T 11 Materials Finer than the No. 200 Sieve in Mineral Aggregates by Washing
- T 27 Sieve Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates

2.2 Colorado Procedures:

- CP 30 Sampling of Aggregates
- CP 32 Reducing Field Samples of Soil and Aggregate to Testing Size

3. PROCEDURE

3.1 AASHTO T 11 and T 27 shall be used to determine the sieve analysis of fine and coarse aggregates with the following exceptions:

3.1.1 Unless otherwise specified, follow CP 30 for obtaining a sample of aggregates.

3.1.2 The minimum test sample weight shall be that in Table 31-1.

Table 31-1

Aggregate Nominal Maximum Size Square Opening, inches	Minimum Weight (Mass) of Test Sample, Pounds (kg)
< 3/8	0.66 (0.30)
3/8	2.2 (1.0)
1/2	3.3 (1.5)
3/4	4.4 (2.0)
1	5.5 (2.5)
1-1/2	11.0 (5.0)
2	16.0 (7.5)
2-1/2	22.0 (10.0)
3	27.5 (12.5)
3-1/2	33.0 (15.0)

NOTE 1: Nominal maximum size is as defined in the Appendix of the Field Materials Manual.

3.1.3 A split moisture sample may be used to accelerate the test procedure using the following procedure:

3.1.3.1 Following CP 32 split and weigh the material immediately into two approximately equal samples.

3.1.3.2 Dry one of the samples to a constant mass using a hot plate or a 230°F ± 9° F oven to determine its moisture content.

3.1.3.3 Determine the dry weight of the second sample using the following equation:

$$W_{Dry} = \frac{W_{Wet}}{100+MC} \times 100$$

Where:

W_{Dry} = Dry weight (mass) of 2nd sample

W_{Wet} = Wet weight of 2nd sample

MC = Moisture content of 1st sample

3.1.3.4 Determine the sieve analysis on the 2nd sample using AASHTO T 11 and T 27.

Colorado Procedure 32-03

Standard Practice for

Reducing Field Samples of Soil and Aggregate to Testing Size

1. SCOPE

- 1.1 These methods cover the reduction of field samples of soil and aggregate to the appropriate size for testing employing techniques that are intended to minimize variations in measured characteristics between the test samples selected and the field sample. CP 55 is used for the reduction of samples of HMA to test size.
- 1.2 The values stated in acceptable English units are to be regarded as the standard.

2. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

2.1 *AASHTO Standards:*

- T 2 Sampling Aggregates
- T 84 Specific Gravity and Absorption of Fine Aggregate

2.2 *Colorado Procedures:*

- CP 20 Dry Preparation of Disturbed Soil Samples for Test
- CP 30 Sampling of Aggregates
- CP 55 Reducing Field Samples of Hot Mix Asphalt to Testing Size

- CP-L4102 Specific Gravity and Absorption of Fine Aggregate

3. SIGNIFICANCE AND USE

- 3.1.1 The necessity for selecting representative samples and reducing them to test specimen size is emphasized in many test procedures. Using the proper equipment for the type of material to be reduced in size is important. However, unless used correctly, the final test specimen will not necessarily be representative of the total sample.
- 3.1.2 Specifications for aggregates indicate the sampling portions of the material required for testing. Other factors being equal, larger samples will tend to be more representative of the total aggregate source. These methods provide for reducing the large sample obtained in the field to a convenient size for conducting a variety of tests to describe the material and to measure its quality in such a manner that the smaller portion is most likely to be a true representation of the field sample, and thus of the total aggregate source. The individual test methods indicate the minimum weights of material to be tested.

- 3.2 Under certain circumstances, a reduction in the size of the field sample before testing is not recommended. Substantial differences between the selected test samples sometimes cannot be avoided, for example, in the case of an aggregate having relatively few large size particles in the field sample. The laws of chance dictate that these few particles may be unequally distributed among the reduced size test samples. Similarly, if the test sample is being examined for certain contaminants occurring as a few discrete fragments in only small percentages, caution should be used in interpreting results from the reduced size test sample. Chance inclusion or exclusion of only one or two particles in the selected sample may importantly influence the interpretation of the characteristics of the field sample. In these cases, the entire field sample should be tested.
- 3.3 Failure to carefully follow the procedures in these methods could result in providing a non-representative sample to be used in subsequent testing.

4. SELECTION OF METHOD

- 4.1 The use of a riffle sample splitter is always preferable to hand quartering. A riffle splitter should be used whenever one exists with the properly sized openings. The splitter openings should be sufficiently wide to permit easy passage of the largest particles in the sample. When splitters with adjustable openings are used, the width of the openings should be adjusted to approximately 1-1/2 times the size of the largest particle in the sample.
- 4.2 Fine Aggregate - Field samples of fine aggregate that are drier than the saturated-surface-dry condition (Note 1) shall be reduced in size by a mechanical splitter according to Method A. Field samples having free moisture on the particle surfaces may be reduced in size by quartering according to Method B or by treating it as a miniature stockpile as described in Method C.
- 4.2.1 If the use of Method B or Method C is desired, and the field sample does not have free moisture on the particle surfaces, the sample may be first moistened to achieve this condition, and then it should be thoroughly mixed before the sample reduction being performed.

Note 1: The method of determining the saturated-surface-dry condition is described in AASHTO T 84. As a quick approximation, if the fine aggregate retains a balled shape when molded in the hand, it may be considered to be wetter than saturated-surface-dry.

- 4.2.2 If the use of Method A is desired and the field sample has free moisture on the particle surfaces, the entire field sample may be dried to at least the surface-dry condition, using temperatures that do not exceed those specified for any of the tests contemplated, and then the sample reduction performed. Alternatively, if the moist field sample is very large, a preliminary split may be made using a mechanical splitter having wide chute openings 1-1/2 in. (38 mm) or more to reduce the sample to not less than 5000g. The portion obtained is then dried, and the reduction to test sample size is completed using Method A.
- 4.3 *Coarse Aggregates and Mixtures of Coarse and Fine Aggregates* - Reduce the sample using a mechanical splitter following Method A (preferred method) or by quartering following Method B. The miniature stockpile Method C is not permitted for coarse aggregates or mixtures of coarse and fine aggregates.

Note 2: Experience has shown that when adjustable splitter openings are adjusted too wide or too narrow improper splitting will occur (see Subsection 6.1).

5. SAMPLING

- 5.1 The field sample of aggregate shall be taken per CP 30 or as required by individual test methods. When tests for sieve analysis only are contemplated, the size of the field sample listed in CP 30 is usually adequate. When additional tests are to be conducted, the tester shall satisfy himself that the initial size of the field sample is adequate to accomplish all intended tests.
- 5.2 Soil samples to be reduced to test specimen size shall be prepared per CP 20.

METHOD A - MECHANICAL SPLITTER

6. APPARATUS

- 6.1 *Sample Splitter* - Sample splitters shall have an even number of equal width chutes, but not less than a total of eight for coarse aggregate, or twelve for fine aggregate, which discharges alternatively to each side of the splitter. For coarse aggregate and mixed aggregate, the minimum width of the individual chutes shall be approximately 50 percent larger than the largest particles in the sample to be split (Note 3). For dry fine aggregate in which the entire sample will pass the 3/8 in. (9.5-mm) sieve, a splitter having chutes 1/2 to 3/4 in. (12.5 to 20 mm) wide shall be used. The splitter shall be equipped with a minimum of two collection pans, having a width equal to or slightly less than the overall assembly of chutes in the splitter to hold the two halves of the sample following the splitting. It shall also be equipped with a hopper, a flat scoop, or a straight-edged pan that has a width equal to or slightly less than the overall width of the assembly of chutes, by which the sample may be fed at a controlled rate to the chutes. The splitter and accessory equipment shall be so designed that the sample will flow smoothly without restriction or loss of material (Figure 32-1). A splitter brush should be used to clean the chutes of adhering fines.

Note 3: Mechanical splitters are commonly available in sizes adequate for coarse aggregates in which the largest particle does not exceed 1-1/2 in. (37.5 mm).

7. PROCEDURE

- 7.1.a **Riffle Splitters Without Control Flow Hoppers** - After placing the sample in a large flat-bottomed mixing pan, mix the sample thoroughly by turning the entire sample over three times. Using a flat scoop equal in length to the overall width of the riffles (feeder pan) remove the material from the mixing pan and uniformly distribute the material in the scoop so that when it is introduced to the splitter equal amounts of material will flow through each chute. Pour half of the sample through the riffles in a manner to allow the material to flow freely through the chutes without clogging any riffle. Reverse the ends of the feeder pan and pour the other half through the splitter. Continue this process until the entire sample has been introduced to the splitter.
- 7.1.b **Riffle Splitters with Control Flow Hoppers** - Place the entire sample in the closed hopper and uniformly distribute it from edge to edge. Using the handle, slowly release the material from the hopper through the chutes in a manner to allow the material to flow freely through the chutes without clogging any riffles. The first split is only to assist in mixing the sample. Remove both catch pans. Uniformly distribute the material in the first of the pans and pour it into the closed hopper by pouring half of the sample into the closed hopper, then reversing the ends of the pan, pouring the remaining half into the closed hopper. Repeat this process with the second pan. Place the emptied pans beneath the splitter under the riffles. With the material uniformly distributed in the closed hopper and using the handle, slowly release the material through the chutes as noted above.

- 7.2 Reintroduce the portion of the sample from alternating receptacles into the splitter as noted in Subsections 7.1.a or 7.1.b as many times as necessary to reduce the sample to at least the minimum size required for the intended test. Clean the riffles and the splitter with a brush after each split. Retain the portion from the other receptacle in case it becomes necessary to re-run the test.

METHOD B - QUARTERING

8. APPARATUS

- 8.1 Apparatus shall consist of a straight-edge scoop, or a flat, square end shovel; a broom or brush; and a canvas blanket at least 6 by 8 ft. (2 by 2.5 m).

9. PROCEDURE

- 9.1 The field sample shall be placed on a canvas blanket laid on a clean, hard, level surface. Mix the material thoroughly by turning the entire sample over three times. With the last turning, shovel the entire sample into a conical pile by depositing each full shovel on top of the preceding one. Alternatively, lift each corner of the canvas and pull it over the sample toward the diagonally opposite corner causing the material to be rolled. Carefully flatten the conical pile to a uniform thickness and diameter by pressing down the apex with a shovel so that each quarter sector of the resulting pile will contain the material originally in it. The diameter should be approximately four to eight times the thickness. Divide the flattened mass into four equal quarters with a shovel or trowel. If the surface beneath the blanket is uneven, insert a stick or pipe beneath the blanket and under the center of the pile, then lift both ends of the stick, dividing the sample into two equal parts. Remove the stick leaving a fold of the blanket between the divided portions. Insert the stick under the center of the pile at right angles to the first division and again lift both ends of the stick, dividing the sample into four equal parts. Remove two diagonally opposite quarters, being careful to clean the fines from the blanket. Brush the cleared spaces clean and include the material in the sample. Successively mix and quarter the remaining material until the sample is reduced to the desired size (Figure 32-2). Save the remaining two quarters in case a retest is necessary.

METHOD C - SELECTION BY SCOOP

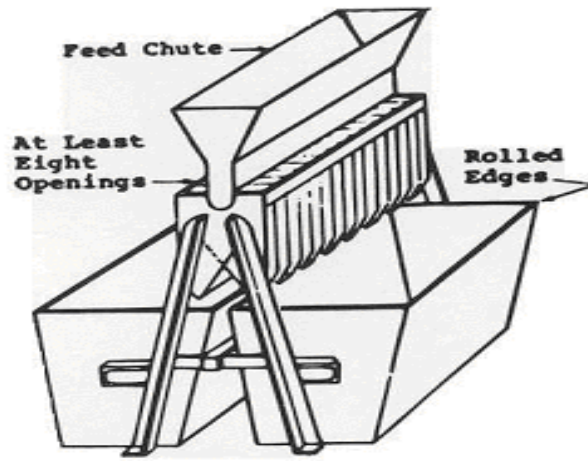
[Damp Fine (minus 3/8 in. (9.5 mm)) Aggregate Only]

10. APPARATUS

- 10.1 Apparatus shall consist of a small, flat, square end scoop with sides and a large flat-bottomed mixing pan.

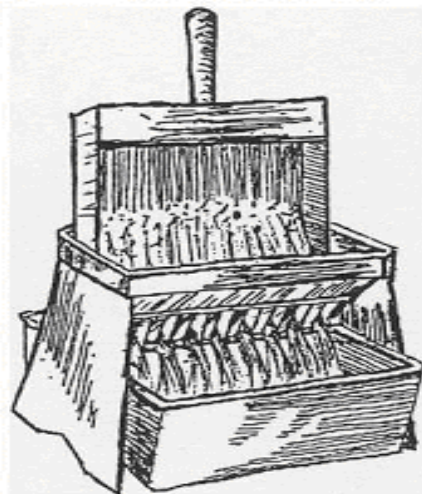
11. PROCEDURE

- 11.1 Place the field sample of damp fine aggregate in the mixing pan where there will be neither loss of material nor the accidental addition of foreign material. Mix the material thoroughly by turning the entire sample over three times. Flatten the sample in the pan to a uniform depth. Obtain a sample for each test by selecting at least three increments of material at random locations from the miniature stockpile, using a small flat square end scoop. Insert the scoop to the full depth of the material. Every attempt should be made to minimize the loss of particles over the sides of the scoop. Combine the portions to obtain a test specimen having the required weight. Save the remaining portion of the sample until tests are completed.



Riffle Sample Splitter

(a) Large Sample Splitter for Coarse Aggregate



At Least Twelve Openings

(b) Small Sample Splitters For Fine Aggregate

NOTE: May be constructed as either closed or open type. Closed type is preferred.

FIGURE 32-1: Sample splitters (Riffles)

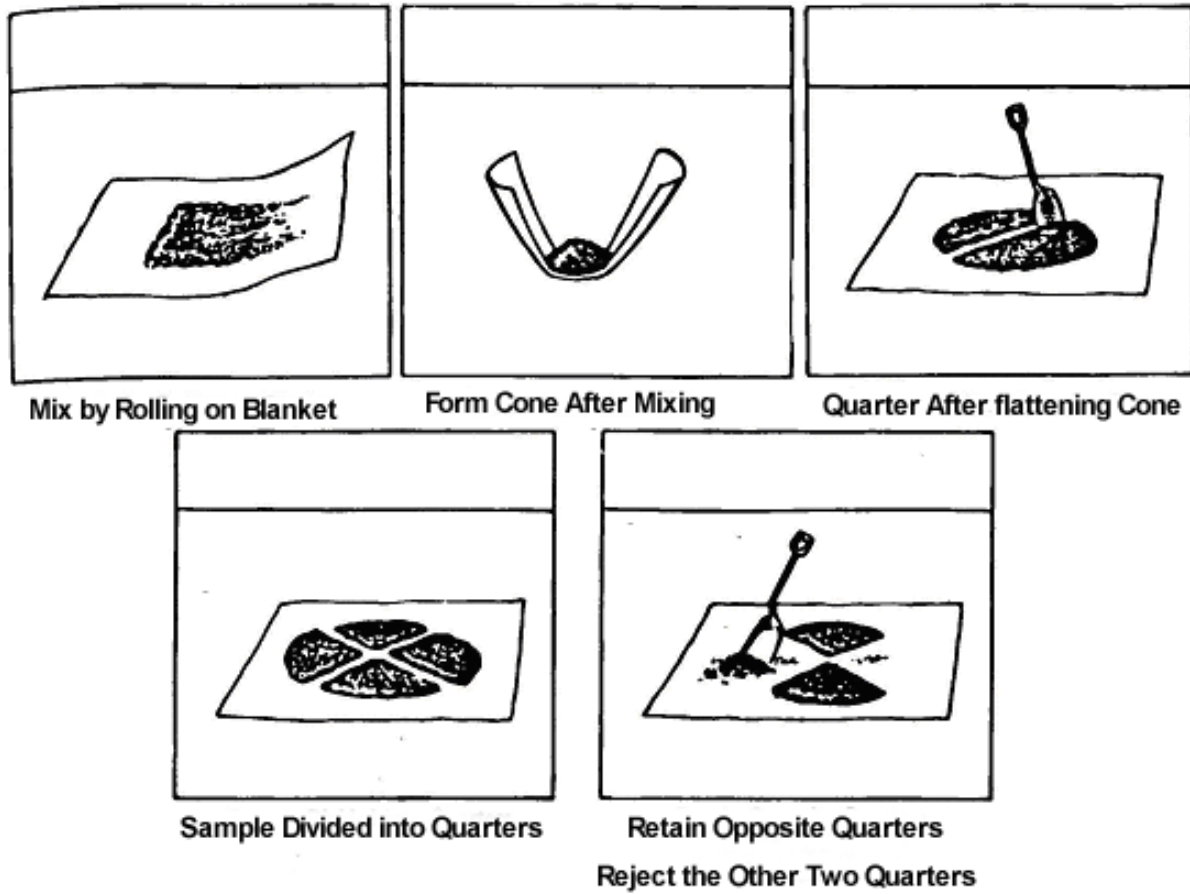


FIGURE 32-2: Quartering on a Canvas Blanket

Colorado Procedure 33-12

Standard Method of Test for

Total Evaporable Moisture Content and Surface Moisture Content of Aggregates by Drying

1. SCOPE

- 1.1 This procedure covers the determination of the percentage of evaporable moisture in a sample of aggregate by drying both surface moisture and the moisture in the aggregate. To be used in the field to determine the percentage of surface moisture content in aggregates.

2. APPARATUS

- 2.1 Balance - Sufficient capacity and sensitivity to 0.1 g.
- 2.2 Drying equipment - Hot plate, ventilated oven, or a ventilated microwave oven.
- 2.3 Drying pan and necessary hand tools.

3. PROCEDURE

- 3.1 The minimum test sample mass shall be that in Table 33-1.

Table 33-1

Aggregate Nominal Maximum Size Square Opening, inches	Minimum Weight (Mass) of Test Sample, Pounds (kg)
< 3/8	0.66 (0.30)
3/8	2.2 (1.0)
1/2	3.3 (1.5)
3/4	4.4 (2.0)
1	5.5 (2.5)
1-1/2	11.0 (5.0)
2	16.0 (7.5)
2-1/2	22.0 (10.0)
3	27.5 (12.5)
3-1/2	33.0 (15.0)

Note 1: Nominal maximum size is as defined in the Appendix of the Field Materials Manual.

- 3.2 Immediately after obtaining the specimen, weigh to the nearest 0.1 g and record as wet weight (mass). Dry to a constant weight (mass). Constant weight (mass) is achieved when further heating causes, or would cause, less than 0.1 percent additional loss in mass. If using a ventilated oven, set it at $230^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 9^{\circ}$ ($110^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}$). When dry, weigh to the nearest 0.1 g and report as dry weight (mass).

4. CALCULATIONS

4.1 Determine the total percentage of moisture on an oven-dry basis as follows:

$$\% \text{ moisture, (oven dry basis)} = \frac{\text{Wet wt} - \text{Dry wt}}{\text{Dry wt}} \times 100$$

4.2 Calculate the percent surface (free) moisture as follows:

$$\% \text{ surface moisture} = \left(\begin{array}{c} \% \text{ moisture} \\ \text{(oven dry basis)} \end{array} \right) - \left(\begin{array}{c} \% \text{ absorption} \\ \text{(from mix design)} \end{array} \right)$$

Note 2: The calculations in Subsection 4.2, for percent surface moisture, do not give the same result as calculating percent surface moisture on a saturated surface dry method as called for by design procedures. However, for the degree of accuracy required, the simpler method is acceptable for field control of aggregate batch weights (masses).

The following examples will illustrate the comparison between the two methods of calculation.

EXAMPLE:

Wet weight	=	100.0 g
(Oven) Dry wt.	=	95.0 g
Loss	=	5.0 g
% Absorption from Mix Design	=	2.0

% Surface Moisture, Oven Dry Method

$$\begin{aligned} &= \left(\frac{100 - 96.9}{96.0} \times 100 \right) - 2.0\% \\ &= 5.26 - 2.0 \\ &= 3.26\% \end{aligned}$$

% Surface Moisture, Saturated Surface Dry Method (SSD)

$$\% \text{ moisture, (SSD)} = \frac{\text{Wet wt} - \text{SSD wt}}{\text{SSD wt}} \times 100$$

$$\text{SSD wt.} = \frac{\text{Oven Dry wt} \times (100 + \text{absorption})}{100}$$

$$\text{SSD wt.} = \frac{95.0 \times 102}{100} = 96.9$$

$$\% \text{ surface moisture, (SSD)} = \frac{100 - 96.9}{96.0} \times 100 = 3.20\%$$

The difference between the two methods is:

$$\begin{array}{r} 3.26 \\ -3.20 \\ \hline 0.06 \% \end{array}$$

5. REPORT

5.1 Report % SSD on Form 6 in the "Remarks" field.

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Colorado Procedure 37-20

Standard Test Method for

Plastic Fines in Graded Aggregates and Soils by Sand Equivalent Test

1. SCOPE

- 1.1. This test is for the determination of the proportion of fine dust or claylike material in Graded aggregates and soils.

2. APPARATUS

- 2.1 A graduated plastic cylinder, rubber stopper, irrigator tube, weighted foot assembly, and siphon assembly, all conforming to their respective specifications and dimensions shown in Figure 37-1. Fit the siphon assembly to a 1-gallon bottle of working calcium chloride solution placed on a shelf 36 +/- 1 inch above the working surface. In place of the specified 1-gallon bottle, a glass or plastic vat having a larger capacity may be used provided the liquid level of the working solution is maintained between 36 to 46 inches above the work surface.
- 2.2 A tinned measure, having a capacity of 85 +/- 5 mL (3 oz), approximately 57 mm (2.25 in) in diameter.
- 2.3 A wide-mouth funnel approximately 4 inches in diameter at the mouth.
- 2.4 A clock or watch reading in minutes and seconds.
- 2.5 A mechanical shaker, powered by an electric motor, having a throw of 8.00 +/- 0.04 in. (203.2 +/- 1.0mm) and operating at 175 +/- 2 cycles per minute. The shaker shall be securely affixed to a firm and level mount.
- 2.6 Stock Solution – The materials listed in Subsections 2.6.1, 2.6.2, or 2.6.3 may be used to prepare the stock solution. A fourth alternative is not to use any biocide provided the time of storage of stock solution is not sufficient to promote the growth of fungi.
 - 2.6.1 Stock solution with formaldehyde:
 - 2.6.1.1 Anhydrous Calcium Chloride, 454g of technical grade.
 - 2.6.1.2 USP Glycerin, 2,050g (1640 mL).
 - 2.6.1.3 Formaldehyde, (40 volume percent solution) 47g (45 mL).
 - 2.6.1.4 Dissolve the 454g of calcium chloride in 1.89 L of distilled water. Cool and filter it through ready pleated rapid filtering paper. Add the 2,050g of glycerin and the 47g of formaldehyde to the filtered solution, mix well and dilute to 3.78 L.
 - 2.6.2 Stock solution with glutaraldehyde:

2.6.2.1 Calcium Chloride Dihydrate, 577g of A.C.S. grade.

2.6.2.2 USP Glycerin, 2,050g (1640 mL).

2.6.2.3 1.5-Pentanedial (Glutaraldehyde), 50 percent solution in water 59g (53 mL).

Note 1: 1.5-pentanedial, also known as glutaraldehyde, glutaric dialdehyde, and trade name UCARCIDE 250, may be obtained as Glutaraldehyde Solution 50 percent.

2.6.2.4 Dissolve the 577g of calcium chloride dehydrate in 1.89 L of distilled water. Cool and add the 2050g of glycerin and the 59g of glutaraldehyde to the solution, mix well and dilute to 3.78 L.

2.6.3 Stock solution with Kathon CG/ICP:

2.6.3.1 Calcium Chloride Dihydrate, 577g of A.C.S. grade.

2.6.3.2 USP Glycerin, 2050g (1640 mL).

2.6.3.3 Kathon CG/ICP, 563g (53 mL).

2.6.3.4 Dissolve the 577g of calcium chloride dehydrate in 1.89 L of distilled water. Cool and add the 2050g of glycerin and the 63g of Kathon CG/ICP to the solution, mix well and dilute to 3.78 L.

2.7. Working calcium chloride solution: Prepare the working calcium chloride solution by diluting 85 ± 5 mL of the stock calcium chloride solution with water until it reaches a total volume of 3.8 L. Thoroughly mix the solution by filling the bottle with approximately 2 L of water. Add the stock solution and agitate vigorously for 1 to 2 minutes. Add the remainder of the water and repeat the agitation process. Use distilled or demineralized water for the preparation of the working solution. Discard working solutions more than 30 days old.

2.8 A straightedge or spatula, suitable for striking off the excess soil from the tin measure.

2.9. A thermostatically controlled drying oven capable of providing a temperature up to 60°C (140°F).

2.10. A non-absorbent plastic quartering or splitting sheet or non-absorbent pan.

2.11 Optional handle for irrigation tube – A 25-mm diameter wooden dowel to aid in pushing the irrigation tube into firm materials.

3. CONTROL

3.1. The temperature of the working solution should be maintained at $22^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 3^{\circ}$ ($72^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 5^{\circ}$) during the performance of the test. If field conditions prevent the maintenance of the temperature range frequent samples should be submitted to a laboratory where proper temperature can be maintained. A correction curve may be established for each material being tested where proper temperature control is not possible. No general correction curve should be used on several materials even within a narrow range of values. Samples that meet the minimums and equivalent requirements at a solution temperature below the recommended range need not be subject to reference testing.

4. SAMPLE PREPARATION

- 4.1. All materials being tested by this method shall pass the 4.75 mm (#4) sieve. Pulverize all aggregations of fine-grained soil material to pass the 4.75 mm (#4) sieve and clean all fines from the particles retained on the 4.75 mm (#4) sieve. All aggregations passing the 4.75 mm (#4) sieve shall be tested.
- 4.2. Split or quarter to yield a representative sample of at least 1,500g of material passing the 4.75 mm (#4) sieve. Extreme care should be used to ensure the test sample is truly representative of the original sample.
- 4.3. Dry the sample to constant mass at a temperature not to exceed 60°C (140°F).
 - 4.3.1. Weigh the dried sample to the nearest 0.1g. Thoroughly mix $3 \pm 1\%$ moisture into the material, cover, and allow tempering for 45 ± 15 minutes.
 - 4.3.2. After the tempering period, place the material on the splitting sheet or pan. Mix the sample until it appears homogeneous forming a pile. Using the splitting sheet, mixing can be accomplished by pulling a corner of the sheet diagonally across the material toward the opposite corner causing the material to be rolled. Continue pulling the corners of the sheet across until the sample appears homogeneous. Finish mixing with the sample in a pile near the center of the splitting sheet. Using the pan, mixing can be accomplished by turning the entire sample over at least 3 times. Upon the final turning, form the material in a conical pile by depositing each scoopful on top of the preceding one.
 - 4.3.3. Fill three 85 ml tins by pushing them through the base of the pile while exerting pressure with the hand on the opposite side of the pile. Use enough pressure to cause the tins to fill to overflowing. Press the material firmly into the tins with the palm allowing the maximum amount of material to be placed in the tins. Using the spatula, strike off the excess material above the top of the tins.
 - 4.3.4. Each of the three tins prepared in Subsection 4.3.3 is an individual test sample.

5. PROCEDURE

- 5.1. Siphon 101.6 ± 2.5 mm (4.0 ± 0.1 in.) of the working solution into the graduated cylinder. Pour a prepared test sample into a graduated cylinder using the funnel to avoid spillage. Tap the bottom of the cylinder sharply with the heel of the hand several times to release air bubbles and promote thorough wetting of the sample.
- 5.2. Allow the sample to stand undisturbed for 10 ± 1 minute. After the 10 minute soaking period, stopper the cylinder and loosen the material from the bottom of the cylinder by partially inverting the cylinder and shaking simultaneously.
- 5.3. After loosening the material place the cylinder into the shaker, set the timer, and allow the machine to shake the sample for 45 ± 1 second.
- 5.4. Following the shaking period place the cylinder upright on the work surface and remove the stopper.

- 5.5. Insert the irrigator tube in the cylinder and rinse the material from the cylinder walls as the irrigator is lowered. Force the irrigator through the material to the bottom of the cylinder by using a gentle stabbing and twisting motion while the working solution is flowing from the irrigator tip. Continue to apply the stabbing and twisting action of the irrigator to suspend the fine material until the level nears the 381mm (15 in.) mark. As the level nears the 381mm (15 in.) mark, without stopping the flow, slowly raise the irrigator to maintain the 381mm (15 in.) level. Adjust the final level to 381mm (15 in.). The final level, as judged by the bottom of the meniscus, shall be between the top two graduations of the cylinder but not above the 381mm (15 in.) mark.

Note 2: On certain soils, particularly crushed materials, the stabbing action may not be possible. For such materials, the irrigation method is as follows: Continue to apply the twisting action as the irrigator tube is slowly withdrawn. As the irrigator tube is withdrawn, as many of the fines possible must be flushed upward until the level reaches the 381mm (15 in.) level.

- 5.6. Allow the cylinder and contents to stand undisturbed for 20 minutes \pm 15 seconds. Start timing immediately after withdrawing the irrigator tube.
- 5.7. At the end of the 20 minute settling period, read and record the top of the clay layer. This is referred to as the "clay reading". If no clear line is formed at the end of the 20 minutes, allow the sample to stand undisturbed until a reading can be obtained. Once the reading can be made, record the clay reading and the total sedimentation time.

If the sedimentation time exceeds 30 minutes, retest the material using 3 individual samples of the same material. Read and record the clay reading of the sample that takes the least amount of time to form a clear line. Do not record the readings from the other two samples.

- 5.8. Immediately after taking the clay reading, gently lower the weighted foot assembly into the cylinder. Do not allow the indicator to hit the mouth of the cylinder as it is lowered. As the foot comes to rest on the sand, tip the assembly toward the graduations until the indicator touches the inside of the cylinder. Subtract 254 mm (10 in.) from the level indicated by the top edge of the indicator and record this value as the sand reading.
- 5.9. If the clay or sand reading falls between the graduations, record the next higher graduation line as your reading. For example, The indicator level is 6.22. The recorded level would be 6.3.
- 5.10 Repeat Subsections 5.1 to 5.9 for each of the three samples prepared in Subsections 4.3.3.

6. CALCULATIONS

- 6.1. Calculate the sand equivalent for each of the three test samples to the nearest 0.1 using the following formula:

$$SE = \frac{\text{Sand Reading} \times 100}{\text{Clay Reading}}$$

If the sand equivalent is not a whole number, report it as the next higher whole number.

For example: $SE = 3.3 \times 100 / 8 = 41.25$
Report as 42

- 6.2. Average the three SE values obtained in 6.1 to the nearest 0.1. If the average sand equivalent is not a whole number, report as the next higher whole number.

For example: $(42 + 44 + 41) / 3 = 42.3$
Report as 43

7. PRECAUTIONS

- 7.1. When performing this test the work surface must be free of vibration. During the sedimentation period, vibration may cause the suspended material to settle at a greater rate than normal, resulting in false readings. The shaker shall not be mounted on the same surface as the cylinders during the sedimentation period.
- 7.2. Do not expose the cylinders to direct sunlight any more than necessary.
- 7.3. On occasion, organic growth in the working solution container and tubing will need to be removed. Growth can be seen as a slimy substance in the solution or as grayish black deposits on the sides of the container and in the tubing. To remove the growth prepare a solution of sodium hypochlorite³ and water in equal amounts. Fill the container and allow about a liter to flow through the siphon assembly and irrigator tube. Refill the container and allow it to stand overnight. After soaking allow the solution to flow out through the siphon assembly and irrigator tube. Remove the siphon assembly and rinse both the container and assembly with clear water. Allow water to flow through the assembly and irrigator tube to rinse the solvent from the inside of the tubing.
- 7.4. Occasionally the holes on the tip of the irrigator tube can become clogged. This can be checked easily while filling the cylinder to the initial amount as in Subsection 5.1. If the particle cannot be removed by any other method, carefully use a pin or small wire to dislodge the particle, taking care to not enlarge the opening.
- 7.5. Upon receipt of a new weighted foot assembly and before placing it in service, measure and adjust the height of the indicator to 256.5 mm (10.1 in.).

8. PRECISIONS AND BIAS

- 8.1 *Multi-laboratory Precision* – Using CDOT IA test results; the standard deviation of the difference between values obtained on the same sample from different laboratories is 2.3 (d2s). Therefore, the results of two properly conducted tests from different laboratories on similar material should not differ by more than 5.0 with a 95% confidence limit.
- 8.2 *Bias* – The procedure in this test method has no bias because of the value of the sand equivalent is defined only in terms of the test method.

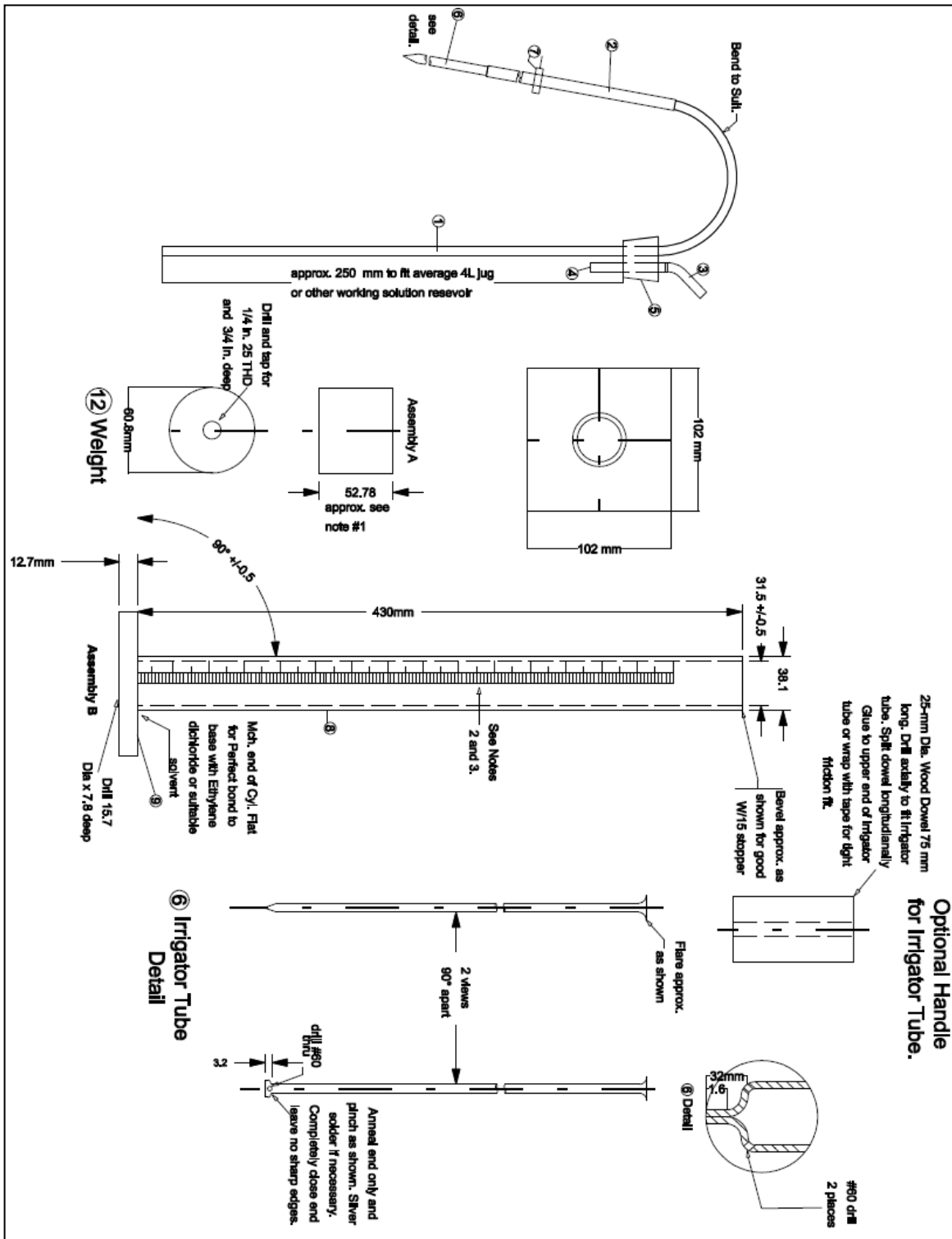


FIGURE 37-1

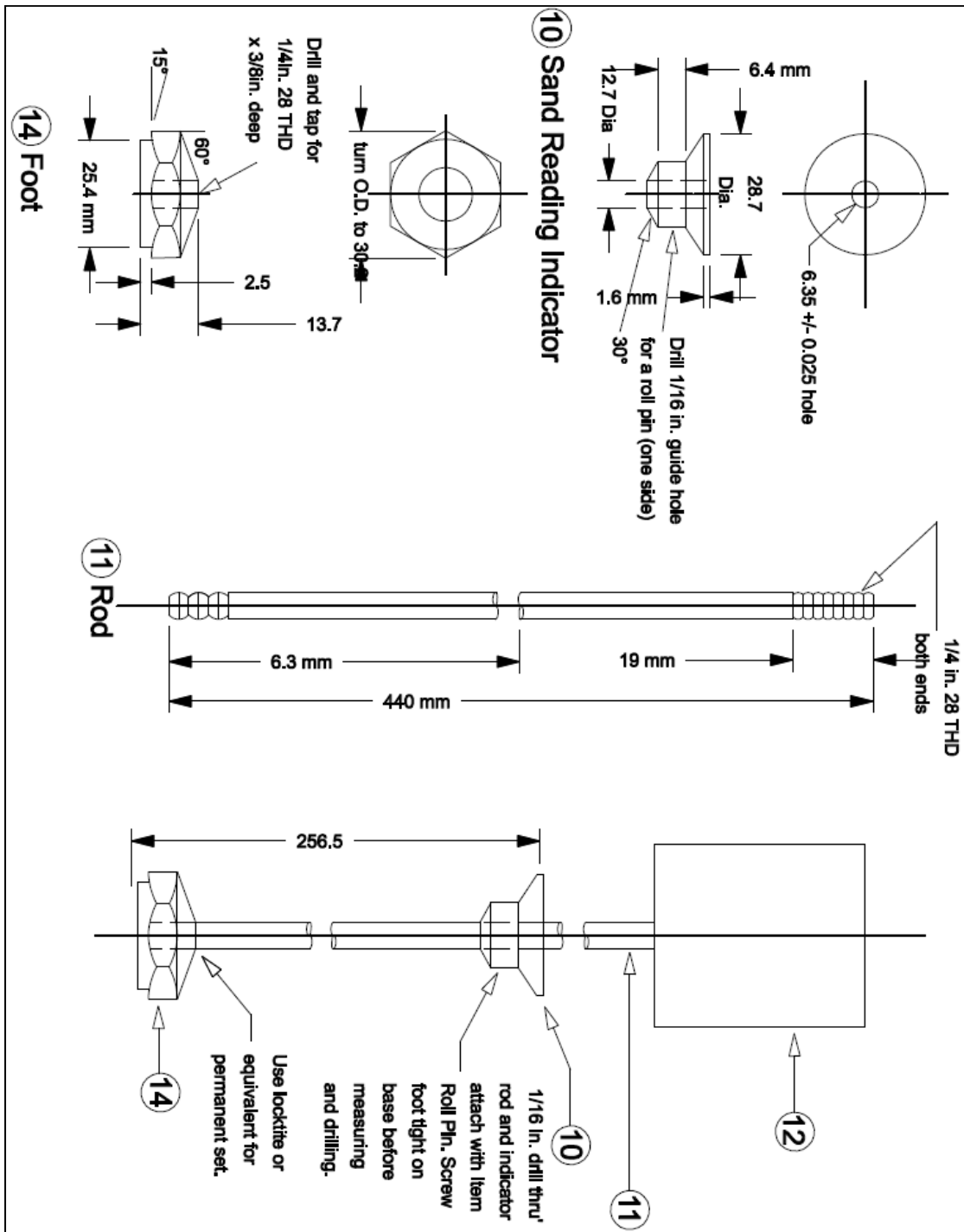


FIGURE 37-1 (Continued)

Assembly	No. Reg.	Description	Stock Size (mm)	Material	Heat Treatment
A Siphon Assembly					
	1	Siphon Tube	6.4 dia. x 400	Copper Tube	
	2	Siphon Hose	4.8 I.D. x 200	Rubber Tube	
	3	Blow Hose	4.8 I.D. x 50.8	Rubber Tube	
	4	Blow Tube	6.4 dia. x 50.8	Copper Tube	
	5	Two-Hole Stopper	No. 6	Rubber	
	6	Irrigator Tube	6.4 O.D. 0.89 Wall x 500	Stainless Tube, Type 316	
	7	Clamp	Pinchcock, Day, BKH No. 21730 or Equivalent		
B Graduate Assembly					
	8	Tube	38.1 O.D. x 430	Trans Acrylic Plastic	
	9	Base	12.7 x 102 x 102	Trans Acrylic Plastic	
C Weighted Foot Assembly					
	10	Sand Reading Indicator	6.4 dia x 14.9	Nylon 101 Type 66	Annealed
	11	Rod	6.4 dia x 438.2	Brass	
	12	Weight	50.8 dia x 52.78	C.R.SH	
	13	Roll Pin	0.16 dia x 12.7	Steel	
	14	Foot	0.16 Hex x 13.7	Brass	
	15	Solid Stopper	No. 7	Rubber	

- Notes:
- 1 "C" Mounted Foot Assembly to Weight 1000+/- 5g
 - 2 Graduations on graduate to be 2.54 mm apart and every tenth mark to be numerically designated as shown. Every fifth line should be approximately 9.5 mm long. All other lines should be approximately 5.5 mm long. Depth to be 0.4 mm. Width to be 0.8 mm across the top.
 - 3 Accuracy of scale to be +/- 0.25 mm per 2.5 mm. Error at any point on scale to be +/- 0.75 mm of true distance to zero
 - 4 Glass or stainless steel may be substituted as a material type for the copper siphon and blow tubing

FIGURE 37-1 (Continued)

Colorado Procedure 41-22

Standard Practice for

Sampling Hot Mix Asphalt

(This procedure is based upon AASHTO R 97-19. AASHTO R 97-19 or any subsequent revisions may not be used in place of this procedure.)

1. SCOPE

- 1.1 This procedure covers the sampling of hot mix asphalt (HMA) at points of manufacture, storage, or delivery.
 - 1.1.1 Samples obtained by this procedure may be used for acceptance and quality control of hot mix asphalt (HMA).
- 1.2 This Standard may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This Standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this Standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations before use.
- 1.3 The values stated in acceptable English units are to be regarded as the standard. The values in parentheses are provided for information purposes only.

2. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

- 2.1 *Colorado Procedures:*
 - CP 75 Stratified Random Sampling of Materials

3. SIGNIFICANCE AND USE

- 3.1 *General:*
 - 3.1.1 Sampling is equally as important as the testing, and the sampler shall use every precaution to obtain samples that will yield an acceptable estimate of the nature and conditions of the materials which they represent.
 - 3.1.2 Care shall be taken in sampling to avoid segregation of the material being sampled. Care shall be taken also to prevent contamination by dust or other foreign matter.
 - 3.1.3 Samples to be used for acceptance or assurance testing shall be taken by the contractor or his representative. An authorized representative of the Colorado Department of Transportation shall be present during the sampling procedure. The CDOT Representative present shall take immediate possession of all samples taken. CDOT reserves the right to designate the method and location of material to be sampled.

4. PROCEDURE, GENERAL

- 4.1 *Sampling Equipment* - The contractor shall provide the equipment needed for safe and appropriate sampling.
- 4.2 *Sample Handling* - Combine all sample increments. Place sample in a container with 3 to 4-gallon capacity, made of at least 30 gauge non-galvanized metal, having a "bail" type handle and a tight-fitting lid.
- 4.3 *Sampling* - The procedures for selecting samples are described in CP 75. The material shall be sampled using stratified random sampling from all of the material delivered to the job site.

Note: CP 75 applies only to OA testing and that PC testing needs only to meet or exceed the minimum frequencies that are specified in Table 106-1 of the CDOT Standard Specification for Road and Bridge Construction.

METHOD A - TUBE SAMPLER

5. APPARATUS

- 5.1 Tube sampler, with a minimum of 2-7/8 in. (73 mm) inside diameter, 16 gauge minimum thickness, and a length and diameter that are variable with desired test specimen size.
- 5.2 Tube sampler holder with a metal collar into which the sampler fits, with a 3 ft. (1 m) handle or a tube sampler holder with suitable arm arrangement to hold two tube samplers, which can be positioned directly beneath the discharge opening.
- 5.3 Containers for transporting samples shall have 3 to 4-gallon capacity, be made of at least 30 gauge non-galvanized metal, have a "bail" type handle, and a tight-fitting lid.

6. PROCEDURE

- 6.1 Batch Plant and Storage Silos - Insert one or two tube samplers into the sampler holder arm while the arm is swung away from the discharge. Obtain one or more samples from the material being loaded into a single truck using one of the following methods: (1) during discharge of mixture, swing the arm holding the tube(s) through the discharge stream at a rate fast enough to obtain a representative sample filling the tube(s) or (2) before the discharge, center the sampling tube(s) directly under the discharge flow. After the mixture has been discharged, return the apparatus to the storage position away from the point of discharge and remove the tube(s). Strike off any material above the top rim of the tube sampler.

METHOD B - POINT OF DELIVERY**7. APPARATUS**

- 7.1 Small flat scoop with vertical sides or square-ended shovel.
- 7.2 Container for transporting samples shall have 3 to 4-gallon capacity, be made of at least 30 gauge non-galvanized metal, have a “bail” type handle, and a tight-fitting lid.

8. PROCEDURE

- 8.1 *Sampling from the Windrow Before Laydown* - Select three or more locations at random from the windrow. Samples of the windrow shall be secured at each location by removing material from one side of the Windrow through the full depth to expose a face. Using the flat scoop, or a square shovel with sides, trench the exposed face from bottom to top, taking care to avoid segregation of particle sizes. Combine the samples from the different locations to obtain the required sample size as specified in Section 11.
- 8.2 *Sampling from Paving Machine Augers* - While the paver is in motion, observe the operation of the augers, which transport the mixture from the slat feeders to either side of the paver. These augers should be operating eighty percent or more of the time and be at least two-thirds covered with the mixture, if this is not the case, samples taken from the screws may be segregated and this method of sampling should not be used.
 - 8.2.1 If the conditions of Subsection 8.2 are met, obtain at least three approximately equal increments of mixture ahead of the augers which transport the mixture from the slat feeders to either side of the Paver as follows: insert the flat scoop or shovel into the mixture and remove the portion with minimal loss of the larger particles.
- 8.3 *Sampling from a Conveyor Belt* --CDOT does not utilize this sampling technique.

METHOD C - BEHIND PAVER**9. APPARATUS**

- 9.1 Small flat scoop, square-ended shovel with vertical sides, or sampling device similar to Figure 41-1.
- 9.2 Container for transporting samples shall have 3 to 4-gallon capacity, be made of at least 30 gauge non-galvanized metal, have a “bail” type handle, and a tight-fitting lid.

10. PROCEDURE

- 10.1 *Sampling from the Roadway Before Compaction* - Obtain at least three approximately equal increments, at a longitudinal location selected at random using CP 75, and combine to form a field sample whose quantity equals or exceeds the minimum recommended in Section 11.

10.1.1 Obtain all increments from the roadway immediately behind the machine for the full depth of the material, taking care to exclude any underlying material. Locate the sampling position across the width of the roadway using CP 75. When necessary, place templates on the existing roadway to exclude any underlying material. Mark the specified area from which each increment or sample is to be removed. Templates, which are placed before the mixture is spread, will be a definite aid in securing approximately equal increment weights.

10.2 *Sampling from Roadway after Compaction* - Select the areas to be sampled using CP 75 from the material in place. Obtain at least three approximately equal increments selected from the area being sampled. Take all increments from the roadway through the full depth of the material, taking care to exclude any underlying material. Each increment shall be obtained by coring, sawing, or other methods in such a manner as to ensure a minimum disturbance of the material.

11. SIZE OF SAMPLE

11.1 *Number and Quantities of Field Samples:*

11.1.1 The number of field samples required is specified in the Schedule for Minimum Materials Sampling, Testing, and Inspection contained in the CDOT Field Materials Manual. The CDOT Field Materials Manual specifies the quantities of samples required for testing in the Central Laboratory and the Region Materials Laboratory. Project field tests will require a minimum sample size of 30 lbs (14 kg).

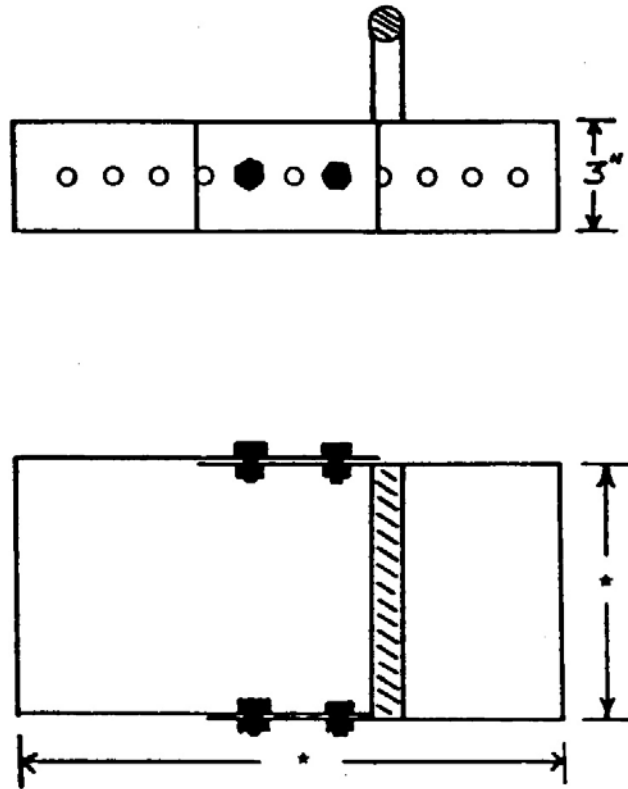
12. SHIPPING SAMPLES

12.1 Transport samples in a container with a 3 to 4-gallon capacity, made of at least 30 gauge non-galvanized metal, having a “bail” type handle and a tight-fitting lid so constructed as to preclude loss or contamination of any part of the sample or damage to the contents from mishandling during shipment.

12.2 Samples shall have individual identification attached providing the information required by the sample user. **Utilization of CDOT Form 633, Sample Tag (for Sacks), is required for all submitted samples.**

13. RECORD

13.1 Document information on CDOT Form 633 or Form 1304.



*Shape and area variable to accomodate sample size required.

Sampler is placed in the uncompacted lift directly behind paver and all material is removed.

FIGURE 41-1

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Colorado Procedure 42-05

Standard Method of Test for

Estimation of Asphalt Content in Hot Mix Asphalt Through Back Calculations Using G_{se}

1. SCOPE

- 1.1 This is a Colorado investigative procedure that covers the quantitative estimation of the asphalt cement content of hot mix asphalt mixtures by calculating the value from the maximum specific gravity and the effective specific gravity of the aggregate. This procedure is not appropriate for determining percent asphalt content for payment.

2. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

2.1 *Colorado Procedures:*

- CP 30 Sampling of Aggregates
- CP 32 Reducing Field Samples of Aggregate to Testing Size
- CP 41 Sampling Hot Mix Asphalt
- CP 51 Determining the Maximum Specific Gravity of Bituminous Mixtures
- CP 55 Reducing Field Samples of Hot Mix Asphalt to Testing Size

- CP-L5115 Preparing and Determining the Density of Bituminous Mixture Test Specimens Compacted by the Super-pave Gyrotory Compactor.

3. SIGNIFICANCE AND USE

- 3.1 Current procedures for determining the percent binder in hot mix asphalt are greatly affected by changes in the percent lime in the mix. If there is less lime in a mix than the nuclear gauge or ignition oven was correlated with, the mix will yield a low percent binder in the nuclear gauge and a high percent binder in the ignition oven. The reverse is true if there is more lime in the mix than the nuclear gauge or ignition oven was correlated with. This procedure can be used to further investigate the percent binder in the mix. This procedure may yield questionable results when used with absorptive aggregates.

4. APPARATUS

- 4.1 CP 51, Subsections 3.1–3.8
- 4.2 Mixing bowl and mixing utensils.

5. PROCEDURE

- 5.1 Sample aggregates per CP 30. The aggregates should be representative of the aggregates in the asphalt mix; therefore pull the aggregate sample near the time the plant-produced hot mix asphalt is produced. Reduce the aggregates for mixing per CP 32. Utilizing CP 51 and the mix's nominal maximum aggregate size determines the minimum size of the aggregate sample needed for mixing.

- 5.2 Reduce the plant-produced hot mix asphalt per CP 55 and determine the maximum specific gravity per CP 51.
- 5.3 Mix the aggregates at the optimum percent binder. The required mixing temperature is in CP-L 5115.
- 5.4 Cure the lab-produced mixture for 2-3 hours or, if you know how long the plant-produced material was cured, then cure the lab-produced sample for the same length of time. The cure time is particularly important for mixes with absorptive aggregates.
- 5.5 Determine the maximum specific gravity of the lab-produced mixture per CP 51.

6. CALCULATIONS

- 6.1 Determine the G_{se} of the lab-produced material as follows:

$$G_{se} = \frac{(100 - Pb)}{\left(\frac{100}{G_{mm}} - \frac{Pb}{G_b}\right)}$$

Where:

G_{se} = Effective specific gravity of the aggregate

Pb = Percent binder

G_{mm} = Average maximum specific gravity

G_b = Specific gravity of binder.

(This value can be found in the mix design. If the value is unknown, use 1.03.)

- 6.2 Determine the percent binder of the plant-produced mix as follows:

$$Pb = 100 \times \frac{\left(\frac{G_{se}}{G_{mm}} - 1\right)}{\left(\frac{G_{se}}{G_b} - 1\right)}$$

Where:

Pb = Percent binder of the Plant-produced mix

G_{se} = Effective specific gravity of the aggregate from the lab-produced mix

G_{mm} = Maximum specific Gravity of the field-produced mix

G_b = Specific gravity of binder.

(This value can be found in the mix design. If the value is unknown, use 1.03.)

Colorado Procedure 43-20

Standard Method of Test for

Determining Moisture (Water) or Volatile Distillates Content of HMA

1. SCOPE

- 1.1 This procedure covers two methods for the quantitative determination of moisture in Hot Mixture Asphalt (HMA).
- 1.2 The procedures are intended for the determination of moisture content, or volatile fraction of the bitumen, in HMA.
- 1.3 The water content of a mixture is defined by this Standard as the ratio, expressed as a percentage of the mass of “pore” or “free” water in a given mass of material to the mass of the solid mixture.
- 1.4 The methods are intended to apply to samples of HMA used in verification and quality control from the points of acceptance designated in the Schedule for Minimum Materials Sampling, Testing, and Inspection.
- 1.5 This Standard may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This Standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of whoever uses this standard to consult and establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory regulations before use.
- 1.6 Unless otherwise specified in the Contract Documents, either method is acceptable for use.

2. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

- 2.1 *Colorado Procedures:*
 - CP 41 Sampling Hot Mix Asphalt
 - CP 55 Reducing Field Samples of Hot Mix Asphalt to Testing Size
- 2.2 Manufacturer’s instruction manual.
- 2.3 CDOT Standard Special Provisions and/or Project Special Provisions for Item 620
- 2.4 CDOT M & S Standards, Item 620

3. SIGNIFICANCE AND USE

- 3.1 These test methods are used for determining either the amount of moisture or the number of volatile petroleum distillates in bituminous paving mixtures.

METHOD A

Determining Moisture or Volatile Petroleum Distillates Content of HMA by the Microwave Method

4. APPARATUS

- 4.1 *Microwave oven* - Having variable time and power controls.
- 4.2 *Pyrex dish* – (or similar microwave proof glass container) Capable of holding the entire test specimen being tested.
- 4.3 *Balance* - Having sufficient capacity and sensitivity to 0.1g.

5. TEST SPECIMEN

- 5.1 Sample the material per CP 41 and reduce it to test specimen size per CP 55.

6. SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

- 6.1 See the Manufacturer's Operator's Manual for the microwave oven.
- 6.2 Do not place any metallic containers or metallic material in any microwave oven at any time.

7. DETERMINE VARIABLE POWER SETTING

- 7.1 Set variable power control to approximately 50% power.
- 7.2 Place 550 ± 50 ml (or 550 ± 50 g) of tap water in a Pyrex (or similar microwave-proof glass) container. Record temperature of water (T1). Set the microwave oven timer for five minutes and heat the 550 ± 50 ml of water. Record the water temperature (T2). The difference between temperature T1 and T2 should be $75^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 10^{\circ}$ ($42^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 6^{\circ}$). If the difference is too low (or high) increase (or decrease) the variable power control setting then repeat 7.2. This procedure will determine the power control setting to be used in Subsection 8.2.

8. PROCEDURE

- 8.1 Place the specimen in a clean, glass, dry, tared container, and weigh to the nearest 0.1g. The weighed sample should be 550 ± 50 g for Grading S and SX mixtures. (Grading SG mixtures will require a minimum mass of 2,000 grams for testing.)
- 8.2 Dry the specimen in the microwave oven using the variable power setting determined in Subsection 7.2. Continue to dry the test specimen until the mass of the specimen does not change after further heating for 5 minutes. Care should be taken to avoid overheating the specimen. An indication of overheating is blue smoke.

9. CALCULATIONS

9.1 Determine the percent moisture to the nearest 0.01% as follows:

$$\text{Percent Moisture} = \frac{A - B}{A} \times 100$$

Where:

A = Wet weight (mass) of test specimen,

B = Dry weight (mass) of test specimen.

10. RECORD

10.1 No CDOT Form is used, record on your worksheet.

Method B

Determination Moisture of Bituminous Paving Mixtures by Convection Oven

11. APPARATUS

11.1 *Drying oven* - Thermostatically controlled forced draft oven meeting the requirements of Section 620 of the Standard Special Provisions.

11.2 *Specimen container* - Capable of holding the entire test specimen being tested.

11.3 *Balance* - Having sufficient capacity and sensitivity to 0.1g.

11.4 *Miscellaneous* - Knives, spatulas, scoops, tools, etc., as required in applicable CPs and CP-Ls.

12. TEST SPECIMEN

12.1 Sample the material per CP 41 and reduce it to test specimen size per CP 55.

12.2 The moisture content determination shall be done as soon as practicable after the original sample has been split down to test sample size.

12.2.1 If determining moisture content only, determine wet weight (mass) "A" in Subsection 14.1 as soon as the sample has been split.

12.2.2 If using it for moisture correction applied to the asphalt content, then determine wet weight (mass) "A" at the same time the asphalt content sample is done, i.e., during ignition oven asphalt content test.

13. PROCEDURE

- 13.1 Place the specimen in a clean, dry, tared container and weigh to the nearest 0.1g. The weighed sample mass shall not be less than 500 grams for grading S and SX mixtures. (Grading SG mixtures will require a minimum mass of 2000 grams for testing.)
- 13.2 Dry the specimen in the oven at the specified binder compaction temperature for that mixture, as per Table 43-1 for a minimum of 3 hours. Remove specimen and immediately weigh to the nearest 0.1g. No manipulation, i.e., stirring of the specimen, shall be permitted. Place specimen back in the oven and continue drying, checking mass of the specimen every ½ hour, ± 5 minutes. The specimen is considered dry when the loss in mass between two consecutive measurements is equal to 0.00%.

TABLE 43-1

Superpave Binder Grade	Lab Mixing Temp.	Lab Compaction Temp.
PG 58-28	310°F (154°C)	280°F (138°C)
PG 58-34	310°F (154°C)	280°F (138°C)
PG 64-22	325°F (163°C)	300°F (149°C)
PG 64-28	325°F (163°C)	300°F (149°C)
PG 70-28	325°F (163°C)	300°F (149°C)
PG 76-28	325°F (163°C)	300°F (149°C)

All temperatures in this table have tolerance of ±5°F (± 2.8°C)

14. CALCULATIONS

- 14.1 Determine the percent moisture to the nearest 0.01% as follows:

$$\text{Percent Moisture} = \frac{A - B}{A} \times 100$$

Where:

A = Wet weight (mass) of test specimen,

B = Dry weight (mass) of test specimen.

15. RECORD

- 15.1 CDOT Form 106 or 107 is used to record the information. |

Colorado Procedure 44-20

Standard Method of Test for

Bulk Specific Gravity and Percent Compaction of Compacted Bituminous Mixtures Using Saturated Surface-Dry Specimens

(This procedure is based upon AASHTO T 166-13. AASHTO T 166-13 or any subsequent revisions may not be used in place of this procedure.)

1. SCOPE

- 1.1 These test methods cover the determination of bulk specific gravity of specimens of compacted bituminous mixtures as defined in ASTM E 1547, Terminology Relating to Industrial and Specialty Chemicals.
- 1.2 The bulk specific gravity of the compacted bituminous mixtures may be used in calculating the unit weight of the mixture.

2. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

2.1 *AASHTO Standards:*

- M 231 Weighing Devices Used in the Testing of Materials

2.2 *ASTM Standards:*

- D 2726 Test Method for Bulk Specific Gravity and Density of Non-Absorptive Compacted Bituminous Mixtures
- E 1547 Terminology Relating to Industrial and Specialty Chemicals

2.3 *Colorado Procedures:*

- CP 51 Determining the Maximum Specific Gravity of HMA
- CP-L 5115 Preparing & Determining the Density of Bituminous Mixture Test Specimens Compacted by the Superpave Gyrotory Compactor

3. SIGNIFICANCE AND USE

- 3.1 This procedure covers and describes two test methods for determining bulk specific gravity to calculate the percent relative compaction of Hot Mix Asphalt.

4. TERMINOLOGY

4.1 Definitions:

- 4.1.1 *Constant Mass* – The mass at which further drying at either temperature as noted in Subsection 10.4 for two hours does not alter the mass.

5. TEST SPECIMENS

- 5.1 Test specimens may be either laboratory-molded bituminous mixtures or from the bituminous pavements. The mixtures may be surface or wearing course, or leveling course.
- 5.2 Size of Specimens--It is recommended (1) that the diameter of cylindrically molded or cored specimens, or the length of the sides of sawed specimens, be at least equal to four times the maximum size of the aggregate; and (2) that the thickness of specimens is at least one and one-half times the maximum size of the aggregate.
- 5.3 Pavement specimens shall be taken from pavements with a core drill, a diamond or Carborundum saw, or by other suitable means.
- 5.4 Care shall be taken to avoid distortion, bending, or cracking of specimens during and after the removal from pavement or mold. Specimens shall be stored in a safe, cool place.
- 5.5 Specimens shall be free from foreign materials such as seal coat, tack coat, foundation material, soil, paper, or foil.
- 5.6 If desired, specimens may be separated from other pavement layers by sawing or other suitable means.

6. APPARATUS

- 6.1 *Balance* – Conforming to the requirements of AASHTO M 231, for the class of balance required for the principle sample weight of the sample being tested. The balance shall be equipped with suitable suspension apparatus and holder to permit weighing the specimen while suspended from the center of scale pan or balance.
- 6.2 *Suspension Apparatus* -- Wire suspending the container shall be the smallest practical size at the point where it penetrates the water's surface to minimize any possible effects of a variable immersed length. The suspension apparatus shall be constructed to enable the container to be immersed to a depth sufficient to cover it and the test sample during weighing without contacting the bottom of the water bath.
- 6.3 *Water Bath* -- For immersing the specimen in the water while suspended under the balance, equipped with an overflow outlet for maintaining a constant water level.
- 6.4 *Damp Towel* -- Flannel or terry cloth towel.
- 6.5 *Oven* – If using Method B (Rapid Test), a forced draft oven capable of maintaining $230^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 9^{\circ}$ ($110^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}$).
- 6.6 *CoreDry™* – If using Method C (CoreDry™ Test), a CoreDry unit from Instrotek® Inc.

METHOD A

7. PROCEDURE

- 7.1 Method A shall be used for laboratory compacted specimens only.
- 7.2 Laboratory compacted specimens, which have not been exposed to moisture, do not require additional drying. Cool the specimen to room temperature at $77^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 9^{\circ}$ ($25^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}$). Samples must not feel warm to the touch. Record the dry mass A. If laboratory compacted specimens are wetted before the dry mass is determined, dry them as specified in Subsection 10.4 once the immersed mass and surface-dry mass have been determined. Immerse each specimen in the water at $77^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 1.8^{\circ}$ ($25^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1^{\circ}$) for 4 ± 1 minute and record the immersed mass, C. Remove the specimen from the water, damp-dry the specimen by blotting it as quickly as possible with a flannel cloth or terry cloth towel which has been thoroughly wetted and wrung out, then immediately determine the surface-dry mass, B. The objective of blotting is to remove all of the surface water without losing any water that has been absorbed into the sample. Any water that seeps from the specimen during the weighing operation is considered part of the saturated specimen.

Note 1: If desired, the sequence of testing operations may be changed to expedite the test results. For example, first, the immersed mass (C) can be taken, then the surface-dry mass (B), and finally the dry mass (A).

8. CALCULATIONS

- 8.1.1 Calculate the bulk specific gravity of the specimens as follows (round and report the value to the nearest three decimal places):

$$\text{Bulk Specific Gravity} = \frac{A}{(B - C)}$$

Where:

A = Mass (in grams) of sample in air,

B = Mass (in grams) of surface-dry specimen in air,

C = Mass (in grams) of sample in water.

- 8.2 Calculate the percent of water absorbed by the specimen (on a volume basis) as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Percent Water}}{\text{Absorbed by Volume}} = \frac{(B - A)}{(B - C)} \times 100$$

9. RECORD

- 9.1 No CDOT Form, record on your worksheet.

METHOD B (RAPID TEST)**10. PROCEDURE**

- 10.1 Method B shall be used for pavement cores.
- 10.2 This procedure can be used for testing specimens, which are not required to be saved, and which contain substantial amounts of moisture. Specimens obtained by coring or sawing can be tested the same day by this method. Specimens obtained by coring or sawing shall be tested using Method B or C and shall not be tested using Method A.
- 10.3 The testing procedure to determine the immersed mass (C) and the surface dry mass (B) shall be the same as given in Section 7. The dry mass (A) of the specimen is determined last, as per Subsection 10.4.
- 10.4 Determine and record the weight of a large flat bottom drying pan and place the weighed specimen into the pan. For Forced Draft Ovens, place the pan and specimen in a $230^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 9^{\circ}$ ($110^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}$) oven. For 5½ in. (140 mm) the diameter or larger cores, or for porous or wet cores, leave the specimen in the oven until it can be easily separated into pieces not larger than 2 in. (50 mm) in diameter. Use extreme caution not to lose any portion of the original specimen while separating it. Replace the separated specimen in the oven. Document the start time. Dry all of the specimen(s) for 3 hours minimum and determine the weight at that time, (record the time). After an additional 2 hours of drying determine the weight at the time, (record the time if needed). The drying of the specimen can be stopped at this minimum of 5 total hours if a constant mass is reached. Continue the drying and weighing at 2-hour intervals until the constant mass is reached, up to the 24-hour maximum period. Determine the final weight of the heated specimens and use this weight as the dry mass A in the equation in Subsection 8.1.

METHOD C (COREDRY™ TEST)**11. PROCEDURE**

- 11.1 Method C may be used for pavement cores in place of Method B.
- 11.2 This procedure can be used for testing specimens, which can be saved, and which contain substantial amounts of moisture. Specimens obtained by coring or sawing can be tested the same day by this method. Specimens obtained by coring or sawing shall be tested using Method B or C and shall not be tested using Method A.
- 11.3 The testing procedure to determine the immersed mass (C) and the surface dry mass (B) shall be the same as given in Section 7. The dry mass (A) of the specimen is determined last, as per Subsection 11.4.

Note 2: If desired, the sequence of testing operations may be changed to expedite the test results. For example, first, the dry mass (A) can be taken, then the immersed mass (C), and finally the surface-dry mass (B).

- 11.4 Turn CoreDry™ to ON position. Allow the CoreDry™ to warm up and go through preparation cycles until the “System Ready” prompt appears. Allow cores to warm to room temperature and towel dry the surface of cores if there is free standing moisture on the surface. Place core on its side on wire mesh in the vacuum chamber. Clean any ice or moisture out of the moisture trap with a lint-free cloth. Place lids on the vacuum chamber and moisture trap and press START. CoreDry™ will cycle until drying is complete and the chamber will pressurize so the lid can be freely removed. If moisture is visible on the core surface clean the moisture trap and then repeat the drying process. Determine the final weight of the dried specimens and use this weight as the dry mass A in the equation in Subsection 8.1.

12. CALCULATIONS

- 12.1 Calculate the bulk-specific gravity as shown in Subsection 8.1.
- 12.2 Calculate percent relative compaction as follows:

$$\text{Percent Relative Compaction} = \frac{\text{Bulk Sp. Gravity}}{\text{Max. Sp. Gravity}} \times 100$$

Note 3: Max. Sp. Gr. information is in CP 51.

- 12.3 Calculate the percent air voids as follows:

$$\text{Air Voids} = 100 - \text{Percent Relative Compaction}$$

- 12.4 Calculate the VMA as follows:

$$\text{VMA} = 100 - \frac{G_{mb}P_s}{G_{sb}}$$

Where:

VMA = Voids in mineral aggregate in percent of bulk volume,

G_{sb} = Bulk specific gravity of the aggregate,

G_{mb} = Bulk specific gravity of compacted mix,

P_s = Aggregate, percent by total weight of the mix.

13. PRECISION

- 13.1 Duplicate specific gravity results by the same operator should not be considered suspect unless they differ more than 0.020.

14. RECORD

- 14.1 CDOT Form 582 is to be used as applicable.

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Colorado Procedure 45-20

Standard Method of Test for

Determining Percent of Particles with Two or More Fractured Faces

1. SCOPE

- 1.1 This method describes the procedure for determining the percentage of crushed particles in an aggregate sample.

Note 1: If the test is performed in conjunction with a sieve analysis test such as CP 31, save the plus No. 4 portions and reduce, if desired, by splitting to the test size shown in Table 45-1 and proceed as in Subsection 5.2.

2. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

- 2.1 *Colorado Procedures:*

- CP 30 Sampling of Aggregates
- CP-L 5120 Determination of the Asphalt Binder Content of Bituminous Mixtures by the Ignition Method

3. APPARATUS

- 3.1 *Balance* - Sufficient capacity and sensitivity to 0.1 gram.
- 3.2 *Sieve, No. 4* - With square openings conforming to AASHTO M 92.
- 3.3 *Sample Splitter* - For the selection of a representative specimen.
- 3.4 *Drying Equipment* - An oven or hot plate capable of drying a sample completely.

4. SAMPLE AND TEST SPECIMEN SIZE

- 4.1 The minimum required weight (mass) of the total sample shall conform to the requirements of the Table as shown in CP 30 or CP-L 5120 if the test is to be determined on the residual aggregate.
- 4.2 The minimum weight (mass) of the total specimen shall be sufficient to yield a plus No. 4 test specimen conforming to the following table:

TABLE 45-1

SIZE OF PLUS NO. 4 TEST SPECIMEN

<u>Nominal Maximum Aggregate Size</u>	<u>Minimum Weight of Specimen, grams</u>
3/8 in. (9.5 mm),	or under 100
1/2 in. (12.5 mm)	200
3/4 in. (19.0 mm),	or over 300

5. PROCEDURE

- 5.1 Sieve the total unwashed specimen over the No. 4 sieve and discard the minus No. 4 material. Wash the retained material and dry at 230°F ± 9° (110°C ± 5°) if using a Forced Draft Oven. When dry, sieve it over a No. 4 sieve per Note 1.
- 5.2 Weigh the plus No. 4 specimen and then spread onto a work table large enough so the individual particles may be inspected.
- 5.3 Separate the particles with two or more fractured faces from those without. A rounded particle with a small chip broken off shall not be counted as having a fractured face. If the face constitutes at least one-quarter of the maximum cross-sectional area of the rock particle, consider it a fractured face.
- 5.4 Weigh the particles with two or more fractured faces and record as "weight (mass) of fractured aggregate."

6. CALCULATIONS

- 6.1 Determine the percentage of particles with two or more fractured faces by dividing the weight (mass) of the fractured aggregate by the total weight (mass) of the plus No. 4 test specimen and calculate:

$$\text{Percent of Particles with two or more fractured faces} = \frac{\text{weight of fractured aggregate}}{\text{total weight of specimen}} \times 100$$

7. RECORD

- 7.1 CDOT Form 106 or 107 are to be used to record your information. |

Colorado Procedure 46-08

Standard Method of Test for

Determination of Gradation of Aggregate in a Core from Asphalt Pavement

1. SCOPE

- 1.1 This Procedure is part of the process to determine if an area designated by the Engineer as questionable is segregated. Five, 10" cores are taken at random locations (CP 75) to represent the segregated area. This procedure removes the surface areas (containing cut aggregate) from each core. The material is then combined, split, asphalt cement is removed in the ignition oven, and finally gradation is determined. Key sieve sizes of this gradation are compared to average field gradation or CDOT Form #43 gradations to determine if the area is segregated as defined by the specification.

2. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

2.1 *Colorado Procedure:*

- CP 31 Sieve Analysis of Aggregates
- CP 55 Reducing Field Samples of Hot Mix Asphalt to Testing Size
- CP 75 Stratified Random Sampling of Materials

2.2 *Colorado Procedure – Laboratory:*

- CP-L 5120 Determination of the Asphalt Binder Content of Bituminous Mixtures by the Ignition Method

3. APPARATUS

- 3.1 *Oven* - Capable of holding five pans with cores, a 6" ID template (core barrel, pipe section, etc), and capable of maintaining 230°F.
- 3.2 *Five Pans* - Each large enough to hold a 10" core.
- 3.3 *6" ID Template* - Core barrel, pipe section, etc.

4. PROCEDURE

- 4.1 Remove foreign material from the cores. Separate the lift to be tested from the other lift(s). Freezing of the cores and the use of a chisel may facilitate this process.

- 4.2 Place each core in a separate pan and place all pans in a 230°F oven for two hours or until the core is soft enough for the following separation procedure. Heat a 6" ID (inside diameter) template. Remove each specimen and pan, one at a time. Remove the outer layer of each core in the following manner. Center the 6" ID template over the 10" core and pass the template vertically down the entire specimen. Maintain downward pressure on the core barrel with one hand and remove all the trimmed material with the other hand. Lift the core barrel to reveal the material. Place the material in the container to be used for combining and remixing.
- 4.3 Repeat this process with the other four cores. Mix the material from the five cores.
- 4.4 Following CP 55, split the combined material to result in two portions of the appropriate size for ignition oven testing.
- 4.5 Remove asphalt cement per CP-L5120.
- 4.6 Determine gradations per CP 31.
- 4.7 Apply aggregate gradations correction factors per CP-L5120.

Colorado Procedure 47-90

Standard Method of Test for

Rejuvenating Agent Evaluation Procedure

1. SCOPE

- 1.1 The layout of a rejuvenating agent test area, application of the test rejuvenating agent, and determination of whether or not a rejuvenating agent is needed.
- 1.2 Asphalt Rejuvenating Agents are composed of a petroleum resin-oil base uniformly emulsified with water. Rejuvenating Agents are used as an agent to counter roadway oxidation and add new life into the existing material. A Rejuvenating agent may need to be added to a pavement undergoing rehabilitation per the test.

2. APPARATUS

- 2.1 Covered applicator, keel, tape measure, paintbrush, rejuvenating agent, camera (optional).

Note 1: The applicator should have a perforated top that allows a rapid dispersal of the rejuvenating agent. Measure and mark the applicator so that the markings will correspond to the desired rate of application for the test section in gal/sq.yd., i.e., .03, .05, .075, .10, .125, and .15 gal/sq.yd. (L/m², i.e., .14, .23, .34, .45, .57, .68 L/m²). See Figure 47-1.

3. LOCATION OF TEST SITES

- 3.1 A minimum of three locations should be selected for each project. It may be necessary to increase the number of test locations depending on the length of the projects.
- 3.2 Each test site should be two feet in length by two feet in width (0.6 m x 0.6 m). Approximately one-half of the area should be located in the outside wheel path, and approximately one-half should not be within the wheel path.

Note 2: The first test location should contain three test sites to determine the approximate amount of rejuvenating agent that may be required. The other test locations would require one test site. Suggested starting rates are .05, .10, and .15 gal/sq.yd. (.23, .45, and .68 L/m²).

4. PREPARATION

- 4.1 Dilute the full strength rejuvenating agent into two parts of rejuvenating to one part water.
- 4.2 Pour the proper amount of diluted rejuvenating agent into the applicator and cover.
- 4.3 Pour enough rejuvenating agent into a container of sufficient size to hold the paintbrush so that all of its bristles are covered. Let stand until the test site is prepared.

5. PROCEDURE

- 5.1 Mark each test site on the pavement.
- 5.2 Photograph each test site before the rejuvenating agent is applied. (Optional)
- 5.3 Remove the paintbrush from the container and wipe the excess rejuvenating agent back into the container.
- 5.4 Apply the rejuvenating agent to the test site as evenly as possible.
- 5.5 Use the paintbrush to distribute the rejuvenating agent over the test site more uniformly.
- 5.6 Note the time of application and record the time and the rate of application on the pavement adjacent to the test site.
- 5.7 Let the rejuvenating agent stand undisturbed on the test site until it has penetrated. Record the time. If the rejuvenating agent fails to penetrate the pavement in 20 minutes or less, try a smaller amount of rejuvenating agent. If this is not practical, then note that no rejuvenating agent is required for that test site.

Note 3: See Figure 47-2 A and B for examples of total penetration and partial penetration.

- 5.8 Photograph the test site after the test is completed. (Optional)

6. RECORD

- 6.1 No CDOT Form. Record on your worksheet.

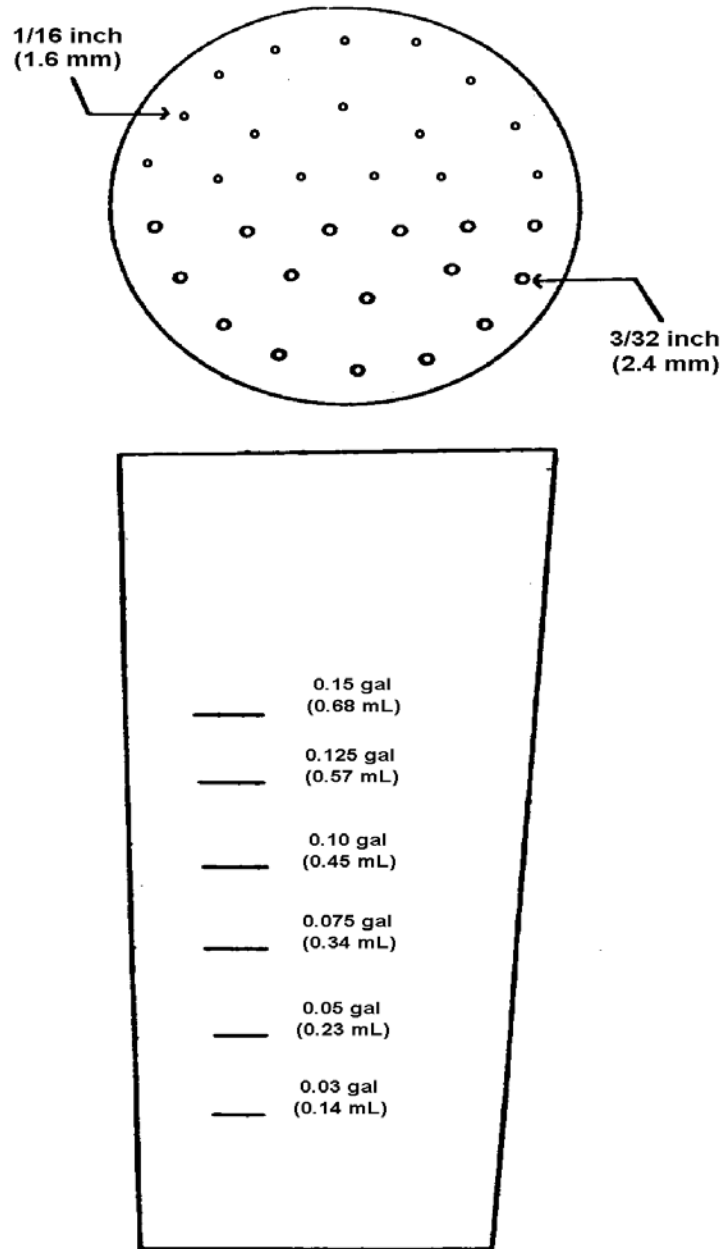


FIGURE 47-1



FIGURE 47-2 A: Total Penetration

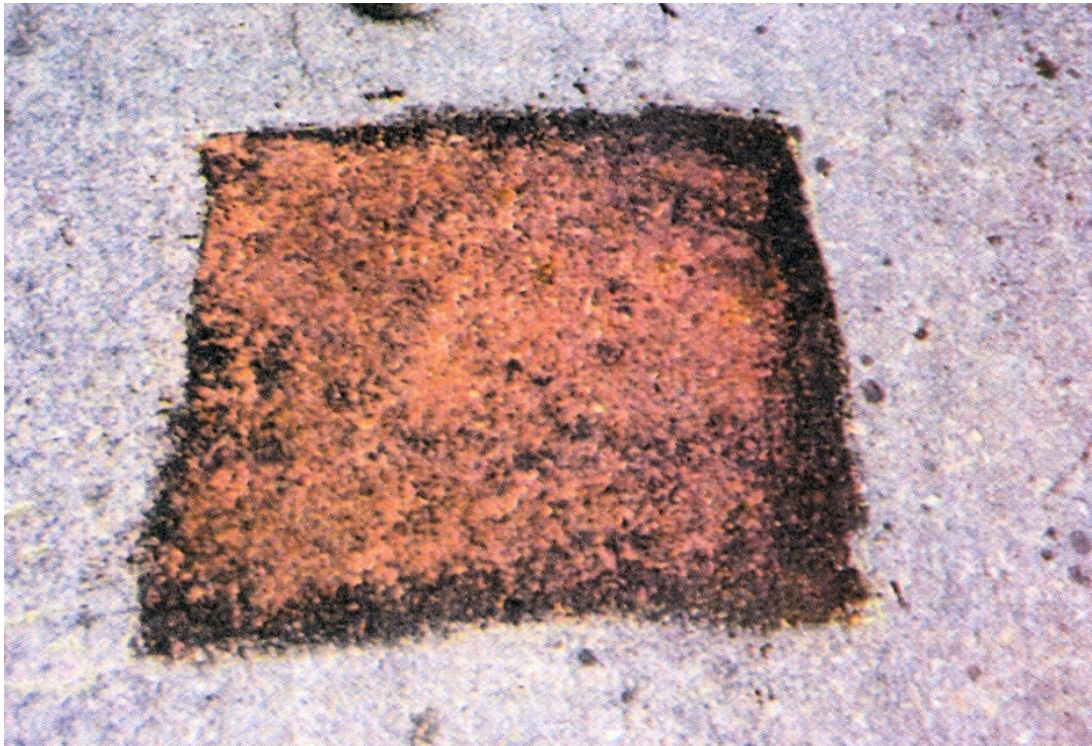


FIGURE 47-2 B: Partial Penetration

Colorado Procedure 48-20

Standard Method of Test for

Determination of the Voids in the Mineral Aggregate (VMA)

1. SCOPE

- 1.1 Voids in the mineral aggregate (VMA) are the void spaces between the aggregate particles of the compacted mix. This void space includes the air voids and the effective asphalt content.

2. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

- 2.1 *Colorado Procedures:*

- CP 56 Guidelines for Using Maximum Specific Gravity (Rice) of Project-Produced HMA to Change the Target Specific Gravity for Compaction Compliance

3. CALCULATION

- 3.1 VMA is computed as follows:

$$VMA = 100 - \frac{G_{mb} P_s}{G_{sb}}$$

Where:

VMA = Voids in mineral aggregate, in percent of bulk volume,

G_{sb} = Bulk specific gravity of the aggregate,

G_{mb} = Bulk specific gravity of compacted mix,

P_s = Aggregate, percent by total weight of the mix.

- 3.2 When the total aggregate consists of separate fractions, the bulk specific gravity of the total aggregate is computed as follows:

$$G_{sb} = \frac{P_1 + P_2 + \dots + P_n}{\frac{P_1}{G_1} + \frac{P_2}{G_2} + \dots + \frac{P_n}{G_n}}$$

Where:

P_1 = Percent by weight of aggregate 1, etc.,

G_1 = Bulk specific gravity of aggregate 1, etc. 3.3 When the total mix contains 20 percent or less of reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP), the bulk specific gravity of the aggregate contained in the RAP shall be assumed to be the same as the effective specific gravity of the aggregate contained in the RAP for the calculation in Subsection 3.2. The calculation for the effective specific gravity may be found in CP 56.

Note 1: For more detailed information on VMA determination and related subjects, refer to the Asphalt Institute publication MS-4.

3.4 When hydrated lime is used in the mix, the G_{sb} value for the lime shall be 2.38.

4. REPORT

4.1 *Report the following information:*

4.1.1 Each VMA to the nearest 0.01%. The average of three VMA to the nearest 0.1%.

Note 2: Each VMA shall be considered an intermediate value. Each VMA shall be calculated according to Appendix I.

Colorado Procedure 50-14

Standard Method of

Calculation of Dust to Asphalt Ratio of Bituminous Mixes

1. SCOPE

- 1.1 This method covers the calculation used to determine the dust to asphalt (D/A) ratio of bituminous mixes.

2. CALCULATIONS

2.1
$$DA = (P_{200} - 1) / P_{be}$$

Where:

DA = Dust to Asphalt Ratio,

P_{20} = Aggregate content passing the 0.075-mm sieve, the percent by mass of aggregate,

P_{be} = Effective asphalt content, percent by total mass of mixture.

2.2

$$P_{be} = - (P_s \times G_b) \times \left(\frac{G_{se} - G_{sb}}{G_{se} \times G_{sb}} \right) + P_b$$

Where:

P_{be} = Effective asphalt content, percent by total mass of mixture,

P_s = Aggregate content, percent by total mass of mixture,

G_b = Specific gravity of asphalt,

G_{se} = Effective specific gravity of aggregate,

G_{sb} = Bulk specific gravity of aggregate,

P_b = Asphalt Content, percent by total mass of mixture.

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Colorado Procedure 51-21

Standard Method of Test for

Determining the Theoretical Maximum Specific Gravity of HMA

(This procedure is based upon AASHTO T 209-19. AASHTO T 209-19 or any subsequent revisions may not be used in place of this procedure.)

1. SCOPE

- 1.1 This method covers the determination of the theoretical maximum specific gravity of Un-compacted bituminous paving mixtures.

2. REFERENCED DOCUMENT

2.1 *AASHTO Standards:*

- T 164 Quantitative Extraction of Bitumen from Bituminous Paving Materials
- T 168 Sampling Bituminous Paving Mixtures.

2.2 *ASTM Standards:*

- E1 Specification for ASTM Thermometers

2.3 *Colorado Procedures:*

- CP 41 Sampling Hot Mix Asphalt
- CP-L5101 Verification of Laboratory Equipment used to Test Bituminous Mixtures
- CP-L5115 Preparing & Determining the Density of Bituminous Mixture Test Specimens Compacted by the Superpave Gyrotory Compactor
- CP-L5120 Determination of the Asphalt Binder Content of Bituminous Mixtures by the Ignition Method

3. APPARATUS

- 3.1 *Balance* – A balance conforming to the requirements of AASHTO M 231, Class G 2. The balance shall be standardized at least every 12 months.
- 3.2 *Container* - Heavy walled volumetric flask, with the top sanded flat to provide a good seal with a cover plate, having a capacity of at least 2,000 ml. If containers other than heavy-walled flasks are used, repeated weightings of the flask as specified in Subsection 4.1 must be within 0.2 grams of one another. Containers shall be sufficiently strong to withstand a partial vacuum and shall have covers as follows: for use with the flask, a rubber stopper with a hose connection. The hose opening shall be covered with a small piece of fine wire mesh to minimize the possibility of a loss of fine material. The top surfaces of all containers shall be smooth and substantially plane.
- 3.3 *Thermometers (Mass Determination in Air)* - A liquid-in-glass thermometer or other thermometric devices, accurate to 0.5°C (1°F), of suitable range with subdivisions of 0.5°C (1°F). The thermometers shall be standardized at the test temperature at least every 12 Months

- 3.4 *Vacuum Pump or Water Aspirator* - Capable of developing a partial vacuum of 28 ± 2 mm of mercury (Hg) for evacuating air from the container.
- 3.5 *Water Bath* - Constant temperature water bath capable of maintaining a temperature of $77^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 1^{\circ}$ ($25^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 0.5^{\circ}$).
- 3.6 *Thermometers (Mass Determination in Water)*- A liquid-in-glass thermometer or other thermometric device, accurate to 0.5°C (1°F) shall be used to measure the temperature of the water bath. The thermometer shall be standardized at least every 12 months.
- 3.7 *Manometer or Vacuum Gauge* - Free of air bubbles, initially traceable to NIST, and be capable of measuring residual pressure down to 30 mm Hg or less.
- 3.8 *Needle Valve* - Capable of adjusting the partial vacuum applied to the specimen to 28 ± 2 mm of mercury.
- 3.9 *Oven* – If using Section 8, capable of maintaining a temperature of $230^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 9^{\circ}$ ($110^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}$). If short-term aging is required, an oven capable of maintaining 200°F (94°C).
- 3.9.1 *Thermometer*- A liquid-in-glass thermometer or other thermometric device accurate to 3°C (5°F) shall be used to measure the temperature of the oven. The thermometer shall be standardized at least every 12 months.

4. CALIBRATION OF FLASK

- 4.1 Approximately once per month, accurately determine the mass of the flask filled with water at $77.0^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 1.0^{\circ}$ ($25.0^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 0.5^{\circ}$) and covered by the cover plate to be used for testing. Average the last three determinations of the weight of the flask, water, and cover plate and record this number. Alternatively, generate a curve as described in Subsection 6.5 and verify at least one point on this curve approximately once per month.

5. TEST SAMPLES

- 5.1 Field samples shall be obtained, as required by the Schedule, per CP 41, Sampling Hot Mix Asphalt.
- 5.2 The size of the test specimens shall be governed by the nominal maximum aggregate size of the mixture and conform to the mass requirement of Table 51-1. Split or quarter the field sample per CP 55 until the mass of the material required for the test is obtained. Two separately taken identical test specimens shall be obtained. The two specimens shall not be recombined at any time after they have been taken.
- 5.3 If laboratory or field-produced specimens are to be compacted for voids analysis using CP-L 5115, the specimens used to determine the theoretical maximum specific gravity should be short-term aged using the same heating procedure as used for the specimens being compacted. Specimens, which have been held at a temperature above 200°F (94°C) for 1 or more hours after mixing, do not require additional aging.

**TABLE 51-1:
Sample Mass for Various Nominal Maximum Sizes of Aggregate.**

Nominal Maximum Size of Aggregate		Number and Minimum Mass of Specimens
In.	mm	specimens x grams
1 ½	37.5	2 × 3000 g
1	25.0	2 × 1500 g
¾	19.0	2 × 1000 g
½	12.5	2 × 750 g
⅜	9.5	2 × 500 g
No. 4	4.75	2 × 500 g

6. PROCEDURE

6.1 For each specimen, separate the particles of the specimen, taking care not to fracture the mineral particles so that the particles of the fine aggregate portion are not larger than 1/4 in. (6.4 mm). If the mixture is not sufficiently soft to be separated manually, place it in a large flat pan and warm in an oven only until it can be so handled.

6.2 Cool the specimen to room temperature, place it in the tared flask, and weigh. Designate the net mass of the specimen as (A). Add sufficient water at approximately 77°F (25°C) so that the specimen is covered to a minimum depth of 1 in. (25 mm) and remains covered while it is agitated.

Note 1: If the potential presence of lime in the asphalt paving mixture needs to be determined, add 2-4 drops of phenolphthalein alcohol indicator into the flasks after adding sufficient water and before subjecting the contents to a partial vacuum. Let it rest for 10 seconds and look for the indicator to show the potential presence of lime.

6.3 Remove entrapped air by subjecting the contents to a partial vacuum of 28 ± 2 mm Hg for 15 ± 2 minutes. Agitate the container and contents manually by vigorous shaking for 15 ± 5 seconds at intervals of about 2 minutes. Alternatively, a mechanical device, shown to be at least as effective at removing entrapped air as the manual method and shown to not result in stripping of the asphalt binder from the aggregate, may be used to agitate the container.

Note 2: If there are multiple, broken, or sawed uncoated aggregate surfaces or if uncoated fine material separates from the specimen and settles to the bottom of the flask once the test is complete, use the supplemental procedure described in Section 8.

Note 3: The release of entrapped air may be facilitated by the addition of a suitable wetting agent such as Aerosol OT in a concentration of 0.001 percent or 0.2 grams in 20 liters of water. This solution is then diluted to about 20:1 to make a wetting agent of which 5 to 10 ml may be added to each sample to give a final concentration of Aerosol OT of about 1 gram per 200,000 liters.

- 6.4 *Flask Determination* - Fill the flask with water, at a temperature of $77^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 1^{\circ}$ ($25^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 0.5^{\circ}$), being careful not to introduce air bubbles into the flask. Optionally, if air bubbles are observed or suspected in the flask, gently stir the specimen with a rod to dislodge any air bubbles that may still be trapped in the flask. Fill the flask to the top with water and cover the flask with the same cover plate used in the flask's calibration, making sure that there are no air bubbles beneath the flask's cover plate. Place the flask and contents into a $77^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 1^{\circ}$ ($25^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 0.5^{\circ}$) constant temperature water bath. The flask shall remain in the water bath until the water temperature in the flask stabilizes at $77^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 1^{\circ}$ ($25^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 0.5^{\circ}$) or for a minimum of 10 minutes, whichever is achieved first. Remove the flask from the water bath and dry the exterior of the flask completely. Check that no air bubbles have appeared beneath the flask's cover plate. Determine the weight of the flask, water, specimen, and cover plate within 2 minutes of removing the flask from the water bath.
- 6.5 In place of a constant temperature water bath, determine the temperature of the water within the flask immediately after weighing the flask, water, and specimen and make the appropriate density correction to 77°F (25°C) using the curve in Figure 51-1. In this case, the mass of the flask, water, and cover glass must be determined at the same temperature as the test temperature. This shall be done by plotting the mass of the flask, water, and cover plate for at least five approximately / equally spaced temperatures, which span the range of test temperatures to be used. Allow the flask and water to equilibrate at each temperature for at least one minute before measuring the water temperature and then weighing the flask, water, and cover plate. Alternatively, one point (using three trials) near the middle of the expected temperature range may be determined. The volume of the flask may then be calculated by subtracting the mass of the flask and cover glass, and then dividing the mass of the water by the density of the water at that temperature using the equation from FIGURE 51-1. A table may be constructed by multiplying the volume of the flask by the density of water and adding the mass of the flask and cover glass for each temperature desired. This method may be used for containers that have a minimal change in volume over the temperature range to be expected, such as annealed glass flasks. At least one point on the resulting plot of mass vs. temperature should be verified monthly.

7. CALCULATION

7.1 Calculate the specific gravity of the specimen as follows:

7.1.1 *Flask Determination:*

[Equation 1]

$$\text{Specific Gravity} = \frac{A}{(A + D - E)}$$

Where:

A = Mass of the dry specimen in air, g,

D = Mass of the flask filled with water at 77°F (25°C), g,

E = Mass of the flask filled with water and specimen at 77°F (25°C), g.

7.2 Whenever water temperatures other than 77°F are used, use the following equation:

[Equation 2]

$$\text{Specific Gravity} = \frac{A}{(A + F) - (G + H)} \times \frac{dw}{0.9970}$$

Where:

A = Mass of the dry specimen in air, g,

F = Mass of a flask filled with water at test temperature, g, as read from the plot generated in Subsection 6.5,

G = Mass of a flask filled with water and specimen at test temperature, g,

H = Correction for thermal expansion of bitumen, g, from Figure 51-2.

Note: H may be assumed to be zero for test temperatures between 70°F and 90°F (21.1°C and 32.3°C),

dw = Density of water at the test temperature. Curve D in Figure 51-1, Mg/m³, 0.9970 = Density of water at 77°F (25°C). Mg/m³.

The ratio (dw/0.9970) is Curve R in Figure 51-1.

Note 4: This general procedure for correcting for thermal effects should also apply to corresponding measurements made with other suitable containers.

7.3 *Repeatability* - If the specific gravities of the two specimens are not within 0.011 of each other, the results should be discarded, a new specimen obtained, and the specific gravity of the material retested.

8. SUPPLEMENTAL PROCEDURES FOR MIXTURES CONTAINING POROUS AGGREGATE NOT COMPLETELY COATED

METHOD A – DRY-BACK

- 8.1 Proceed as follows after completing Section 6.
 - 8.1.1 Oven dry a filter paper and record its weight. Place the filter paper into a filter paper cone holder.
 - 8.1.2 Drain the water from the specimen through the filter paper cone being careful not to lose any of the Specimen. Allow the Specimen to drain completely.
 - 8.1.3 Weigh an empty pan sufficient in size to hold the test specimen while it dries in Subsection 8.2.
 - 8.1.4 Empty the specimen from the filter paper into the pan from Subsection 8.1.3 and place the pan before an electric fan.
 - 8.1.5 Oven dry the filter paper and any Specimen which may remain on the paper's surface at a temperature of $230^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 9^{\circ}$ ($110^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}$) for more than 30 minutes. Subtract the weight of the filter paper used in Subsection 8.1.1 and record this weight.
- 8.2 Spread Specimen before an electric fan to remove surface moisture. Weigh at 15-minute intervals and when the loss in mass is less than 0.5g for this interval, the specimen may be considered to be surface dry. This procedure requires about 2 hours and should be accompanied by an intermittent stirring of the specimen. Conglomerations of the mixture should be broken by hand. Care must be taken to prevent the loss of particles in the mixture.
- 8.3 To calculate the specific gravity of the specimen, the sum of the final surface-dry mass and the mass of any specimen remaining on the filter paper from Subsection 8.1.5 is substituted for A in the denominator of Equation 1 or 2.

METHOD B – PG GRADED BINDER ADD-IN FOR CALCULATING THE EFFECTIVE SPECIFIC GRAVITY FOR RAP (Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement)

- 8.4 Before Subsection 6.1, add 2% to 3% virgin asphalt cement per CP-L 5120 Subsection 9.1, to the specimen. Use the binder mixing temperature stated in CP-L5115 Table 2.
 - 8.4.1 After the specimen has properly cooled proceed with Subsection 6.1.
- 8.5 For calculating the effective specific gravity of the aggregates, the percent binder is the virgin binder added per this procedure, and any binder that is already on the aggregate is determined by CP-L5120 or AASHTO T 164.

**METHOD C – CALCULATING THE EFFECTIVE SPECIFIC GRAVITY FOR RAS
(Reclaimed Asphalt Shingles)**

- 8.6 Determine the maximum specific gravity according to AASHTO T 209.
- 8.7 For calculating the effective specific gravity of the aggregates, the percent binder is any binder that is already on the aggregate that is determined by CP-L5120 or AASHTO T 164.

9. PRECISION

9.1 Criteria for judging the acceptability of specific gravity test results obtained by this method are given in Table 51-2 entitled "Specific Gravity Test Results." The figures given in column 2 are the standard deviations that are appropriate for the conditions of the test described in column 1. The figures given in column 3 are the limits that should not be exceeded by the difference between the results of two properly conducted tests

10. Report

10.1 *Report the following information:*

10.1.1 The specific gravity of each specimen to the nearest 0.001. The average specific gravity of two specimens to the nearest 0.001.

10.2 Document the information on CDOT Form 106 or Form 107. |

TABLE 51-2: Specific Gravity Test Results

Test and Type Index	Acceptable Standard Deviation (1S)	Range of Two Results (D2S)
Test results obtained Without the use of Section 8^a:		
Single-operator precision	0.0040	0.011
Multi laboratory precision	0.0064	0.019

^a Basis of estimate: 3 replicates, 5 materials, 5 laboratories.

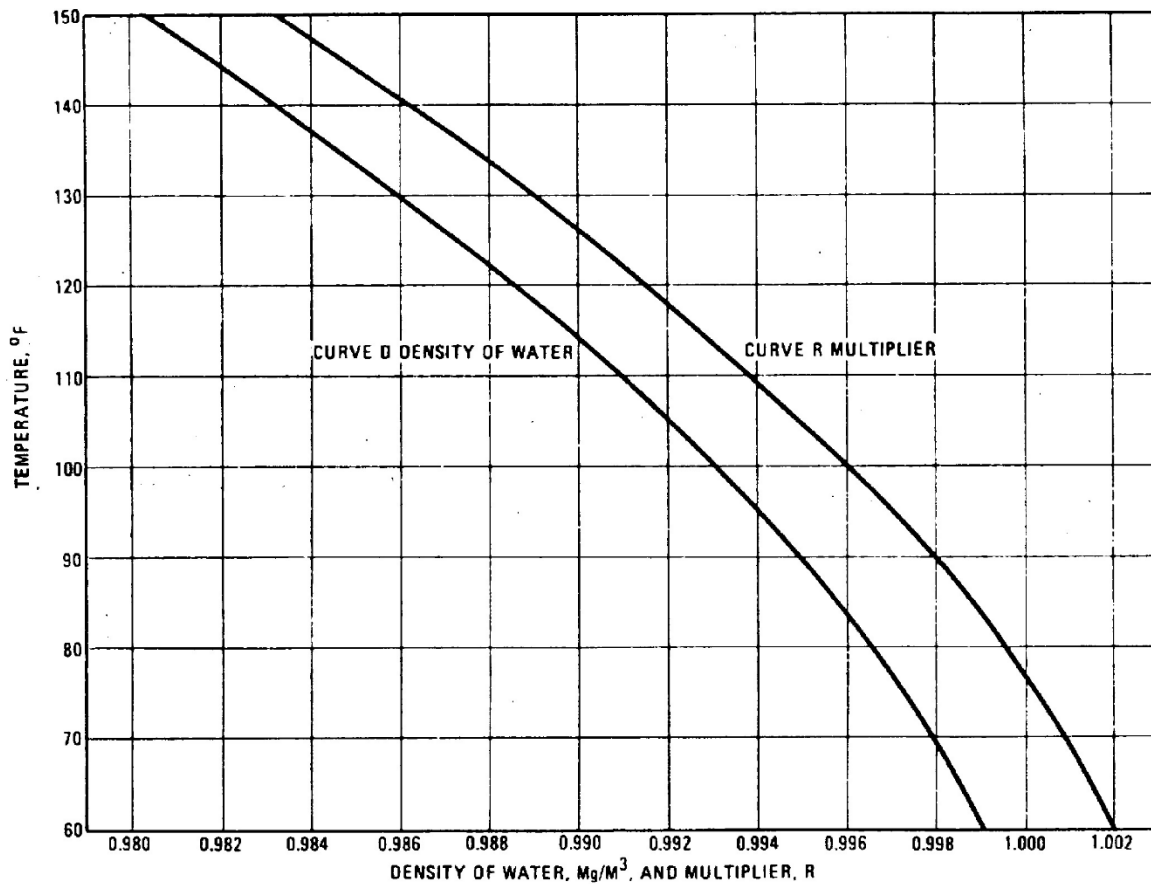


FIGURE 51-1: Curves D and R for Equation 2

The equation of curve D, the density of water from 60°F to 150°F is:

$$D = (1.001\ 402) + (0.000\ 029\ 42) \times T - (0.000\ 001\ 133) \times T^2$$

Where: T = Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.

The equation for the multiplier R from 60°F to 150°F is:

$$R = (1.004\ 385) + (0.000\ 028\ 68) \times T - (0.000\ 001\ 129) \times T^2$$

Where: T = Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.

(Please check all results against the graph for correctness.)

Curve R is the Ratio (dw / 0.9970)

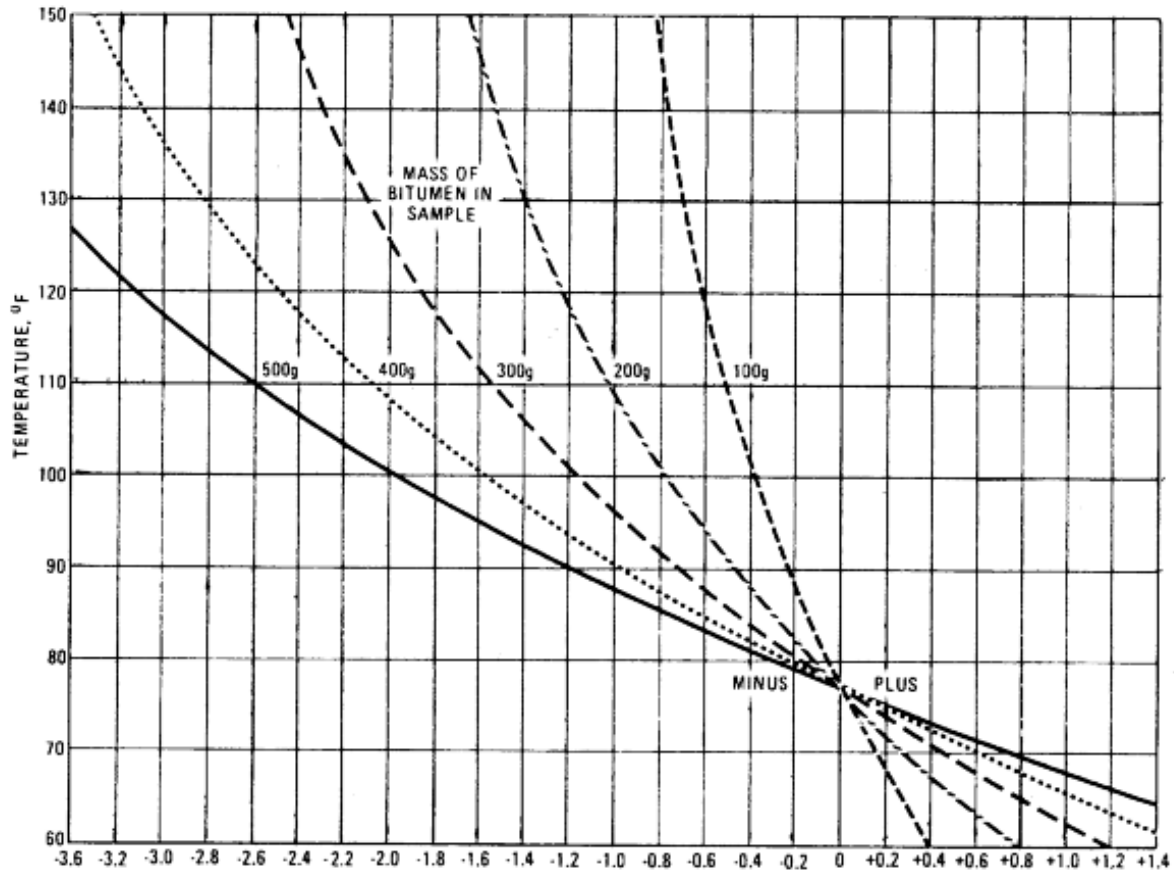


FIGURE 51-2: Correction Curves for Thermal Expansion of Bitumen, H, in Equation 3

The equation for the correction for the thermal expansion of bitumen, H, from 60°F to 150°F is:

$$H = [\text{grams bitumen}] \times [(0.022\ 71) - (0.000\ 386) \times T + (0.000\ 001\ 201) \times T^2]$$

Where: T = Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.

(Please check all results against the graph for correctness.)

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Colorado Procedure 52-22

Standard Practice for

Contractor Asphalt Mix Design Approval Procedures

1. SCOPE

- 1.1 This practice describes the procedures for asphalt mix design approval, the time required to perform the required tests, and the cost of the testing.

2. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

2.1 *AASHTO Standards:*

- T 85 Specific Gravity & Absorption of Coarse Aggregate
- T 90 Determining the Plastic Limit & Plasticity Index of Soils
- T 96 Resistance to Degradation of Small-Size Coarse Aggregate by Abrasion and Impact in the Los Angeles Machine
- PP 78 Design Considerations When Using Reclaimed Asphalt Shingles (RAS) in Asphalt Mixtures

2.2 *Colorado Procedures:*

- CP 10 Qualification of Testing Personnel and Laboratories
- CP 30 Sampling of Aggregates
- CP 31 Sieve Analysis of Aggregates
- CP 32 Reducing Field Samples of Soil and Aggregate to Testing Size
- CP 51 Determining the Maximum Specific Gravity of HMA

2.3 *Colorado Procedures – Laboratories:*

- CP-L4102 Specific Gravity and Absorption of Fine Aggregate
- CP-L4211 Resistance of Coarse Aggregate to Degradation by Abrasion in the Micro-Deval Apparatus
- CP-L5106 Resistance to Deformation of Bituminous Mixtures By Means of Hveem Apparatus
- CP-L5109 Resistance of Compacted Bituminous Mixture to Moisture Induced Damage
- CP-L5115 Preparing & Determining the Density of Bituminous Mixture Test Specimens Compacted by the Superpave Gyratory Compactor
- CP-L5117 Superpave Design for Hot Mix Asphalt
- CP-L5120 Determination of Asphalt Binder Content of Bituminous Mixtures by Ignition Method
- CP-L5145 Contractor Asphalt Mix Design Approval Procedures Utilizing RAP Millings from the Same Project

3. APPROVAL OF MIX DESIGNS

3.1 Asphalt mix design shall be performed in conformance with CP-L 5115, CP-L 5106, CP-L 5109, and CP-L 5117 as well as other specified Colorado, AASHTO, and ASTM procedures. Mix designs for S, SX, and ST mixes will be done using 4-inch molds. Mix designs for SG mixes will be done using 6-inch molds. A complete mix design will be required for all mixtures placed on the project.

3.2 The Contractor must submit to the Engineer three copies of the asphalt mix design on CDOT Form #429, which contains all the information detailed in Subsection 4.2, and the aggregate samples (a Checklist is provided at the end of this procedure, to assist in organizing the required information). The Project Engineer will forward the Contractor's Asphalt Mix Design to the Regional Materials Engineer for review and approval, a minimum of 4 weeks prior to the anticipated paving start date. All asphalt mix designs shall be stamped or electronically sealed by a registered Professional Engineer licensed in the State of Colorado pursuant to Section 12-25-117 of the Colorado Revised Statutes. Mix designs shall have an original manual ink signature or be electronically sealed. Copied or faxed mix designs will not be accepted. Scans of Wet-Stamped mix design submittals in pdf format are acceptable.

The cover letter describing the asphalt mix design, as a minimum, shall be stamped or electronically sealed by a registered Professional Engineer licensed in the State of Colorado. If the supporting documentation listed in Subsection 4.3 is not covered by the Engineer of Record, each supporting page shall be stamped by a registered Professional Engineer in the State of Colorado. The Region Materials Engineer (RME) must approve the Contractor's proposed asphalt mix design before paving may proceed. The Engineer may reject a mix design that appears to have errors. The Contractor shall use the latest version of the CDOT Form 429 which may be obtained through the RME or the Flexible Pavement Unit of the Central Laboratory. Additionally, each mix design submitted for approval must be accompanied by a Microsoft® Excel® electronic version of the CDOT Form 429 specific to each mix.

3.2.1 To verify the asphalt mix design, the aggregates to be used in the mix design, shall be sampled by the contractor per CP 30 and split per CP 32 in the presence of the Engineer. The split aggregates shall be tested by the Contractor and CDOT Central Laboratory Concrete/Physical Properties Unit. The aggregates shall be tested for Gradation (CP 31), Aggregate Specific Gravity and Absorption, (AASHTO T 85 & CP-L 4102), and Plastic Index (AASHTO T 90). The Engineer will coordinate with the Region Materials Engineer to determine the need to run the Micro-Deval (CP-L 4211) and/or the Los Angeles Abrasion (AASHTO T 96).

Note 1: If the combined aggregate specific gravity of the contractor's asphalt mix design is not within 0.020 of the test results for the combined aggregates derived from the CDOT Central Laboratory testing as specified in Subsection 3.2.1, the Contractor and CDOT Central Laboratory shall both recheck calculations, retest, and/or resample/retest as needed until the resulting mix combined aggregate specific gravities agree to within 0.020. The contractor's aggregate specific gravity values will then be used to calculate the HMA mixture volumetric properties. At the discretion of the Region Materials Engineer, the use of the aggregate test results from the CDOT Central Laboratory as listed in Subsection 3.2.1 may be allowed for mix development only if all other mix design criteria are met when using Central Laboratories test results. The mix design criteria that must be met include minimum VMA and VFA criteria and dust to asphalt ratio, as required by the Contract.

- 3.2.2 The Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP) to be used shall be sampled by the contractor per CP 30, in the presence of the Engineer, and will be tested by the Flexible Pavement Unit of the CDOT Central Laboratory. The RAP shall be tested for Asphalt Binder Content (uncorrected) and Gradation (uncorrected) (CP-L 5120) and Effective Specific Gravity (CP 51, Method B). Two individual samples are used to determine the average Asphalt Binder Content and Gradation.
- 3.3 The asphalt mix design cannot be approved when the laboratory trial, binder data, or aggregate data possess results from tests performed more than one year in the past.

If the Form 429 submitted is from a mix design developed more than 2 months prior, the Region Materials Engineer may request additional aggregate data meeting the requirements of Subsection 4.3 (1) B and C is provided.

Based on the new data provided, the Region Materials Engineer may require additional testing.

If the average gradation for any material on any individual sieve varies by more than 5 percent from design gradation or 2 percent on the #200 sieve, or the combined gradation based on the averages varies by more than 3 percent on any sieve or 1 percent on the #200 sieve, a one-point verification, performed at the design optimum asphalt content, may be required using current production aggregate at the Regional Materials Engineer's discretion.

If CDOT Central Laboratory Concrete/Physical Properties Unit's gradation for any material on any individual sieve varies by more than 5 percent from design gradation or 2 percent on the #200 sieve, or the combined gradation based on CDOT's results varies by more than 3 percent on any sieve or 1 percent on the #200 sieve, a one-point verification, performed at the design optimum asphalt content, may be required using current production aggregate. As an alternative to a one-point verification, a new mix design may be required by the Region Materials Engineer. If one round of resampling and retesting per CP 30 does not resolve the gradation differences, the Region Materials Engineer may require a new HMA design.

The one-point verification may be performed at the Region Materials Engineer's discretion as an alternative to requesting a new mix design. Constituent materials used in the one-point verification shall be taken from the sampled stockpiles that CDOT Central Laboratory Concrete/Physical Properties Unit tested and shall not be modified for the creation of the one-point verification sample.

The one-point may be performed by either CDOT or the Contractor at the direction of the Region Materials Engineer.

The results of the one-point verification shall meet the project design specifications. In addition, the results for air voids and voids in mineral aggregate shall be within 1 percent of the design target. If the one point does not meet these criteria a new mix design may be required by the Region Materials Engineer.

- 3.4 If all tests conform to the specifications, a CDOT Form 43 (Job Mix Formula) will be executed.
- 3.5 All mix design properties must satisfy Table 403-1 from the Project Special Provisions. The CDOT Form #43 will establish construction targets for Asphalt Content and all mix properties at Air Voids up to 1.0% below the mix design optimum.

3.6 After an asphalt mix design is approved for use, binder changes shall be handled as follows:

3.6.1 If the Supplier remains the same, but the binder used changes, such that future binder supply to a project will come from a different refinery, different terminal, or be a different formulation that could potentially affect mix properties, a one-point check at the Form 43 target AC content shall be done by the Contractor to verify that asphalt mix design properties are still valid. The one-point check verification shall be reviewed and stamped by a registered Professional Engineer in the State of Colorado and shall be submitted to the Engineer. Production shall not commence until one point verification is completed and is approved by the RME. A new mix design shall be required if the one-point check is not accepted by the RME. If the supplier is changing terminal location and both locations utilize the same formulation, the one-point check may be waived with concurrence from the RME.

3.6.2 If the Supplier or grade changes, a new asphalt mix design shall be submitted for approval.

4. MIX DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Labs and personnel providing asphalt mix designs shall comply with the requirements listed in CP 10.

4.2 Cover Letter – A cover letter including the following:

- Laboratory name & address
- Supplier's name & address
- Supplier's mix design number
- Date(s) of trial batch testing
- Source of all mix design components
- Stamped & signed or electronically sealed by a Professional Engineer licensed registered in the State of Colorado

4.3 It is recommended that a complete mix design consisting of test results from three trial blends (per Asphalt Mix Design Methods MS-2) be conducted when the sources of the materials used in the mix design have not been verified in the past CDOT projects. A complete mix design must contain all of the following:

- (1) For each aggregate stockpile:
 - A. Aggregate source
 - B. Target gradation along with gradation results from at least the 10 most current samples taken during production. These samples shall have been sampled and tested within two months (see Note 3) of submitting the mix design.
 - C. Coarse Aggregate Bulk specific gravity and fine aggregate bulk specific gravity from at least the 3 most current samples taken during production. These samples shall have been sampled and tested within two months (see Note 4) of submitting the Mix Design.
 - D. Atterberg limits.
 - E. Los Angeles Abrasion.
 - F. Statistical data for the Apparent Specific Gravity and Bulk Specific Gravity.

- (2) Reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP) if used shall include the source and following statistical data from at least 10 samples tested within two months (see Note 2, 3 & 4) of mix design submittal:
- A. Percent RAP Binder Content - AASHTO T-164, Method A or B, or CP-L 5120 if correction established per Revision of 401 – Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement.
 - B. RAP Aggregate Gradation – CP 31.
 - C. Effective Specific Gravity.
 - D. Uniformity Calculations for the Processed RAP, to include Binder Content and Aggregate Gradation.

Note 2: The RAP aggregate bulk specific gravity will be back-calculated using an assumed average aggregate water absorption of 1.01%. The corresponding assumed aggregate asphalt absorption will be 0.61%.

- (3) Reclaimed asphalt shingles (RAS) if used, shall include the source and following statistical data from at least 10 samples tested within two months (see Note 2) of mix design submittal:
- A. Percent Asphalt – AASHTO T-164, Method A or B, or CP-L 5120 if correction established per Revision of 401 – Reclaimed Asphalt Shingles.
 - B. RAS Aggregate Gradation – AASHTO PP 53.
 - C. Effective Specific Gravity (in place of the RAS aggregate specific gravity – AASHTO PP 53).
 - D. Uniformity Calculations for the RAS to include gradation (on the processed RAS material), Asphalt Binder Content, and Percent Passing #200 Sieve (on the extracted RAS aggregate).
 - E. A copy of the RAS QC Plan from the contractor or RAS supplier per Section 401.

Note 3: If the material used in the mixture design submittal was crushed/stockpiled more than two months before submitting the design for approval, the required 10 gradation sample results shall be the 10 most recent to the submittal date.

Note 4: If the material used in the mixture design submittal was crushed/stockpiled more than two months before submitting the design for approval, the required 3 aggregate bulk specific gravities shall be the 3 most recent to the submittal date.

- (4) Combined Aggregate Properties:
- A. Percentage of each aggregate used,
 - B. Combined Aggregate Gradation and Virgin Aggregate Gradation.
 - C. Sand Equivalent.
 - D. Fine Aggregate Bulk Specific Gravity and Coarse Aggregate Bulk Specific Gravity on the virgin portion of the mix aggregates.
 - E. Fine Aggregate Angularity.
 - F. Combined Aggregate, Apparent, and Bulk Specific Gravity.
 - G. Fractured Faces.
 - H. Micro-Deval according to CP-L 4211.
 - I. Effective Specific Gravity.
- (5) Source and grade of asphalt cement from a CDOT Certified Binder Supplier as listed on the CDOT APL. Use the actual specific gravity of the asphalt cement in calculations.
- (6) Hydrated Lime – Provide the Contractor’s APL- Verification (AV).
- (7) Name and percentage of each additive.

- (8) For each asphalt content tested:
- A. Voids in Mineral Aggregate (VMA) @ N_{des} .
 - B. Dust to Asphalt ratio.
 - C. Percent Voids Filled with Asphalt (VFA) @ N_{des} .
 - D. Hveem Stability (@ N_{des}) for Grading S and Grading SX mixes only.
 - E. Maximum Theoretical Specific Gravity,
 - F. Bulk specific gravity @ N_{des} .
 - G. Air voids, Voids in Total Mix (VTM) @ N_{des} .
- (9) Graphs of stability, Air Voids, VMA, VFA, and virgin effective AC content (RAS mixtures) vs. total Asphalt content.
- (10) Lottman and wet/dry tensile strength at optimum asphalt content.
- (11) A 0.45 power plot of the proposed combined aggregate gradation, with maximum density line and control points included.
- (12) For SMA, submit the following additional aggregate information:
- A. Bulk Specific Gravity of the coarse-aggregate fraction.
 - B. Unit weight of the coarse aggregate fraction in the dry-rodded condition.
 - C. Drain down test results (at production temperature).
 - D. Mineral filler gradation (for limestone dust); or, plasticity index, hydrometer analysis, gradation, calcium oxide content, and modified Rigden Voids (if alternate mineral fillers are used).
- (13) For Warm Mix Asphalt, submit the following additional information.
- A. Contractor WMA Design Considerations:
 - i. A summary of mix design practices with WMA technology if different from HMA procedures.
 - ii. WMA deviations from CDOT design and acceptance criteria. All mixes will be tested for acceptance per existing HMA procedures. Significant deviation from these criteria will require an experimental feature per PD 1401.1.
 - B. WMA Production Considerations:
 - i. Summary of equipment and plant requirements to control WMA production.
 - ii. For WMA mixtures provide data illustrating differences between mix design properties and the anticipated WMA production properties. WMA volumetric targets may be adjusted as approved by the RME. See CP-59 for details on the required data to be submitted.
 - iii. If the WMA produced on the project fails mixture verification, goes into condition red, or if the asphalt plant fails to satisfy the WMA production controls outlined in the submittal for WMA approval, WMA production shall cease, a written explanation shall be provided for the failures, and production may be required to revert to conventional HMA. WMA mix design submittals shall include a summary of contractor production plans should this occur during production.
 - C. WMA Contacts:
 - i. WMA product manufacturer representative name, email, and phone number.
 - ii. Name, email, and phone number of WMA product manufacturer representative who will be available during construction.

5. CONTRACTOR CHECKS

- 5.1 If a contractor wishes to check a test result with CDOT, they should make arrangements with the Flexible Pavement Unit or Physical Properties Unit of the CDOT Staff Materials Laboratory, depending upon the properties (mix or aggregate) that are to be tested. The Unit will work one-on-one with the contractor, as time permits, to improve the inter-lab agreement. The testing will not be a part of the mix design process.

6. COST OF MIX AGGREGATE TESTING

- 6.1 CDOT Regional Materials Engineer will review up to two Asphalt Mix Designs, for each specific mix type, per project (Note 5). The Contractor must pay \$1,100 for each subsequent mix design. The Project Engineer will pass on the appropriate charges through the Contractor.

Note 5: It should be anticipated that Asphalt Mix Designs, over two, for a specific mix type, may take significantly longer to review and approve.

7. TIME REQUIRED FOR AGGREGATE TESTS

- 7.1 Reference the Laboratory Test Time table located in the Appendix of the Field Materials Manual.

8. RECORD

- 8.1 CDOT Form 429 is used. It is available electronically from the Central Lab at 303-398-6576 or from the Region Materials Engineers. See Chapter 400 for an example and instructions on the use of this form.
- 8.2 All requests for mix design information shall be made under the Colorado Open Records Act and shall follow CDOT Procedural Directives 25.1.

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Colorado Procedure 53-21

Standard Method of Test for

Determining the Maximum Density of Cold In-Place Recycled Pavement

(This procedure modifies AASHTO T 180. The current AASHTO T 180 is to be used in conjunction with this procedure.)

1. SCOPE

- 1.1 This test is intended for determining the maximum density of cold in-place recycled pavement using AASHTO T 180. Two alternate procedures are recommended as follows:

Method C - Deleted

Method D - 6-inch (152.60 mm) mold, material passing a 3/4 in. (19.0 mm) sieve.

2. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

2.1 AASHTO Standards:

- T 19 Bulk Density ("Unit Weight") & Voids in Aggregate
- T 180 Moisture-Density Relations of Soils Using a 4.54-kg (10-lb) Rammer and a 457-mm (18-in.) Drop

2.2 Colorado Procedures:

- CP 41 Sampling Hot Mix Asphalt

2A. SAMPLING

- 2A.1 Obtain a sample from the windrow or roadway, after rolling in the finished roadway. For cationic emulsions, sample after rolling in the finished roadway. **Follow CP 41, Method C.** Prepare and compact the sample as described in Method D below.

METHOD C (Deleted)

METHOD D

10. SAMPLE

- 10.1 (Follow as modified.) Select the representative sample following CP 41, Method C, except that it shall weigh (have a mass of) approximately 12 lb. (5 kg).

11. PROCEDURE

- 11.1 (Follow per AASHTO T 180.) Form a specimen by compacting the prepared sample in the 6 in. (152.40 mm) mold (with collar attached) in five approximately equal layers, to give a total compacted depth of about 5 in. (127 mm), each layer being compacted by applying 56 uniformly distributed blows from the rammer. For molds conforming to tolerances in Subsection 3.1, and masses recorded in pounds, multiply the mass of the compacted specimen and the mold, minus the mass of the mold, by 13.33, and record the result as the wet density, W , in lb/ft^3 of the compacted material. For molds conforming to tolerances in Subsection 3.1, and masses recorded in kilograms, multiply the mass of the compacted specimen and the mold, minus the mass of the mold, by 471, and record the result as the wet density, W , in kilograms per cubic meter, of compacted material. For used molds out of tolerance by not more than 50 percent (Subsection 3.1), use the factor for the mold, as determined per Section 8 (Calibration of Measure) AASHTO T 19.

12. CALCULATIONS

- 12.1 (Follow as modified.) The wet density, which was calculated in Subsection 11.1, will be the maximum density used for determining the percent relative compaction.

13. FIELD TESTING OF IN-PLACE DENSITY

- 13.1 Perform the Field Test following CP 81.

14. RECORD

- 14.1 No CDOT Form. Record on your worksheet.

Colorado Procedure 54-22

Standard Practice for

Approval of Asphalt Mix Designs Using Plant Produced Material

1. SCOPE

- 1.1 This procedure defines the process of approving asphalt mix designs using plant-produced material.

2. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

2.1 *AASHTO Standards:*

- T 164 Quantitative Extraction of Asphalt Binder from Hot-Mix Asphalt (HMA) by the Ignition Method
- T 308 Determining the Asphalt Binder Content of Hot-Mix Asphalt (HMA) by the Ignition Method

2.2 Colorado Procedures:

- CP 85 Asphalt Cement Content of Asphalt Mixtures by the Nuclear Method
- CP-L 5120 Determination of the Asphalt Binder Content of Bituminous Mixtures by the Ignition Method

3. SAMPLING

- 3.1 The mixture proposed for use on the project shall be sampled by the Supplier in the presence of a CDOT witness. A split of the samples shall be submitted to the CDOT Region Materials Lab. A minimum sample size of the CDOT portion of the split is 60 lb. (30 kg) at each asphalt content. Before requesting approval of an asphalt mix design using plant-produced material, the Supplier shall have completed and provided the information required in Section 4.2 and Section 4.3 of CP 52 for all HMA mix constituents.

4. ASPHALT MIX DESIGN APPROVAL

- 4.1 Any asphalt mix design may be approved using plant-produced material.
- 4.2 Three samples at asphalt cement contents approximately 0.7% apart shall be produced and sampled. The material produced in this process shall not be placed on CDOT projects. The Contractor will supply the asphalt cement contents of each of the three samples as determined by AASHTO T 164, AASHTO T 308, CP-L 5120, or CP 85. The Contractor shall also determine the gradation of each produced sample and provide the data to the Department.
- 4.3 At each asphalt cement content, the Contractor shall determine the theoretical maximum specific gravity, air voids, VMA, VFA, and stability. The Contractor shall provide graphs of these values.

- 4.4 If the test results indicate conformance with specifications, the optimum asphalt cement content will be determined and the Department will verify the mixture properties using the sampled material closest to the optimum. The Lottman test will also be conducted using the sampled material closest to the optimum.
- 4.5 If all test results conform to specifications, a CDOT Form 43 may be executed to establish the asphalt job mix formula.

Colorado Procedure 55-18

Standard Method of Test for

Reducing Field Samples of Hot Mix Asphalt to Testing Size

(This procedure is based upon AASHTO T 248-89. AASHTO T 248-89 or any subsequent revision may not be used in place of this procedure.)

1. SCOPE

- 1.1 These methods cover the reduction of field samples of hot mix asphalt (HMA), having a nominal maximum size equal to or less than 1.5 in. (37.5 mm), to the appropriate size for testing, employing techniques that are intended to minimize variations in measured characteristics between the test samples so selected and the field sample.
- 1.2 The values stated in English units are to be regarded as the standard.

2. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

- 2.1 *Colorado Procedures:*
 - CP 41 Sampling Hot Mix Asphalt

3. SIGNIFICANCE AND USE

- 3.1 The necessity for selecting representative samples and reducing them to test specimen size is emphasized in many test procedures. Using the proper equipment for the type of material to be reduced in size is important. However, unless used correctly, the final test specimen will not necessarily be representative of the total sample.
- 3.2 Specifications for HMA require sampling portions of the material for testing. Other factors being equal, larger samples will tend to be more representative of the total supply. These methods provide for reducing the large sample obtained in the field to a convenient size for conducting several tests to describe the material. The reduction is done in a manner such that the smaller portion is most likely to be a representation of the field sample, and thus of the total supply. The individual test methods provide for minimum weights of material to be tested.

4. SAMPLING

- 4.1 The field sample of HMA shall be taken per CP 41, or as required by individual test methods. The user shall satisfy himself that the initial size of the field sample is adequate to accomplish all the intended tests.
- 4.2 Before sample reduction, the field sample of HMA should be heated just until a temperature, which allows for the easy separation of particles is attained. HMA samples should not be reheated more than necessary to separate particles.

5. SAMPLE PREPARATION

HMA samples shall be prepared for the reduction required for Methods A, B, or D by using either Method 1 or 2.

5.1 Method 1

5.1.1 Apparatus

5.1.2 Apparatus shall consist of a small, flat, square-end scoop with sides and a large flat-bottomed mixing pan.

5.1.3 Procedure

5.1.4 Place the field sample of HMA into the mixing pan where there will be neither loss of material nor the accidental addition of foreign material. Mix the material thoroughly by turning the entire sample over three times. Flatten the sample in the pan to a uniform depth, which should be the same or lower than the sides of the scoop.

5.2 Method 2

5.2.1 Apparatus

5.2.2 Apparatus shall consist of a small, flat, square-end scoop with sides and a large flat-bottomed mixing pan.

5.2.3 Procedure

5.2.4 Place the can containing the field sample of HMA into the mixing pan with the opening of the can resting downwards on the bottom of the pan. Elevate the can approximately 1 inch above the pan bottom. Move the can in a circular motion allowing a thin, uniform layer to form a trail behind the can. Try to distribute the material into two or more layers. If visible areas of segregation exist, mix the material thoroughly by turning the entire sample over onto itself using the scoop.

METHOD A - SELECTION BY SCOOP**6. APPARATUS**

6.1 Apparatus shall consist of a small, flat, square-end scoop with sides and a putty knife.

7. PROCEDURE

7.1 Prepare the sample for reduction per Subsection 5.1 or Subsection 5.2.

7.2 Obtain a sample for each test by selecting at least three increments of material at random locations, using a small, flat, and square-end scoop. Insert the scoop to the full depth of the material. Every attempt should be made to minimize the loss of particles, especially large aggregate particles, over the sides of the scoop. A putty knife may be used to separate the material in the scoop from the material in the pan and also to cut increments of material from the main body of material in the scoop. Do not shake the material in the scoop to add small, additional amounts of material to the specimen, as this may introduce segregated material to the specimen. Combine the portions to obtain a test specimen having the required weight. Save the remaining portion of the sample until the tests are completed.

7.3 This Method shall not be used for combining and splitting large samples for testing between two or more labs.

METHOD B - QUARTERING**8. APPARATUS**

8.1 Apparatus shall consist of a small, flat, square-end scoop with sides and a putty knife.

9. PROCEDURE

9.1 This procedure may be used for combining and splitting large samples for testing between two or more labs.

9.2 Prepare the sample for reduction per Subsection 5.1 or Subsection 5.2.

9.3 Divide the mixture into four equal quarters with a square scoop and remove two diagonally opposite quarters, including all fine material. Successively mix and quarter the remaining material until the sample is reduced to the desired size. Save the remaining portion of the sample until tests are completed.

METHOD C – MECHANICAL SPLITTER**10. APPARATUS**

- 10.1 *Sample Splitter* - Sample splitters shall have an even number of equal width chutes, but not less than a total of eight for coarse aggregate, or twelve for fine-aggregate, which discharges alternatively to each side of the splitter. For HMA samples, the minimum width of the individual chutes shall be approximately 50 percent larger than the largest particles in the sample to be split (Note 1). The splitter shall be equipped with a minimum of two collection pans, having a width equal to or slightly less than the overall assembly of chutes in the splitter to hold the two halves of the sample following splitting. It shall also be equipped with a hopper, a flat scoop, putty knife, or straight-edged pan which has a width equal to or slightly less than the overall width of the assembly of chutes, by which the sample may be fed at a controlled rate into the chutes. The splitter and accessory equipment shall be so designed that the sample will flow smoothly without restriction or loss of material. A splitter brush should be used to clean the chutes of adhering fines.

NOTE 1: Mechanical splitters are commonly available in sizes adequate for coarse aggregate having the largest particle not over 1½ in. (37.5 mm).

11. PROCEDURE

- 11.1 The riffle splitter must be clean and dry before use. Place the material into a large, flat-bottomed mixing pan. Mix the material thoroughly. Using a flat scoop equal in width to the overall length of the riffles, remove material from the pan and slowly pour the material into the riffle splitter, first from one side and then the other. Alternatively, use a flat, square-end scoop to load the sample from the mixing pan into two extra splitter pans placed side-by-side. Slowly pour approximately half of the sample in the pan from one side and then reverse the ends of the pan and pour the remainder from the other side. A slight jarring action by the pan against the splitter helps keep the riffles from clogging. Uniformly distribute the sample from edge to edge, so that when it is introduced into the chutes, approximately equal amounts will flow through each chute. The rate at which the sample is introduced shall be such as to allow free flow through the chutes into the receptacles below. Do not allow any of the riffles to become plugged since this will divert material to the two adjacent riffles and send too much material to the opposite receiving pan.
- 11.2 Reintroduce the portion of the sample from alternating receptacles into the splitter as many times as necessary to reduce the sample to the size specified for the intended test. Retain the portion of the material collected in the other receptacle at the last split until tests are completed.

NOTE 2: As an alternative to Subsection 11.2, further splitting to testing size can be achieved with Subsection 11.3.

- 11.3 After splitting the material into two or four equal measures (depending on the size of the field sample), leave the divided sample in the splitter pans and place it in the oven. Use the flat, square-end scoop to obtain individual test samples of the required weight. Work from one end of the pan to the other. Insert the scoop to the full depth of the material. Every attempt should be made to minimize the loss of particles over the sides of the scoop. A putty knife may be used to separate the material in the scoop from the material in the pan and also to cut increments from the main body of material in the scoop. Do not shake the material in the scoop to add small, additional amounts to the specimen, as this may introduce segregated material to the specimen. Save the remaining portion of the sample until tests are completed.
- 11.4 This Method shall not be used for combining and splitting large samples for testing between two or more labs.

METHOD D - SELECTION BY CROSS-SECTION

12. APPARATUS

- 12.1 Apparatus shall consist of a small, flat, square-end scoop with square sides; a putty knife; and two slats having a height at least one inch taller than the sides of the splitting pan. The slats shall conform within one inch to the sides of the pan so that material cannot fall from the vertical face into the sample being separated.

13. PROCEDURE

- 13.1 Prepare the sample for reduction per Subsection 5.1 or Subsection 5.2.
- 13.2 Obtain a sample for each test by pushing a dividing slat vertically through the entire width of the sample until it contacts the bottom of the pan. Next, place a second slat parallel to the first and push it vertically to the bottom of the pan. Remove all of the material between the slats. Take care to include all fines from the pan, the slat sides, and the utensil in the sample. Obtain additional samples by pushing one of the slats vertically into the remaining material and repeating the process. Save the remaining portion of the sample until tests are completed.
- 13.3 This Method shall not be used for combining and splitting large samples for testing between two or more labs.

METHOD E - QUARTERMASTER MECHANICAL SPLITTER**14. APPARATUS**

14.1 Apparatus shall consist of a Quartermaster mechanical splitter and a spatula.

15. PROCEDURE

15.1 This procedure may be used for combining and splitting large samples for testing between two or more labs.

15.2 The splitter shall be level. The splitter and accessory equipment shall be clean and heated to not exceed 110°C (230°F) by a non-contact temperature device.

15.3 Close the hopper doors. Place the mixture into the mechanical splitter hopper and position four receptacles to receive the reduced portions of the original sample. Avoid segregation by using a continuous or segmented pour from multiple directions around the hopper and level it out with a spatula. Release the handle to drop the mixture through the dividers into the sample receptacles. When combining and splitting more than one sample, rotate the sample receptacles in a clockwise direction after each split. Repeat Subsection 15.3 until the specified sample size is achieved.

15.4 This Method shall not be used for further reductions in sample size.

Colorado Procedure 56-20

Standard Practice for

Guidelines for Using Theoretical Maximum Specific Gravity (Rice) of Project-Produced HMA to Change the Target Specific Gravity for Compaction Compliance

1. SCOPE

- 1.1 During the production of Hot Mix Asphalt, changes may occur in the maximum specific gravity of the mix. This change may be detected, and target specific gravity corrected, by measuring the maximum specific gravity (CP 51) of the project-produced material.

2. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

AASHTO Standards:

- T 84 Specific Gravity and Absorption of Fine Aggregate
- T 85 Specific Gravity and Absorption of Coarse Aggregate
- T 164 Quantitative Extraction of Asphalt Binder from Hot-Mix Asphalt (HMA) by the Ignition Method
- T 308 Determining the Asphalt Binder Content of Hot-Mix Asphalt (HMA) by the Ignition Method

Colorado Procedures:

- CP 55 Reducing Field Samples of Hot Mix Asphalt to Testing Size
- CP 85 Asphalt Cement Content of Asphalt Mixtures by the Nuclear Method
- CP-L5120 Determination of the Asphalt Binder Content of Bituminous Mixtures by the Ignition Method

3. APPARATUS

- 3.1 For the determination of the maximum specific gravity, the equipment shall be per CP 51.
- 3.2 For the determination of the asphalt cement content, the equipment shall be per AASHTO T 164, AASHTO T 308, CP-L 5120, or CP 85.

4. SAMPLING

- 4.1 A portion of the sample from CP 85, or a split sample, shall be used for determining the maximum specific gravity (CP 51). Reduction to test size shall be per CP 55.
- 4.2 Measure and record the maximum specific gravity per CP 51.
- 4.3 Measure and record the asphalt cement content following AASHTO T 164, AASHTO T 308, CP-L 5120, or CP 85.

5. PROCEDURE

- 5.1 A test for maximum specific gravity may be run for information during nuclear asphalt content gauge correlation and compared to the maximum specific gravity reported on Form 43. This optional test yields information that compares the maximum specific gravity of materials on the project with materials used in the design.
- 5.2 The tests for maximum specific gravity should be performed as early during production as possible. The best time to start is during the compaction test section.
- 5.2.1 Average the results of three maximum specific gravity tests (6 values) from known asphalt cement contents from the field-produced material.
- 5.2.2 Average the results of three asphalt cement content tests from the field-produced material.

Note 1: If all the design criteria are within specification, and the plot of the point determined in Subsections 5.2.1 and 5.2.2 differs by more than 0.010 from the graph sent with the mix design of the asphalt cement content versus maximum specific gravity, then the target maximum specific gravity for compaction shall be changed on the Form #43, as follows.

Note 2: If the maximum specific gravity is adjusted, the aggregate specific gravity may have changed. The Contractor or the Engineer may request that the individual aggregates be re-sampled and retested to determine a new aggregate specific gravity (AASHTO T 84 & T 85). The re-sampled individual aggregates will be split and the Contractor will keep one split for testing while the other split will be immediately given to the Engineer for possible testing. The new aggregate specific gravity will be entered on the new Form 43 and a new VMA target will be calculated. If the new VMA target does not meet the minimum requirements specified in the Revision of 403, work shall be suspended and the Contractor shall complete and submit a new mix design meeting all of the requirements at no additional cost to the Department.

6. CALCULATIONS

- 6.1 Determine the effective specific gravity of the aggregate, as follows:

$$G_{se} = \frac{100 - P_{ba}}{\frac{100}{G_{mm}} - \frac{P_{ba}}{1.03}}$$

Where:

- G_{se} = Effective specific gravity of the aggregate,
 G_{mm} = Average maximum specific gravity (from Subsection 5.2.1),
 P_{ba} = Average percent asphalt cement (from Subsection 5.2.2).

- 6.2 Determine the new target maximum specific gravity at optimum asphalt cement content, as follows:

Note: Optimum asphalt cement content is from Form 43.

$$G_{\max} = \frac{100}{\frac{P_s}{G_{se}} + \frac{P_{bo}}{1.03}}$$

Where:

G_{\max} = New target maximum specific gravity at optimum asphalt cement content,

P_s = Percent of aggregate at optimum asphalt cement content (100 minus optimum asphalt cement content),

P_{bo} = Optimum asphalt cement content,

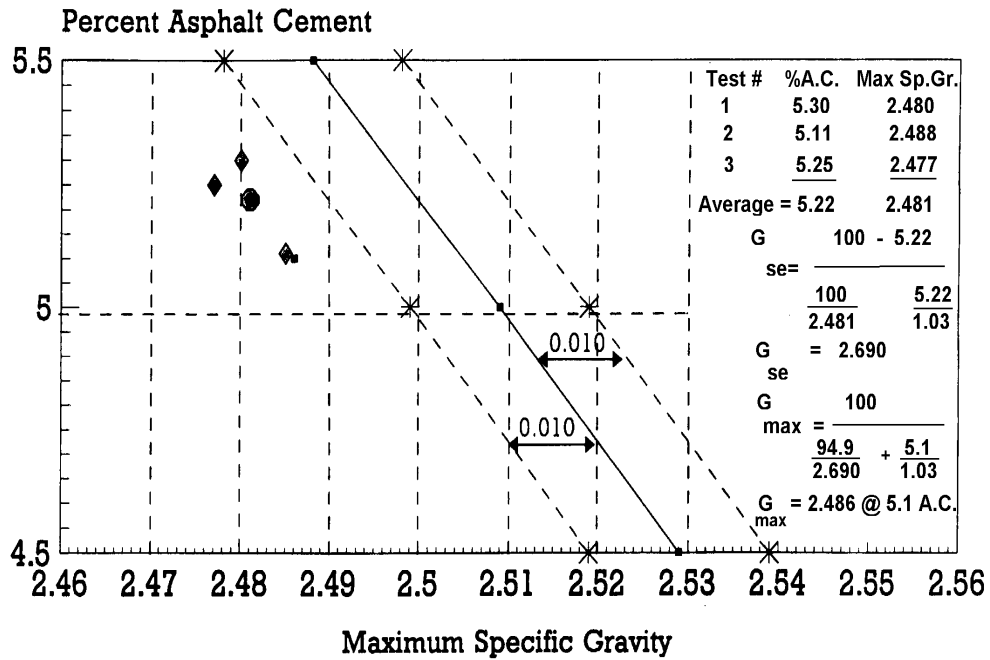
G_{se} = Effective specific gravity (from Subsection 6.1).

- 6.3 The new target maximum specific gravity shall be reported on Form 43. Form 43 shall be dated when the contractor is notified of the new target. Form 43 shall be signed by all of the involved parties.

Note 3: Following the establishment of the new target maximum specific gravity, a new tolerance band of ± 0.01 shall be made and all further Rice values should be inside the tolerance band. If two consecutive maximum specific gravity values fall outside the 0.01 tolerance band, the next sample shall be taken immediately and a maximum specific gravity test performed. A new target maximum specific gravity based on three consecutive tests shall be specified on Form 43, provided that all the design criteria are within specification. Aggregate specific gravity will again be determined under Note 2.

Example

Design = 5.1% A.C. and 2.507 Max. Sp. Gr.



- CDOT Design ◆ Field Results * Minimum Spec.
- * Maximum Spec. ● Ave. Field Results ▪ New Max. Sp. Gr.

Field Sheet #

Colorado Procedure 57-20

Standard Method of Test for

Determining the "Free Moisture" in Cold In-Place Recycled Pavement

1. SCOPE

- 1.1 This procedure is to be used to determine the "free moisture" in the cold in-place bituminous recycled pavement.

2. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

- 2.1 Two alternate procedures are recommended as follows:

- CP 43 Method A (Microwave Procedure)
- CP 21 (Oven Dry Procedure)

Note 1: Use of a hot plate is not allowed, the sample shall be dried to constant weight (mass) in an oven at $230^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 9^{\circ}$ ($110^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}$) if CP 21 is used.

3. SAMPLING

- 3.1 Obtain a sample of the existing pavement from the roadway before cold in-place recycling. One sample per day of each pavement type being recycled should be sampled and tested.

Note 2: One sample per day needs to be taken to account for the variation in the in-place moisture of the existing pavement.

Note 3: Core samples are not recommended because of the excessive moisture introduced by the coring process.

- 3.2 Obtain a sample of the in-place recycled pavement, which has been compacted and is ready for either placement of the sealing emulsion or hot mix asphalt pavement overlay.

4. PROCEDURE

- 4.1 Determine the moisture content of the existing pavement sample by one of the procedures listed in Subsection 2.1.

- 4.2 Determine the moisture content of the cold in-place recycled sample from the same location as referenced in Note 2 by one of the procedures listed in Subsection 2.1.

5. CALCULATIONS

- 5.1 Calculate the percent "free moisture" as follows:

$$\text{Percent "free moisture"} = B - A$$

Where:

A = Percent moisture in Existing Pavement,
B = Percent moisture in Cold Recycled Material.

6. REPORTING

- 6.1 Report the "free moisture" to the nearest 0.1%.
- 6.2 Record the "free moisture" on the field density report for cold recycled pavement.
- 6.3 Document results on your form.

NOTE: The CDOT Form is currently in development. |

Colorado Procedure 58-07

Standard Method of Test for

Detecting and Measuring Temperature Segregation of HMA

1. SCOPE

- 1.1 This method describes the procedure for detecting and measuring temperature segregation of HMA using a handheld temperature device.

2. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

- CP 81 Density and Percent Relative Compaction of In-Place Bituminous Pavement by the Nuclear Method

3. APPARATUS

- 3.1 *Handheld Temperature Device* – An infrared temperature gun or infrared camera that is capable of measuring in one degree or finer increments between the temperatures of 150° to 400° F. For best clarity in readings, it is suggested that the temperature gun has a distance-to-spot size ratio (D:S) of 30:1 or greater.
- 3.2 Paint, grease crayon, or some other tool to mark locations to be tested for density.
- 3.3 Tape measure, long enough to span the width of the paving area.

4. PROCEDURE

- 4.1 Mark the start of the area that will be examined. The tonnage of the area can be calculated in length by using 110 lbs/yd²/inch or can be found by tracking asphalt tickets. See Figure 58-1.
- 4.2 Scan the paving area with the hand-held temperature device looking for an area that is 25°F cooler than other areas across the width of the mat. Do not stand on or walk on the paving area. Stand adjacent to the paving area, behind the paver but ahead of the breakdown roller, and scan slowly across the width of the mat excluding the outer one foot on each side of the mat. Move three feet forward and repeat scanning. Repeat as needed.
- 4.3 If an area is 25°F cooler than other areas across the width of the mat, mark the location on the edge of the mat and use a tape measure to locate the cooler area. Record on CDOT Form 1346.
- 4.4 Following finish rolling, locate the cooler area and find the density of the area per CP 81. Record on CDOT Form 1346.

5. REPORT

- 5.1 CDOT Form 1346, HMA Segregation Data, will serve as the report document.

In Figure 58-1 below, the tester performed the temperature segregation check correctly. A start was established and 500 tons were checked for temperature segregation. Three cool areas were found in the 500-ton temperature segregation check.

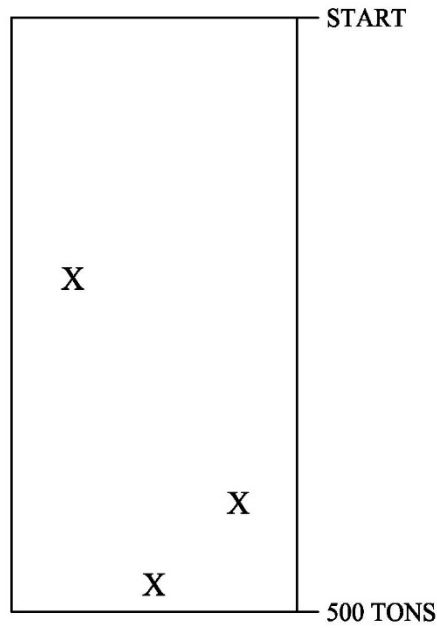


Figure 58-1: Temperature Segregation Study Done Correctly

In Figure 58-2 below, the tester did not perform the temperature segregation check correctly. A start was established and the tester went about 400 yards finding just two cool areas. He then restarted the temperature segregation check at the second cool area by establishing a new 500-ton test section. This resulted in finding five cool areas over the next 500 tons. This is incorrect.

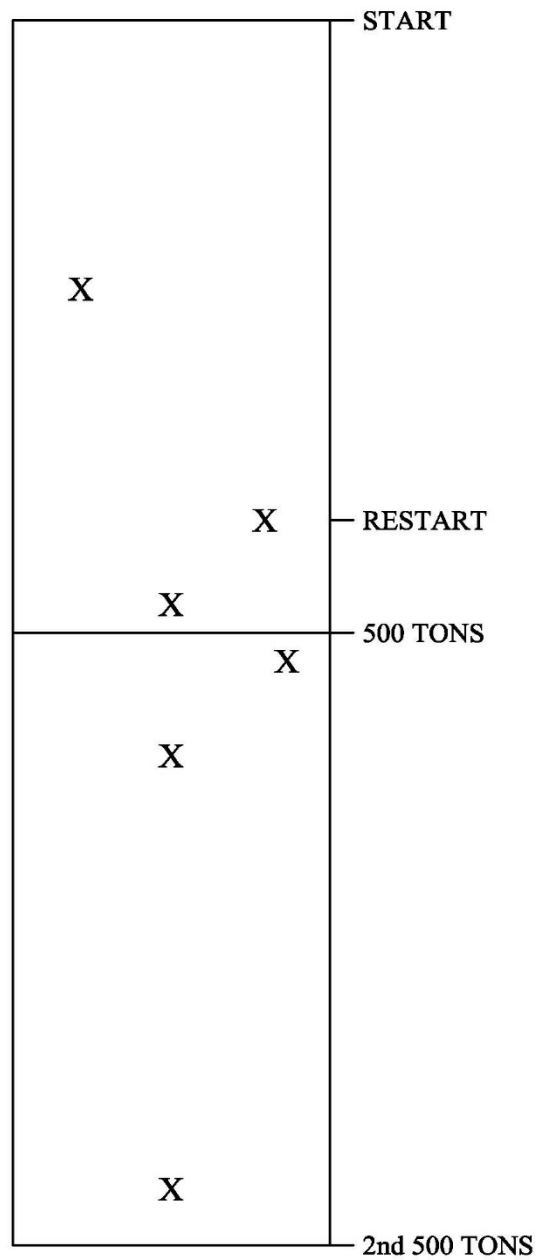


Figure 58-2: Temperature Segregation Study Done Incorrectly

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Colorado Procedure 59-21

Standard Practice for

Warm Mix Asphalt Approval

1. SCOPE

- 1.1 This practice describes the procedures for submitting Warm Mix Asphalt (WMA) technologies.
- 1.2 This procedure was originally included in the 2012 FMM and was referred to as the Contractor Non-Standard Asphalt Mix (NSM) Approval.

2. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

- 2.1 *CDOT Procedural Directives:*
 - PD 1401.1 Product Evaluation and Experimental Features
- 2.2 *Colorado Procedures:*
 - CP 52 Contractor Asphalt Mix Design Approval Procedures
- 2.3 AASHTO Procedure:
 - AASHTO R35 (Appendix to) *Special Mixture Design Considerations and Methods for Warm Mix Asphalt (WMA)*

3. APPROVAL OF Warm Mix Asphalt (WMA) TECHNOLOGIES

- 3.1 WMA technologies shall be in conformance with CP 52, CDOT Specifications, and other specified Colorado, AASHTO, and ASTM procedures. Significant variances from these specifications will require an Experimental Feature per PD 1401.1.
- 3.2 For WMA mixtures using proposed aggregate blends with total absorption equal to or less than 1.3% mix designs shall be conducted without additives for approval and setting of production targets. For WMA mixtures using proposed aggregate blends with total absorption greater than 1.3%, the mix designs shall be conducted per the Appendix to R35 referenced in Subsection 2.3 above. Regardless of the mix design method, all WMA mixture and binder acceptance testing will be conducted according to existing CDOT HMA procedures, including established mixing and compaction temperatures. Proposed modifications to production properties and handling processes for WMA mixtures shall be detailed. Binder grade selection shall be per existing CDOT SuperPave criteria. WMA shall not be produced at plant temperatures more than 100°F below existing Hot Mix Asphalt (HMA) Superpave mixing temperatures.

- 3.4 WMA approval is required for each WMA Technology and/or each Contractor intending to use WMA. If the WMA Technology is already approved for use by CDOT each Contractor must receive approval to supply WMA based on their submittal before placement on a CDOT project.
- 3.5 Changes in WMA properties or formulations that result in changes to mixture properties will require new WMA Technology submittal and approval.
- 3.6 Only approved WMA technologies will be allowed on CDOT Projects.

4. WMA SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS

- 4.1 All WMA requests for approval shall be submitted electronically, using the format and numbering of this CP, to CDOT's Asphalt Program Manager. Acceptable formats include pdf, MS Excel, MS Word, PowerPoint, jpg, and other compatible formats. Requests shall be submitted in the order listed below. WMA must conform to the current CDOT HMA acceptance criteria.

4.2.1 WMA Technology Supplier - Submittals shall include:

(1) A summary of the WMA Technology:

- A. Process controls.
- B. A detailed list of additive types and quantities.
- C. Description of additives' influence on asphalt mixture.
- D. Benefits of the WMA technology.
- E. Equipment and plant requirements.
- F. SDS for the additives

(2) Performance History:

- A. Product history.
- B. Other projects, if available including those within Colorado, utilizing the WMA technology. Include site conditions, environmental conditions, traffic, lab data, and in-service pavement performance data.
- C. Research data on the WMA technology.
- D. Sample specifications, best practices, or guidelines from other agencies.
- E. WMA Approvals from other agencies.

(3) Design Considerations:

- A. Lab design practices with WMA technology.
- B. Conformities and deviations from CDOT design and acceptance criteria. See CP 52 and Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction.

(4) Production Considerations:

- A. Provide a summary of anticipated differences in volumetric mix properties between the mix design values and the production target values.
- B. Sampling and testing requirements, including temperatures, laboratory handling, and variances from standard CDOT testing procedures. Detailed design, production, and testing requirements for use of the WMA shall be provided.
- C. Acceptance criteria and justification if different than CDOT Superpave requirements. A significant deviation from these criteria will require an experimental feature per PD 1401.1. Note: CDOT acceptance testing and criteria will follow conventional HMA requirements.

(5) Contacts:

- A. WMA product manufacturer's representative name, email, and phone number.
- B. Name, email, and phone number of WMA product manufacturer's representative who will be available during construction.

4.2.2 WMA Technology Contractor -Submittals shall include:

(1) Summary of Contractor's WMA

Experience, if any. Contact names and contact information shall be included for agency owners of past projects placed. The contractor shall summarize equipment and plant requirements to control WMA production.

(2) Contractor Design Considerations:

- A. Lab design practices with WMA technology if different from HMA procedures.
- B. Conformities and deviations from CDOT design and acceptance criteria. See CP 52 and Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction. A significant deviation from these criteria will require an experimental feature per PD 1401.1.

4.2.3 Contractor- Submittal Considerations for WMA Use at Region / Project Level

- (1) In addition to all the requirements outlined in CP 59 Section 4.2.3, the submittal shall meet all requirements outlined in CP 59 Sections 1 to 4.2.2.

- (2) For all WMA submittals, the Contractor shall submit a mix design for conventional HMA following CP 52. Concurrently, the Contractor shall inform the Project Engineer of their intent to utilize WMA technology and shall submit the following information.

For WMA asphalt submittals: The Contractor shall provide a four (4) point verification of the WMA. The four-point verification shall be presented in a manner that facilitates a comparison between the HMA mix and the WMA mix. The Region Materials Engineer (RME) may at their discretion elect to reduce the number of points required and/or forgo "point verification" altogether for production verification as described in Section 4.2.3 (3).

- (3) Production Considerations: All WMA will be tested for acceptance by existing HMA procedures.
 - A. For WMA mixtures with aggregate absorption of 1.3% or less, provide a summary of anticipated differences in volumetric mix properties between the HMA mix design values and the WMA production values. The Contractor shall provide necessary data to support field volumetric targets that are different from the HMA mix design values. At a minimum, three full volumetric samples will be produced with WMA additive at HMA design optimum AC and compared to the HMA design properties to document the anticipated impact on field volumetric properties. WMA volumetric acceptance targets may be adjusted as approved by the Region Materials Engineer (RME).
 - B. For WMA mixtures with aggregate absorption greater than 1.3%, provide a summary of anticipated differences between mix design, WMA volumetric mix properties, and anticipated WMA production and acceptance values. The Contractor shall provide data to support field volumetric targets that are different from the WMA mix design values. At a minimum, three (3) full volumetric samples will be produced with WMA additive at design optimum AC tested by the acceptance test procedures to document the anticipated impact on field volumetric acceptance properties. WMA volumetric acceptance targets may be adjusted as approved by the RME.
 - C. If the WMA produced on a project fails mixture verification, goes into condition red, or if the asphalt plant fails to satisfy the WMA production controls outlined in the submittal for WMA approval, WMA production shall cease, a written explanation shall be provided for the failures, and production may be required to revert to conventional HMA.

- (4) Contacts:

- A. Contractor representative name, email, and phone number.
 - B. WMA product manufacturer's representative name, email, and phone number.
 - C. Name, email, and phone number of WMA product manufacturer's representative who will be available during construction.
 - D. Mix Designer name, email, and phone number.
- (5) An approved CDOT Form 43 for both the conventional HMA and the HMA with WMA additive shall be required before production commences.

5. PRELIMINARY CDOT REVIEW PROCESS

- 5.1 Preliminary review of Contractor's WMA proposal will be performed by the CDOT Asphalt Program, in conjunction with Region Material Engineers as needed.
- 5.2 CDOT may request additional information from the Applicant.
- 5.3 Incomplete submittals may be rejected as unacceptable.
- 5.4 CDOT Asphalt Program will notify the Material Advisory Committee (MAC) of all WMA submittals processed.
- 5.5 If the submittal package is not rejected during the preliminary review, and when the submittal package is deemed complete by the CDOT Asphalt Program, the WMA submittal will be sent to the MAC for formal review.
- 5.6 Preliminary review is estimated to take two weeks, depending upon the completeness of the initial WMA submittal.

6. CDOT REVIEW PROCESS

- 6.1 Formal review of WMA submittals will be performed by the MAC. The review may take place at a regularly scheduled MAC meeting (MAC meetings are scheduled once every other month) or at a separate formal meeting, depending upon the schedule.
- 6.2 The MAC, via the CDOT Asphalt Program, may request additional information from the Contractor.
- 6.3 Submittal may be rejected by the MAC as unacceptable under WMA procedures.
- 6.4 The MAC will determine if the WMA submittal falls under the jurisdiction of PD 1401.1. If so, the MAC will approve the WMA with recommendations for the experimental feature process. If the WMA submittal is not under the jurisdiction of PD 1401.1, then it will be approved with recommendations on the scope of allowed project use.
 - 6.4.1 Approval and usage limitations will be based on the quality and level of documentation for field pavement performance. The sites monitored for field performance will ideally have traffic and climate conditions similar to typical Colorado state highways. Specifically, the performance data provided shall document rutting, cracking, and raveling/weathering as measured by established field performance data gathering methods. HMA Control sections or similar HMA comparison sections shall be provided when available.
 - 6.4.1a Less than 18 months of successful documented field performance will have a project placement limit of 5,000 tons of WMA.

- 6.4.1b 18 to 36 months of successful documented field pavement performance will have a project placement limit of 10,000 tons of WMA.
- 6.4.1c Successful documented field pavement performance over 36 months will have no tonnage limit on projects.
- 6.5 For WMA mixtures, existing HMA bid items will be used.
- 6.6 The Materials Advisory Committee will itemize any limitations to the use of the WMA submittal on CDOT projects.
- 6.7 Materials Advisory Committee review is estimated to take six weeks upon receipt of a complete WMA submittal.
- 6.8 If the WMA technology submittal is approved, both the conventional HMA and the conventional HMA with WMA additive / WMA utilizing foaming technology will be reviewed at the Region / Project level per CP 52.

7. SCHEDULE

- 7.1 Notification of WMA technology approval/rejection from CDOT may take a minimum of 8 weeks. This time frame may be significantly increased if additional information is requested from the Contractor, or if the submittal is delivered during the peak construction/production season. Approval of a WMA technology does not constitute approval for use of WMA on a Region / Project level. Additional time should be allotted to follow the requirements outlined in CP 52.

8. RECORD

- 8.1 All requests for WMA information shall be made under the Colorado Open Records Act (CORA) and shall follow CDOT Procedural Directives 25.1.

The Colorado Department of Transportation is subject to the provisions of the Colorado Open Records Act (C.R.S. 24-72-201, et seq.). Unless specifically excluded by the language of the act, all documents provided to or maintained by CDOT are considered to be a matter of public record.

Contractors submitting a WMA proposal to CDOT must identify the proposal as “Confidential” or “Available for Release”. If, at any future date, a CORA request is made for any proposal identified as “Confidential”, CDOT will notify the entity or individual requesting that the information is not available.

By identifying a proposal as “Confidential”, the Contractor agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the Department and its employees from any legal action resulting from this decision to deny the documents and to provide any necessary legal defense.

The WMA submittals shall include the following signed and checked statement:

Available for Release

Confidential

With this signature, I _____ (Name) with _____ (Business Name) agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the Colorado Department of Transportation and its employees from any legal action which may result from its decision to withhold this document in response to requests made under the Colorado Open Records Act, and to provide any legal defense necessary if this decision is appealed.

- 8.2 All approved WMA technologies will be posted on the CDOT website.
- 8.3 All approved contractor users of an approved WMA technology will be posted on the CDOT website.
<https://www.codot.gov/business/apl/asphalt-warm-mix.html>

CP 59, WMA Technology Supplier - Submittal Checklist

Supplier Name: _____

Date: _____

Contact Name: _____

Contact Phone Number: _____

Contact Email: _____

Technology Type: _____

Technology Name: _____

Yes/ No

Subsection

4.1 All material submitted electronically..... _____

4.2.1 (1) Summary of the WMA technology _____

Process controls _____

A detailed list of additive types and quantities..... _____

Description of additives influence _____

WMA benefits _____

Equipment and plant requirements _____

SDS for additives _____

4.2.1 (2) Performance history _____

Product history _____

Other projects utilizing WMA (includes site conditions and performance data) _____

Research data _____

Specifications used on other projects _____

Approvals from other agencies _____

4.2.1 (3) Design considerations..... _____

Lab design practices _____

Conformities and deviations from CDOT criteria _____

4.2.1 (4) Production considerations..... _____

Summary of anticipated differences between mix design values and production targets..... _____

Sampling and testing requirements _____

Acceptance criteria and justification _____

4.2.1 (5) Contacts _____

Manufacturer representative name, email, and phone number _____

On-site manufacturer representative name, email, and phone number _____

8.1 Confidentiality statement _____

CP 59, WMA Contractor - Submittal Checklist

Contractor Name: _____

Date: _____

Contact Name: _____

Contact Phone Number: _____

Contact Email: _____

Technology Type: _____

Technology Name: _____

Yes/ No

Subsection

4.1 All material submitted electronically..... _____

4.2.2 (1) Summary of contractor's experience with this technology including plant controls _____

4.2.2 (2) Design considerations..... _____

 Lab design practices _____

 Conformities and deviations from CDOT criteria _____

4.2.3 (1) Compliance with Section 1 thru Subsection 4.2.3 _____

4.2.3 (2) Mix design for conventional HMA & communicating with PE _____

 Four-point verification to facilitate comparison _____

4.2.3 (3) Production considerations..... _____

 Summary of anticipated differences between mix design values and production targets _____

 Sampling and testing requirements, including design and production methods _____

 Contingency plan if WMA fails during production _____

4.2.3 (4) Contacts _____

 Contractor representative name, email, and phone number _____

 WMA manufacturer representative name, email, and phone number _____

 On-site WMA manufacturer representative name, email, and phone number _____

 Mix designer name, email, and phone number..... _____

4.2.3 (5) Form 43 for Conventional HMA & HMA with WMA additive..... _____

8.1 Confidentiality statement _____

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Colorado Procedure 61-22

Standard Practice for

Sampling Freshly Mixed Concrete

1. SCOPE

- 1.1 This practice covers procedures for obtaining representative samples of fresh concrete on which tests are to be performed to determine compliance with specifications.
- 1.2 The values stated in ft-lbs units are to be regarded as the standard.
- 1.3 This standard does not address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to determine the applicability of regulatory limitations before use.

(Warning: Fresh hydraulic cementitious mixtures are caustic and may cause chemical burns to skin and tissue upon prolonged exposure.)

2. SIGNIFICANCE AND USE

- 2.1 This practice is intended to provide standard requirements and procedures for sampling freshly mixed concrete from different containers used in the transportation or placement of concrete. The detailed requirements as to materials, mixtures, air content, unit weight, temperature, number of specimens, slump, interpretation of results, and precision and bias are in specific test methods.

3. SAMPLING

- 3.1 The elapsed time shall not exceed 15 minutes between obtaining the first and final portions of the composite sample.
- 3.2 Transport the individual samples to the place where fresh concrete tests are to be performed and/or where test specimens are to be molded. They shall be combined and remixed with a shovel, the minimum amount necessary to ensure uniformity and compliance with the maximum time limits specified in Subsection 3.3.
- 3.3 Start tests for the slump, unit weight, temperature, and air content within 5 minutes after obtaining the final portion of the composite sample. Start molding specimens for strength tests within 15 minutes after fabricating the composite sample. Protect the sample from the sun, wind, and other sources of rapid evaporation, and contamination.

4. PROCEDURE

- 4.1 *Size of Sample* — Make the samples to be used for strength tests a minimum of 1 cu. ft. Smaller samples are allowed for routine air content, unit weight, temperature, and slump tests. The size of the sample is dictated by the maximum nominal aggregate size.

- 4.2 The procedures used in sampling shall include the use of precautions that will assist in obtaining samples that are representative of the nature and condition of concrete sampled as follows:
- 4.2.1 *Sampling for PCCP* — As per CP 75 sample the concrete after it has been placed on grade. Obtain samples from at least five different portions of the pile and then combine them into one sample for test purposes. Avoid contamination with subgrade material or prolonged contact with an absorptive subgrade.
- 4.2.2 *Sampling for concrete placed from a ready-mix truck* — Sample the concrete by collecting two or more portions taken at regularly spaced intervals during discharge of the middle portion of the batch. Take the samples within the time limit specified in Section 3 and combine them into one sample for test purposes. Do not obtain samples until after all of the water has been added to the mixer. No samples shall be taken before 10% or after 90 % of the batch has been discharged. Due to the difficulty of determining the actual quantity of concrete discharged, the intent is to provide samples that are representative of widely separated portions, but not the beginning and the end of the load. Obtain a sample by repeatedly passing a receptacle through the entire discharge stream or by completely diverting the discharge into the sample container(s). Regulate the rate of discharge of the batch by the rate of revolution of the drum and not by the size of the gate opening.
- 4.2.3 *Sampling for piers, footings, walls, and caissons* – Refer to Subsection 4.2.2.
- 4.2.4 *Sampling from concrete placed by pumps* – Refer to Subsection 4.2.2. |
- 4.2.5 *Sampling from conveyer placed concrete* – Refer to Subsections 4.2.1 or 4.2.2.
- 4.2.6 *Sampling from crane & bucket placed concrete* – Refer to Subsections 4.2.1 or 4.2.2.

Colorado Procedure 62-22

Standard Practice for

Contractor Concrete Mix Design Approval Procedure

1. SCOPE

1.1 This practice describes the procedures for concrete mix design approval.

2. APPROVAL OF CONCRETE MIX DESIGNS SUBMITTED TO A PROJECT

2.1 This process will be used for Project-specific concrete mix designs or concrete mix designs that are not on CDOT's Approved Products List (APL).

2.2 Concrete mix designs shall be performed in conformance with Colorado, AASHTO, and ASTM procedures.

2.3 The Contractor submits to the Project Engineer an electronic copy of the concrete mix design, which contains all the information detailed in Section 5, a minimum of three weeks before the anticipated concrete placement date. The Project Engineer will submit the Contractor's concrete mix design to the Concrete & Physical Properties (CPP) Unit primarily or the Region Materials Engineer (RME) for review and approval along with CDOT Form 1188 and an electronic copy of the Index Pages for the Project Special Provisions and Standard Special Provision.

2.3.1 All mix designs shall be stamped or electronically sealed by a registered Professional Engineer licensed in the State of Colorado according to Section 12-25-117 of the Colorado Revised Statutes. Copied or faxed mix designs will not be accepted. Scans of Wet-Stamped mix design submittals in pdf format are acceptable.

2.3.2 The CPP Unit or RME may verify any or all properties of the concrete mix design or individual component properties before mix design approval. The CPP Unit or RME will notify the Contractor that a mix design will be verified. The Contractor shall sample and submit the components to the CPP Unit or RME.

2.3.3 If requested, all worksheets and other supporting information shall be submitted to the CPP Unit or RME for their review before mix design approval.

2.4 If all tests conform to the specifications, a Concrete Mix Design Report (CDOT Form 1373) will be issued for the project.

2.4.1 A CDOT Form 1373 is only valid for the Project to which it was issued. If a concrete mix design is to be used on multiple Projects, the mix design, CDOT Form 1188, and a copy of the Project's Index of Special Provisions must be submitted for each Project. Concrete mixes approved for use on a project will remain valid for the life of the project, after the APL expiration date. The Project Engineer may direct the contractor to discontinue the use of a concrete mix.

2.5 When a standard mix design is approved by the CPP Unit the mix design will be placed on CDOT's APL. The Concrete Supplier may request a CDOT Form 1373 from the Project.

- 2.6 When the mix design is approved by the RME instead of the CPP Unit, the mix design will be forwarded to the CPP Unit for review.

3. USE OF PRE-APPROVED CONCRETE MIX DESIGNS ON PROJECTS

- 3.1 This process will be used when a contractor wants to use a pre-approved concrete mix design listed on CDOT's APL on a Project.
- 3.2 The Contractor shall submit to the Project Engineer a letter stating his intent to use a pre-approved concrete mix design. The letter shall state at a minimum, the Concrete Supplier, the supplier's mix design number, and CDOT's Concrete Mix Design Summary with mix design ID number, a minimum of one week before the anticipated concrete placement date.
- 3.3 The Project Engineer will submit a CDOT Form 1188 and a copy of the Project's Index of Special Provisions to the CPP Unit or RME.
- 3.4 If a pre-approved concrete mix design conforms to the Project's specifications, a Concrete Mix Design Report (CDOT Form 1373) will be issued for the project. Concrete mixes approved for use on a project will remain valid for the life of the project, after the APL expiration date. The Project Engineer may direct the contractor to discontinue the use of a concrete mix.
- 3.4.1 A CDOT Form 1373 is only valid for the Project in which it was issued.

4. PRE-APPROVAL OF CONCRETE MIX DESIGNS

NOTE 1: Mix designs are not required to be on the CDOT APL for them to be used on a Project.

- 4.1 This process will place a Concrete Supplier's concrete mix on CDOT's Approved Products List (APL). The APL is located at <https://www.codot.gov/business/apl/concrete-mix-designs>
- 4.1.1 Only standard mix designs will be placed on CDOT's APL. Project-specific mix designs such as Class D (special) will not be added to CDOT's APL. Concrete mix design approval will follow the procedures listed in Section 5.
- 4.2 Concrete mix designs shall be performed in conformance with Colorado, AASHTO, and ASTM procedures.
- 4.3 The Concrete Supplier submits to the CDOT Central Laboratory's Concrete & Physical Properties (CPP) Unit one copy of the concrete mix design, which contains all of the information detailed in Section 5.
- 4.3.1 All mix designs shall be stamped or electronically sealed by a registered Professional Engineer licensed in the State of Colorado according to Section 12-25-117 of the Colorado Revised Statutes. Copied or faxed mix designs will not be accepted.
- 4.3.2 The CPP Unit may verify any or all properties of the concrete mix design or individual component properties before mix design approval. The CPP Unit will notify the Concrete Supplier that a mix design will be verified. The Concrete Supplier will sample and submit the components to the CPP Unit.

- 4.3.3 If requested, all worksheets and other supporting information shall be submitted to the CPP Unit for their review before mix design approval.
- 4.4 If all tests conform to the specifications, the CDOT's Concrete Mix Design Summary with mix design ID number will be created and sent to the Concrete Supplier.
- 4.5 The approved mix design will be placed on CDOT's APL.
- 4.5.1 A concrete mix placed on the APL is not guaranteed to be approved for use on a particular Project.

5. CONCRETE MIX DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

- 5.1 Labs and personnel providing mix designs shall comply with the requirements listed in CP 10.
- 5.2 A concrete mix design shall contain the following information:
- 5.2.1 Cover Letter – A cover letter including the following:
- Laboratory name & address
 - Concrete supplier's name & address
 - Concrete supplier's mix design number
 - CDOT concrete class
 - Date of trial batch testing
 - Source of all mix design components
 - Stamped or electronically sealed & signed with a wet signature or electronically signed by a Professional Engineer registered and licensed in the State of Colorado.
- 5.2.2 Mix Design Sheet – A mix design sheet identifying the following:
- Name of the testing laboratory
 - Concrete supplier's name & address
 - Concrete supplier's mix design number
 - Components of the mix design:
 - Aggregates – Source, grading, and pit name
 - Cement – Source, type, and plant
 - Pozzolan – Source, class, and plant
 - Silica Fume – Source and plant
 - Admixtures – Source and type
 - Water – Source.
 - Mix design proportions and trial mix data per CDOT Standard Specification Section 601.05
 - Stamped or electronically sealed & signed with a wet signature or electronic signature by a Professional Engineer registered and licensed in the State of Colorado.
- 5.2.3 Appendix – An appendix shall include all supporting data and documentation required in Section 601.05. This shall include, but is not limited to aggregate data and certified test reports. Any test report or supporting documentation that is used in this report from sources not covered by the Engineer of Record shall be stamped or electronically sealed & signed with a wet signature or electronic signature by a Professional Engineer registered and licensed in the State of Colorado in charge of that work.

- 5.3 When the source of an admixture changes on pre-approved mix design, the Concrete Supplier shall submit a letter stamped or electronically sealed by the Concrete Mix Design Engineer approving the changes to the existing mix design to the CPP Unit. The letter shall list all mix designs that will be affected by the change. If the change is approved by the CPP Unit, the affected mix designs on the APL will be changed to reflect the new admixture source.

6. RECORD

- 6.1 The CPP Unit or RME will issue a CDOT Form 1373 to the Project Engineer. See Chapter 600 of the CDOT Field Materials Manual for an example.
- 6.2 The Project Engineer will supply the Contractor with the CDOT Form 1373 mix design number.
- 6.3 All requests for mix design information shall be made under the Colorado Open Records Act and shall follow CDOT Procedural Directives 25.1.

7. REMOVAL OF A MIX DESIGN FROM THE APL

- 7.1 The CPP Unit may elect to test any or all components of the mix design on the APL.
- 7.2 The CPP Unit will request that a Project sample the mix design constituents from the batch plant. The sample will be sent to the CPP Unit for testing.
- 7.3 When a material does not meet CDOT mix design specifications, the Concrete Supplier will be notified.
- 7.3.1 The material will be re-sampled by the Project and sent to the CPP Unit for retesting.
- 7.3.2 Upon a second failure, any mix design using the material will be removed from the APL.
- 7.3.3 The CPP Unit will send notice to the Region Materials Engineers that a mix design(s) have been removed from the APL and any Projects using the mix design(s) should discontinue their use.

Colorado Procedure 63-21

Standard Practice for

The Box Test in Slip Form Paving of Fresh Concrete

1. SCOPE

- 1.1 This test method describes the workability measurement of hydraulic-cement concrete in slip-formed paving applications, both in the laboratory and in the field.
- 1.2 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as the standard.
- 1.3 The standard does not purport to address all the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to determine the applicability of regulatory limitations before use.

2. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

- 2.1 AASHTO Standard:
 - T119, Slump of Hydraulic Cement Concrete
- 2.2 *Colorado Procedures*
 - CP 61, Sampling Freshly Mixed Concrete

3. SUMMARY OF TEST METHOD

- 3.1 This test method composes a two-part measurement to assess the dynamic behavior (ability to flow) of plastic concrete through vibration and the static behavior (ability to hold an edge) of plastic concrete mixtures through the removal of forms.
- 3.2 First, a sample of unconsolidated concrete is filled into a standard box.
- 3.3 Second, a vibrator is used to consolidate the concrete using the standard procedure.
- 3.4 Third, the forms are removed and the number of voids is determined. This the parameter indicates the responsiveness of a mixture to vibration.
- 3.5 Last, a straight edge is used to measure the top and bottom edge slumping. The parameter indicates the potential of a mixture to edge slump.

4. SIGNIFICANCE AND USE

- 4.1 This test method provides a simplistic and economic approach to determine the workability of slip-formed paving applications. This test method measures the response of a pavement mixture to vibration and the ability of the concrete to hold an edge.
- 4.2 This test method is not considered applicable to mixtures with a slump greater than 3 in. as measured with T119.

5. APPARATUS

- 5.1 The Box Test apparatus is composed of a platform, Box Test Forms, form holders, a vibrator, and a straight edge as shown in Figure 1.
- 5.2 Box Test forms—for enclosing a 1 ft³ as shown in Figure 2, shall be made of a 0.5 in or thicker plywood with an inside measurement for length, width, and height of 12 in when connected for a box shape with an open top and bottom. Two form clamps are installed in two of the four corners of the forms to create L-shaped forms as shown in Figure 2.
- 5.3 Form clamps— two pipe clamps with a minimum span of 14 in. are used to hold L-shaped forms together as shown in Figure 2. These clamps must be strong enough to keep the forms together throughout the testing process.
- 5.4 Platform— for performing the Box Test on it, shall be made of a 0.5 in or thicker plywood with a minimum length and width of 18 in.
- 5.5 Vibrator— a portable electrical vibrator with a 1 in. square head and a vibration frequency of 12500 vibrations per minute (vpm)
- Note 1**—Some examples of electric vibrator motors meeting this include: Wyco 992, Wyco Sure Speed (@12,500 vpm), Wacker M1500, Northrock Pro 1.5, MultiQ Cv2A
- 5.6 Straight-edge— a 12 in metal tool commonly used in carpentry to measure the vertical alignment of the fresh concrete sample.

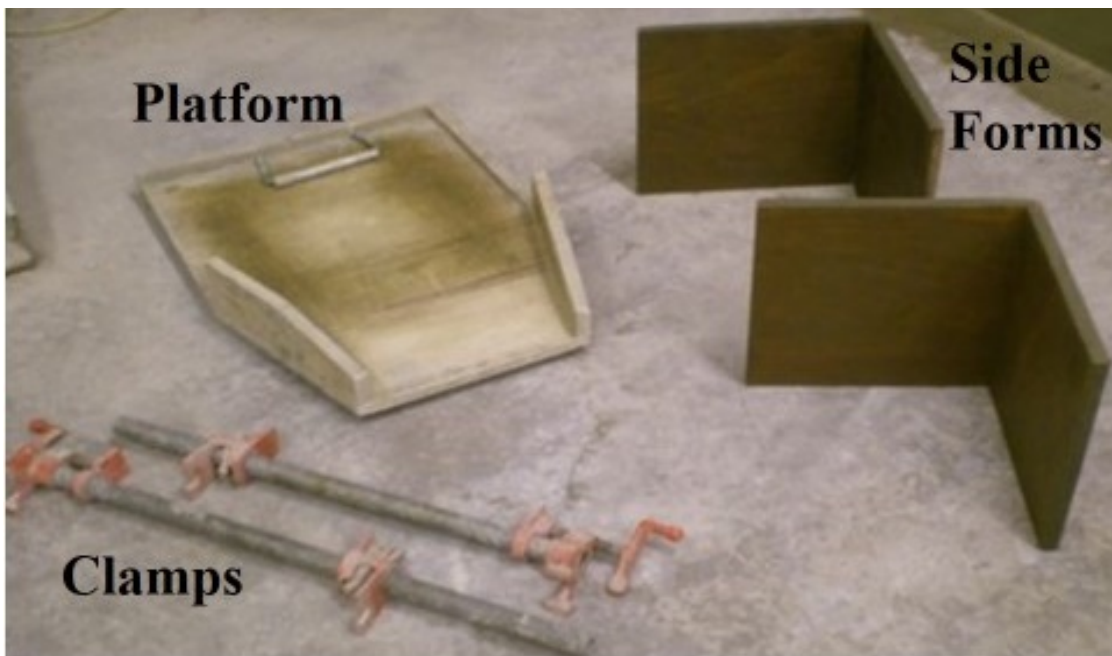


Figure 1 Each Component of the Box Test

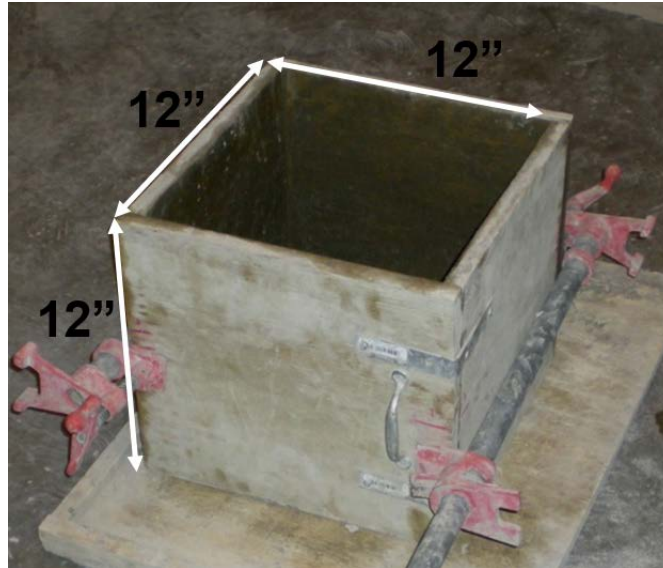


Figure 2 The Box Test Assembled with dimensions of 12 in (305 mm).

6. PROCEDURE

6.1 Sample concrete per CP 61

6.2 This process can be described as four steps as shown in Figure 3

6.3 Dampen the forms with form oil and construct Box Test components on a flat and level surface.

6.4 Using a hand scoop place fresh, unconsolidated concrete in the constructed box forms to a depth of 9.5 in.

6.5 Keeping the head of the vibrator perpendicular to the platform, insert the vibrator head with 12,500 vibrations per minute at the top center of the sample and vertically lower it in a continuous downward direction for three seconds to reach the bottom of the concrete sample. Attention should be taken to ensure the vibrator does not touch the platform.

6.6 Next, move the vibrator in a vertically upward direction to the top of the concrete sample for three seconds while keeping the head of the vibrator perpendicular to the platform.

6.7 Loosen and detach the form clamps. Then remove the Box Test forms in an ascending vertical direction. Care must be taken to ensure the concrete will not stick to the forms.

6.8 Estimating voids—Rank each side based on the number of voids as shown in Figure 4. An average of the four sides should be calculated as described in Section 7 and used as the overall ranking.

6.9 Edge slump—Then vertically align a straight edge onto a corner of the sample and measure the largest extruding length to the nearest 0.25" as shown in Figure 5. This shall be conducted for all four sides of the sample and each value shall be reported.

6.10 The Box Test shall be conducted within 45 minutes after discharging concrete.





	
<p style="text-align: center;">Step 1</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Step 2</p>
<p>Assemble the components. Hand scoop mixture into box until the concrete level is 9 in. (240 mm).</p>	<p>From the top surface of the concrete, vibrate straight downward for 3 seconds.</p>
	
<p style="text-align: center;">Step 3</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Step 4</p>
<p>Now, vibrate straight upward for 3 seconds. Then remove vibrator.</p>	<p>After removing the clamps and forms, inspect the sides for surface voids and edge slumping.</p>

Figure 3 The Box Test Steps

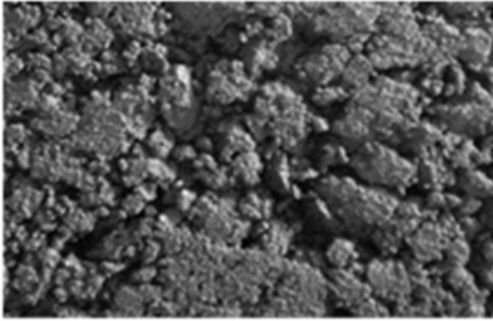
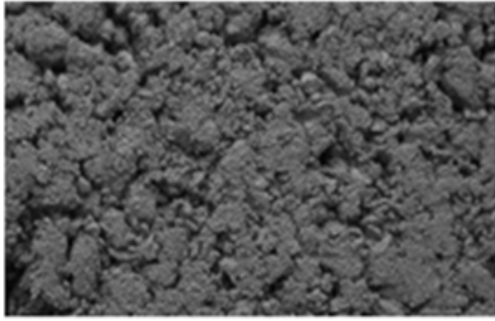
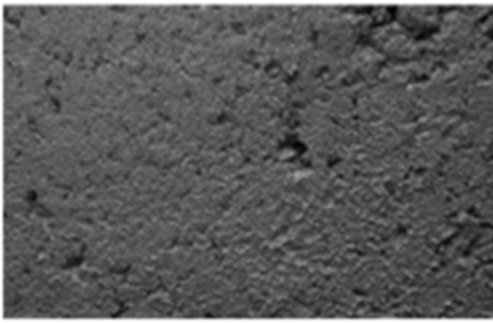
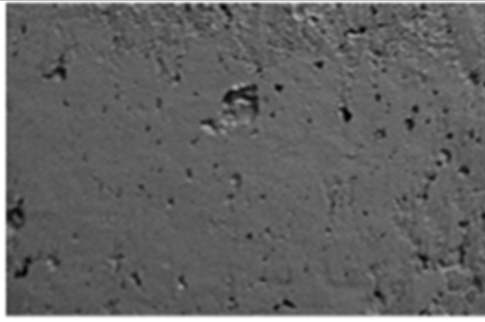
	
4 Over 50% overall surface voids.	3 30-50% overall surface voids.
	
2 10-30% overall surface voids.	1 Less than 10% overall surface voids.

Figure 4 The Box Test Ranking Scale

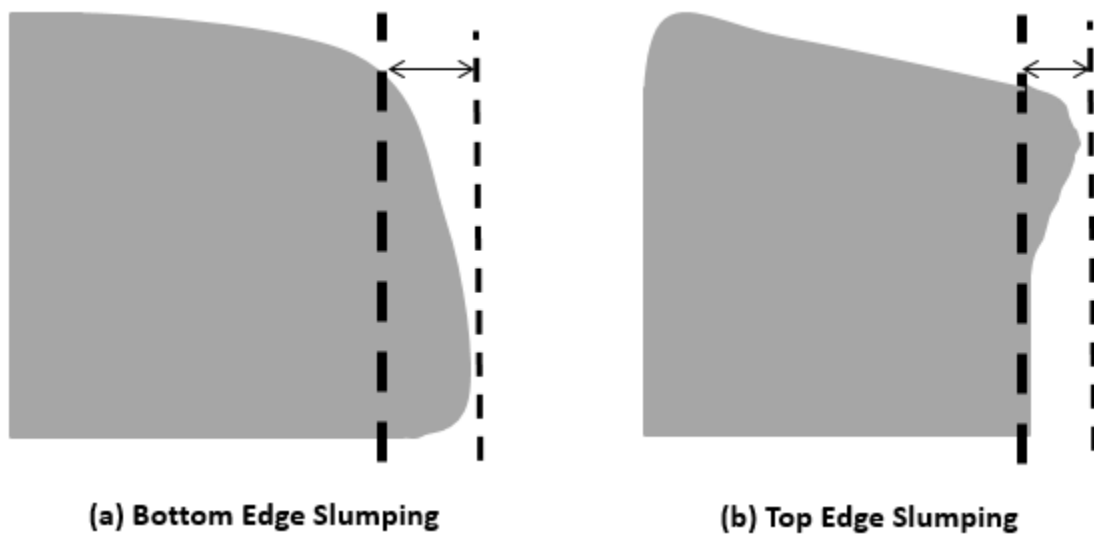


Figure 5 Edge Slump Measurement illustrated for (a) Bottom Edge Slumping and (b) Top Edge slumping.

7. CALCULATION AND REPORT

- 7.1 Estimating voids—After ranking each side of four sides based in Figure 4, calculate the average and standard deviation of these numbers.
- 7.2 Edge slump—Report all 4 side measurements.

8. PRECISION AND BIAS

- 8.1 Precision—The visual rating of voids was evaluated for single and multiple operator repeatability.
- 8.2 Single-Operator Precision-Ten different mixtures were blindly replicated three times and evaluated each of the three times by a single operator. The standard deviation of the estimated void count was 1.3% and the coefficient of variation was 14.7.
- 8.3 Multiple-Operator Precision – The different mixtures were blindly replicated three times and evaluated each of the three times by three different operators. The standard deviation of the estimated void count was 2.8% and the coefficient of variation was 21.0.

Colorado Procedure 65-20

Standard Practice for

Evaluating Low Concrete Strength Test Results

1. SCOPE

1.1 Field test procedures and strength test results for standard molded and cured cylinders and beams shall be evaluated separately for each class of concrete. Such evaluation shall be conducted to determine if tests have been conducted per the ASTM, AASHTO, and/or approved CDOT procedures and specifications.

1.1.1 The evaluation process will include an investigation to ensure that proper procedures were followed in the following areas:

- Molding
- Curing methods and temperatures
- Initial curing period
- Laboratory curing period
- Testing procedure
- Personnel qualifications

Note: Contact the Central Laboratory at cdot_conc.lab@state.co.us (303) 398-6542 at least 48 hours before coring so that additional instruction can be given.

1.2 This practice is comprised of two methods. Method A for evaluation of low concrete compressive strength and Method B for the evaluation of low concrete flexural strength.

2. EVALUATION

2.1 Should cylinders or beams fall below the specified strength, a field investigation will be conducted as follows:

2.1.1 If test procedures outlined in Subsection 1.1 were not followed, results will be considered to be invalid and the tests shall be discarded. If cores are required, they will be at the expense of CDOT to replace acceptance cylinders and at the expense of the Contractor to replace PC/OA beams.

2.1.2 The concrete supplier will furnish concrete batch tickets of the suspected low-strength concrete for comparison against the approved mix design.

2.1.3 Batch tickets will be checked to determine job site water addition.

2.1.4 Evaluation of the concrete in question will be made based on Subsections 2.1.1, 2.1.2, and 2.1.3.

3. SECTION DELETED**4. CORING**

- 4.1 This procedure describes the method used to obtain and evaluate cores from in-place concrete. This will be performed per the latest revision of AASHTO T 24 (ASTM C 42), with the exception that immediately after removal from the structure, cores will be cured at a temperature between 60° - 80°F (15° - 27°C) and relative humidity below 60% for the first 24 hours.
- 4.2 Cores taken for the determination of strength shall be of a standard size and within appropriate tolerance.

Note 1: Bits cut approximately 1/4" smaller than nominal OD (outside diameter). The 4-1/4" and 6-1/4" OD bits produce 4" and 6".

5. APPARATUS

- 5.1 The apparatus shall be as described in AASHTO T 24 (ASTM C 42).

Method A Compressive Strength**6. PROCEDURE**

- 6.1 Within 45 days after placement, cores with a diameter at least 3 times the nominal maximum size of the coarse aggregate used in the concrete shall be obtained per AASHTO T 24 (ASTM C 42). The cores shall be conditioned per Subsection 4.1. The cores will then be tested for compressive strength between 24 and 48 hours after removal.
- 6.2 At least 3 representative cores shall be taken from the concrete represented by each out-of-specification cylinder set.
- 6.3 Coring locations shall be in locations directed by the Engineer.
- 6.4 Core holes shall be filled with low slump concrete or mortar.
- 6.5 If the compressive strength of any one core differs from the average by more than 10% that core will be discarded and the average will be determined using the compressive strengths of the remaining two cores. If more than one core's compressive strength differs from the average by more than 10%, the average will be determined using all three cores.
- 6.6 Pay factors for the strength of structural concrete shall be according to Table 601-3 of the CDOT Standard Specifications and will be used to price reduce the cores or standard test cylinders, whichever are higher in strength. Pay factors for concrete pavement will be evaluated according to Subsection 105.06 of the CDOT Standard Specifications.
- 6.7 The following examples are for structural concrete per Subsection 601.17 of the CDOT Standard Specifications:

Example 1:

Given: $f'_c = 4,500$ psi
 Concrete test cylinders averaged 4220 psi.

	<u>PSI</u>
Core 1	4,208
Core 2	4,321
Core 3	3,433

Average compressive strength of 3 cores = 4320 psi.

Find: Is the concrete in the structure adequate under CDOT specifications?

Solution:

Test Evaluation:

$f'_c = 4,500$ psi

Average compressive strength of 3 cores - 3990 psi

Do any compressive strengths differ from the average by more than 10%?

10% of Average compressive strength = 399 psi

Core 1: $4,208 - 4,320 = 218$ psi, < 399 therefore OK

Core 2: $4,321 - 3,990 = 331$ psi, < 399 therefore OK

Core 3: $3,433 - 3,990 = 557$ psi, > 399 therefore -discard core and re-compute average compressive strength using two remaining cores. New average compressive strength = 4,265 psi

Use Table 601-3 to compute appropriate price reduction based on 4,320 psi, since core strengths were lower than the cylinder's strengths.

Example 2:

Price Reduction of Concrete

In this example calculation, a certain project has a pay item for 720 cubic yards of Concrete Class D (bridge). The contractor bid \$700 per cubic yards. To cover this quantity 8 sets of cylinders were molded and tested for compressive strength at 28 days. Some of the test results showed the concrete had less than the required 28-day compressive strength of 4500 psi. The project engineer has used all eight sets of cylinders to calculate the appropriate price reduction.

Test Number	Cylinder Strength psi	Cylinder Strength psi	Cylinder Strength psi	Average Cylinder Strength Psi
1	4527	4273	4583	4460
2	6213	6057	6222	6160
3	3775	4302	3831	3970
4	4163	4388	4057	4200
5	4039	3833	3786	3890
6	4111	4017	3929	4020
7	4702	4678	4784	4720
8	4959	5141	5232	5110

TABLE 65-1

The average strength of three 28-day cylinders is used to determine the acceptability of concrete placed in a structure. The break results of test numbers 1, 3, 4, 5 & 6 are below the required 28-day strength of 4500 psi for bridge decks. According to Section 601.17(c) of the *CDOT Standard Specification for Road and Bridge Construction* "The concrete will be considered acceptable when the running average of three consecutive strength tests is equal to or greater than the specified strength and no single test falls below the specified strength by more than 500 psi."

Test Number	Average Cylinder Strength psi	Average of Three Consecutive Tests (psi)	Strength Below f_c' psi
1	4460	---	---
2	6160	---	---
3	3970	4863	530
4	4200	4777	300
5	3890	4020	610
6	4020	4037	480
7	4720	4210	---
8	5110	4617	---

TABLE 65-2

The table above shows that the running average of three consecutive tests falls below the required strength of 4500 psi, and the concrete placed will be price reduced according to the pay factors in Table 601-3 in Subsection 601.17. Test numbers 3, 4, 5, & 6 are represented in the low consecutive averages and will be price reduced. Test number 1 is considered acceptable and will not be price reduced because its running average with the next two tests is greater than the required strength, and it is not more than 500 psi below the required strength.

To price reduce the low strength results you need to know the bid price for the concrete and the quantity represented by each test. As stated above, the concrete was bid at \$700.00 per cubic yard. The contractor placed 720 cubic yards of Concrete Class D (bridge). The 720 cubic yards are represented by 8 sets of cylinders. Therefore, on this project, the Engineer determined that each test represents 90 cubic yards. This is only an example and the quantity represented per test shall be determined by the Project Engineer. The formula for price reduction is:

$$PR = P \times (1 - PF) \times CY$$

Where:

PR = Price Reduction,

P = Bid Price of Concrete,

PF = Pay Factor from Table 601-3 of Subsection 601.17,

CY = Cubic Yards represented by the test.

Test Number	Average Strength Psi	Average of Three Consecutive Tests (psi)	Strength Below f_c' psi	Pay Factor Table 601-2E	Price Reduction
1	4460	---	---	---	---
2	6160	---	---	---	---
3	3970	4863	530	0.65	\$22,050.00
4	4200	4777	300	0.92	\$ 5,040.00
5	3890	4020	610	0.54	\$28,980.00
6	4020	4037	480	0.75	\$15,750.00
7	4720	4210	---	---	---
8	5110	4617	---	---	---
Total Price Reduction					\$71,820.00

TABLE 65-3

The Contractor has the option to obtain cores from the areas represented by tests 3, 4, 5 & 6 before the concrete is 45 days old. Coring will be as per CP 65. In this case, the contractor elected to obtain cores from the bridge deck. The following is a summary of the core break results:

Test Area	Core Strength psi	Core Strength psi	Core Strength psi	Average Core Strength psi
3	4221	4002	4106	4110
4	4638	4566	4517	4570
5	3711	3737	3708	3720
6	4266	4504	4411	4390

TABLE 65-4

The core strength results will replace the cylinder strength results if the core strengths are higher. In this case, cores from areas 3, 4 & 6 will replace the cylinder strength results for tests 3, 4 & 6. The following table shows the new price reductions:

Test Number	Average Cylinder Strength psi	Average Core Strength psi	Strength Below f_c' psi	Pay Factor Table 601-2E	Price Reduction
1	4460	---	---	---	---
2	6160	---	---	---	---
3	3970	4110	390	0.84	\$ 10,080.00
4	4200	4570	---	---	---
5	3890	3720	610	0.54	\$28,980.00
6	4020	4390	110	0.96	\$ 2,520.00
7	4720	---	---	---	---
8	5110	---	---	---	---
Total Adjusted Price Reduction					\$41,580.00

TABLE 65-5

Method B Flexural Strength

7. PROCEDURE

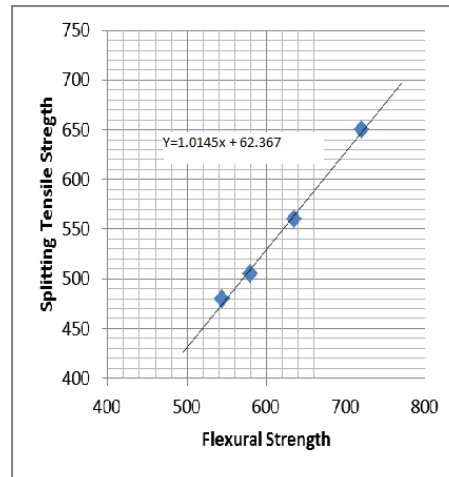
- 7.1 After 28 days, but within 45 days following placement, cores of the same size as the splitting tensile cylinders used in the trial mix shall be obtained following AASHTO T 24 (ASTM C 42). Coring will be witnessed by the Engineer. The cores shall be conditioned per Subsection 4.1. The cores will then be tested for splitting tensile strength between 24 and 48 hours after removal at a Department Region or Central Lab per AASHTO T198 (ASTM C496).
- 7.2 At least 3 representative cores shall be taken from a single slab represented by each low flexural strength. A core containing rebar or dowel bars shall be discarded and a new core shall be taken.
- 7.3 Coring location shall be in locations directed by the Engineer.
- 7.4 Core holes shall be filled with low slump concrete or mortar.
- 7.5 If the splitting tensile strength of any one core differs from the average by more than 10% that core will be discarded and the average will be determined using the splitting tensile of the remaining two cores. If more than one core's splitting tensile strength differs from the average by more than 10%, the average will be determined using all three cores.
- 7.6 The flexural strength of the concrete will be determined by using a correlation of the concrete's flexural strength to its splitting tensile strength.

- 7.6.1 Using the flexural strength and splitting tensile strengths from the concrete’s correlation curve samples, for each age, plot the flexural strength on one axis and the splitting tensile strength on the second axis. Determine a linear equation relating the two strengths.
- 7.6.2 Using the average splitting tensile strength from a set of cores, and the equation in Subsection 7.6.1, determine the corresponding flexural strength.
- 7.7 Pay factors for concrete pavement will be evaluated according to Subsection 105.06 of the CDOT Standard Specifications.

Example 3:

The following example shows a plot of flexural strength and splitting tensile strength.

Age	Average Flexural Strength (psi)	Average Splitting Tensile Strength (psi)
3	545	480
7	580	505
14	635	560
28	720	650



Using this example plot, a contractor’s flexural strength result from a set of beams is below 570 psi and chooses to core the pavement to replace the low flexural strength results. If the splitting tensile results from the cores is 535 psi the corresponding flexural strength would be 605 psi. Since the core flexural strength is greater than the cast beam flexural strength, the core flexural strength will be used for determining the incentive/disincentive in SMM.

Colorado Procedure 67-21

Standard Method of Test for

Determining Adhesion of Joint Sealant to Concrete Pavement

1. SCOPE

- 1.1 This procedure is designed to test the adhesion of the joint filler to the concrete pavement in sawed joints or routed cracks where the backer rod is used.

2. TERMINOLOGY

- 2.1 *Adhesion* - The molecular attraction exerted between the surfaces of two different materials in contact (ie. joint sealant and concrete surface).
- 2.2 *Cohesion* - The molecular attraction exerted between adjacent molecules of a single material (i.e. The joint sealant's ability to stay together by its properties).

METHOD A: NON-SELF-LEVELING SEALANT

3. APPARATUS

- 3.1 Pulling hook conforming to Figure 67-1. The hook shall be made of a metal rod smaller than the joint width with a ninety (90) degree bend. The tip of the hook portion shall be flattened as shown in Figure 67-1, and the width shall be 1/16 inch (2 mm) less than the width of the sawed joint.

Note 1: M Standards show both 3/16" (4.8 mm) and 1/4" (6.4 mm) joint widths depending on location.

- 3.2 A spring scale capable of attachment to the pulling hook with a minimum capacity of 25 pounds (11.4 kg).

4. TEST CONDITIONS

- 4.1 Joint sealer shall have been in place for a minimum of ten (10) days before performing the pull test.
- 4.2 Weather conditions: Ambient temperature shall be at a minimum of 70°F (21°C).

5. PROCEDURE

- 5.1 Embed hook into joint sealant as shown in Figure 67-2.
- 5.2 The tip of the pulling hook shall be embedded under the joint sealant at a distance of 1-½ inches (38 mm), to bend.

- 5.3 Attach spring scale to the handle of the pulling hook and pull vertically (steady pull, no jerking motion). The rate of pulling from the initial 0 pounds to twenty (20) pounds (90 N) is to be applied over 3 to 5 seconds.
- 5.4 When the spring scale reaches 20 pounds (90 N), then hold for a minimum of one second.
- 5.5 If the material fails in cohesion (tears) before reaching the 20 pounds (90 N) force, without loss of adhesion to the sidewall, the application is accepted. (NOTE: This is often the case with silicone joint sealers.)
- 5.6 If a joint sealer pulls away from the sidewall before the 20 pounds (90 N) applied force, the Joint-sealing application is considered failing.

6. FREQUENCY

- 6.1 Reference CP-75 Stratified Random Sampling of Materials for frequency site selection. |
- 6.2 If a failing joint is discovered, the tester shall isolate the failing area by testing all adjacent joints locations until passing joints are located.
- 6.3 Joints failing the pull test (CP 67 Method A) shall be removed, cleaned, and replaced at no additional cost to the project. Any joint that fails the pull test (CP 67 Method A) shall be removed the full width of the pavement or longitudinally between transverse joints.

FIGURE 67-1

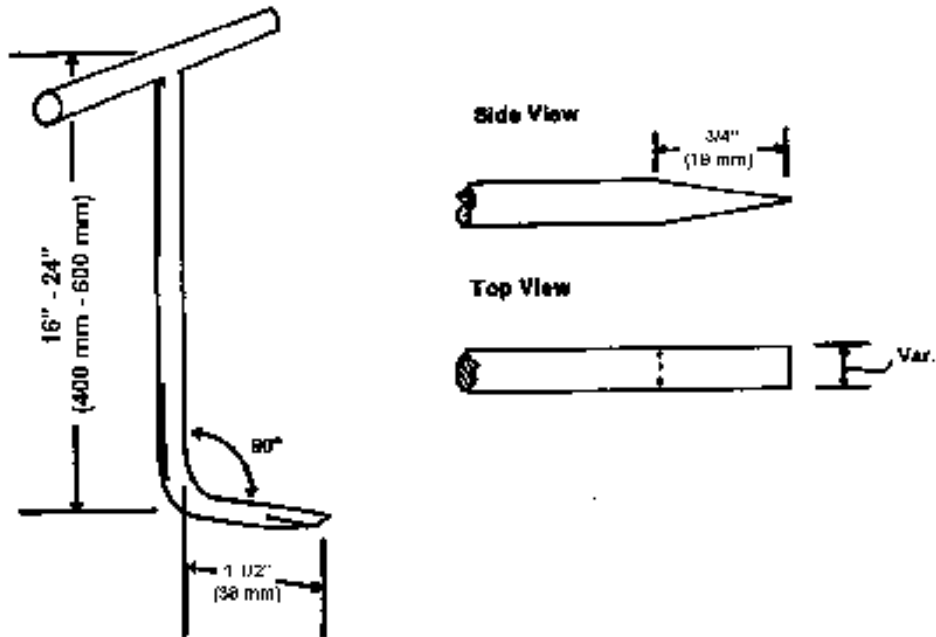
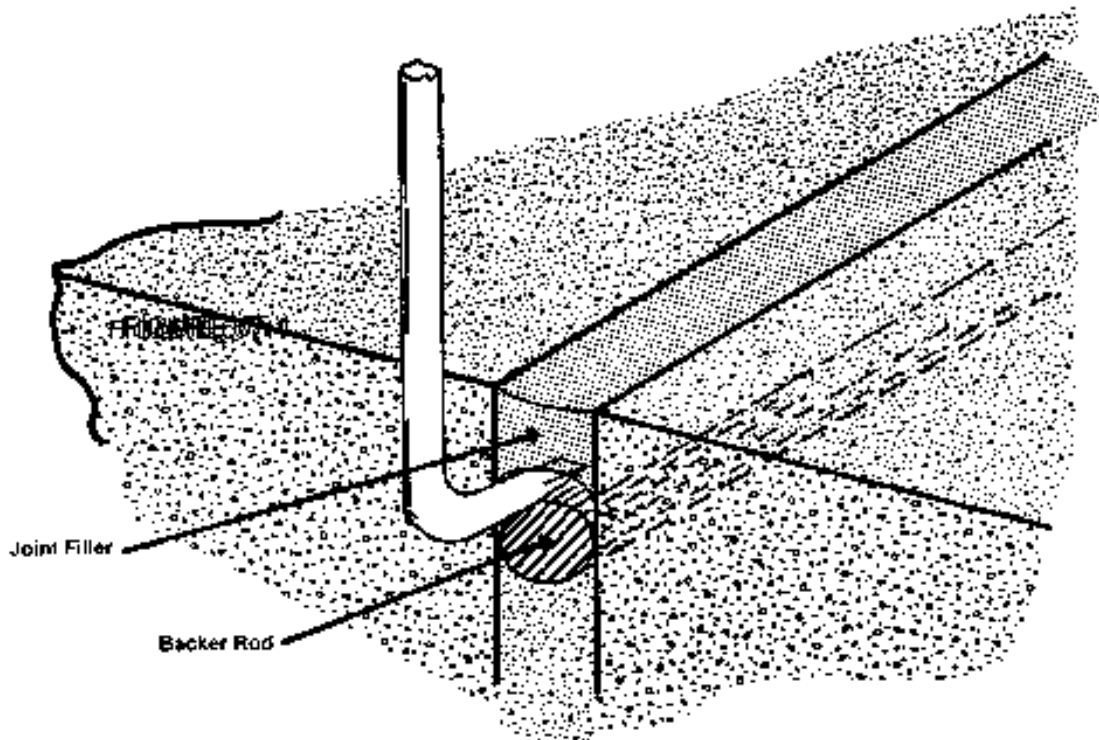


FIGURE 67-2



METHOD B: SELF-LEVELING SEALANT

7. APPARATUS

- 7.1 A sharp knife with a minimum 2" smooth blade such as a folding pocket knife. (Many knives are available, an example: Gerber Gator 3-1/8" blade, blade thickness .100")

Note 2: M Standards show both 3/16" (4.8 mm) and 1/4" (6.4 mm) joint widths depending on the location of the joint.

8. TEST CONDITIONS

- 8.1 Joint sealant shall be fully cured (this is usually within 14 to 21 days of placement).
- 8.2 Weather conditions: The test shall be conducted at any ambient temperature.

9. PROCEDURE

- 9.1 Make a knife cut horizontally from one side of the joint to the other. (See Figure 67-3)
- 9.2 Make two vertical cuts approximately 2 inches long, at the sides of the joint, meeting the horizontal cut at the top of the two-inch cuts. (See Figure 67-3)
- 9.3 Make a 1" mark on the sealant tab (in the middle of the 2" piece cut in Subsection 9.2).
- 9.4 Grasp the two-inch piece of sealant (above the 1" mark) firmly between the fingers and pull at a 90-degree angle. (See Figure 67-5) Hold a ruler alongside the extending sealant. (See Figure 67-4) Try to pull the uncut sealant out of the joints.
- 9.5 If the 1" mark can be pulled 3 inches before tearing, the test is successful.
- 9.6 If adhesion is proper, the sealant should tear cohesively in itself before releasing adhesively from the substrate.

10. FREQUENCY

- 10.1 If a failing joint is discovered, the tester shall isolate the failing area by testing all adjacent joint locations until passing joints are located.
- 10.2 Joints failing the pull test (CP 67 Method B) shall be removed, cleaned, and replaced at no additional cost to the project. Any joint that fails the hand pull test (CP 67 Method B) shall be removed the full width of the pavement or longitudinally between transverse joints.

11. TROUBLESHOOTING

11.1 Adhesion may be adversely affected by:

1. Moisture in or on the substance during sealant application and cure.
2. Contaminated or weak surfaces.
3. Poor application technique.

12. REPAIR OF TEST AREA

12.1 Sealant may be replaced in the test area, in the same manner, it was originally installed (assuming good adhesion was obtained). Care should be taken to assure that the new sealant is in contact with the original and that the original sealant surfaces are clean so that a good bond between the new and old sealant will be obtained.

13. REPORT

13.1 Document on CDOT Form 389.

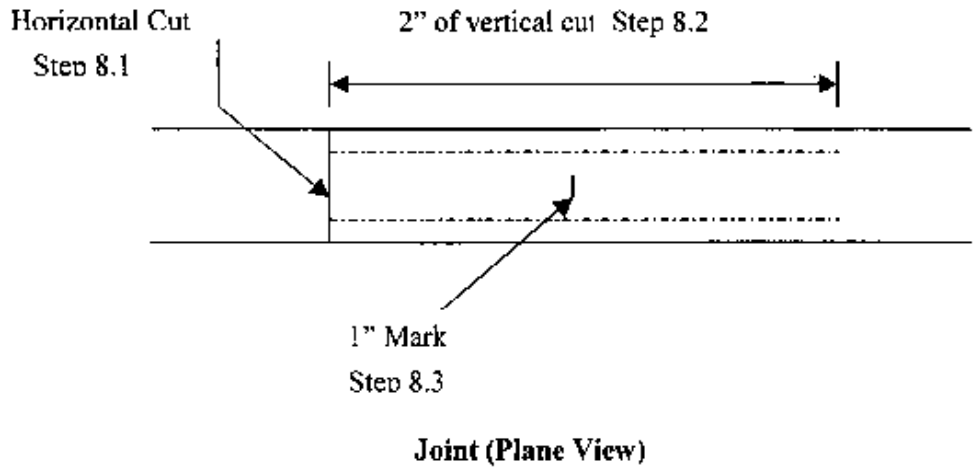


FIGURE 67-3 Joint Test preparation

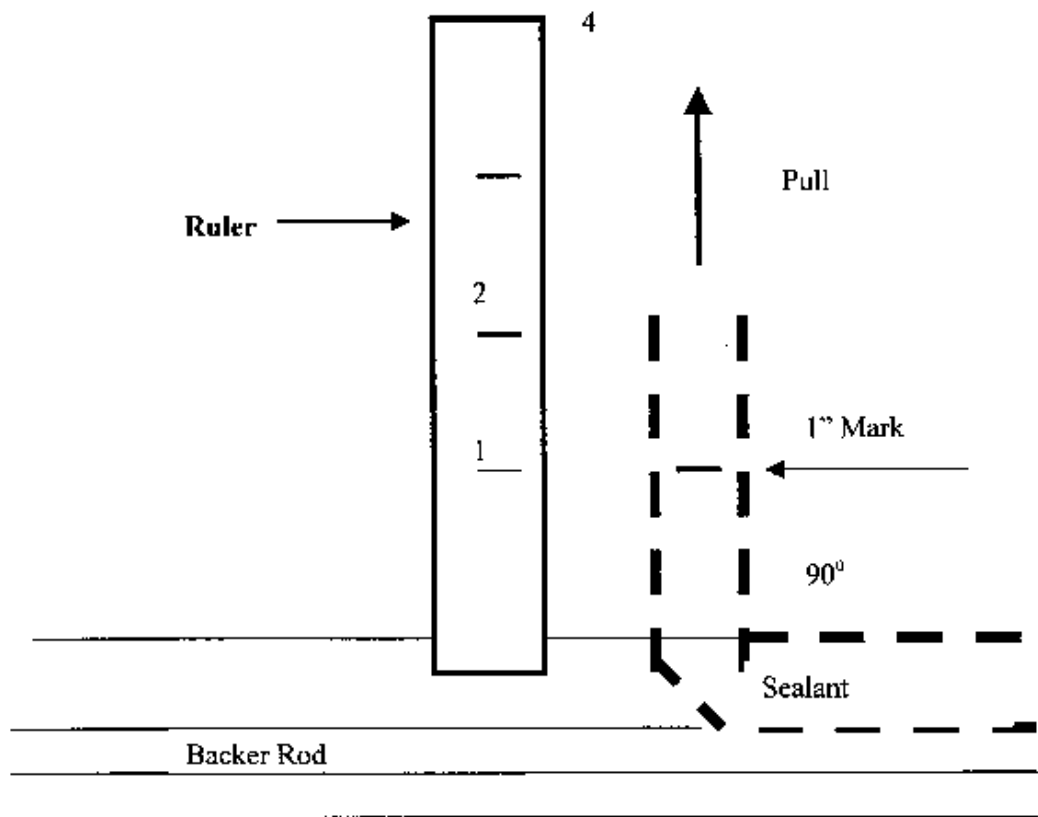


FIGURE 67-4 Pull Initiation

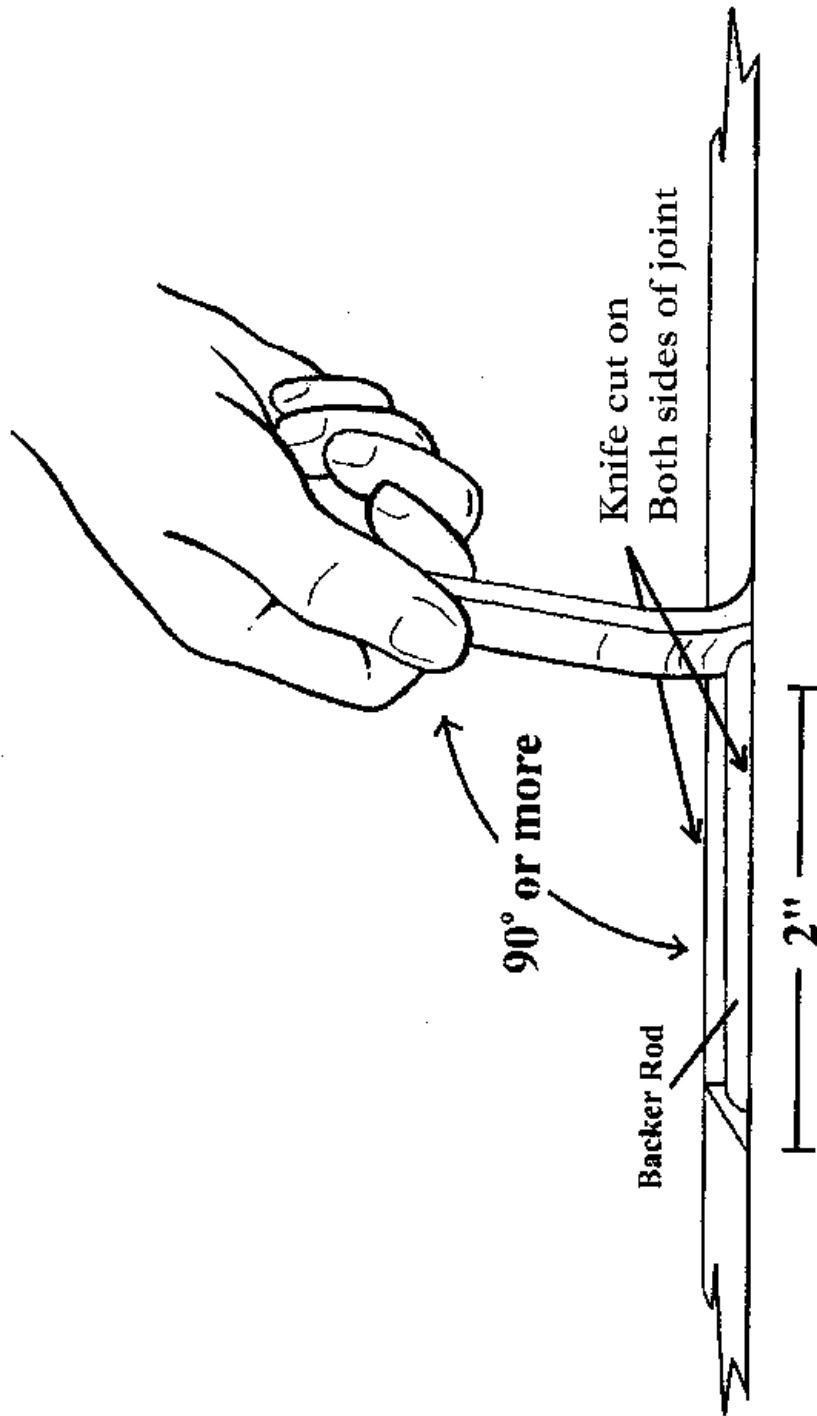


FIGURE 67-5

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Colorado Procedure 69-18

Standard Method for

Estimating the In-Place Concrete Strength by a Maturity Method

(This procedure modifies ASTM C 1074-11. The current ASTM C 1074 is to be used in conjunction with this procedure.)

1. SCOPE

- 1.1 This provides a procedure for estimating in-place concrete strength using the maturity method. The maturity index is expressed either in terms of the temperature-time factor or in terms of the equivalent age at a specified temperature.
- 1.2 This procedure is identical to ASTM C 1074 Estimating Concrete Strength by the Maturity Method, with the following exceptions:

8. PROCEDURE TO DEVELOP STRENGTH-MATURITY RELATIONSHIP

Delete Subsection 8.4 from ASTM C 1074 and replace it with the following Subsections:

- 8.4 Test the cylinders in pairs at times that yield compressive strengths in which at least three sets are at or below 3000 psi (17 MPa), at least two sets are between 3000 psi and 4500 psi, and at least one set is above 4500 psi (17 MPa). Perform compression tests per ASTM C 39. When the specified compressive strength of the concrete is greater than 4500 psi, at least two sets shall have a compressive strength between 4500 psi and the specified compressive strength. If the range of the compressive strength of the two cylinders exceeds 10% of their average strength, test another cylinder and compute the average of three tests. If a test result is due to a defective specimen, discard the test result.
- 8.4.1 When a strength other than 3000 psi is specified for opening a structure, at least three sets of cylinders shall be tested below the specified strength, and at least one set of cylinders shall be tested above the specified strength.
- 8.8 Testing to determine datum temperature or activation energy will not be required.

9. PROCEDURE TO ESTIMATE IN-PLACE STRENGTH

Delete Subsections 9.5 to 9.5.4 from ASTM C 1074 and replace them with the following Subsections:

- 9.5 Verification of the Strength Maturity Relationship. Verification of the Strength Maturity Relationship is performed when safety-critical elements are identified by the Engineer.
- 9.5.1 Cast at least three field-molded cylinders. The size of the cylinders shall be 6" by 12". A maturity meter will be placed in the center mass of one cylinder. The maturity meter will be activated when concrete comes in contact with the meter.

- 9.5.2 These cylinders shall be cured together in identical conditions.
- 9.5.3 When the compressive strength of the cylinder as indicated by the maturity meter is 90 to 110 percent of the target compressive strength, the compressive strength of at least two of the remaining cylinders will be determined and averaged. If the average compressive strength of the cylinders deviates by more than 10 percent from the compressive strength of the maturity meter, the Strength Maturity Relationship is no longer valid and a new Strength Maturity Relationship shall be developed.

Colorado Procedure 71-01

Standard Practice for

Determining Quality Level (Percent Within Tolerance Limits)

1. SCOPE

- 1.1 Use this procedure with Quality Assurance type specifications where Pay Factors or acceptance decisions are based on Quality Level (QL), defined as percent within specification (tolerance) limits. QL is a measure of the quality of a (Lot or Process).
- 1.2 QL represents the percentage of the population (Lot or Process) that falls above a single the lower limit, below a single upper limit, or between the upper and lower limits of double-limit specifications.
- 1.3 For this procedure to be meaningful, select all samples by random or stratified random procedures. Perform all testing and measuring strictly per standard acceptable practices. When used for contractual purposes, perform all sampling and testing per the applicable specifications.
- 1.4 Manual, computer-assisted, and mathematical procedures are described. Where contractual pay factors are based on QL, use only the computer-assisted procedure.

2. SUMMARY OF METHOD

- 2.1 The method involves calculating statistical parameters from three or more representative measurements, test results, or values for each specified element in a Lot or Sample. The arithmetic average (mean) value of the sample is calculated. As a measure of variability, the sample Standard Deviation is calculated. Using these results, the distance from the sample mean to each limit is divided by the standard deviation, which yields the Quality Index.
- 2.2 The incomplete beta function ratio, using sample sizes and quality indices as variables, is used in the computer version to calculate areas under the beta distribution. With variables typical for QL determinations, the beta distribution (Figure 71-1) is similar to the normal distribution (Figure 71-2).
- 2.3 The total area under the beta distribution outside the specification limits is the fraction defective, which is then multiplied by 100 to yield the percent defective; this subtracted from 100 gives the percent within limits.
- 2.4 Table 71-1 contains values for percent within limits as related to sample sizes and quality indices. The table was developed from mathematical calculations and is used in the manual method to estimate QL.

3. MANUAL PROCEDURE

- 3.1 Determine the arithmetic mean and standard deviation for the several test results from the lot for each element being evaluated. Compute these as shown in Equations 3.1 and 3.2.

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum X}{n} \quad \text{Equation 3.1}$$

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (X - \bar{X})^2}{n - 1}} \quad \text{Equation 3.2}$$

Where:

\bar{X} = Sample mean,
 Σ = Summation of,
 X = Individual test value to X_n ,
 n = Total number of test values,
 s = Sample standard deviation.

- 3.2 Compute the upper-quality index (Q_u) per Equation 3.3.

$$Q_u = \frac{T_u - \bar{X}}{s} \quad \text{Equation 3.3}$$

Where:

Q_u = Upper quality index,
 T_u = Upper specification limits.

- 3.2.1 Determine P_u (percent within the upper specification limit which corresponds to a given Q_u) from Table 71-1. If desired, P_u may be interpolated to the nearest 0.1. Where T_u is not specified, P_u will be 100.

- 3.3 Compute the lower quality index (Q_L) per Equation 3.4.

$$Q_L = \frac{\bar{X} - T_L}{s} \quad \text{Equation 3.4}$$

Where:

Q_L = Lower quality index,
 T_L = Lower specification limits.

- 3.3.1 Determine P_L (percent within the lower specification limit which corresponds to a given Q_L) from Table 71-1. If desired, P_L may be interpolated to the nearest 0.1. Where T_L is not specified, P_L will be 100.
- 3.4 Compute QL (the total percent within specification limits) per Equation 3.5.

$$QL = (P_U + P_L) - 100 \quad \text{Equation 3.5}$$

- 3.5 The manual method for determining QL essentially conforms to the applicable portions of AASHTO Standard Recommended Practice R9, Acceptance Sampling Plans for Highway Construction.
- 3.6 A sample calculation is provided at the end of this procedure demonstrating the calculation of Quality Level and Pay Factors using this manual procedure.

4. COMPUTER-ASSISTED PROCEDURE

- 4.1 The calculations for determining the Quality Level, may be performed by using the latest versions of the Departments' quality level programs.
- 4.2 In the quality level programs, the areas under the beta distribution are calculated from the incomplete beta function ratio by assigning the variables used in Equations 3.1 through 3.4. The procedure is as described in *Numerical Recipes in C₁, Chapter 6*. A detailed discussion of the theories involved is provided by Willenbrock and Kopac in *TRR 691, Process Control in the Construction Industry₂*.
- 4.3 All numbers from the calculations are carried to significant figures and round according to AASHTO Standard Recommended Practice R 11, using the Rounding Method.
- 4.4 Where contractual pay factors are based on the QL use the CDOT Application for Reporting (CAR) reports for obtaining the incentive/disincentive for the item. The quantity shown on the CAR report shall match the total quantity paid on the estimate. Differences in quantities shall be explained on the CDOT Form 474, Explanation of Exceptions.

MATHEMATICAL PROCEDURE - Adapted from *Resolution of beta-distribution equations for quality level analysis...*₃

- 5.1 To evaluate the necessary quality parameters, the integral must be evaluated.

$$I_n = \frac{1}{B\left(\frac{n}{2} - 1, \frac{n}{2} - 1\right)} \int_0^g t^{\frac{n}{2} - 2} (1 - t)^{\frac{n}{2} - 2} dt \quad \text{Equation 5.1}$$

In Equation 5.1 $B(n/2-1, n/2-1)$ is generally referred to as the complete beta-function (or just the beta-function) with parameters $n/2-1, n/2-1$, and the integral is the incomplete beta-function. Together they form the beta distribution from a random variable. The beta function is defined by:

$$B\left(\frac{n}{2} - 1, \frac{n}{2} - 1\right) = \int_0^1 t^{\frac{n}{2} - 2} (1 - t)^{\frac{n}{2} - 2} dt, \quad \text{Equation 5.2}$$

And the upper limit in Equation 5.1 is given by:

$$g = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{Q\sqrt{n}}{2(n - 1)} \quad \text{Equation 5.3}$$

Where Q is the quality index defined in Equations 3.3 and 3.4 and n is the sample size.

- 5.2 For small sample sizes no numerical integration is necessary as the integral may be economically evaluated in close form. In particular, we have:

$$I_3 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{p} \sin^{-1}(2g - 1) \quad \text{Equation 5.4}$$

$$I_4 = g \quad \text{Equation 5.5}$$

$$I_5 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{p} \sin^{-1}(2g - 1) + \frac{2}{p} \sqrt{g - g^2} (2g - 1) \quad \text{Equation 5.6}$$

$$I_6 = 3g^2 - 2g^3 \quad \text{Equation 5.7}$$

$$I_7 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{p} \sin^{-1}(2g - 1) - \frac{2}{3p} \sqrt{g - g^2} (2g - 1)(8g^2 - 8g - 3) \quad \text{Equation 5.8}$$

$$I_8 = 10g^3 - 15g^4 + 6g^5 \quad \text{Equation 5.9}$$

These expressions are small enough to be used with some hand calculators. As the value of n increases the calculations become more complex. With the availability of personal computers, we include the equation for information and recommend the use of personal computers.

TABLE 71-1

Upper-Quality Index Q_u or Lower Quality Index Q_L															
P_u or P_L %								n=10	n=12	n=15	n=19	n=26	n=38	n=70	n=201
	n=3	n=4	n=5	n=6	n=7	n=8	n=9	to n=11	to n=14	to n=18	to n=25	to n=37	to n=69	to n=200	to n=x
100	1.16	1.50	1.79	2.03	2.23	2.39	2.53	2.65	2.83	3.03	3.20	3.38	3.54	3.70	3.83
99		1.47	1.67	1.80	1.89	1.95	2.00	2.04	2.09	2.14	2.18	2.22	2.26	2.29	2.31
98	1.15	1.44	1.60	1.70	1.76	1.81	1.84	1.86	1.91	1.93	1.96	1.99	2.01	2.03	2.05
97		1.41	1.54	1.62	1.67	1.70	1.72	1.74	1.77	1.79	1.81	1.83	1.85	1.86	1.87
96	1.14	1.38	1.49	1.55	1.59	1.61	1.63	1.65	1.67	1.68	1.70	1.71	1.73	1.74	1.75
95		1.35	1.44	1.49	1.52	1.54	1.55	1.56	1.58	1.59	1.61	1.62	1.63	1.63	1.64
94	1.13	1.32	1.39	1.43	1.46	1.47	1.48	1.49	1.50	1.51	1.52	1.53	1.54	1.55	1.55
93		1.29	1.35	1.38	1.40	1.41	1.42	1.43	1.44	1.44	1.45	1.46	1.46	1.47	1.47
92	1.12	1.26	1.31	1.33	1.35	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.37	1.37	1.39	1.39	1.40	1.40	1.40
91	1.11	1.23	1.27	1.29	1.30	1.30	1.31	1.31	1.32	1.32	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.34	1.34
90	1.10	1.20	1.23	1.24	1.25	1.25	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.28	1.28	1.28
89	1.09	1.17	1.19	1.20	1.20	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.23
88	1.07	1.14	1.15	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
87	1.06	1.11	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.13	1.13
86	1.04	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08
85	1.03	1.05	1.05	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04
84	1.01	1.02	1.01	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99
83	1.00	0.99	0.98	0.97	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.95	0.95
82	0.97	0.96	0.95	0.94	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
81	0.96	0.93	0.91	0.90	0.90	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88
80	0.93	0.90	0.88	0.87	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.84
79	0.91	0.87	0.85	0.84	0.83	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81	0.81
78	0.89	0.84	0.82	0.80	0.80	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.77	0.77	0.77
77	0.87	0.81	0.78	0.77	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.74
76	0.84	0.78	0.75	0.74	0.73	0.73	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71
75	0.82	0.75	0.72	0.71	0.70	0.70	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.67
74	0.79	0.72	0.69	0.68	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.64	0.64
73	0.76	0.69	0.66	0.65	0.64	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.61	0.61
72	0.74	0.66	0.63	0.62	0.61	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.58	0.58
71	0.71	0.63	0.60	0.59	0.58	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.56	0.55	0.55
70	0.68	0.60	0.57	0.56	0.55	0.55	0.54	0.54	0.54	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.52
69	0.65	0.57	0.54	0.53	0.52	0.52	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
68	0.62	0.54	0.51	0.50	0.49	0.49	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47
67	0.59	0.51	0.47	0.47	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44
66	0.56	0.48	0.45	0.44	0.44	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.41	0.41
65	0.52	0.45	0.43	0.41	0.41	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39
64	0.49	0.42	0.40	0.39	0.38	0.38	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36
63	0.46	0.39	0.37	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.33
62	0.43	0.36	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31
61	0.39	0.33	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28
60	0.36	0.30	0.28	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.25
59	0.32	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
58	0.29	0.24	0.23	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20
57	0.25	0.21	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18
56	0.22	0.18	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
55	0.18	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
54	0.14	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
53	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08
52	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
51	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

NOTE: When Q_u or Q_L falls between table values, estimate P_u or P_L to the closest 0.10.

TABLE 71-1

Upper-Quality Index Q_u or Lower Quality Index Q_L																
P_u or P_L %								n=10 to n=11	n=12 to n=14	n=15 to n=18	n=19 to n=25	n=26 to n=37	n=38 to n=69	n=70 to n=200	n=201 to n=x	
	n=3	n=4	n=5	n=6	n=7	n=8	n=9									
50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
49	-0.04	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03	-0.02
48	-0.07	-0.06	-0.06	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05	-0.05
47	-0.11	-0.09	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08
46	-0.14	-0.12	-0.11	-0.11	-0.11	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10	-0.10
45	-0.18	-0.15	-0.14	-0.13	-0.13	-0.13	-0.13	-0.13	-0.13	-0.13	-0.13	-0.13	-0.13	-0.13	-0.13	-0.13
44	-0.22	-0.18	-0.16	-0.16	-0.16	-0.16	-0.16	-0.16	-0.16	-0.15	-0.15	-0.15	-0.15	-0.15	-0.15	-0.15
43	-0.25	-0.21	-0.20	-0.19	-0.19	-0.19	-0.18	-0.18	-0.18	-0.18	-0.18	-0.18	-0.18	-0.18	-0.18	-0.18
42	-0.29	-0.24	-0.23	-0.22	-0.21	-0.21	-0.21	-0.21	-0.21	-0.21	-0.20	-0.20	-0.20	-0.20	-0.20	-0.20
41	-0.32	-0.27	-0.25	-0.25	-0.24	-0.24	-0.24	-0.24	-0.23	-0.23	-0.23	-0.23	-0.23	-0.23	-0.23	-0.23
40	-0.36	-0.30	-0.28	-0.27	-0.27	-0.27	-0.26	-0.26	-0.26	-0.26	-0.26	-0.26	-0.26	-0.26	-0.25	-0.25
39	-0.39	-0.33	-0.31	-0.30	-0.30	-0.29	-0.29	-0.29	-0.29	-0.29	-0.28	-0.28	-0.28	-0.28	-0.28	-0.28
38	-0.43	-0.36	-0.34	-0.33	-0.32	-0.32	-0.32	-0.32	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31	-0.31
37	-0.46	-0.39	-0.37	-0.36	-0.35	-0.35	-0.35	-0.34	-0.34	-0.34	-0.34	-0.34	-0.34	-0.33	-0.33	-0.33
36	-0.49	-0.42	-0.40	-0.39	-0.38	-0.38	-0.37	-0.37	-0.37	-0.36	-0.36	-0.36	-0.36	-0.36	-0.36	-0.36
35	-0.52	-0.45	-0.43	-0.41	-0.41	-0.40	-0.40	-0.40	-0.40	-0.39	-0.39	-0.39	-0.39	-0.39	-0.39	-0.39
34	-0.56	-0.48	-0.45	-0.44	-0.44	-0.43	-0.43	-0.43	-0.42	-0.42	-0.42	-0.42	-0.42	-0.41	-0.41	-0.41
33	-0.59	-0.51	-0.47	-0.47	-0.46	-0.46	-0.46	-0.45	-0.45	-0.45	-0.45	-0.44	-0.44	-0.44	-0.44	-0.44
32	-0.62	-0.54	-0.51	-0.50	-0.49	-0.49	-0.48	-0.48	-0.48	-0.48	-0.47	-0.47	-0.47	-0.47	-0.47	-0.47
31	-0.65	-0.57	-0.54	-0.53	-0.52	-0.52	-0.51	-0.51	-0.51	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50	-0.50
30	-0.68	-0.60	-0.57	-0.56	-0.55	-0.55	-0.54	-0.54	-0.54	-0.53	-0.53	-0.53	-0.53	-0.53	-0.53	-0.52
29	-0.71	-0.63	-0.60	-0.59	-0.58	-0.57	-0.57	-0.57	-0.57	-0.56	-0.56	-0.56	-0.56	-0.56	-0.55	-0.55
28	-0.74	-0.66	-0.63	-0.62	-0.61	-0.60	-0.60	-0.60	-0.60	-0.59	-0.59	-0.59	-0.59	-0.59	-0.58	-0.58
27	-0.76	-0.69	-0.66	-0.65	-0.64	-0.63	-0.63	-0.63	-0.62	-0.62	-0.62	-0.62	-0.62	-0.62	-0.61	-0.61
26	-0.79	-0.72	-0.69	-0.68	-0.67	-0.66	-0.66	-0.66	-0.66	-0.65	-0.65	-0.65	-0.65	-0.65	-0.64	-0.64
25	-0.82	-0.75	-0.72	-0.71	-0.70	-0.70	-0.69	-0.69	-0.69	-0.68	-0.68	-0.68	-0.68	-0.68	-0.68	-0.67
24	-0.84	-0.78	-0.75	-0.74	-0.73	-0.73	-0.72	-0.72	-0.72	-0.71	-0.71	-0.71	-0.71	-0.71	-0.71	-0.71
23	-0.87	-0.81	-0.78	-0.77	-0.76	-0.76	-0.76	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	-0.75	-0.74	-0.74	-0.74	-0.74	-0.74
22	-0.89	-0.84	-0.82	-0.80	-0.80	-0.79	-0.79	-0.79	-0.78	-0.78	-0.78	-0.78	-0.78	-0.77	-0.77	-0.77
21	-0.91	-0.87	-0.85	-0.84	-0.83	-0.82	-0.82	-0.82	-0.82	-0.81	-0.81	-0.81	-0.81	-0.81	-0.81	-0.81
20	-0.93	-0.90	-0.88	-0.87	-0.86	-0.86	-0.86	-0.85	-0.85	-0.85	-0.85	-0.84	-0.84	-0.84	-0.84	-0.84
19	-0.96	-0.93	-0.91	-0.90	-0.90	-0.89	-0.89	-0.89	-0.89	-0.88	-0.88	-0.88	-0.88	-0.88	-0.88	-0.88
18	-0.97	-0.96	-0.95	-0.94	-0.93	-0.93	-0.93	-0.92	-0.92	-0.92	-0.92	-0.92	-0.92	-0.92	-0.92	-0.92
17	-1.00	-0.99	-0.98	-0.97	-0.96	-0.96	-0.96	-0.96	-0.96	-0.96	-0.96	-0.96	-0.96	-0.95	-0.95	-0.95
16	-1.01	-1.02	-1.01	-1.01	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-1.00	-0.99	-0.99	-0.99
15	-1.03	-1.05	-1.05	-1.04	-1.04	-1.04	-1.04	-1.04	-1.04	-1.04	-1.04	-1.04	-1.04	-1.04	-1.04	-1.04
14	-1.04	-1.08	-1.08	-1.08	-1.08	-1.08	-1.08	-1.08	-1.08	-1.08	-1.08	-1.08	-1.08	-1.08	-1.08	-1.08
13	-1.06	-1.11	-1.12	-1.12	-1.12	-1.12	-1.12	-1.12	-1.12	-1.12	-1.12	-1.12	-1.12	-1.12	-1.13	-1.13
12	-1.07	-1.14	-1.15	-1.16	-1.16	-1.16	-1.16	-1.17	-1.17	-1.17	-1.17	-1.17	-1.17	-1.17	-1.17	-1.17
11	-1.09	-1.17	-1.19	-1.20	-1.20	-1.21	-1.21	-1.21	-1.21	-1.22	-1.22	-1.22	-1.22	-1.22	-1.22	-1.23
10	-1.10	-1.20	-1.23	-1.24	-1.25	-1.25	-1.26	-1.26	-1.26	-1.27	-1.27	-1.27	-1.27	-1.28	-1.28	-1.28
9	-1.11	-1.23	-1.27	-1.29	-1.30	-1.30	-1.31	-1.31	-1.32	-1.32	-1.33	-1.33	-1.33	-1.33	-1.34	-1.34
8	-1.12	-1.26	-1.31	-1.33	-1.35	-1.36	-1.36	-1.36	-1.37	-1.37	-1.39	-1.39	-1.40	-1.40	-1.40	-1.40
7	-1.12	-1.29	-1.35	-1.38	-1.40	-1.41	-1.42	-1.43	-1.44	-1.44	-1.45	-1.46	-1.46	-1.47	-1.47	-1.47
6	-1.13	-1.32	-1.39	-1.43	-1.46	-1.47	-1.48	-1.49	-1.50	-1.51	-1.52	-1.53	-1.54	-1.55	-1.55	-1.55
5	-1.13	-1.35	-1.44	-1.49	-1.52	-1.54	-1.55	-1.56	-1.58	-1.59	-1.61	-1.62	-1.63	-1.63	-1.64	-1.64
4	-1.14	-1.38	-1.49	-1.55	-1.59	-1.61	-1.63	-1.65	-1.67	-1.68	-1.70	-1.71	-1.73	-1.74	-1.75	-1.75
3	-1.14	-1.41	-1.54	-1.62	-1.67	-1.70	-1.72	-1.74	-1.77	-1.79	-1.81	-1.83	-1.85	-1.86	-1.87	-1.87
2	-1.15	-1.44	-1.60	-1.70	-1.76	-1.81	-1.84	-1.86	-1.91	-1.93	-1.96	-1.99	-2.01	-2.03	-2.05	-2.05
1	-1.15	-1.47	-1.67	-1.80	-1.89	-1.95	-2.00	-2.04	-2.09	-2.14	-2.18	-2.22	-2.26	-2.29	-2.31	-2.31
0	-1.16	-1.50	-1.79	-2.03	-2.23	-2.39	-2.53	-2.65	-2.83	-3.03	-3.20	-3.38	-3.54	-3.70	-3.83	-3.83

NOTE: When Q_u or Q_L falls between table values, estimate P_u or P_L to the closest 0.10.

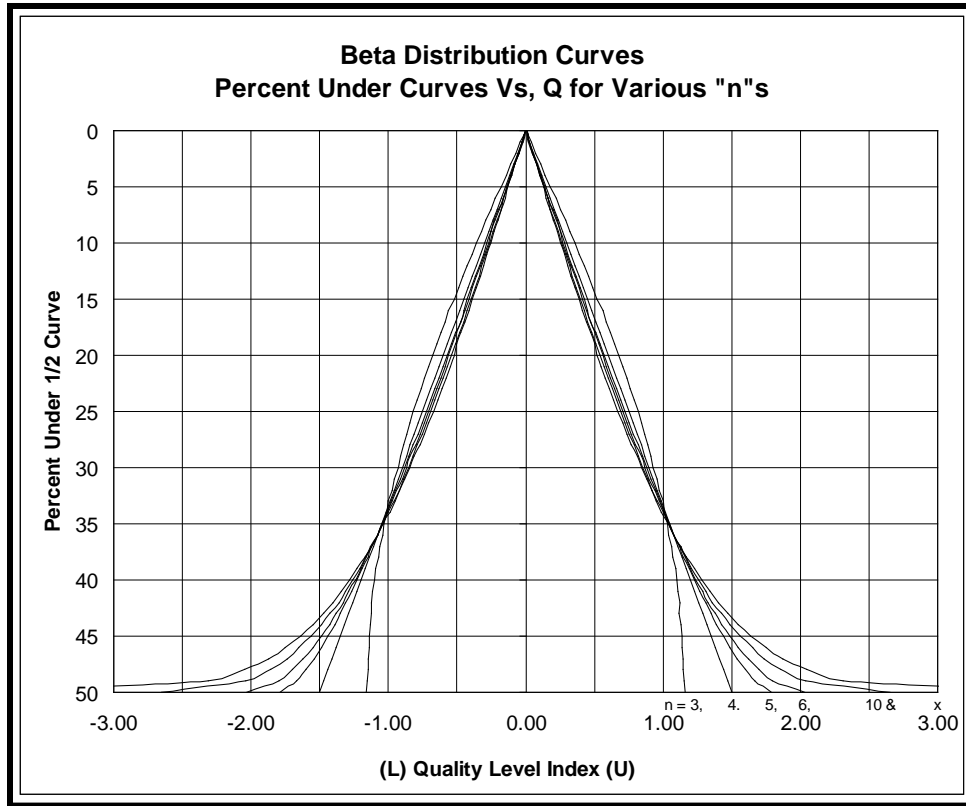


Figure 71-1

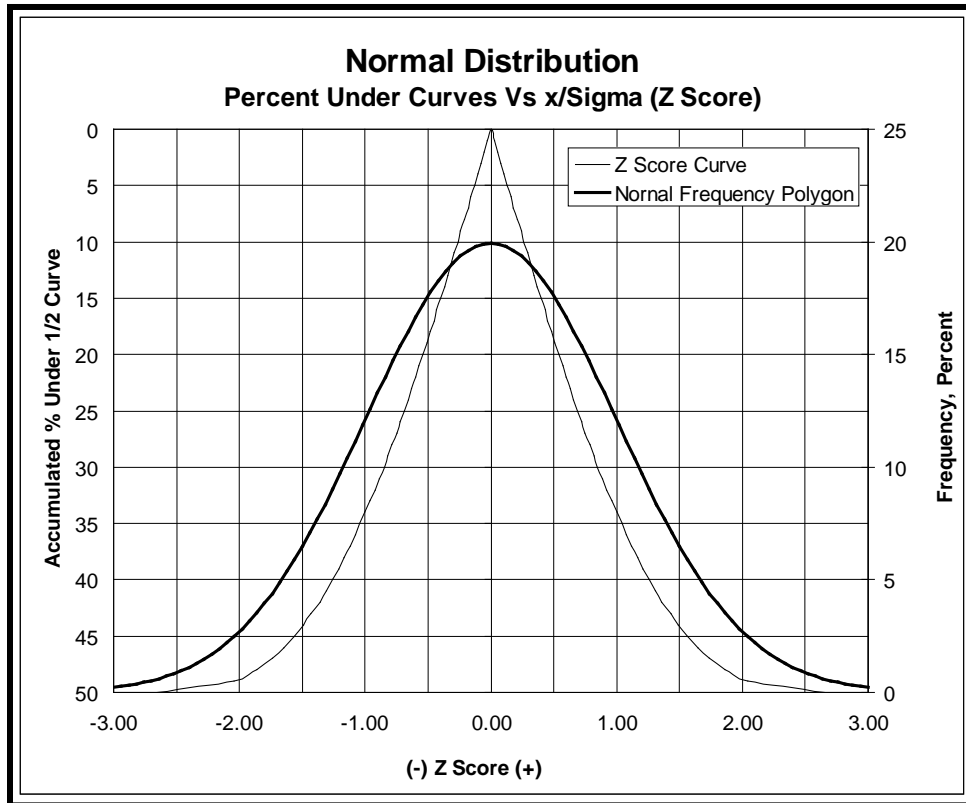


Figure 71-2

Footnotes:

1. Numerical Recipes in C, the Art of Scientific Computing; by W. H. Press, B.P. Flannery, S. A. Teukolsky and W.T. Vetterling. Cambridge University Press, The Pitt Bldg., Trumpington Street, CB2 1RP, 40 West 20th St., New York, NY 10011. Copyright 1988.
2. Development of a Highway Acceptance Plan, by Jack H. Willenbrock, Pennsylvania State University and Peter A. Kopac, Federal Highway Administration. TRR 691, Process Control in the Construction Industry, National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D.C. 1978.
3. Resolution of Beta-Distribution Formulas for Quality Level Analysis, a report to the Colorado Department of Transportation from the Colorado Workshop on Mathematical Problems in Industry, prepared by F. Jay Bourland, Department of Mathematics, Colorado State University, and Alistair Fitt, Department of Mathematics, University of Southampton.

Determining Quality Level and Pay Factor Sample Calculation for Close Approximation - Manual Procedure

To Solve for Quality Level:

This example will demonstrate the manual calculation of the Quality Level for asphalt density testing. With a nuclear gauge, the following test results were obtained: 92.5, 93.4, 94.8, 95.2, and 96.4. Using the density specification of 92 to 96 percent compaction.

Use Equations 3.1 and 3.2, to solve for the arithmetic mean and the standard deviation.

The arithmetic mean: 94.46
Standard Deviation: 1.532

With those known, use Equations 3.3 and 3.4 to solve for the upper-quality index (Q_U) and the lower quality index (Q_L).

$$Q_U = \frac{96 - 94.46}{1.532} = 1.005 \qquad Q_L = \frac{94.46 - 92}{1.532} = 1.606$$

These values are then used to find the percent within the upper specification limit (P_U) and the percent within the lower specification limit (P_L).

To find P_U , enter Table 71-1 at the column $n = 5$. Read down to find that 1.005 falls between 1.01 and 0.98. Therefore, interpolation must be done to find where P_U falls between 83 and 84.

$$\frac{X - 83}{1.005 - 0.98} = \frac{84 - 83}{1.01 - 0.98}$$

Solve for X

$$X = 83.83$$

Therefore, $P_U = 83.83$

To find P_L , enter Table 71-1 at the column $n = 5$. Read down to find that 1.606 falls between 1.67 and 1.60. Therefore, interpolation must be done to find where P_L falls between 98 and 99.

$$\frac{X - 98}{1.606 - 1.60} = \frac{99 - 98}{1.67 - 1.60}$$

Solve for X

$$X = 98.09$$

Therefore, $P_L = 98.09$

P_U and P_L are plugged into Equation 3.5 to find the Quality Level (Q_L).

$$Q_L = (83.83 + 98.09) - 100 = 81.92$$

$$Q_L = 81.9$$

To Solve for Pay Factor:

Equations used to calculate Pay Factor are in the Revision of Sections 105 and 106, for both Quality of Hot Mix Asphalt (HMA) and Voids Acceptance of Hot Mix Asphalt, of the Standard Specifications.

When Pn is from 3 to 9 or greater than 200

$$P_n = 5 \quad Q_L = 81.9$$

Go to Table 105-3

Go to the formula for Pn = 5

$$0.25529 + 1.48268(Q_L/100) - 0.67759(Q_L/100)^2$$

$$0.25529 + 1.48268(81.9/100) - 0.67759(81.9/100)^2 = 1.015$$

Maximum PF for Pn = 5 is 1.030

Choose the smallest PF

$$PF = 1.015$$

When Pn is equal to or greater than 10 and less than 201

Example using Formula 1 when the number of tests equals 13:

$$P_n = 13 \quad Q_L = 81.9$$

Formula (1)

$$PF = \frac{(PF_1 + PF_2)}{2} + \left[\frac{(PF_2 + PF_3)}{2} - \frac{(PF_1 + PF_2)}{2} \right] \times \frac{(P_{n_2} - P_{n_x})}{(P_{n_2} - P_{n_3})}$$

Use Table 105-3 to solve for PF₁, PF₂, and PF₃ of Formula 1. Use Table 105-3 to find P_{n2}, P_{n3}, and P_{nx} of Formula 1.

PF₁ = Formula for Pn = 10 to 11

$$0.15344 + 1.50104(81.9/100) - 0.58896(81.9/100)^2 = 0.988$$

Maximum PF for Pn = 10 to 11 is 1.045

Choose smallest PF

$$PF_1 = 0.988$$

PF₂ = Formula for Pn = 12 to 14

$$0.07278 + 1.64285(81.9/100) - 0.65033(81.9/100)^2 = 0.982$$

Maximum PF for Pn = 12 to 14 is 1.045

Choose smallest PF

$$PF_2 = 0.982$$

PF₃ = Formula for Pn = 15 to 18

$$0.07826 + 1.55649(81.9/100) - 0.56616(81.9/100)^2 = 0.973$$

Maximum PF for Pn = 15 to 18 is 1.050

Choose smallest PF

$$PF_3 = 0.973$$

Pn₂ = Lowest Pn in 12 to 14

$$Pn_2 = 12$$

Pn₃ = Lowest Pn in 15 to 18

$$Pn_3 = 15$$

Pn_x = 13

$$PF = \frac{(0.988 + 0.982)}{2} + \left[\frac{(0.982 + 0.973)}{2} - \frac{(0.988 + 0.982)}{2} \right] \times \frac{(12 - 13)}{(12 - 15)} = 0.9825$$

Maximum PF for Pn = 12 to 14 is 1.045

Choose smallest PF

$$PF = 0.9825$$

To Solve for Element Average Pay Factor:

At times, for instance, when the material is greater than 2V out, a separate process is started. This example will show how to determine an Average Pay Factor for an element that is represented by 3 different processes. Let's say the following Pay Factors were calculated:

$PF_1 = 1.011$ for 10,000 tons

$PF_2 = 0.694$ for 500 tons

$PF_3 = 1.022$ for 10,500 tons

$$PFA = \frac{[10,000(1.011) + 500(0.694) + 10,500(1.022)]}{10,000 + 500 + 10,500}$$

$PFA = 1.009$

To Solve for Composite Pay Factor:

When each of the Element Pay Factors of an item has been calculated, the Composite Pay Factor is then found using the W Factor of the Standard Specials. The Composite Pay Factor is the total pay factor for an item, such as HMA. For example, the weights for the item HMA are:

Gradation	20 %
Asphalt Content	30 %
Asphalt Density	50 %

Let's say each element was calculated to have the following Average Pay Factors:

Gradation	1.014
Asphalt Content	1.026
Asphalt Density	1.009

$$PFC = \frac{[.20(1.014) + .30(1.026) + .50(1.009)]}{.20 + .30 + .50}$$

$PFC = 1.015$

This Composite Pay Factor is then applied to calculate the incentive or disincentive. For example, if 21,000 tons of HMA were put down at \$30/ton:

$$(1.015 - 1)(21,000)(30) = \$9,450$$

The total incentive for this job would be \$9,450.

When Paying Binder Separately

Binder can be paid for separately from the rest of the HMA. To calculate an incentive or a disincentive, the total cost of the binder and HMA must be found. An example follows that uses the following values:

403	HMA (GR SX) (76)	\$55/Ton
411	Asphalt Cement (PG 58-40)	\$150/Ton

1,000 tons mix	5.35% asphalt
1,000 tons mix	5.30% asphalt
1,000 tons mix	5.35% asphalt
1,000 tons mix	5.32% asphalt
720 tons mix	5.00% asphalt

$$\frac{(1000)(5.35) + (1000)(5.30) + (1000)(5.35) + (1000)(5.32) + (720)(5.00)}{1000 + 1000 + 1000 + 1000 + 720} = 5.28\%$$

5.28% asphalt for 4,720 tons of mix

Solve for total cost of AC:

$$(4720 \text{ tons mix})(.0528 \text{ percent asphalt}) = 249.22 \text{ tons AC}$$

$$(249.22 \text{ tons AC})(\$150/\text{ton}) = \$37,383.00$$

Now solve for the Price/Ton for the combination of HMA and binder.

$$\text{Unit Price HMA (\$/ton)} + \frac{\text{Total Cost of AC (\$)}}{\text{Total tons HMA}}$$

$$\$55/\text{ton} + \frac{\$37,383}{4,720 \text{ tons HMA}} = \$62.92/\text{ton}$$

\$62.92 is the cost per ton for the **entire** mix, both HMA and AC. This value is used to calculate the incentive or disincentive.

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Colorado Procedure 74-22

Standard Practice for

Operating Inertial Profilers and Evaluating Pavement Profiles

(This procedure modifies AASHTO R 57-14. The AASHTO R 57-14 is to be used in conjunction with this procedure.)

1. SCOPE

1.1 This test method describes the procedures for operating and verifying the calibration of a profiler. This method also describes the evaluation procedures for the profiles that are generated to determine payment adjustments.

1.2 **This test method is identical to AASHTO R 57 with the following exceptions.**

2. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

Add the following to Section 2:

2.4 *Colorado Procedures:*

- CP 78 Certification of High-Speed Profilers.

5. EQUIPMENT

Delete Subsections 5.1, 5.3.1.1, and 5.3.1.1.1 and replace each with the following:

5.1 The inertial profiler shall meet the equipment requirements of CP 78. The inertial profiler shall be currently certified per CP 78.

5.3.1.1. Distance Calibration

5.3.1.1.1. The distance calibration shall be 1056 feet long and shall be on a relatively flat, straight section of pavement.

Add the following to Section 5:

5.4 The operator of the profiling equipment shall have a Current CDOT Profiler Operator Certification. The operator must be the driver of the vehicle and operate the data collection system. |

6. TEST PROCEDURE

Delete Steps 4 & 6 of Table 1 and replace with the following:

Step 4.

Collect measurements in the direction of traffic. A lane will be tested at least one run. A lane may be retested only if the triggering system fails. The Contractor shall use automated triggering for the start and stop locations, and for the areas to be excluded. The locations of the triggers shall be painted on the pavement so that the Contractor can use the same trigger locations when the final profile is completed or when retesting is required. Triggers for starting and stopping a profile and the locations of exclusions shall be collected automatically during the test and may not be added before or after the collection of the profile. GPS triggering shall not be allowed for smoothness acceptance of data collection.

Step 6.

Within 24 hours after each profile is collected, the Contractor shall submit the data electronically along with a Smoothness Acceptance Data Submittal form to the Department at dot_profiles@state.co.us and the Project Engineer.

Add the following to Section 6:

6.1.1 The names of the files shall be in the following format:

PPPPP_HHHHHH_DDDDD_LLL_MMM_TTT

Where:

P - is the 5 digit Contract IDs, formally known as the project subaccount number.

H - is the highway number. Example I-25, SH-287, or US-40.

D - is the official highway direction, not the apparent direction of travel. Odd highway numbers are north and south, and even highway number is east and west.

L - is the lane number.

M - is additional information to identify the lane. This is useful if a lane is tested in sections to identify each section.

T - is an "initial" or "final" test.

6.1.2 Files submitted not following the above file naming convention may be rejected and require retesting if the location of the run cannot be determined.

6.1.3 Files shall be submitted using the PPF file format and the profiler's native file format and shall indicate locations of exclusions. The ERD file format is not acceptable. CCP Unit may request data formats not listed above.

6.1.4 Initial and Final runs shall have the same file name other than the initial or final designation.

6.5 A Smoothness Acceptance Data Submittal form shall be submitted with the electronic data to the Project. A minimum of one data submittal form per day shall be submitted. The data submittal form shall contain the following for each run:

- Project Number
- Project Code (Contract ID)
- Region
- Profiler Certification Identification Number
- Profiler Operator's name
- Highway number
- Pavement type (PCCP or HMA)
- Smoothness Category
- Date Runs were performed on; designate runs as "Initial" or "Final"
- Contact information and signature of CDOT representative on-site during the performance of HSP runs
- Location and description of 1056 LF Distance Calibration site
- Ambient temperature on-site at the start and end of HSP runs
- Lane number (Lanes are numbered from the left to the right in the direction of travel)
- Direction of travel
- File names
- Run Number (1st, 2nd, or 3rd)
- Time each run was completed
- Location of exclusions (In miles from the beginning of the test)
- Description of each trigger.

A Smoothness Acceptance Data Submittal form is attached at the end of this procedure. An electronic copy of the Smoothness Acceptance Data Submittal form in MS Excel or .pdf format may be obtained by e-mail. dot_profiles@state.co.us.

8. DATA ANALYSIS

8.1 The Department will analyze the data with the profiler manufacturer's software or the the latest version of ProVAL.

Colorado Procedure 75-08

Standard Practice for

Stratified Random Sampling of Materials

1. SCOPE

- 1.1 This practice covers the random selection of materials to be sampled and tested.
- 1.2 This Standard may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This Standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this Standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices before use.

2. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

- 2.1 *ASTM Standard:*
 - D 3665 Standard Practice for Random Sampling of Construction Materials.

3. SIGNIFICANCE AND USE

- 3.1 The sampling and testing procedures to be followed are specified in the procedures of the tests required.
- 3.2 The sampling of materials is one of the most critical steps in materials testing. If the material to be tested to determine conformity to specifications is not chosen randomly, the tests will not reflect the true characteristics of the material being evaluated. Most specifications require samples to be taken using a stratified random process. Stratified random requires that one random sample is selected from each sub-lot or the quantity represented by the minimum sampling frequency. Stratified random sampling ensures that samples are selected uniformly throughout the entire production process.
- 3.3 Random sampling ensures that all produced material will have an equal chance of being selected for testing. No material is excluded from the chance of being selected unless it is specified in the test specification.
- 3.4 It is the nature of random testing that some of the samples will represent below-average material, just as they will sometimes represent above-average material.
- 3.5 Random number schedules should be predetermined using an established random process. CDOT has developed a random schedule program that can be used for sampling all construction materials. The *Random Schedule* program is included in the Asphalt03 and Voids03 computer programs. Random number schedules used for sampling should not be shared with the supplier before the sample is taken. Contractors can generate their random number schedules as needed using the computer program. Extra samples may be taken for the contractor's use at the time of sampling.

- 3.6 Stratified random sampling is called for in most of the CDOT specifications. However, some specifications have a minimum sampling frequency of one per day. Regardless of the quantity produced that day one sample is still required. A predetermined random sampling schedule has no way of knowing what the daily production will be. It is the responsibility of the tester to ensure that the minimum sampling frequency is met in these cases. Other specifications require that a minimum number of samples be taken regardless of the produced quantity. In these cases, the planned quantity is divided by the number of required samples to determine the sampling frequency. A stratified random schedule should be generated using the new sampling frequency.

4. CDOT RANDOM SCHEDULE PROGRAM

- 4.1 CDOT random schedule program is contained in both the Asphalt03 and Voids03 computer programs, found under Tools. It is written in Microsoft Excel and can be used to generate a random sampling schedule for all materials.

5. GENERATING A RANDOM SCHEDULE

- 5.1 Open the *Random Schedule* program. Enable the macros when asked. Instructions for using the program are included in the Instructions worksheet. Read through the instructions before using the program. The program requires that Excel's Analysis ToolPak - VBA be installed before the macros will run properly. Follow the instructions on the Instructions worksheet to do this.
- 5.2 Move to the "Rand Nos" worksheet. Enter the project information into the green shaded cells. Click the "Clear No's" button to clear the worksheet. Click the "Generate Random Numbers" button to generate a set of random numbers. Click the "Print" button to print the random number schedule.
- 5.2.1 The random schedule program has the option of generating offset random numbers. Offset numbers are used to find a random transverse location. For example, the correct random location for a mat density test is the combination of two random numbers, the longitudinal (along the length of the pavement) and transverse (across the width of the pavement). The generation of transverse numbers can be turned off by changing the cell for generating offset numbers to "No". The "Transverse-Convert" worksheet contains a table that can help you convert the transverse random number into feet and inches based on the width of the pavement.
- 5.2.2 The random schedule program can only generate up to 70 numbers at one time. To generate numbers over 70 follow the instructions in the "Instructions" worksheet.
- 5.3 Repeat the steps in Subsection 5.2 to generate a random schedule for all materials and test elements for the project.

6. COMPLETING THE RANDOM SCHEDULE FORM

- 6.1 On the project, sample as close as possible to the values represented on the sampling schedule. Fill in the "Taken At" column of the random schedule form as samples are being selected. Major deviations from the sampling schedule should be noted and explained on the form or add pages as needed.

Colorado Procedure 76-22

Standard Practice for

Verification of Equipment Used to Field Test Bituminous Mixtures

1. SCOPE

- 1.1 This method of test covers the verification of equipment used to field test bituminous mixtures and provides documentation that the equipment verification has been done.

2. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

2.1 *Colorado Procedures*

- CP 31 Sieve Analysis of Aggregates
- CP 51 Determining the Maximum Specific Gravity of Bituminous Mixtures
- CP 81 Density of In-Place Bituminous Pavement by the Nuclear Method
- CP 85 Asphaltic Cement Content of Asphalt Concrete Mixtures by the Nuclear Method

3. TERMINOLOGY

- 3.1 *Daily Verification* - Verification procedures that are carried out each day the laboratory equipment is used for testing. The verification is documented once per month.
- 3.2 *Weekly Verification* - Verification procedures are carried out approximately once per week while the laboratory equipment is being used for testing. The verification is documented once per month.
- 3.3 *Monthly Verification* - Verification procedures are carried out approximately once per month while the laboratory equipment is being used for testing. The verification is documented.
- 3.4 *Annual Verification* - Verification procedures are carried out approximately once per year or each time the materials test trailer is moved. This may be done at the same time as the equipment is being calibrated. The verification is documented.

4. APPARATUS

- 4.1 *Thermometers* - Alcohol or mercury-filled glass thermometers or calibrated digital thermometers capable of reading 250°F by 2°F (121°C by 1°C) and 77°F by 2°F (25°C by 1°C).

5. PROCEDURE

- 5.1 The following verification procedures are to be routinely carried out. If there is any question about the calibration of equipment, the verification procedures relating to the equipment must be carried out immediately.
- 5.2 If the verification procedure indicates that a problem exists, the problem must be addressed before further testing is conducted using the equipment.

6. DAILY EQUIPMENT VERIFICATION

- 6.1 Verify daily that the Nuclear Moisture/ Density (M/D) Gauge meets the standardization check on a reference standard block as specified in CP 81. Record on CDOT Form 746.
- 6.2 Verify daily that the Nuclear Asphalt Content (AC) Gauge meets the standard background test as specified in CP 85. Record on CDOT Form 772.

7. WEEKLY EQUIPMENT VERIFICATION

- 7.1 Verify weekly that the oil in the vacuum pump used in CP 51 is not contaminated with water. Examine the desiccating crystals and oven-dry them when necessary.
- 7.2 Verify that the #200 (75 μ m) sieve screen used for aggregate washes in CP 31 is free from holes and is tight.
- 7.3 Verify that the sieves used for gradations in CP 31 shall have tight screen mesh, cannot move, with no permanent deformation in the screen, and that there are no obvious defects, such as holes or broken solder in any of the screens. Also, ensure that the nested sieves fit together tightly enough to prevent loss of material during sieving and have a reasonably easy fit with the next sieve in the nest of sieves.
- 7.4 Verify that all scales are level.

8. MONTHLY EQUIPMENT VERIFICATION

- 8.1 Verify monthly that the mercury in the manometer used to measure the vacuum applied to samples in CP 51 is free of air bubbles.
- 8.2 Oven-dry the desiccating agent in the vacuum pump setup in CP 51 (indicating silica gel, 6-16 mesh, VWR).
- 8.3 Verify the weights of the flasks used to measure the maximum specific gravity in CP 51. The weights are measured with the flasks full of $77^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 1^{\circ}\text{F}$ ($25.0^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$) water and covered by the same cover plate that is used during the test. If you are using temperatures other than 77°F (25°C) in the Rice test, prepare a chart of flask weight vs. water temperature containing at least 5 points, which span all of the temperatures you will be using.
- 8.4 Verify monthly that the Nuclear Asphalt Content (AC) Gauge meets the statistical stability test and the drift test as specified in CP 85.

9. ANNUAL EQUIPMENT VERIFICATION

- 9.1 Verify scale readings using a reference weight or weight set.
- 9.2 Verify the time that aggregate sieving is done by running the sieving adequacy test defined in CP 31.

CP 76 - Checklist for Field Bituminous Equipment Calibration - 2022

Photocopy this sheet and keep a dated record of each calibration procedure. Write any necessary notes on the back of this sheet or additional sheets stapled to this one. Even though these activities are being verified daily or weekly, this checklist only needs to be completed monthly.

Tester (print name) _____ Date _____

Daily

- 6.1 Nuclear Moisture/Density Gauge Standardization Test
- 6.2 Nuclear Asphalt Content Gauge Background Test

Weekly

- 7.1 Vacuum pump oil isn't contaminated with water
- 7.2 #200 wash screen in good condition
- 7.3 Gradation screens in good condition
- 7.4 Scales level

Monthly

- 8.1 Manometer mercury-free of air bubbles
- 8.2 Oven dry desiccating crystals
- 8.3 Weights of Rice flasks with water and lids
- 8.4 Nuclear Asphalt Content Gauge Statistical Stability

Annually

- 9.1 Scales accurate
- 9.2 Sieving adequacy

Notes :

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Colorado Procedure 77-18

Standard Procedure for

Determination of Macro-Texture of a Pavement Surface

1. SCOPE

- 1.1 This test method describes the means to evaluate the macro-texture of an HMA or PCCP pavement surface.
- 1.2 This CP may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This CP does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with the CP's use. The CP user's responsibility is to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations before use.

2. REFERENCE

- 2.1 *AASHTO Standards:*
 - M 247-07, Type 1 Glass Beads Used In Traffic Paints
- 2.2 *ASTM Standards:*
 - E 1094-04 Pharmaceutical Glass or ISO Standard 6706 Plastic Laboratory Ware - Graduated Measuring Cylinders
- 2.3 *CP Standards:*
 - FMM Appendix L, Random Sampling

3. TERMINOLOGY

- 3.1 Terms and abbreviations shall be as per the CDOT Standard Specifications and the Field Materials Manual.

Method A – Milled HMA Surface

4. SIGNIFICANCE AND USE

- 4.1 This CP is used to evaluate the macro-texture of a milled HMA pavement surface.

5. APPARATUS

- 5.1 *Filler:* Type 1 glass beads per AASHTO M 247-07.
- 5.2 *Spreader:* A flat, stiff, hard disk made from methyl methacrylate (Plexiglas) with a thickness of 0.5 ± 0.1 in., with a diameter of 8 ± 2 in. and a round handle affixed in the center used to spread the filler.

- 5.3 *Graduate*: A conical or cylindrical shape graduate, Type 1, Class B, or better, 250 ml capacity conforming to the volume and accuracy requirements of ASTM E 1094-04 or ISO Standard 6706 used to measure the volume of filler for the test.
- 5.4 *Brushes*: A stiff wire brush and a soft-bristle brush are used to clean the pavement.
- 5.5 *Container*: A small container with a secure and easily removable cover used to store at least 200 ml of filler.
- 5.6 *Screen*: A shield used to protect the test area from air turbulence created from wind or traffic.

6. LABORATORY PREPARATION

- 6.1 Prepare one container for each sample location.
- 6.2 Fill the graduate with 200 ± 2 ml of filler.
- 6.3 Gently tap the side of the graduate to level the surface of the filler.
- 6.4 Place the measured volume of filler in the container.
- 6.5 Label the container with the type and quantity of filler.

7. PROCEDURE

- 7.1 Randomly determine a sample location on the milled pavement surface following the CP 75 Random Sampling, to test the macro-texture.
- 7.2 Inspect the sample location and ensure it is a dry, homogeneous site, free of unique or localized features such as cracks, joints, stripping, and patching.
- 7.3 If localized features are present, move up-station at the same transverse offset until a suitable site is found.
- 7.4 Gently clean an area of about 1 foot by 1 foot for the sample location using the stiff wire brush to remove any, residue, debris, or loosely bonded material. Be careful not to dislodge bonded material. After using the stiff wire brush, gently brush the sample location with the soft bristle brush to remove any remaining debris.
- 7.5 Place the screen on the milled pavement surface to protect the sample location from air turbulence.
- 7.6 Hold the container with filler above the pavement at the sample location at a height not greater than 4 in.
- 7.7 Pour the measured volume of filler from the container onto the milled pavement surface into a conical pile.
- 7.8 Place the spreader lightly on top of the conical pile of filler being careful not to compact the filler.

- 7.9 Move the spreader in a slow, circular motion to disperse the filler in a circular area and to create a defined crest around the perimeter. An alteration of the circular pattern is unacceptable and should be minimized.
- 7.10 Continue spreading the filler until it is well dispersed and the spreader rides on top of the high points, of the milled pavement surface.
- 7.11 Measure and record the diameter of the circular area four times, at intervals of 45° and to the nearest 0.1 in., as shown in Figure 1.

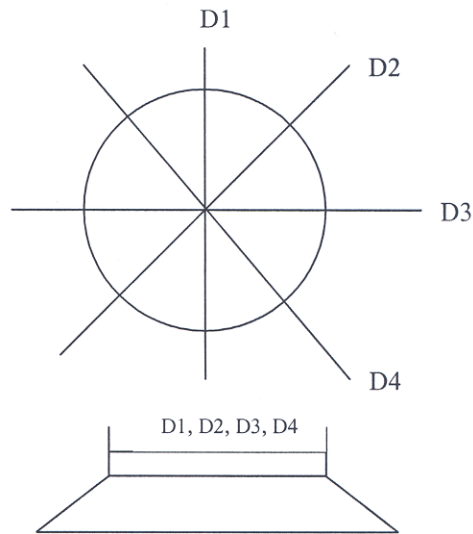


FIGURE 1: Typical Measuring Pattern

- 7.12 Measure the diameter of the circular area from the top (crest) of the slope on one side, through the center, and to the top (crest) of the slope on the other side of the circular area.
- 7.13 Calculate the average diameter of the circular area covered by the filler.
- 7.14 Determine the macro-texture thickness of the milled pavement surface by using the Cross-reference table on the bottom of the Macro-Texture Report forms for Method A. Report the result to three decimal places.
- 7.15 Remove the filler material from the location using the soft bristle brush and repeat Subsections 7.5 through 7.14.
- 7.16 Determine the average macro-texture thickness by adding the two results determined in Subsection 7.14 and dividing by 2. Report the result to three decimal places.

Method B – PCCP Surface

8. SIGNIFICANCE AND USE

8.1 This method is used to evaluate the macro-texture of a PCCP surface.

9. APPARATUS

9.1 *Filler:* Type 1 glass beads per AASHTO M 247-11.

9.2 *Spreader:* A flat, stiff hard disk with a thickness of 1.0 ± 0.5 in., with a diameter of 4 ± 2 in.

9.3 *Graduate:* A conical or cylindrical shape graduate, Type 1, Class B, or better, 250 ml capacity conforming to the volume and accuracy requirements of ASTM E 1094-04 or ISO Standard 6706 used to measure the volume of filler for the test.

9.4 *Brushes:* A stiff wire brush and a soft-bristle brush are used to clean the pavement.

9.5 *Container:* A small container with a secure and easily removable cover used to store at least 50 ml of filler.

9.6 *Screen:* A shield used to protect the test area from air turbulence created from wind or traffic.

10. LABORATORY PREPARATION

10.1 Prepare one container for each sample location.

10.2 Fill the graduate with 25 ± 2 ml of filler.

10.3 Gently tap the side of the graduate to level the surface of the filler.

10.4 Place the measured volume of filler in the container.

10.5 Label the container with the type and quantity of filler.

11. PROCEDURE

11.1 Randomly determine a sample location on the pavement surface per CP 75 Random Sampling procedure, to test the macro-texture.

11.2 Gently clean an area of about 1 foot by 1 foot for the sample location using the stiff wire brush to remove any, residue, debris, or loosely bonded material. Be careful not to dislodge bonded material. After using the stiff wire brush, gently brush the sample location with the soft bristle brush to remove any remaining debris.

- 11.3 Place the screen on the pavement surface to protect the sample location from air turbulence.
- 11.4 Hold the container with filler above the pavement at the sample location at a height not Greater, than 4 in.
- 11.5 Pour the measured volume of filler from the container onto the milled pavement surface into a conical pile.
- 11.6 Place the spreader lightly on top of the conical pile of filler being careful not to compact the filler.
- 11.7 Move the spreader in a slow, circular motion to disperse the filler in a circular area and to create a defined crest around the perimeter. An alteration of the circular pattern is unacceptable and should be minimized
- 11.8 Continue spreading the filler until it is well dispersed and the spreader rides on top of the high points of the pavement surface.
- 11.9 Measure and record the diameter of the circular area four times, at intervals of 45° and to the nearest 0.1 in., as shown in Figure 1.
- 11.10 Calculate the average diameter of the circular area covered by the filler.
- 11.11 Determine the macro-texture thickness of the pavement surface by using the cross-reference table on the bottom of the Macro-Texture Report Form for Method B. Report the result to three decimal places.
- 11.12 Repeat Subsections 11.2 through 11.11 two more times on areas within the selected PCCP panel.
- 11.13 Remove the filler material from the locations and properly dispose of the material.

12. CALCULATIONS

12.1 Calculate the average diameter of the circular area covered by the filler.

$$Da = (D1 + D2 + D3 + D4) / 4$$

Where:

Da = Average diameter of the filler area, inches
 D1, D2, D3, D4 = Diameters of the filler area, in.

$$\text{Area (in}^2\text{)} = \pi Da^2/4$$

Calculate the volume of filler in cubic inches (in.³)

$$V (\text{in.}^3) = V (\text{ml}) / 16.387 \text{ ml/in.}^3$$

Calculate Macro-Texture Depth (inches):

Depth: Volume of the filler (in.³) divided by Area of the filler (in.²).

Example:

Da = 8.0 inches

$$\text{Area} = \pi Da^2/4 \rightarrow \pi 8.0^2/4 = 50.265 \text{ in.}^2$$

Volume of filler = 25 ml → Converting ml to cubic inches = 25/16.387 = 1.525 in.³

Depth = 1.525 in.³/50.265 in.² = 0.030 in.

12.2 Calculate the Average Texture Depth (ATD) of the selected PCCP panel by adding the individual macro-texture depth results and dividing by three.

12.3. Report the ATD to the nearest 0.001 inches.

13. REPORT

13.1 Report the following information:

Project Rep.
 Date of Report
 Project number
 Contract ID
 Name of the prime contractor and representative
 Test #
 Date of test
 Station or Milepost of sample location
 The offset of the sample location
 The diameter of the filler area, D1, D2, D3, D4
 The average diameter of the filler area
 Macro-texture Depth

MACRO-TEXTURE REPORT (METHOD A)

Project Rep.: _____

Date of Report: _____

Project No: _____

Contract ID: _____

Milling Contractor: _____

Prime Contractor: _____

Milling Rep.: _____

Prime Rep.: _____

Test #	Date	Sta	Offset	Dia. D1 (in)	Dia. D2 (in)	Dia. D3 (in)	Dia. D4 (in)	Dia. Avg (in)	Macro Texture
Average =									
Average =									
Average =									
Average =									

MACRO-TEXTURE THICKNESS BASED ON 200 ML OF FILLER AND AVERAGE DIAMETER

Average Diameter (inches)	Macrotexture Thickness (inches)	Average Diameter (inches)	Macrotexture Thickness (inches)	Average Diameter (inches)	Macrotexture Thickness (inches)
7.1	0.308	8.8	0.201	10.5	0.141
7.2	0.300	8.9	0.196	10.6	0.138
7.3	0.292	9.0	0.192	10.7	0.136
7.4	0.284	9.1	0.188	10.8	0.133
7.5	0.276	9.2	0.184	10.9	0.131
7.6	0.269	9.3	0.180	11.0	0.128
7.7	0.262	9.4	0.176	11.1	0.126
7.8	0.255	9.5	0.172	11.2	0.124
7.9	0.249	9.6	0.169	11.3	0.122
8.0	0.243	9.7	0.165	11.4	0.120
8.1	0.237	9.8	0.162	11.5	0.117
8.2	0.231	9.9	0.159	11.6	0.115
8.3	0.226	10.0	0.155	11.7	0.113
8.4	0.220	10.1	0.152	11.8	0.112
8.5	0.215	10.2	0.149	11.9	0.110
8.6	0.210	10.3	0.146	12.0	0.108
8.7	0.205	10.4	0.144	12.1	0.106

MACRO-TEXTURE REPORT (METHOD B)

Project Rep.: _____

Date of Report: _____

Project No: _____

Contract ID: _____

Milling Contractor: _____

Prime Contractor: _____

Milling Rep.: _____

Prime Rep.: _____

Test #	Date	Station	Offset	Dia. D1 (in)	Dia. D2 (in)	Dia. D3 (in)	Dia. D4 (in)	Average Dia. (in)	Texture Depth
Average =									

Test #	Date	Station	Offset	Dia. D1 (in)	Dia. D2 (in)	Dia. D3 (in)	Dia. D4 (in)	Average Dia. (in)	Texture Depth
Average =									

Test #	Date	Station	Offset	Dia. D1 (in)	Dia. D2 (in)	Dia. D3 (in)	Dia. D4 (in)	Average Dia. (in)	Texture Depth
Average =									

MACRO-TEXTURE DEPTH BASED ON 25 ML OF FILLER AND AVERAGE DIAMETER

Average Diameter (Inches)	Macrotexture Depth (Inches)	Average Diameter (Inches)	Macrotexture Depth (Inches)	Average Diameter (Inches)	Macrotexture Depth (Inches)	Average Diameter (Inches)	Macrotexture Depth (Inches)
5	0.078	6.5	0.046	8	0.030	9.5	0.022
5.1	0.075	6.6	0.045	8.1	0.030	9.6	0.021
5.2	0.072	6.7	0.043	8.2	0.029	9.7	0.021
5.3	0.069	6.8	0.042	8.3	0.028	9.8	0.020
5.4	0.067	6.9	0.041	8.4	0.028	9.9	0.020
5.5	0.064	7	0.040	8.5	0.027	10	0.019
5.6	0.062	7.1	0.039	8.6	0.026	10.1	0.019
5.7	0.060	7.2	0.037	8.7	0.026	10.2	0.019
5.8	0.058	7.3	0.036	8.8	0.025	10.3	0.018
5.9	0.056	7.4	0.035	8.9	0.025	10.4	0.018
6	0.054	7.5	0.035	9	0.024	10.5	0.018
6.1	0.052	7.6	0.034	9.1	0.023	10.6	0.017
6.2	0.050	7.7	0.033	9.2	0.023	10.7	0.017
6.3	0.049	7.8	0.032	9.3	0.022	10.8	0.017
6.4	0.047	7.9	0.031	9.4	0.022	10.9	0.016

Colorado Procedure 78-22

Standard Practice for

Certification of Inertial Profilers and Operators

1. SCOPE

- 1.1 This test method describes the procedures for certifying high-speed profilers for use on CDOT projects.

2. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

- 2.1 International Cybernetics Corp. SurPRO 3500 User's Manual.
- 2.2 *AASHTO Standards:*
- M 328-10 Standard Equipment Specification for Inertial Profiler

3. EQUIPMENT

- 3.1 International Cybernetics Corporation's (ICC) SurPRO 3500.
- 3.2 Inertial Profiler
- 3.2.1 The Inertial Profiler shall meet the specifications of AASHTO M 328 except that profilers used to measure the smoothness on concrete pavement shall use approved line lasers with at least a 3 in. wide footprint. Line lasers shall be aligned transversely to the pavement. Inertial profilers may be Light Weight Profilers (LWP) or High-Speed Profilers (HSP).
- 3.2.2 The HSP or LWP shall use the following operation parameters:
- 3.2.2.1 Shall have two height sensors spaced at 70 ± 1 inch. Profilers with 1 laser may be used for Process Control testing only.
- 3.2.2.2 The sample interval at which relative profile elevations are reported shall be less than or equal to one inch.
- 3.2.2.3 The algorithm for filtering the profile data shall use a cutoff wavelength of 300 ft.
- 3.2.2.4 The profiler shall be capable of automated triggering using reflective tape affixed to the pavement or traffic cones to start & stop data collection and indicate locations of exclusions. GPS triggering shall not be used.
- 3.2.2.5 Profilers used for Smoothness Acceptance Testing shall be capable of collecting profiles at a speed of at least 15 mph. LWPs may operate at a speed less than 15 mph for Process Control testing only.

4. OPERATOR CERTIFICATION

4.1 Operators shall attend the CDOT Profiler Operator Certification. The CDOT Profiler Operator Certification will include the following:

4.1.1 A course on the CDOT smoothness specification and basic profiler operations. |

4.1.1.1 Pass a written test on the CDOT smoothness specification with a score of at least 80%.

4.1.2 The operator will demonstrate proficiency in the operation of his profiler by successfully demonstrating the following:

- Height sensor calibration checks. (CDOT garage)
- Accelerometer calibration checks (CDOT garage)
- Distance calibration
- Bounce test. (CDOT garage)
- Setting triggering and collecting a profile with the triggering.
- Data submittal

4.2 The CDOT Profiler Operator Certification will expire on June 30th of the following year. |

5. REFERENCE SITE SELECTION

5.1 The Department will select a site to perform the Profiler Certification with the following requirements:

5.1.1 Shall be relatively straight, level, and smooth.

5.1.2 Shall have a sufficient distance for two consecutive 0.1-mile sections and sufficient distance to safely start & stop with a 300 ft. lead-in. |

5.1.3 The 0.1-mile sections shall have an average IRI value between 30 & 90 in/mile.

5.1.4 Shall be on a surface where the surface texture will have a minimal impact on data collection.

5.1.5 Shall be free of cracks in the traveled wheel paths.

5.1.6 Shall be on a relatively stable base with minimal traffic.

6. REFERENCE VALUE DETERMINATION

6.1 The device for determining the reference values shall be an ICC SurPRO 3500.

6.2 The reference site will be painted with a dot at least every 10 feet in the wheel paths.

6.3 The reference device will perform one closed-loop and two open-loop data collection runs for each wheel path in the intended direction of travel. |

- 6.4 ProVAL will be used to determine the cross-correlation value for the closed-loop run in each wheel path. A minimum cross-correlation value of 0.95 will be required to accept each wheel path.
- 6.5 If the cross-correlation values for a wheel path are less than 0.95 it shall be retested according to Subsection 6.3.
- 6.6 The profile from one of the three reference runs for each 0.1-mile section for each wheel path will be used as the reference values for the certification. These values will not be shared with the participants.

7. PROFILER CERTIFICATION PROCEDURE

- 7.1 Before the profilers start collecting certification data, the profiler's subsystems shall pass the manufacturer's calibrations checks for the height sensor, accelerometer, and bounce test. These checks will be performed at the CDOT Central Lab.
- 7.2 Before the profilers start collecting certification data, the profiler's distance measuring instrument shall be calibrated following the manufacturer's procedures using the distance calibration site at the profiler certification site.
- 7.3 The operator shall install the triggers appropriate for their profiler's triggering system at the beginning and end of the certification course if the already installed triggers do not trigger their profiler. GPS triggering shall not be allowed.
- 7.4 The operator shall collect twelve profiles in the intended direction of travel at a minimum speed of at least 15 MPH.
- 7.5 The operator shall provide the Department the raw data files and data files that can be opened in ProVAL (ERD or PPF).
- 7.6 Data files for the twelve profiles shall be submitted to the Department on a thumb drive immediately after the completion of the twelve profiles. The media may not be returned to the operator.
- 7.6.1 Filenames shall be in the following format:
COMPANYNAME_Run_XX.PPF (or ERD)
- 7.7 The data files will be analyzed by the Department.

8. ACCEPTANCE DETERMINATION

- 8.1 Repeatability of the profiler will be evaluated using ProVAL. ProVAL will determine the cross-correlation value for the 1st 10 profiles in each wheel path. A minimum cross-correlation value of 0.92 will be required to pass.

- 8.2 Accuracy of the profiler will be evaluated using ProVAL. Each of the 10 profiles will be compared to the reference profile for each wheel path. The accuracy score for each profile in each wheel path will be averaged. Both wheel paths shall have an average accuracy score of at least 0.90.

NOTE 1: Details of the procedures for evaluation of profiles for repeatability and accuracy are detailed in AASHTO M328

- 8.3 Passing the repeatability and accuracy requirements is required to pass the certification criteria.
- 8.4 If the criteria in Section 8.1 or 8.2 are not met, then the 11th profile will be substituted for the 1st profile, and the analysis will be re-run.
- 8.5 If the analysis in Section 8.4 does not meet the criteria in Section 8.1 or 8.2, the 11th and 12th profile will be substituted for the 1st and 2nd profile and the analysis will be re-run.
- 8.6 If the analysis in Section 8.5 does not meet the criteria in Section 8.1 or 8.2; the profiler's subsystems will need to be rechecked and 12 new profiles collected according to Section 7.
- 8.7 A profiler will only be allowed 2 trials. Profilers that fail to meet the certification criteria shall require repair and/or maintenance from the manufacturer. The profiler will not be allowed to attempt certification until a written statement describing the maintenance or repairs is submitted to the Department. This shall also include documentation that the profiler can pass the repeatability requirement.

9. CERTIFICATION

- 9.1 After a profiler is determined to be acceptable, a Certificate will be issued listing:

- Profiler serial number
- Profiler VIN #
- Profiler Make & Model
- Height sensor serial numbers
- Accelerometer serial numbers
- Certification Date
- Expiration Date

- 9.2 The certification will expire on June 30th of the following year. |

- 9.3 A list of certified profilers and operators is posted on CDOT's web at:

<https://www.codot.gov/business/designsupport/matgeo/pave-smooth-testing>

10. SUSPENSION OF CERTIFICATION

Note 2: This Section is used when a Contractor's profiler fails to meet the Smoothness Verification Testing acceptance criteria.

- 10.1 The Contractor's profiler shall collect three profiles at a site chosen by the Department. The site will meet the requirements of Section 5.
- 10.2 CDOT profiler will collect three profiles at the site.
- 10.3 The data files for the three profiles shall be submitted to the CDOT in a thumb drive. The media will not be returned to the Contractor.
- 10.4 The Department will determine an average MRI for each 0.1-mile section using the Department's profiler's results.
- 10.5 The Contractor's Profiler's results will be compared to the Department's results.
- 10.6 The Contractor's Profiler will retain its certification if the average MRI for each 0.1-mile section does not vary from the Department's MRI values by more than 6.0 in/mile.
- 10.7 If the Contractor's profiler fails to meet the criteria in Subsection 10.6, the Contractor's profiler will be allowed to collect three additional profiles and then it will be re-evaluated.
- 10.8 If the Contractor's profiler fails to meet the criteria in Subsection 10.6 a second time, the Contractor's profiler's Certification will be suspended.
- 10.9 The Contractor's profiler shall be repaired and/or adjusted/calibrated by the manufacturer.
- 10.10 If the Contractor wants to have his profiler recertified after repairs have been made before the next annual certification, all costs associated with the recertification shall be borne by the Contractor.

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Colorado Procedure 79-22

Standard Practice for

Evaluating MIT Scan Images for Dowel Bars |

1. SCOPE

- 1.1. This practice is used to determine the acceptance of dowel bars in PCCP. |
- 1.2. Uncut shipping braces on metallic dowel basket interferes with the MIT Scan and creates ghost bars, uninterpretable data, or missing bars.
- 1.3. Materials Bulletin 2011-1 provides general guidance on the operation of the MIT Scan-2. The Materials Bulletin can be located at:

<https://www.codot.gov/business/designsupport/materials-and-geotechnical/materials-bulletins/2011-1-July%2014-2011/view>
- 1.4. This practice shows example MIT Scan-2 image maps and a corresponding picture of the dowel basket alignment without concrete. The example images show only one lane of pavement with 5 bars per wheel path spaced 1 foot apart. Two bars in the center of the lane are not installed per CDOT standard plans
- 1.5. This CP provides examples of the most common dowel basket alignments. Further assistance can be obtained by contacting the Concrete and Physical Properties Lab.

2. DOWEL BAR BASKET IMAGES

2.1 Figure 79-1 shows a properly aligned dowel basket under the MIT Scan-2 tracks. Figure 79-2 shows the corresponding MIT Scan-2 image map. This joint would be accepted without requiring corrective work.



Figure 79-1

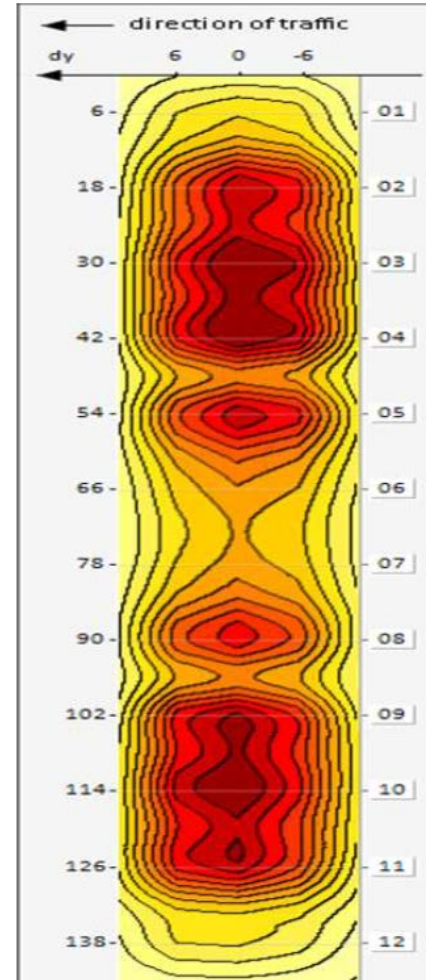


Figure 79-2

2.2 Figure 79-3 shows a basket that is not centered on the saw cut joint but otherwise aligned. The saw cut is indicated by the black line on the MIT Scan-2 tracks. Figure 79-4 shows the corresponding MIT Scan-2 image map. Further investigation of this joint with cores or a pachometer should be conducted to determine if the minimum 6 inches of embedment on each side of the joint is achieved. If 6 inches of embedment on each side of the joint is not achieved, the joint is rejected and requires corrective work.



Figure 79-3

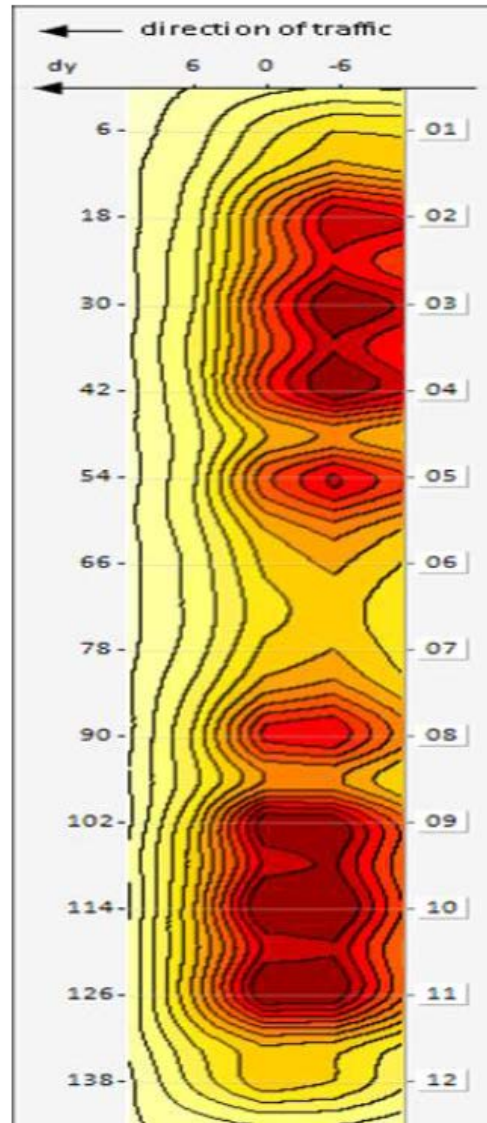


Figure 79-4

2.3 Figure 79-5 shows a skewed basket to the saw cut joints. The saw cut is indicated by the black line on the MIT Scan-2 tracks. Figure 79-6 shows the corresponding MIT Scan-2 image map. This joint should be further evaluated to determine if the saw cut is skewed and the basket is properly aligned or if the saw cut is correct and the basket is skewed. If the saw cut is skewed and the bars are properly aligned and each bar has the minimum embedment on each side of the saw cut, the joint can be accepted, otherwise, it is rejected and corrective work must be performed. If the saw cut is correct, this would be a locked joint and would require corrective work if adjacent joints are also locked.



Figure 79-5

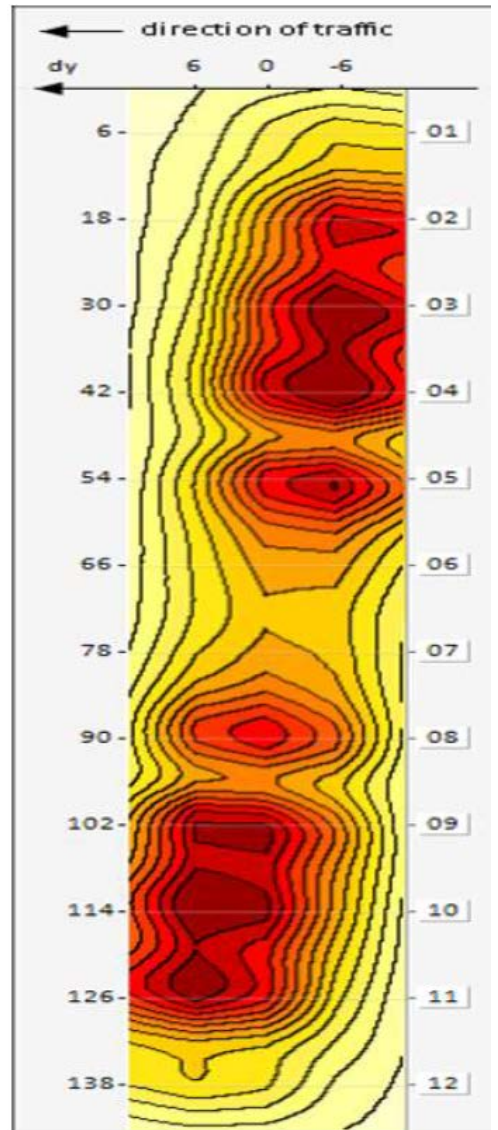


Figure 79-6

2.4 Figure 79-7 shows a basket that has been tilted. Figure 79-8 shows the corresponding MIT Scan-2 image map. This joint should be further evaluated by coring or a pachometer to determine the overall rotational misalignment of each bar. A joint score can be used to determine the acceptability of the joint using the criteria in subsection 412.13 and if corrective work is required. A single joint like this can be left in place without corrective work if the adjacent joints are correct and there is the required minimum cover above and below the dowel bars. Otherwise the joint requires corrective work.



Figure 79-7

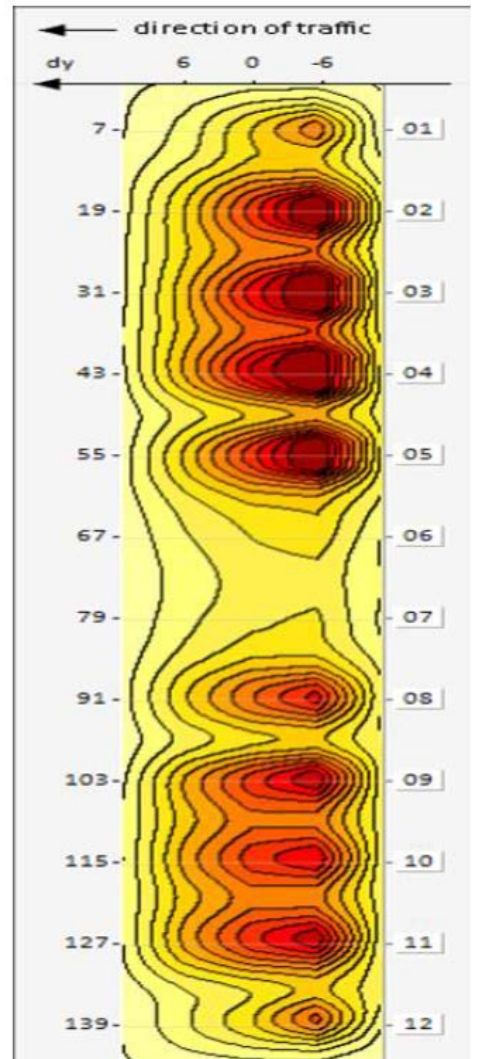


Figure 79-8

2.5 Figure 79-9 shows a basket that is deeper on one end than the other but is otherwise aligned. Figure 79-10 shows the corresponding MIT Scan-2 image map. This joint should be further evaluated by coring or a pachometer to determine if there is the required minimum cover above and below the dowel bars. If there is the proper cover above and below the dowel bars, the joint can be accepted, otherwise, corrective work would be required.



Figure 79-9

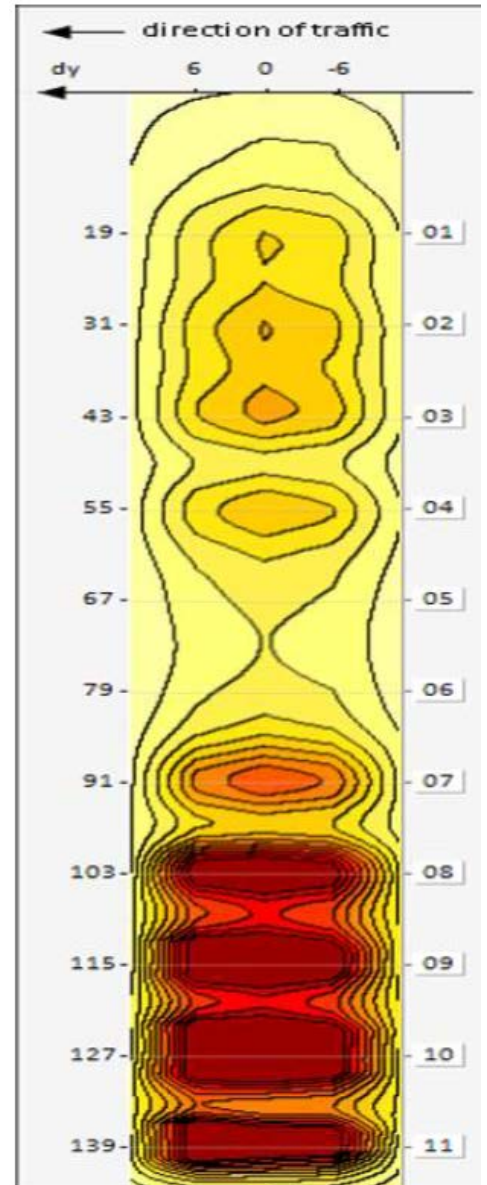


Figure 79-10

2.6 Figure 79-11 shows a basket that is only on one wheel path. Figure 79-12 shows the corresponding MIT Scan-2 image map. The top half of the MIT Scan-2 image map shows what a joint with no bars would look like. This joint requires corrective work to install the missing bars



Figure 79-11

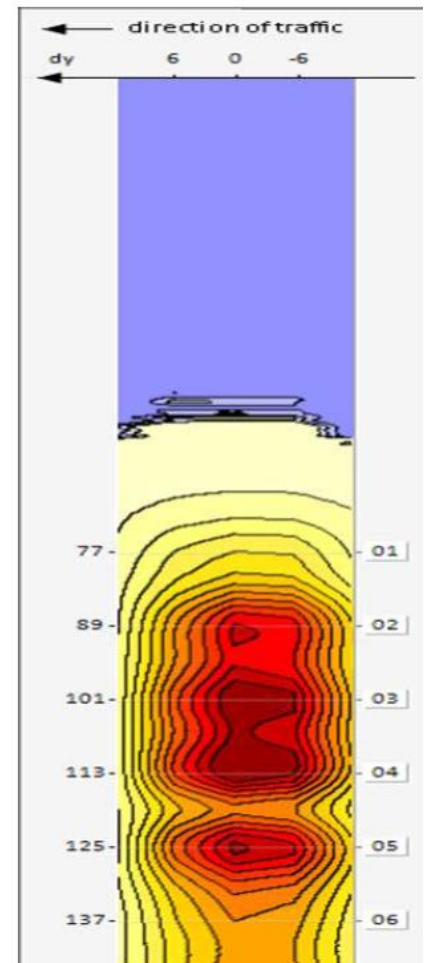


Figure 79-12

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Colorado Procedure 80-13

Standard Method of Test for

In-Place Density and Moisture Content of Soil And Soil-Aggregate by the Nuclear Method

1. SCOPE

1. This test method describes the procedure for determining the in-place density and moisture of soil and soil-aggregate by use of nuclear moisture/density gauges. This procedure is to be used to measure densities at depths of 4, 6 & 8 inches only. Interferences (conditions that can provide incorrect measurements) of the nuclear test are discussed in AASHTO T 310-01.

2. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

2.1 *Colorado Procedures:*

- CP 15 Certification of Consultant Nuclear Moisture/Density Gauges
- CP 25 Calculation of Percent Relative Compaction of Soils and Soil-Rock Mixtures
- CP 75 Stratified Random Sampling of Materials
- CP-L5302 Calibration of CDOT Nuclear Moisture / Density Gauges

3. SIGNIFICANCE

- 3.1 The test method described is used for the in-place determination of the density and water content of soil and soil-aggregate.
- 3.2 The test method is used for acceptance testing of compacted soil and soil-aggregate.
- 3.3 Test results may be affected by chemical composition, sample heterogeneity, and, to a lesser degree, material density, and the surface texture of the material being tested. The test also exhibits spatial bias in that the gauge is more sensitive to water contained in the material close to the surface.

4. APPARATUS

- 4.1 *Nuclear Moisture/Density (M/D) Gauge*—The M/D gauge shall meet the requirements of CP 15 or CP-L5302.
- 4.2 *Reference Standard*—A block of material used for checking gauge operation, correction of source decay, and establishing conditions for a reproducible reference count rate.
- 4.3 *Site Preparation Device*—A plate, straightedge, or other suitable leveling tools, which may be used for planing the test site to the required smoothness, and for guiding the drive pin to prepare a perpendicular hole.

- 4.4 *Drive Pin* – A pin not to exceed the diameter of the source rod by more than 1/8th of an inch.
- 4.5 *Drive Pin Extractor*– A tool that may be used to remove the drive pin in a vertical direction so that the pin will not distort the hole in the extraction process.

5. HAZARDS

- 5.1 The gauge utilizes radioactive material that may be hazardous to the health of the user unless proper precautions are taken. Users of the gauge must become familiar with applicable safety procedures and government regulations.

6. CALIBRATION / CERTIFICATION

- 6.1 Calibration Certification of the gauge shall be per CP 15 or CP-L 5302.

7. STANDARDIZATION

- 7.1 All Nuclear Moisture/Density (M/D) Gauges are subject to long-term aging of the radioactive sources, detectors, and electronic systems, which may change the relationship between count rates and the material density and water content. To offset this aging, gauges are calibrated as a ratio of the measurement count rate to a count rate made on a reference standard.
- 7.2 Standardization of the gauge on the reference standard is required at the start of each day's use, after the gauge has been turned off, or when a gauge's readings are in question. A permanent record of this data shall be retained. The standardization shall be performed with the gauge at least 33 ft. away from other nuclear gauges and clear of large masses of water, hydrogenous material, or other items that may affect the reference count rates. Standard counts should be taken in the same environment as the actual measurement counts.
- 7.3 Turn the gauge on and allow it to stabilize according to the manufacturer's recommendations.
- 7.4 Place the gauge on the reference standard as recommended by the gauge manufacturer, and perform a four-minute standard count.
- 7.5 Compare the standard count obtained in Subsection 7.4 to the average of the previous 4 days' standard counts. If the density standard count is not within 1% of the density 4-day average or the moisture standard count is not within 2% of the moisture 4-day average rerun the standard count. If the above conditions are not met contact your On-site Radiation Safety Officer or contact the gauge manufacturer for further guidance. Record the standard counts on CDOT Form 746 and 427.

8. PROCEDURE

8.1 Using CP 75 Random Sampling procedures, select both longitudinal and transverse test locations where the test position is at least 6 inches from any vertical projection.

8.2 Prepare the test site in the following manner:

8.2.1 Remove all loose and disturbed material, and remove additional material as necessary to expose the top of the material to be tested.

8.2.2 Prepare a horizontal area, sufficient in size to accommodate the gauge by planing the area to a smooth condition to obtain maximum contact between the gauge and material being tested.

8.2.3 The maximum void beneath the gauge shall not exceed $1/8^{\text{th}}$ of an inch. Use minus #4 native fines to fill these voids and smooth the surface with the site preparation device. The depth of the filler shall not exceed $1/8^{\text{th}}$ of an inch. The area covered by the fill shall not exceed 10% of the test site.

8.2.4 Using the hole-forming device, make a hole, perpendicular to the prepared surface. The depth of the hole shall be at least 2 inches deeper than the selected test depth and aligned such that the insertion of the probe will not cause the gauge to tilt from the plane of the prepared area.

8.2.5 Remove the hole-forming device carefully to prevent the distortion of the hole, damage to the surface, or loose material falling into the hole.

8.3 Proceed with testing in the following manner:

8.3.1 Place the gauge on the material to be tested and align the source rod directly above the hole.

8.3.2 Lower the source rod into the hole to the desired test depth. Pull back gently on the gauge towards the operator so that the source rod is in direct contact with the backside of the hole. Enter the depth of measurement on the scaler.

Note 1: Failure to enter the actual depth of the reading into the scaler will yield incorrect density results.

8.3.3 Keep all other radioactive sources at least 33 feet away from the gauge to avoid affecting the measurement.

8.3.4 Perform four one-minute readings and record the dry density and percent moisture on CDOT Form 427.

Note 2: Most gauges report both wet & dry density and moisture content in PCF and percent moisture. It is important to record the correct reading from the gauge.

8.3.5 Obtain a sample of the soil or soil-aggregate as required in CP 23 or CP 25. The sample should be collected from beneath the M/D gauge, between the hole and the end of the gauge. The depth of the sample shall be 2 inches deeper than the test depth.

- 8.4 A percent moisture check shall be run at least once for each soil classification or soil-aggregate (rock) type on the project.
- 8.4.1 Using, a minimum 500g portion of the sample obtained for CP 23 or CP 25 to determine the moisture content according to AASHTO T 265.
- 8.4.2 The gauge's percent moisture is valid if it is $\pm 1\%$ of the moisture content determined by AASTHO T 265.
- 8.4.3 If the gauge's percent moisture is not within 1% then AASHTO T265 shall be used for determining the MC at each location. The Wet density from the gauge will be recorded and the dry density calculated for determining percent compaction.

$$D_D = \frac{W_D}{1 + \frac{M}{100}}$$

Where:

D_D = Dry Density, lbs. /ft³

W_D =Wet Density, lbs. /ft³

M =percent moisture from T 265.

Note 3: This check is to make sure that the chemical composition of the soil or soil-aggregate mixture does not interfere with the gauge's moisture content determination.

9. CALCULATIONS

- 9.1 Average the gauge readings obtained in Subsection 8.3.4.

10. REPORT

- 10.1 CDOT Form 746, Nuclear Moisture/Density Gauge Log.

<https://www.codot.gov/library/forms/cdot0746.pdf/view>

- 10.2 CDOT Form 427, Nuclear Soils-Moisture/Density Test.

<https://www.codot.gov/library/forms/cdot0427.pdf/view>

Colorado Procedure 81-18

Standard Method of Test for

Density and Percent Compaction of HMA Pavement by the Nuclear Method

1. SCOPE

- 1.1 This method covers the determination of the total density of hot mix asphalt pavement in place by the use of nuclear gauges. The test method used to determine the density of in-place hot mix asphalt pavements is the backscatter method, whereby the source is lowered into near contact with the compacted roadway surface. The direct transmission and air gap methods are not used to test the in-place density of bituminous pavements.
- 1.2 The nuclear equipment referenced in this method is the Surface Moisture/Density (M/D) Gauge and the Thin Layer Density Gauge. This procedure applies equally to both types of gauges, except as noted.
- 1.3 The following applies to all specified limits in this standard: To determine conformance with these specifications, an observed value or a calculated value shall be rounded off "to the nearest unit" in the last right-hand place of figures used in expressing the limiting value, following the rounding-off method of AASHTO R 11, Recommended Practice For Indicating Which Places Of Figures Are To Be Considered Significant In Specified Limiting Values.

2. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

- 2.1 *Colorado Procedures:*
 - CP 15 Certification of Consultant Nuclear Moisture / Density Gauges
 - CP 75 Stratified Random Sampling of Materials
 - CP 82 Field Correction of the In-Place Measurement of Density of Bituminous Pavement by the Nuclear Method

 - CP-L5302 Calibration of CDOT Nuclear Moisture/Density Gauges
 - CP-L5304 Calibration of CDOT Nuclear Thin Layer Density Gauges

3. SIGNIFICANCE

- 3.1 The method described is used for the in-place determination of the density of HMA.
- 3.2 This method is used for the acceptance testing of HMA.
- 3.3 Test results may be affected by chemical composition, sample heterogeneity, and the surface texture of the material being tested. The techniques also exhibit spatial bias in that the apparatus is more sensitive to certain regions of the material under test.

4. APPARATUS

- 4.1 *Nuclear Moisture/Density (M/D) or Thin Lift Gauge* - The M/D or Thin-Layer gauge shall meet the requirements of CP 15 or CP-L 5302.

5. HAZARDS

- 5.1 The gauge utilizes radioactive material that may be hazardous to the health of the user unless proper precautions are taken. Users of the gauge must become familiar with applicable safety procedures and government regulations.

6. CALIBRATION/CERTIFICATION

- 6.1 Calibration/Certification of M/D gauges shall be per CP-L 5302 or CP 15.
- 6.2 Calibration/Certification of Thin Layer Density shall be per CP-L 5304 or CP 15.

7. STANDARDIZATION

- 7.1 All Nuclear Gauges are subject to long-term aging of the radioactive sources, detectors, and electronic systems, which may change the relationship between count rates and the material density and water content. To offset this aging, gauges are calibrated as a ratio of the measurement count rate to a count rate made on a reference standard.
- 7.2 Standardization of the gauge on the reference standard is required at the start of each day's use, after the gauge has been turned off, or when a gauge's readings are in question. A permanent record of this data shall be retained. The standardization shall be performed with the gauge at least 33 ft away from other nuclear gauges and clear of large masses of water, hydrogenous material, or other items that may affect the reference count rates. Standard counts should be taken in the same environment as the actual measurement counts.
- 7.3 Turn the gauge on and allow it to stabilize according to the manufacturers' recommendations.
- 7.4 Place the gauge on the reference standard as recommended by the gauge manufacturer, And perform a four-minute standard count.
- 7.5 Compare the standard count obtained in Subsection 7.4 to the average of the previous 4 days' standard counts. If the density standard count is not within 1% of the density 4-day average, rerun the standard count. If the above conditions are not met, contact your On-site Radiation Safety Officer, follow your company's procedures, or contact the gauge manufacturer for further guidance. Record the standard counts on CDOT Form 746 and 428.

8. PROCEDURE

- 8.1 Using CP 75, select both longitudinal and transverse test locations where the gauge in test position will be at least 6 in. away from any vertical projection. Mark these test locations using a pavement marking pen. The gauge test site shall be an area 8 in. by 13 in. centered over the marked test location. The long axis of the test site must be parallel to the direction of the paver and rollers.

Note 1: When selecting a test location, include all areas 1 foot or more away from confined or unconfined longitudinal joints. Do not include locations closer than 1 foot to longitudinal joints.

- 8.2 Prepare the gauge test site in the following manner:

- 8.2.1 Remove all loose and disturbed material from the roadway surface.

- 8.2.2 Prepare the gauge test site to accommodate the gauge so that the gauge remains level and steady. "Rocking of the gauge may be caused by a non-level surface or by asphaltic aggregate particles becoming cemented to the bottom of the gauge. Obtain maximum contact between the gauge and the material being tested. If rocking cannot be corrected, the test site may be moved a few centimeters to level the gauge.

- 8.2.3 The maximum void beneath the gauge shall not exceed 1/8 in. If necessary, use the minimum possible amount of native fines or fine sand to fill these voids and smooth the surface with a rigid plate or other suitable tools.

Note 2: The placement of the gauge on the surface of the material to be tested is critical to the successful determination of density. The optimum condition is total contact between the bottom surface of the gauge and the surface of the material being tested. This is not possible in all cases and to correct surface irregularities use of sand or similar material as a filler will be necessary. The depth of the filler should not exceed 1/8 in. and the total area filled should not exceed 10 percent of the bottom area of the gauge. Several trial seatings may be required to achieve these conditions.

- 8.3 Proceed with the test in the following manner:

- 8.3.1 Place the gauge on the 8 in. by 13 in. gauge test site. Mark two corners of the gauge test site using a pavement marking pen.

- 8.3.2 Keep all other radioactive sources at least 33 ft. away from the gauge to avoid affecting the measurement.

- 8.3.3 Tilt the gauge away from the operator slightly. Extend the source rod from the "SAFE" position to the "Backscatter" position, which is the position in which the tip of the source rod attains near contact with the pavement surface. Tilting the gauge will ensure that the index handle trigger of the source rod is securely engaged in the notch on the index rod. Ensure that the source rod is firmly seated against the bottom of the notch, which places the source into near contact with the roadway surface.

- 8.3.4 Seat the gauge firmly, keeping the base in contact with the prepared gauge test site.
- 8.3.5 Set the count time to one minute. Perform two one-minute readings and record the wet density on CDOT Form #428. Turn the gauge 180 degrees and align the gauge over the gauge test site. Perform and record two additional one-minute readings.

Note 3: Most gauges report both wet and dry density. It is important to record the correct reading from the gauge.

- 8.3.6 If a core sample is required, follow CP 82. Obtain the core or cores for CP 82 from the central longitudinal axis of the gauge test site.

Note 4: If the entire bituminous pavement, that is the old existing asphalt roadway plus the planned overlay, will be less than 4 inches thick, underlying subgrade density variations can cause nuclear gauge test inconsistencies.

9. CALCULATIONS

- 9.1 Average of the four nuclear gauge readings obtained in Subsection 8.3.5.
- 9.2 Calculate the adjusted wet density value by adding the field density to the correction factor derived through CP 82. Calculate the percent density by dividing the adjusted field density by the laboratory maximum mixture density (i.e. the maximum specific gravity multiplied by 62.4).

10. REPORT

- 10.1 CDOT Form 746, Nuclear Moisture/Density Gauge Log.

<https://www.codot.gov/library/forms/cdot0746.pdf/view>

- 10.2 CDOT Form 428, Nuclear Asphalt-Density Test.

<https://www.codot.gov/library/forms/cdot0428.pdf/view>

Colorado Procedure 82-20

Standard Method of Test for

Field Correction of the In-Place Measurement of Density of Bituminous Pavement by the Nuclear Method

INTRODUCTION

This method covers the determination of a correction factor which is used to adjust the density readings of in-place bituminous pavement generated by a nuclear surface gauge to core sample densities. A common misconception exists that a calibrated nuclear gauge can and will provide the correct in-place density of a bituminous pavement. However, no two design mixes are identical when placed on a project because the environment and roadway structure are unique; therefore, a standard calibration for bituminous pavements is impossible. Correlating the in-place nuclear density to the in-place core sample density allows for the development of a correction factor that should be valid until the ingredients in the bituminous pavement change or the underlying material changes. Principles of the nuclear test are discussed in the AASHTO T 310 Appendix, as are some of the advantages and disadvantages of the test. Surface nuclear gauges utilize radioactive materials, which may be hazardous to the health of users unless proper precautions are taken.

1. SCOPE

- 1.1 This method describes the procedures for determining a correction factor to be applied to the in-place measurement, by nuclear methods, of pavement densities. This factor corrects for the varying effects of materials, roadway structure, and environment.
- 1.2 This procedure should be used on each project as specified in the contract. This procedure may also be used whenever variations in conditions bring the Moisture/Density Gauge or Thin Layer Density Gauge readings into question.
- 1.3 The values stated in English units are to be regarded as the standard.

2. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

2.1 *Colorado Procedures*

- CP 44 Bulk Specific Gravity and Percent Relative Compaction of Compacted Bituminous Mixtures Using Saturated Surface-Dry Specimens
- CP 51 Determining the Maximum Specific Gravity of Bituminous Mixtures
- CP 75 Stratified Random Sampling of Materials
- CP 81 Density of In-Place Bituminous Pavement by Nuclear Method

3. APPARATUS

- 3.1 Any tool suitable for removing intact a core of compacted pavement for the full depth of the course or courses. A diamond bit core drill is suitable for this purpose. The core drill must have a diameter of greater than 4 in. (100 mm) and should be equipped to core and retrieve specimens approximately 4 or 6 in. (100 to 150 mm) in diameter.
- 3.2 A rigid plate or suitable container large enough to hold the sample without distortion after it is removed from the pavement.
- 3.3 Surface Moisture/Density Gauge or Thin Layer Density Gauge as specified in CP 81.
- 3.4 Apparatus as specified in CP 51 (Determining the Maximum Specific Gravity of Bituminous Mixtures) and CP 44 (Bulk Specific Gravity of Compacted Bituminous Mixtures Using Saturated Surface-Dry Specimens).

4. PROCEDURE

- 4.1 Using CP 75, select and record seven longitudinal and transverse test locations where the gauge in test position will be at least 6 in. away from any vertical projection. Mark these test locations using a pavement marking pen. The gauge test site shall be an area 8 in. by 13 in. centered over the marked test location. The long axis of the test site must be parallel to the direction of the paver and rollers.

Note 1: When selecting a test location, include all areas 1 foot or more away from confined or unconfined longitudinal joints. Do not include locations closer than 1 foot to longitudinal joints.

Note 2: If the existing pavement depth plus the depth of the planned first lift will be less than 4 in., the nuclear gauge may be affected by variations in the density of the subbase. Thin layer density gauges and cores are not affected by these variations in subbase densities.

Note 3: A visual examination of the existing pavement should be conducted before paving begins so that heavily distressed areas may be avoided when selecting test locations in Subsection 4.1. These areas may affect gauge readings, may not be representative of the roadway in general, or may lose their continuity once extracted.

- 4.2 Obtain nuclear gauge density readings at each test location according to CP 81 for either the nuclear gauge #1 or #2 values.

Note 4: CP 81 contains essential details concerning the safety, calibration, and standardization of nuclear gauges.

- 4.3 Take a core sample from the center of the gauge test site at each test location. This core shall be provided to CDOT for the determination of the nuclear asphalt density correction.

- 4.3.1 Any additional cores should be taken along the longitudinal axis as close as possible to the original core location.

Note 5: The Contractor shall provide cores from each location to CDOT as witnessed by the CDOT tester. If the core is damaged during the coring process, a new gauge test site as close as possible to the original test site along the longitudinal centerline axis of the original test site shall be chosen. The direction of the new test site shall be randomly selected by the CDOT tester. Repeat Subsections 4.1 to 4.3 at the new test site. Once the bulk-specific gravity test (CP 44) has been started on a core, the contractor shall no longer have the option of requesting a new test site at that location.

- 4.4 When the nominal maximum size aggregate in the pavement is 1 in. or less, a 4 in. diameter bit or larger shall be used. When the nominal maximum size aggregate is over 1 in., a 6-inch diameter bit shall be used. When the coring operation has been completed, carefully remove the sample by use of the core retriever. Mark each core to allow identification of the test site. Care should be exercised that the sample is not distorted, bent, cracked, or in any way changed from its physical condition as it was before removal from the pavement.
- 4.5 Separate the core below the layer for which the correction factor is being determined.
- 4.6 Determine the specific gravity of the core samples in accordance with CP 44.

5. DETERMINATION OF CORRECTION FACTOR

- 5.1 Calculate the average specific gravity of the seven pavement cores taken from the roadway. Convert the average specific gravity to density by multiplying the specific gravity by 62.4.
- 5.2 Using CP 81, calculate the average in-place density from the seven sites using the nuclear gauge.
- 5.3 Calculate the correction factor to be used for measurements of density readings from the same project as follows:

$$A = B - C$$

Where:

A = Correction factor determined for a specific gauge and pavement,

B = Average density of pavement cores,

C = Average density reading from the nuclear gauge.

Note 6: This correction factor shall be added after the four wet density readings are recorded and averaged. The correction factor must be used on the same nuclear gauge and the same pavement as tested during the compaction test section.

6. REPORT

6.1 The results are reported on the following CDOT forms:

6.1.1 CDOT Form 746 - Nuclear Moisture/ Density Gauge Log.

6.1.2 CDOT Form 428 - Nuclear Asphalt-Density Test.

6.1.3 CDOT Form 469 - Nuclear Asphalt-Density Correction.

Colorado Procedure 85-13

Standard Method of Test for

Asphalt Cement Content of Asphalt Mixtures by the Nuclear Method

(This procedure is based upon AASHTO T 287-06. AASHTO T 287-06 or any subsequent revision may not be used in place of this procedure.)

1. SCOPE

- 1.1 This method covers the determination of the asphalt cement content of asphalt concrete mixtures with a nuclear asphalt content gauge.
- 1.2 The values stated in English units are to be regarded as the standard. The metric equivalents of English units may be approximate.
- 1.3 This test method involves potentially hazardous materials, operation, and equipment. This method does not address the safety concerns associated with its use. All operators will be trained in radiation safety before operating nuclear gauges.

2. REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

2.1 Colorado Procedures:

- CP 30 Sampling of Aggregates
- CP 32 Reducing Field Samples of Aggregate to Testing Size
- CP 41 Sampling Hot Mix Asphalt
- CP 43 Determining Moisture (Water) or Volatile Distillates Content of Bituminous Paving Mixtures
- CP 55 Reducing Field Samples of Hot Mix Asphalt to Testing Size

2.2 Colorado Laboratory Procedures:

- CP-L5115 Preparing and Determining the Density of Bituminous Mixture Test Specimens Compacted by the Superpave Gyratory Compactor

2.3 AASHTO Procedures:

- T 40 Sampling Bituminous Materials

2.4 Manufacturer's Instruction Manual

3. SIGNIFICANCE AND USE

- 3.1 This method is used for rapidly determining the asphalt content of asphalt paving mixtures. Testing can be completed in a matter of minutes so that adjustments, if necessary, can be made in the asphalt metering system with a limited amount of HMA production. The procedure is useful in the determination of asphalt content only, as it does not provide extracted aggregate for gradation analysis.
- 3.2 This procedure determines the asphalt binder content of a test sample by comparing the measured asphalt binder content with previously established correlation data. The asphalt binder content is expressed as a percentage of the mass of the asphalt mixture.
- 3.3 Accurate results are dependent upon the proper correlation of the nuclear gauge to the material being tested. This procedure is sensitive to the type and gradation of the aggregate, hydrated lime, and the percentage and source of the asphalt binder.
- 3.4 This procedure measures the total amount of hydrogen in a sample, including hydrogen present in the form of water. Unless the test sample is completely free of moisture, the percentage of moisture must be determined as outlined in Subsection 10.2, and corrections shall be made to compensate for the moisture.
- 3.5 This procedure may be used with reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP) incorporated into the mixture, if approved by the Region Materials Engineer, provided that the RAP is of uniform gradation, asphalt content, and asphalt type. When RAP is used, the RAP should be mixed in the correlation samples at the same rate that will be used in the asphalt concrete mixture being tested.

4. APPARATUS

- 4.1 Nuclear Asphalt-Content (AC) Gauge.
- 4.1.1 Variability of the AC Gauge at 6 percent asphalt content shall be no greater than 0.05 percent for a 4-minute count.
- 4.1.2 The variability of the AC Gauge is determined from the slope of the correlation curve and the standard deviation of the count rate. Variability is calculated as follows:

$$V = \frac{s.d.}{s}$$

Where:

- V = AC Gauge variability, in percent asphalt,
 s.d. = Standard Deviation, in counts per automatically timed period,
 s = Slope, in counts per percent asphalt.

The standard deviation is calculated from 20 individual automatically timed readings (per manufacturer's instructions for operation of the equipment). Counts are taken on a sample with asphalt cement content within ± 0.5 percent of the mix design.

- 4.1.3 The range of control mix shall be between 2 and 14 percent asphalt cement by weight.
- 4.2 Sample Pans - Three or more stainless-steel pans. Dimensions as specified by the gauge manufacturer. Sample pans with excessive asphalt cement residue, visible damage, or deformity shall not be used. When cleaning agents are used on the sample pans they shall be washed with water and dried before use.

Note 1: The residue left by the cleaning agents may contain hydrogen that can affect nuclear gauge readings.
- 4.3 Balance - Capable of weighing to 15 kg (33 lb), readable to 0.1 g.
- 4.4 Oven - Capable of heating to 350°F ± 5° (177°C ± 3°).
- 4.5 Straightedge - Steel, approximately 18 in. (450 mm) in length.
- 4.6 Plywood - 3/4 in. (20 mm) or heavier, or metal plate 3/8 in. (10 mm) or heavier having an area slightly larger than the top of the sample pans or wooden survey stake longer than the width of the sample pan.
- 4.7 Assorted spoons, spatulas, and mixing bowls.
- 4.8 Thermometer - Temperature range of 50°F to 500°F (10°C to 300°C).

5. PRECAUTIONS

- 5.1 The nuclear asphalt-content gauge may be sensitive to outside influence and therefore:
 - 5.1.1 Any other source of neutron radiation shall be kept at least 33 ft (10 m) from the equipment.
 - 5.1.2 The space within 3 feet of the AC gauge shall be kept free of hydrogenous materials such as coffee cups, water, oil, WD40, asphalt, or plastic materials.
 - 5.1.3 All personnel shall be kept at least 3 feet away from the AC gauge during testing.
 - 5.1.4 The AC gauge shall not be located within 3 ft of any water supply tanks, fuel tanks, or other liquid containers subject to fluctuating liquid levels.
- 5.2 Moving the AC gauge to a different location may cause a change in the background radiation measurements. New background measurements and possibly a new correlation will be necessary before use.

6. SAMPLING

- 6.1 Obtain samples of aggregate per CP 30. Reduce samples of aggregate to testing size according to CP 32.
- 6.2 Obtain samples of asphalt binder per AASHTO T 40.
- 6.3 Obtain samples of the freshly produced HMA per CP 41. Reduce samples of HMA to testing size according to CP 55.

7. STANDARDIZATION

- 7.1 All nuclear devices are subject to long-term aging of the radioactive source, detectors, and other electronics systems, which may change the relationship between count rate and asphalt content. Because of this aging, new correlation curves shall be run each construction season. Changes in the surroundings of the asphalt content gauge (Subsection 5.1.1 to 5.2) may also produce increases or decreases in the count rate. To minimize these effects, background counts must be taken at least once per day.
- 7.2 Turn the Asphalt Content Gauge on and allow a 20-minute warm-up period before using the gauge. Perform a background test of at least 8 minutes with an empty chamber and record the background count on the Nuclear Asphalt Content Gauge Log.

For Troxler gauges a variation of less than or equal to 1 percent from the previous background count is acceptable. If the variation is greater than 1 percent, check for conditions identified in Subsection 5.1.1 to 5.2 and repeat the test. If the variation remains, follow Subsection 7.4.

For CPN gauges a CHI value (acronym from gauge display) of 1.00 ± 0.25 is acceptable. If the CHI value is outside the range check for conditions identified in Subsection 5.1.1 to 5.2 and then repeat the test. If the CHI value remains outside the range follow Subsection 7.4.

- 7.3 Verify gauge stability by performing a statistical stability test on all new or repaired AC Gauges before use and once per month when the gauge is in use. A failing statistical stability test should be repeated after ensuring that the chamber is empty and checking for the conditions identified in Subsections 5.1.1 to 5.2. If the test still fails, follow Subsection 7.4.
- 7.4 If an AC Gauge has failed either the background test or the statistical stability test, contact the On-Site Radiation Safety Officer, or contact the manufacturer of the gauge for guidance.

Note 2: If the equipment is being used either continuously or intermittently during the day, it is best to leave the power on during the day to prevent having to repeat the background count. This may also provide more stable and consistent results.

8. CORRELATION PAN PREPARATION

8.1 This method is sensitive to the type of aggregate, percentage, and source of asphalt cement, aggregate gradation, and all additives, including hydrated lime. Accordingly, a correlation must be developed for each mix type. The correlation will be established with three or more points. A baseline dry aggregate count must also be taken to determine whether changes in aggregate properties are affecting the asphalt cement content determinations.

8.1.1 Sample the aggregate at the plant per Subsection 6.1. The aggregate shall be oven-dried at 300°F ± 15° (149°C ± 8°) to constant weight. The aggregate may be a composite generated from individual components by the percentage of weight according to the mix design or a cold feed combined aggregate sample (without hydrated lime added) from an HMA production facility. The cold feed combined aggregates' conformance to the mix design gradation targets shall be verified before correlation. Enough aggregate shall be obtained for a minimum of one dry aggregate and three mix samples. Approximately 65 lb (30 kg) total will be required.

8.1.2 Hydrated lime, if required by the mix design, shall be added to the aggregate in the laboratory.

8.2 Dry Aggregate Count:

8.2.1 A dry aggregate count should be made often enough to ensure that changes in aggregate do not occur unnoticed (approximately once per week). If a change greater than ± 0.5 percent occurs, a new correlation shall be run.

8.2.2 Place the dry hot aggregate in a tared sample pan in two equal layers.

8.2.3 Use a spatula to distribute the aggregate uniformly so that the coarse and fine aggregate does not segregate.

Note 3: Too much spading can cause the fines to migrate to the bottom, resulting in excessive sample weight.

8.2.4 Raise and drop the pan approximately one inch, four times. Be sure that the pan bottom strikes evenly.

8.2.5 Fill the pan with the second layer slightly above the top rim.

8.2.6 Raise and drop the pan approximately one inch, four times.

8.2.7 Place a straightedge firmly across the rim and use a sawing motion to strike off the surface of the sample so that it is flush with the rim. Gaps between the straight edge and the sample shall be filled with fine aggregate and the sample leveled. Do not compact the sample. Obtain and record the temperature and weight of the sample.

8.2.8 Obtain a 16-minute sample count following the gauge manufacturer's instructions. This count will be used to determine if changes occur in the aggregate used during construction.

- 8.3 There are two methods used to prepare the sample pans used for correlation. Method A is used when each laboratory prepares and tests the pans. Method B is used when the sample pans are prepared in the Contractor's lab and then used for the correlation curve generation in a CDOT lab. The Region Materials Engineer will designate which method will be used.

Method A

- 8.3.1 Heat all bowls, sample pans, tools, aggregate, and asphalt binder to the mixing temperature listed in CP-L5115 for the asphalt binder being used. An initial or "butter" mix is required to condition the mixing equipment. Mix a minimum of three asphalt concrete samples to cover the approximate range of the design asphalt content. Mix one at the design asphalt content, one at 1.0 percent above and one at 1.0 percent below, or at other percentages as required to cover the range of expected use. Use the same source, grade, and type of asphalt binder that will be used in the asphalt concrete mixture to be tested. All elements of the mix design must be utilized, including hydrated lime.

Note 4: It is recommended that the design optimum asphalt content sample be mixed and placed in the sample pan first to determine the test weight for all samples.

- 8.3.2 Fill the sample pan one-half full, evenly distributing the sample in the pan.
- 8.3.3 Level the asphalt concrete mixture with a trowel or spatula.
- 8.3.4 Fill the remainder of the pan so that the asphalt concrete mixture is mounded above the top of the pan. Record the weight of the asphalt concrete mixture in the pan. This is the weight that all correlation and test samples will be measured.
- 8.3.5 Use a metal plate, plywood, or survey stake to consolidate the asphalt concrete mix until it is even with the top edge of the pan. Make sure that excessive voids are not visible in the corners of the pan. All specimens shall be compacted at a temperature between 250°F - 300°F (121°C - 149°C).

Note 5: For AC gauges that do not have temperature compensation capability, obtain and record the temperature of the sample. This is the temperature of $\pm 10^\circ\text{F}$ ($\pm 6^\circ\text{C}$) at which all samples and correlation pans will be measured.

- 8.3.6 Prepare the remainder of the correlation sample pans following the procedures of 8.3.1 thru 8.3.5. Use the same weight of asphalt concrete mixture in each pan.

Method B

- 8.3.7 CDOT personnel will witness the Contractor's laboratory prepare the correlation sample pans following the procedures of 8.3.1 through 8.3.6.
- 8.3.8 When CDOT personnel cannot witness the Contractor's laboratory prepare the correlation sample pans; CDOT personnel will prepare a sample at optimum AC content following the procedures of 8.3.1 thru 8.3.5.
- 8.3.8.1 After procedures 9.1 through 9.5 the CDOT prepared sample pan will be tested following the procedures of 10.9 and 10.10. If the gauge result varies by more than 0.20% from the optimum AC content, a new gauge correlation is required.

9. CORRELATION GENERATION:

9.1 Follow the gauge manufacturer's procedures to start a new correlation.

Note 6: Most gauge manufacturers use the term calibration instead of correlation for preparing a correlation curve.

9.2 Place the sample pan in the gauge and set the count time for a 16-minute count. Proceed following the manufacturer's instructions for the operation of the equipment and the sequence of operation.

9.3 Repeat Subsection 9.2 for the remainder of the correlation samples.

9.4 Prepare a correlation curve by plotting the correlation asphalt concrete mixture sample readings versus asphalt content on linear graph paper, choosing convenient scale factors for counts and asphalt content. Connect the points with a straight line. On most gauges, the equation (slope and intercept) for this line is generated internal to the gauge. A correlation will be considered acceptable if the correlation factor is greater than or equal to 0.9990.

$$\text{Correlation Factor} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\sum i(Y_i - \hat{Y}_i)^2}{\sum i(Y_i - \bar{Y})^2}}$$

Where:

Y_i = Actual percent asphalt values for each sample,

\hat{Y}_i = Calculated percent asphalt values from the curve,

\bar{Y} = Mean value of the actual percentages asphalt

i = Number of correlation samples.

- 9.5 After procedure 9.4 perform an additional background count to compare with the original background count performed in Subsection 7.2. A variation of greater than 1.0 percent from the previous background count is unacceptable.

Note 7: The formula to calculate the slope and intercept of a straight line is

$$Y = mx + b$$

The slope, m , is calculated using the following equation.

$$\text{Slope}(m) = \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1}$$

The intercept, b , is calculated using the following equation.

$$b = y_1 - mx_1$$

Where for Troxler Gauges:

- x_1 = Measured count of Point 1/1000,
- x_2 = Measured count of Point 2/1000,
- y_1 = Percent AC of Point 1,
- y_2 = Percent AC of Point 2.

Where for CPN Gauges:

- x_1 = Percent AC of Point 1,
- x_2 = Percent AC of Point 2,
- y_1 = Measured count of Point 1,
- y_2 = Measured count of Point 2.

10. DETERMINING ASPHALT CONTENT OF HMA SAMPLES

- 10.1 Sample the HMA per Section 6.3.
- 10.2 The sample portion to be tested should provide approximately 17.6 lb. (8 kg) per test unit.
- 10.3 The test sample shall be checked for moisture content. The percentage moisture determined must be subtracted from the asphalt content percentage as indicated by the nuclear AC gauge. Determine the amount of moisture in the mixture per CP 43 and CP 55.
- 10.4 Adjust the test sample temperature to 250°F - 300°F (121°C - 149°C).
- 10.5 Fill the sample pan one-half full; evenly distribute the sample in the pan.
- 10.6 Level the asphalt concrete mixture with a trowel or spatula.
- 10.7 Fill the remainder of the pan until the weight of the asphalt concrete mixture in the pan is equal to plus or minus 5 grams of the mass of mix in the samples used for correlation in Subsection 8.3.4. Record the weight of the asphalt concrete mixture in the pan.
- 10.8 Use a metal plate, plywood, or survey stake to compact the asphalt concrete mix until it is even with the top of the pan.

Note 8: For AC gauges that do not have temperature compensation capability, obtain and record the temperature of the sample. The starting test temperature shall be 180°F to 290°F (82°C to 143°C) and within $\pm 10^\circ\text{F}$ ($\pm 6^\circ\text{C}$) of the correlation temperature.

- 10.9 Place the sample in the gauge. Set the gauge to take a single 16-minute count. Follow the manufacturer's instructions to obtain sample asphalt content.
- 10.10 Correct asphalt content for moisture content.

11. REPORT

- 11.1 The results are reported on the following CDOT forms:
 - 11.1.1 CDOT Form 772, Nuclear Asphalt-Content Gauge Log.
<https://www.codot.gov/library/forms/cdot0772.pdf/view>
 - 11.1.2 CDOT Form 599, Nuclear Asphalt-Content Correlation.
<https://www.codot.gov/library/forms/cdot0599.pdf/view>
 - 11.1.3 CDOT Form 106, Asphalt Tests.
<https://www.codot.gov/library/forms/cdot0106.pdf/view>

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Chapter 200

Soils – 21

This chapter is not part of the Project specifications but is a guide for project personnel in interpreting CDOT specifications, understanding ASTM, AASHTO, and Colorado test procedures, and for completing CDOT forms.

Pavement and structures built on the soils rely on engineered soil properties because soils are the foundation for transportation construction. Soil placement is vital to construction quality. The quality of the pavement mix, design, and construction is meaningless if the soils below the pavement settle, heave, or slide.

Soil and embankment inspectors and testers need to understand basic information about soils, testing procedures to classify soils, and how different soil types behave when they are used as an engineered material (i.e. compaction, drainage, stability, etc.). Testers working on a CDOT project are required to be certified with or under the guidance of a tester certified with the Western Alliance for Quality Transportation Construction (WAQTC) and CDOT's Soils, Excavation, & Embankment Inspection. Because these certifications cover testing in detail, this chapter provides a summary of basic soil mechanics, laboratory testing procedures, and field testing procedures used to determine soil and engineering properties used during construction. Additional information can be found in the WAQTC Embankment & Base In-Place Density Participant Workbook and the CDOT Soils, Excavation, & Embankment Inspection Manual.

GENERAL SOIL PROPERTIES

There are three divisions of particle sizes that are determined from a gradation analysis: gravel, sand (coarse and fine), and fines (silt and clay). Sand and gravel are granular soils that are non-cohesive with particles that are visible to the naked eye. Soils composed primarily of sand and gravel have high strength, a high porosity (i.e. good drainage), and are not prone to long-term post-construction settlement. These soils are also easier to work with to gain adequate compaction during construction. Soils composed primarily of sand; however, are highly erodible.

Natural deposits of granular soils are described based on their in-situ density using the following terms: very loose, loose, medium dense, dense, and very dense. The denser the soil deposit, the higher the strength. This information is collected with field tests during a subsurface exploration program.

Silt and clay are classified as "fines" and pass the No. 200 sieve for a gradation analysis. These particles are not distinguishable by the naked eye. The terms used to describe silty and clayey soils refer to their "consistency" or "cohesiveness": very soft, soft, medium stiff, stiff, very stiff, and hard.

Silt is the coarser portion of the fines content (particle sizes varying from 0.002 mm to 0.075 mm). Soils composed primarily of silt are non-cohesive and are characterized by low plasticity. Soils composed primarily of silt are also highly erodible.

Clay is cohesive and can have high variability in plasticity, depending on the mineralogy of the clay particles present. Clay represents particles smaller than 0.002 mm, or 2 microns (μm) in a soil sample. The cohesion of clay soil is an indication of its strength, and softer clay soils are characterized by a lower cohesion or lower strength. This information is also collected with field tests during a subsurface exploration program.

Both silt and clay soils are characterized by low permeability (i.e. water does not flow through these soils quickly and they do not drain well). They have lower strength than sand and gravel, and they can be prone to long-term post-construction settlement. These soils are more difficult to work with during construction to achieve adequate compaction. Because of their low permeability, it is more difficult to moisture condition these soils uniformly to achieve near-optimum moisture conditions for adequate compaction. Silts and clays are also more sensitive to frost heave.

An elevated presence of fines within sandy or gravelly soils results in a decrease in strength, a decrease in permeability, and an increase in the likelihood of post-construction settlement. The percentage of fines and granular material determined in the soils and fills shall meet the project specifications.

LABORATORY TESTS

The following summarizes the testing that may be required during construction. Refer to the plans and specifications for your project to determine what tests are required.

Gradation

A gradation analysis is a method used to quantitatively determine the distribution of particle sizes in soils, aggregate, or soil-aggregate mixtures. Colorado Procedure (CP) 21, Mechanical Analysis of Soils, describes the procedure to run this test. This test is also referred to as a grain size analysis, particle size analysis, or sieve analysis. A sufficient amount of soil needs to be sampled to run a representative gradation test. The minimum mass of material required is dependent on the Nominal Maximum Size of aggregate or particle in the sample. The Nominal Maximum Size is defined as the smallest sieve opening through which the entire amount of specimen passes.

Atterberg Limits

The Atterberg limits define the range of moisture contents in which soil behaves as a plastic. As the moisture content of clayey soil increases, the material behavior will change from a solid to a semi-solid, to plastic, and eventually to a liquid. The specific moisture contents that need to be determined for AASHTO M-145 soil classification are:

- Plastic Limit (PL) and Plasticity Index of Soils - AASHTO T 90
- Liquid Limit (LL) of Soils - AASHTO T 89

The plastic limit of soil is the lowest water content at which the soil remains plastic. The liquid limit is the moisture content at which the soil behavior changes from a plastic to a liquid state. The range of moisture contents that a soil behaves as plastic is referred to as the plasticity index (PI), and is taken as the difference between the liquid limit moisture content and the plastic limit moisture content ($PI = LL - PL$).

Soils that do not exhibit plastic behavior (clean granular soils) will have a value of zero for the PI, are referred to as Non-Plastic (NP), and will have No Value (NV) prescribed for their liquid limit and plastic limit. Soils with higher clay content are characterized by higher liquid limits and higher plasticity indices. If the soil can be rolled into 1/8 inch (3 mm) diameter threads after moisture is added then the material is considered plastic. If the material cannot be easily rolled, it is likely non-plastic.

AASHTO Soil Classification

The inspector needs to familiarize themselves with this soil classification system. Project specifications will often require specific soil types to be used for various types of backfill (i.e. retaining wall backfill, embankment fill, pipe bedding, etc.).

The AASHTO Soil Classification system classifies soils into eight major groups based on their grain size distribution and Atterberg limits. These groups are designated A-1 through A-8. Soils that fall within the lower-numbered groups are granular (sands and gravels), contain less than 35 percent fines, and tend to be either non-plastic or low plasticity (A-1, A-2, and A-3 soils). Soils that classify within the higher numbered groups have higher fines content (silt and clay-sized particles) and are generally characterized by higher plasticity (A-4, A-5, A-6, and A-7 soils). Peat classifies as an A-8 soil and is characterized by an organic content of 15 percent or more.

To classify a soil using AASHTO M-145, gradation information and the Atterberg limits of the soil must be determined (see Soil Classification Table in Forms section of this chapter). The sieves used for this classification system must include the No. 10, No. 40, and No. 200 sieves. To use this classification system, an individual can determine the correct soil classification by the process of elimination.

In addition to the major groups and subgroups listed above, additional classification using the liquid limit, plasticity index, and percent fines can be conducted to determine a soil's partial group index. A partial group index is a number placed in parentheses after an AASHTO group number: Example A-6 (5) indicates an A-6 group soil with a partial group index of 5. This number indicates the percent fines a soil contains, the level of plasticity of the fines, and indicates the quality of the soil as a subgrade material. Higher partial group indices indicate poorer quality soil (i.e. an A-6 with a partial group index of 30 is a poorer quality soil than an A-6 with a partial group index of 5).

Unstable Soils as Determined by R-Value

Soil shall be analyzed for resistance to deformation (stability). The testing shall be Resistance R-Value and Expansion Pressure of Compacted Soils or Aggregates using Hveem Stabilometer per AASHTO T 190. Soil is unstable when the following criteria are met (see FIGURE 200-1):

- The decrease of R-value from 400 psi to 300 psi is 10 or greater, and
- The optimum moisture of AASHTO T 99 or T 180 is greater than the exudation moisture at 300 psi.

The statement: "This material meets the criteria as, unstable" will be written in the notes section on Soils Test Report in CAR for CDOT Form 323.

The use of unstable soil in projects should be minimized and carefully monitored. Potential remediation alternatives for unstable soil may include the following:

- Construction of a test section and proof rolling to verify construction methods.
- The unstable soil should be compacted at a moisture content of 1% to 2% below optimum moisture.
- Mechanical improvement, including the use of geosynthetics such as geotextile or geo-grid.
- Chemical treatment such as cement, fly ash, or cement/fly ash combination.

Region Materials should be contacted when unstable soils are encountered on a project.

Swelling Soils/Heaving Bedrock

Swelling soils are clay-rich soils that exhibit a volume change with increases or decreases in their moisture content. These soils are derived from weathering of certain claystone bedrock formations. Heaving bedrock operates by the same mechanism but is differentiated because the swelling occurs from intact bedrock layers rather than from unconsolidated soil deposits. This expansion can increase the volume of a deposit by more than 20 percent and the swelling action can exert thousands of pounds of force onto overlying structures.

Once a pavement or structure is placed over an expansive soil, natural evaporation is restricted which can cause moisture to build up in the subsurface. Also, if pavement cracks develop through time and allow water infiltration into the subsurface, an increase in moisture content can occur. The underlying soils expand causing buckling and differential heave to occur in the overlying structures.

Problems due to swelling soils and heaving bedrock most often occur in cut areas where dry claystone bedrock or residual soils are exposed and in transitions from cut to fill areas. Swelling soils can cause problems in, fill areas if soils with expansion potential are used as embankment fill.

Remedial measures to address swelling soil include:

- The crown of the roadway is generally sloped to promote runoff and eliminate ponding water.
- Construct drainage ditches below the subgrade level in low areas and are graded to allow rapid runoff of surface water.
- Over-excavation and replacement of potential expansive layers.
- Chemical treatment of the subgrade soils with lime, fly ash, or combinations of these materials. It should be noted that chemical soil treatment by the use of lime or other cement agents can result in a different type of heave for soils characterized by a high sulfate content. Sulfate can react with the lime (or other calcium-based products) resulting in the growth of ettringite and/or thaumasite crystals in the soil. The growth of these crystals in the soil also results in volume expansion and heave to overlying structures. Soils shall be tested and meet the chemical requirements per Subsection 203.03 of the Standard Specifications.

The soil inspector needs to be aware of swelling soils that are encountered within a corridor; and what, if any, mitigation measures were specified to address these soils during construction. The Region Materials Engineer should be contacted when expansive soils are encountered on a project. Table 200-1 presents suggested treatment depths of the subgrade where swelling soils are present.

SOIL SURVEYS & SIMILARIZATION

There are two types of soil surveys: Preliminary Soil Surveys and Soil Surveys of Constructed Roadbeds. The preliminary soil surveys are conducted before new alignments and most road widening projects as part of the pavement design process. The purpose of soil surveys is to identify the various soil types within the existing and proposed roadway at elevations above and below the profile grade. The extent of each soil type is noted and each type is identified by the AASHTO classification method. The condition of subsoils upon which embankments will be constructed is evaluated. This involves moisture content, density, groundwater distribution, and other material properties that may impact the pavement before, during, and after construction. Detailed information on Preliminary Soil Surveys procedures and applications can be found in the Pavement Design Manual.

Soil Surveys of Constructed Roadbeds are to be performed per the OA Frequency Guide and CP 24. A sample should be taken for each soil encountered except for the material that may be used as topsoil. If the same soil is found in more than one hole, it may be **Similarized** to a soil already sampled. Similarization is the process of combining or eliminating samples from nearby locations that exhibit similar physical properties such as color, grain size, gradation, plasticity, roundness, etc. Similarizing increases productivity and efficiency while reducing cost for sample shipment and laboratory analysis. Care should be exercised in similarizing soils and additional samples should be taken where doubt exists. Similarization will be limited to one mile. Soil samples taken in each boring will be visually classified and similarized in the Region by certified inspectors and testers before submittal for laboratory analysis.

RIPPABILITY

Some bedrock can be broken down by the process of ripping. Ripping is the process of drawing a heavy metal tooth through the bedrock by a piece of construction equipment. The measurement of how easy it is to rip down the rock by a certain piece of equipment is rippability. The rippability is different for different types of bedrock and how the bedrock was formed. To assist in determining what equipment should be used for ripping the bedrock on a project, references are available such as the Caterpillar[®]'s Handbook of Ripping or similar manuals. These manuals associate construction equipment with seismic velocities to help plan what equipment should be used.

ITEM 203, EMBANKMENT

The foundation soils and the materials used to construct embankments must be properly constructed to improve stability, increase the strength of the soils, reduce the likelihood of post-construction settlement, and increase the long-term performance of the roadway. Embankment strength is dependent upon three basic conditions:

1. Compaction
2. Moisture Content
3. Soil Characteristics

Embankment material must be accurately classified using the AASHTO method and that soil samples tested truly represent the material being used in construction.

Proper compaction of embankments is necessary to provide a stable base for roadway pavement. It must be understood that the foundation soil directly beneath the embankment has to be strong enough to support it. Insufficient strength of foundation soil could cause damage by shear failure, slip-outs, or displacement of underlying soft material by outward plastic flow. Highly compressible soil in the foundation could result in excessive settlement.

Compaction is by definition, the densification of soil by removal of air/void space through mechanical energy. To adequately compact any soil with conventional construction equipment, water must be regulated within the soil to maximize the degree of compaction that can be achieved. Water allows soil particles to slip over one another and move into a denser configuration. If too much water is added, the soil begins to behave as a liquid. The soil will simply pump or deform with compactive effort, and an increase in densification can no longer be achieved. The moisture content at which the maximum density of soil can be attained is referred to as the "optimum moisture content". When soil is compacted at its optimum moisture content, it can be compacted to its maximum density.

Optimum moisture and maximum density values are determined according to either AASHTO T 99 (Standard) or AASHTO T 180 (Modified) as called for in the plans or specifications. It is the responsibility of the Engineer to assure the optimum moisture and maximum density of the in-place embankment material meet the requirements in Subsection 203.07 of the Standard Specifications.

Construction Procedure Summary

Roadway embankment material must be placed in horizontal layers. Material placed in lifts shall not exceed 8 inches for soil and rock embankment and 18 inches for rock fill. Rocks larger than the lift thickness shall be separated to allow for compaction equipment to operate in between the rocks. Rocky material should be uniformly distributed throughout the embankment to assure thorough consolidation.

Field Equipment

The type of compaction equipment to be used by the Contractor is optional unless otherwise specified on the plans. The Contractor, however, must meet density and percent moisture requirements. Common types of compaction equipment used are:

- **Sheep-foot Roller** - Used with cohesive (clayey and silty) soils.
- **Smooth-Wheel Rollers** - Used with base coarse materials and for finishing operations.
- **Vibratory Rollers** - Used with granular (sandy and gravelly) soils.

When "Roller Hours" is specified on a project, estimated yardage (volume) shall be documented on the CP 80aa Template in Site Materials Manager. The estimated yardage (volume) shall be placed in the appropriate section of the template and shall be marked "for information only". In-place density tests should be taken for documentation when practical. A brief statement on the type, weight (mass), and effectiveness of the roller should be included under "Remarks" along with the "Roller Hours".

Field Tests

Field testing shall be performed per the OA and IA Frequency Guide Schedules as stated in this Field Materials Manual. Changes in embankment material may require additional testing. The results of these field tests must be recorded and retained in project files.

Zero Air Voids Density

The Zero Air Voids Density Tabulation shown in this Chapter represents the dry density that would be obtained at the various moisture contents if there were no air voids present (i.e., when all voids between soil particles are filled with moisture). At a given moisture content and specific gravity, the zero air voids density represents the maximum density that can be obtained in the given soil.

Report the in-place dry density and the in-place moisture from the test results on CP 80aa. These results should be checked against the zero air voids density. For cohesive materials (clays and silts), a specific gravity of 2.70 may be used while 2.65 may be used for non-cohesive materials (sands and gravels). The in-place dry density should never exceed the zero air voids density of a material's in-place moisture and specific gravity as presented in the Zero Air Voids Density Tabulation (Table 200-2). If it does, some of the data is erroneous. To avoid using incorrect density values, the tester should check the Zero Air Voids Density Tabulation (Table 200-2) whenever a percent relative compaction figure of 105% or more is calculated.

ITEM 206, STRUCTURE BACKFILL

Section 206 of the Standard Specifications lists four classes of Structure Backfill in subsection 206.02:

- Structural Backfill Class 1, which is graded, granular material meeting the requirements of subsection 703.08 (a).
- Structural Backfill Class 2 shall be composed of suitable material developed on the project meeting the requirements of subsection 703.08 (b).
- Flow-Fill, which is a self-leveling, low strength concrete material as outlined in subsection 206.02(a) 2.
- Imported Structural Backfill for Pipes, as outlined in subsection 206.02(a) 3.

Field personnel shall indicate which method of determining maximum density (AASHTO T 99 or T 180) applies to the material submitted. The moisture and density required for Class 1 Structure Backfill will meet Subsection 206.03 of the Standard Specifications. More information on Structure Backfill, Class 1 appears in Chapter 300 of this Manual.

The moisture and density required for Class 2 Structure Backfill shall conform to Subsection 206.03 and unless otherwise designated, the type of compaction shall be the same as that specified for the project. In the event a Contractor elects to substitute aggregate base course for Class 2 Structure Backfill, the maximum density determination and percent relative compaction will be the same as for Class 1 Structure Backfill per Subsection 206.03. The CDOT Tester and Project Engineer should discuss the compaction requirements if this type of substitution is being considered.

Structural Backfill shall meet the chemical testing requirements for sulfates, chlorides, pH, and resistivity per Subsection 206.02.

Note: When using Class 2 Structure Backfill that is composed of an appreciable amount of plus No. 4 material, Subsection 206.03 on uniform distribution and placement of maximum 6-inch layers should be strictly adhered to. See also Subsection 703.08, paragraph (b) for further requirements when plus No. 4 material is present. This is very important in order not to cause any damage to the structure. Class 1 Backfill material should be used if there is any doubt about placing Class 2 material in the required 6-inch lift. The use of "too rocky to test" in place of the actual testing should be used very sparingly; therefore, it may apply when more than 50% of the material is retained on the $\frac{3}{4}$ " sieve. Almost all Class 2 Backfill should be tested.

ITEM 206, FILTER MATERIAL

A protective filter is a pervious material that will allow the free infiltration of water but will prevent the entrance of soil into the filter. Specifications 206, 605, and 703 should be referenced concerning soil and drain material properties and placement. Much of the problem of selecting the right aggregate(s) for drainage systems stems from the need of satisfying two conflicting requirements:

- The aggregates must have pores that are large enough to permit water to flow readily through the layer.
- Drainage layers in contact with the soil must be fine enough to prevent the trench soil from washing through the pores of the aggregate that would result in clogging of the system. Usually, the pores will not clog if the 15% size of the filter is not more than 5 times the 85% size of the soil.

Meeting both requirements with one material sometimes can be nearly impossible. If it should become necessary to choose between one requirement or the other, the aggregate pore size should have precedence. One solution in difficult cases is the use of graded filters having two or more layers. One layer or zone of aggregate should be fine enough to hold the soil in place. Also, one or more than one, of the coarser layers may be used to provide the needed water removing capacity. Graded filters of two or more layers are very common in dams. However, a desire to simplify construction has led to the widespread use of a single layer for most pavement drainage. Further guidance can be found in the Pavement Design Manual, Regional Materials Residency, or the Regional Hydraulic Engineer. Table 200-3 presents recommended filter classes.

Region Soil Survey Sampling Checklist – Calendar Year 2021

Soil Survey of Constructed Roadbeds

(Refer to CP 24 for details)

New & Widened Roadways and Sampling of Boring Materials

1. Borings will be drilled in the final subgrade before pavement overlay.
2. A minimum of one boring per 1,000 linear feet of completed 2-lane roadway will be done.
3. A minimum depth of 2 feet below the finished subgrade is required.
4. Take one sample per soil type containing at least 33 lbs. (15 kg) of minus No. 4 screen materials for **classification**.

Materials Ownership and Documentation

1. **Field or Region Lab** will use CP 20, CP 21, and Form 564 to complete the soil classification.
2. **Field or Region** will follow CP 24 and mathematically scalp the gradation on the appropriate sieve and determine if there are significant variations in the material from the preliminary soil survey.
3. **If there are significant variations from the preliminary soil survey**, all +3/8, plus No. 4 screen, and minus #4 screen materials will be separated and retained in separate bags.
4. The sample material should be submitted through Site Manager Materials with a Form 157 requesting an R-value will be sent to the Region Lab (*) or Central Lab.
5. The soil classification on Form #564 will also be sent to the Region Lab or Central Lab.
6. If **no** significant variations are found, record on Form 219 for project documentation.

Borrow Pits

(Refer to Standard Specifications for Road & Bridge Construction for details)

Contractor Source: The cost of complying with Section 106.02 (b) *Contractor Source* requirements, including sampling, testing, and corrective action by the Contractor, shall be included in the work.

CDOT reserves the right to verify the contractor's source.

Materials Ownership, Sampling, and Forms (FMM QA Schedule)

1. If embankment will support concrete pavement or be chemically stabilized, during production one soil sample per 2,000 yds³ or fraction thereof will be tested for sulfate from the designated source by CDOT project or Region personnel.
2. Results will be documented on Forms 157 and 323.
3. During the qualification of a borrow source, one 5 lb. sample of soil, per soil type, will be submitted to the Chemical Unit of the Central Laboratory for sulfate content.

Notes:

1. Region Lab/Soils Program will perform the classification of soils.
2. Chemical Unit will perform a chemical analysis of soil samples for sulfates.
3. Chemical Unit will provide the Project with the chemical analysis on the qualification of borrow sources.
4. For the preliminary soil survey, the Chemical Unit will provide the Region Materials Program with the chemical analysis reports and forward the results to the Soils Program.
5. The Soils Program will input the chemical results onto the electronic Form 555, and forward the completed preliminary soil survey to the Region Materials Program.
6. Chemical Unit will perform chemical analysis of soil samples for corrosion tests and will provide test results to the Region for pipe material type selection.

(*) If the Region Lab can perform AASHTO T 190 then no sample needs to be sent to the Central Lab.

Region Soil Survey Drilling Checklist

Reconnaissance of Drill Site

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>
1. Was a reconnaissance survey of the area to be drilled performed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Have landowner clearances and locates been obtained?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Have temporary easements been obtained?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Have drilling methods been determined?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Have roadway conditions and types of pavement been noted?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Have rock outcrops been noted?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Have survey cross-sections or profiles been performed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Is there drilling for the existing roadway?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Is there drilling for new or extension of the roadway surface?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Have structures and culverts been identified?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Has the Soil Survey Field Report, Form 554 been completed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Have sulfate/corrosion resistance samples been taken?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If suspicious material is encountered during drilling

- **Stop Drilling**
- **Do not move the drill rig**
- **Secure area and provide traffic control if necessary**
- **Contact Region Environmental and/or Region Safety Coordinator**

FIGURES AND TABLES

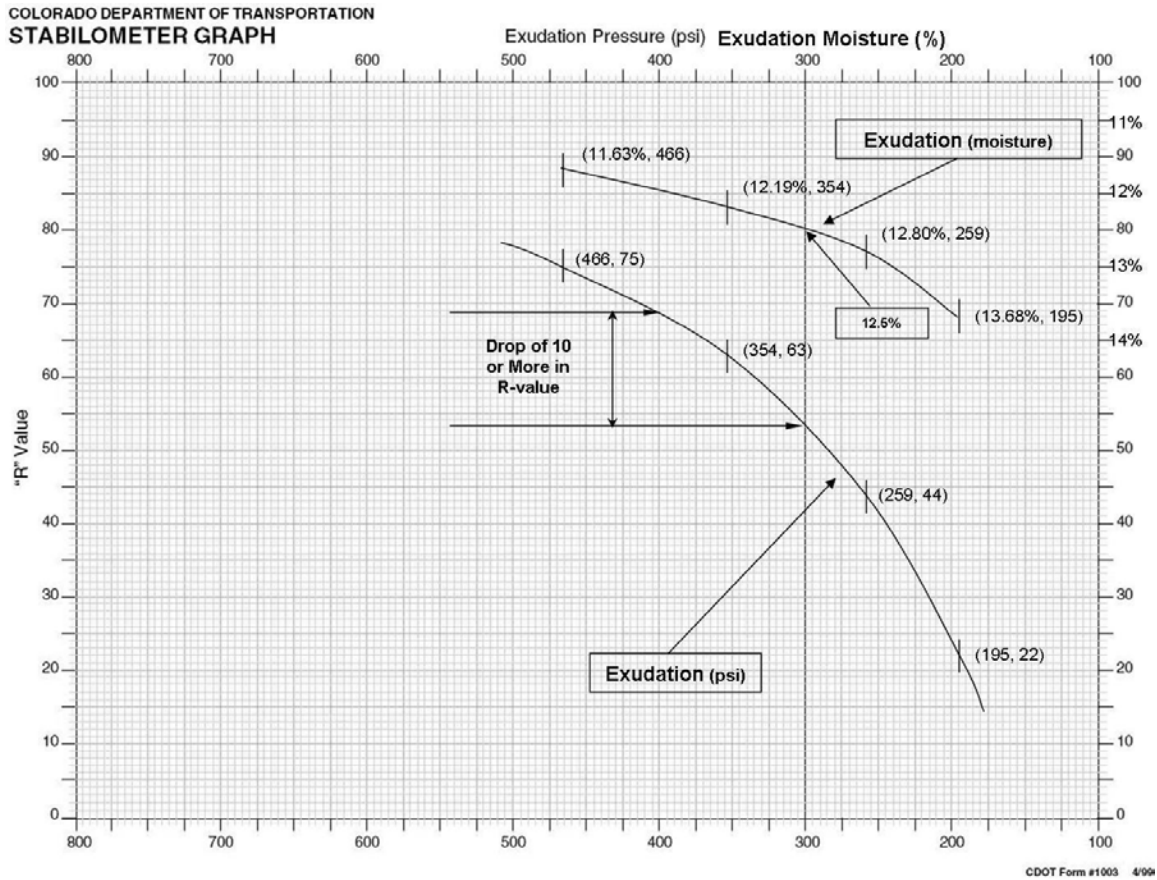


FIGURE 200-1

TABLE 200-1. SUGGESTED TREATMENT BELOW NORMAL SUBGRADE ELEVATION FOR PROJECTS

Plasticity Index	Depth of Treatment	
	Interstate And Primary System	Secondary And State Systems
10 to 20	2 feet	2 feet
20 to 30	3 feet	2 feet
30 to 40	4 feet	3 feet
40 to 50	5 feet	3 feet
*Over 50	6 feet	4 feet

TABLE 200-2. ZERO AIR VOIDS DENSITY TABULATION

Moisture, % of Dry Wt.	Dry Density (ZAVD)					
	@ 2.65 SP. GR.		@ 2.70 SP. GR.		@ 2.75 SP. GR.	
	lb./ft ³	kg/m ³	lb./ft ³	kg/m ³	lb./ft ³	kg/m ³
9.0	133.5	2138.4	135.5	2170.5	137.6	2204.1
9.5	132.1	2116.0	134.1	2148.1	136.1	2180.1
10.0	130.7	2093.6	132.7	2125.6	134.6	2156.1
10.5	129.4	2072.8	131.3	2103.2	133.2	2133.6
11.0	128.3	2055.1	129.9	2080.8	131.7	2109.6
11.5	126.7	2029.5	128.6	2060.0	130.3	2087.2
12.0	125.5	2010.3	127.3	2039.1	129.0	2066.4
12.5	124.2	1989.5	126.0	2018.3	127.7	2045.5
13.0	123.0	1970.3	124.7	1997.5	126.4	2024.7
13.5	121.8	1951.0	123.5	1978.3	125.1	2003.9
14.0	120.6	1931.8	122.3	1959.0	123.9	1984.7
14.5	119.5	1914.2	121.1	1939.8	122.7	1965.4
15.0	118.3	1895.0	120.0	1922.2	121.5	1946.2
15.5	117.2	1877.3	118.8	1903.0	120.3	1927.0
16.0	116.1	1859.7	117.7	1885.4	119.2	1909.4
16.5	115.1	1843.7	116.6	1867.7	118.0	1890.2
17.0	114.0	1826.1	115.5	1850.1	117.0	1874.1
17.5	113.0	1810.1	114.4	1832.5	115.8	1854.9
18.0	112.0	1794.0	113.4	1816.5	114.8	1838.9
18.5	111.0	1778.0	112.4	1800.5	113.7	1821.3
19.0	110.0	1762.0	111.4	1784.4	112.7	1805.3
19.5	109.0	1746.0	110.4	1768.4	111.7	1789.2
20.0	108.1	1731.6	109.4	1752.4	110.7	1773.2
20.5	107.2	1717.2	108.5	1738.0	109.7	1757.2
21.0	106.2	1701.1	107.5	1722.0	108.8	1742.8
21.5	105.3	1686.7	106.6	1707.6	107.8	1726.8
22.0	104.5	1673.9	105.7	1693.1	106.9	1712.4
22.5	103.6	1659.5	104.8	1678.7	106.0	1697.9
23.0	102.7	1645.1	103.9	1664.3	105.1	1683.5
23.5	101.9	1632.3	103.1	1651.5	104.2	1669.1
24.0	101.1	1619.5	102.2	1637.1	103.4	1656.3
24.5	100.3	1606.6	101.4	1624.3	102.5	1641.9
25.0	99.5	1593.8	100.6	1611.4	101.7	1629.1
25.5	98.7	1581.0	99.8	1598.6	100.9	1616.2
26.0	97.9	1568.2	99.0	1585.8	100.1	1603.4
26.5	97.2	1557.0	98.2	1573.0	99.3	1590.6
27.0	96.4	1544.2	97.4	1560.2	98.5	1577.8
27.5	95.7	1533.0	96.7	1549.0	97.7	1565.0
28.0	94.9	1520.1	96.0	1537.8	97.0	1553.8
28.5	94.2	1508.9	95.2	1524.9	96.2	1541.0
29.0	93.5	1497.7	94.5	1513.7	95.5	1529.7
29.5	92.8	1486.5	93.8	1502.5	94.7	1516.9
30.0	92.1	1475.3	93.1	1491.3	94.0	1505.7
30.5	91.4	1464.1	92.4	1480.1	93.3	1494.5
31.0	90.8	1454.5	91.7	1468.9	92.6	1483.3
31.5	90.1	1443.2	91.0	1457.7	91.9	1472.1
32.0	89.5	1433.6	90.4	1448.1	91.3	1462.5
32.5	88.8	1422.4	89.7	1436.8	90.6	1451.3
33.0	88.2	1412.8	89.1	1427.2	90.0	1441.6
33.5	87.5	1401.6	88.5	1417.6	89.3	1430.4
34.0	87.0	1393.6	87.8	1406.4	88.7	1420.8
34.5	86.4	1384.0	87.2	1396.8	88.1	1411.2
35.0	85.8	1374.4	86.6	1387.2	87.4	1400.0
35.5	85.2	1364.8	86.0	1377.6	86.8	1390.4

TABLE 200-3. RECOMMENDED FILTER CLASSES

Sieve Size or Designation	Percentage of soil passing designated sieves (1)		
	Use Class 1, B or C (2)	Use Class B or C (2)	Use Class C
No. 10 No. 40	less than 85, & less than 25	less than 85	more than 85
(1) Based on the minus 3 inch (75 mm) portion of the soil adjacent to the filter material. (2) To drain large quantities of water, use the most open grading recommended.			

This table is based on the following criteria: The D_{15} size of the filter should not be more than five times the D_{85} size of the soil.

DEFINITIONS

Alluvial Fan - Deposit formed at the base of a steep valley or canyon wall by steep gradient tributary action. The material usually consists of heterogeneous angular rock and soil.

Angle of Internal Friction - An angle whose tangent is equal to the frictional shear strength of soil divided by the confining stress exerted on that soil. Cohesion-less soils tend to exhibit high Angle of Internal Friction (ϕ) values.

Boulders - All rocks larger than 10 inches in diameter.

Clay - A very fine-grained soil, which passes the No. 200 screen and has a Plastic Index of 11 or more.

Cobbles - Rocks, which range from 3 to 10 inches in diameter.

Cohesion - The capacity of sticking or adhering together. That part of a soils' shear strength, which does not depend on inter-particle friction. Cohesion is the major factor contributing to the shear strength of clay soils.

Compaction - The process of increasing the density of a material by mechanical means, such as tamping, rolling, vibration, etc.

Consolidation - The process of decreasing the thickness of a soil layer by applying a vertical load.

Degree of Saturation - The ratio of the volume of water to the void volume in a given soil mass.

Density - The mass of a substance per unit volume, usually expressed in pounds per cubic foot (pcf).

Embankment - A raised structure, consisting of soil, aggregate, or rock. Usually, the material is compacted and is used to support roadway pavement.

Erosion - The removal and transportation of soil or rock by water, ice, and gravity.

Escarpment - A steep face terminating highlands abruptly

Glacial Moraine - Deposit of heterogeneous material left by glacial action. Material ranges in size from clay to large boulders.

Gradation - Indicates the range and relative distribution of particles in soil or aggregate.

Gravel - A granular material, which is retained on the No. 10 screen and has a maximum particle size of 3 inches.

Hygroscopic Moisture – Hygroscopic material is soil that readily absorbs water usually from the atmosphere; therefore hygroscopic moisture is the moisture absorbed from the atmosphere. In most cases, the water can be removed from the material by heating.

Internal Friction - The property of individual soil particles to resist movement along adjacent surface areas.

Land forms - Distinct shapes of the earth's surface that have been formed by erosion and deposition of rock or soil. Common examples are stream terraces, alluvial fans, glacial moraines, and sand dunes.

Liquid Limit - The moisture content at which a soil changes from the plastic state of consistency to the liquid state of consistency.

Loess Deposit - A homogeneous, un-stratified accumulation of windblown silt with subordinate amounts of very fine-grained sand.

Maximum Density - The unit dry weight (pounds per cubic foot, (pcf)) of a soil compacted at optimum moisture and at a specific compactive effort.

Optimum Moisture - Percent moisture of a soil, which will yield a maximum dry unit weight for a specified compactive effort.

Permeability - The rate at which a material allows transmission of water.

pH – A measure of the activity of hydrogen ions in a solution. When in balance (pH 7) the soil is said to be neutral. The pH scale covers a continuum ranging from 0 (very acidic) to 14 (very alkaline or basic).

Plastic Index - The numerical difference between the liquid limit and the plastic limit of a soil.

Plasticity - Property of material to be remolded without crumbling under certain moisture conditions.

Plastic Limit - The moisture content at which a soil changes from the semi-solid state of consistency to the plastic state of consistency.

Poorly Graded - Particle sizes of a soil mass that are not evenly distributed.

Pore Water Pressure - The stress imparted by water against soil particles within a saturated soil mass.

Porosity - The ratio of the void space of a material to the total volume of its mass, usually expressed as a percent.

Rock - Any naturally formed consolidated aggregate or mass of minerals, which cannot be excavated by manual methods alone. (Pieces of rock, which pass the No. 4 screen, are considered soil particles.)

Sand - A granular soil, which passes the No. 10 screen and is retained on the No. 200 screen.

Sand Dunes - Ridges of mounds formed by windblown sand. These deposits of sand consist of clean, uniform sand grains.

Silt - A very fine-grained soil, which passes the No. 200 screen and has a Plastic Index of 10 or less.

Residual Soil - Material that is produced by the weathering of bedrock and accumulates or remains in contact with parent rock.

Similarization - The process of combining or eliminating samples from nearby locations that exhibit similar physical properties such as color, grain size, gradation, plasticity, roundness, etc. Similarization will be limited to one mile. Soil samples taken in each boring will be visually classified and similarized in the Region by certified inspectors and testers before submittal for laboratory analysis.

Soil - A loosely cemented, heterogeneous, earthen material, which is composed of particles surrounded by voids of various sizes. Voids may be filled with air, water, and gas, or any combination of the same. Particles of soil are produced by the physical or chemical disintegration of rock.

Specific Gravity (Absolute) - The ratio of the unit weight of solid matter in the soil to that of distilled water at 68°F (20°C).

Specific Gravity (Apparent) - The ratio of the weight of soil particles (including permeable and impermeable voids) to that of water.

Specific Gravity (Bulk) - The ratio of the weight of a specific volume of soil particles to the same volume of water.

Stream Terrace - Mostly granular material, which has been deposited by stream action to form a level, topped surface with an escarpment on one side.

Stratified - Soil deposited in layers with different and distinct characteristics.

Swelling Soil - Material, which exhibits the ability to increase in volume with an increase in water content. Soils with high swell potential usually contain montmorillonite.

Testable Material - Soils and rock mixtures having 50% or more by weight, at field moisture content, of minus 4 material and the top size material being less than 6 inches in diameter.

Transported Soil - Accumulation of material, which has been transported from its parent rock by water, wind, or ice.

Void Ratio - The ratio of the volume of void space to the total volume of the particles within a mass.

CDOT Materials Forms - Applicable for Soils

<https://www.codot.gov/library/forms/form-numbers-broken-down>

Materials Forms, Instructions & Examples Chapter

NOTE: The example forms are still in development, as they are completed they will be entered into the chapter. Use the relevant example forms from the The electronic version of the 2018 FMM.

Form	Title	Page
157	Field Report for Sample Identification or Materials Documentation.....	
24	Moisture - Density Relation	
212	Field Report on Compaction of Earthwork	
219	Soil Survey of the Completed Roadbed	
323	Laboratory Report on Item 203 (Embankment or Borrow).....	
548	Nomograph - to Correct for Percent Rock	
564	Soils and Aggregates Sieve Analysis When Splitting on the No.4 Sieve	
584	Moisture - Density Relation Graph	
626	Field Laboratory Test Results.....	
1003	Stabilometer Graph	
1007	Gradation Chart	
1030	Stabilometer Test.....	
1045	Gradation Worksheet	
1297	Moisture - Density Report – [computer <i>output</i>].....	
	Soil Classification Tables	
	Note: Text, not Examples.....	
554	Soil Survey Field Report	
157	Field Report for Sample Identification or Materials Documentation.....	

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Chapter 300

Bases - 21

This chapter is not part of the Project's specifications but is a guide for project personnel in interpreting CDOT specifications, understanding ASTM, AASHTO, and Colorado Procedures (CPs) for testing, and for completing CDOT forms.

The design and construction of a pavement structure may include one or more base courses. A base course is a layer of material below the wearing surface of a pavement. Bases may be constructed of gravels, mixtures of soil and aggregate, mixtures of asphalt and aggregate, mixtures of cement and aggregate or soil, or other innovative materials. Bases may be made of unbound materials, such as gravel, or bound materials, such as lime-treated subgrade.

Base courses under concrete pavements provide a drainage layer, reduce pumping, provide protection against frost damage, and provide support for the heavy equipment used for placing concrete pavements. There is some increase in structural capacity when a base is placed under a concrete pavement, but it is typically not a significant amount.

Base courses under flexible pavements provide a significant increase in structural capacity. The pavement design of flexible pavement depends on the wheel loads being distributed over a greater area as the depth of the pavement structure increases. There are the added benefits of improved drainage and protection against frost damage.

ITEM 206 STRUCTURE BACKFILL

ITEM 304 AGGREGATE BASE COURSE

Compaction of unbound bases is important for the stability of the pavement it supports. The maximum dry density is established in the laboratory before construction. During construction measurements of the base dry density are compared to the maximum dry density. The requirements for compaction of aggregate base course (ABC) are shown in Subsection 304.06 of the Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction. Structure Backfill has similar requirements as shown in Subsection 206.03.

Two methods to determine the maximum dry density of soils are AASHTO T 99 and AASHTO T 180. AASHTO T 99 is similar to ASTM D 698 and is commonly referred to as the Proctor Test, as it was first proposed by R. R. Proctor in 1933. AASHTO T 99 uses a 5.5 lb. rammer dropped from 12 in. When a 4 in. mold is used, three layers are compacted with 25 blows on each layer. When a 6 in. mold is used, three layers are compacted with 56 blows on each layer. AASHTO T 99 results in a compactive effort of 12,400 ft-lbf/ft³. AASHTO T 180 is similar to ASTM D 1557 and is commonly referred to as the Modified Proctor Test. AASHTO T 180 uses a 10 lb. rammer dropped from 18 in. When a 4 in. mold is used, five layers are compacted with 25 blows on each layer. When a 6 in. mold is used, five layers are compacted with 56 blows on each layer. This results in a compactive effort of 56,000 ft-lbf/ft³. Comparing compactive efforts, AASHTO T 180 produces four and a half times the compactive effort than a sample receives compacted according to AASHTO T 99.

AASHTO T 99 is the appropriate standard for compaction of cohesive soils, particularly if there is the potential for swelling when saturated. AASHTO T 180 is appropriate for granular soils, such as aggregate base course and Structure Backfill, Class 1.

There are four methods of determining moisture-density relationships by AASHTO T 180:

- Method A uses a 4 in. mold and the fraction of the soil passing a No. 4 sieve. AASHTO states that this is applicable to soil mixtures that have 40% or less retained on a No. 4 sieve.
- Method B uses a 6 in. mold and the fraction of the soil passing a No. 4 sieve. AASHTO states that this is applicable to soil mixtures that have 40% or less retained on a No. 4 sieve.
- Method C uses a 4 in. mold and the fraction of the soil passing a 3/4 in. sieve. AASHTO states that this is applicable to soil mixtures that have 30% or less retained on a 3/4 in. sieve.
- Method D uses a 6 in. mold and the fraction of the soil passing a 3/4 in. sieve. AASHTO states that this is applicable to soil mixtures that have 30% or less retained on a 3/4 in. sieve.

The Gradation requirements for Class 1 Structure Backfill and ABC are shown in Subsections 703.08 and 703.03 respectively. A review of the Gradation requirements shows that many granular materials will meet the Gradation requirements and exceed the limits of application stated in AASHTO T 180.

Colorado has developed a rock correction formula in Colorado Procedure 23 (CP 23) when AASHTO T 180 is used:

$$\text{MDD} = (P_f \times D_f + P_c \times 0.95 D_c) / 100$$

The standard practice within the Department follows:

- 110 lbs. of granular material are sampled and sent to the laboratory before construction begins. This would typically require two standard sample bags.
- The material is separated into two fractions, material retained on a No. 4 sieve and material passing a No. 4 sieve.
- The specific gravity and absorption of the material retained on a No. 4 sieve is determined according to AASHTO T 85 Specific Gravity and Absorption of Coarse Aggregate.
- The maximum dry density and optimum moisture of the material passing a No. 4 sieve is determined according to AASHTO T 180, Method A.
- For bases with crushed concrete or reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP), an accurate specific gravity determination is difficult to make. For these materials T 180, Method D is used.
- Method D may be used if more than 30% of the material is retained on the No. 4 sieve, but has 30% or less of the material retained on the 3/4 inch sieve. When Method D is used, use the above procedure but substitute the 3/4 inch sieve for the No. 4 sieve.

During construction, the control of compaction follows according to the plans, specifications, and the Frequency Guide Schedule for Minimum Materials Sampling, Testing, and Inspection. Each field test must include a separation of the sample into the two fractions, material retained on a No. 4 sieve, and material passing a No. 4 sieve. Percent relative compaction is determined according to CP 25. CP 23 is used to correct the maximum dry density and optimum moisture for soil-rock mixtures with more than 5% material retained on a No. 4 sieve.

ITEM 308 PORTLAND CEMENT & FLY ASH

Sources of Portland cement and/or fly ash are listed on the Department's Approved Product List. To verify a specific cementitious material that may be considered for a project check if the supplier/manufacturer of the cement or fly ash is on the Approved Products List at the web site address of: <https://www.codot.gov/business/apl>

If a manufacturer wants to add a cement or fly ash source use the same website and follow the instructions within Notice to Manufacturers: <https://www.codot.gov/business/apl/manufacturers.html> and also follow all references within CP 11:

CDOT Materials Forms - Applicable for Bases

<https://www.codot.gov/library/forms/form-numbers-broken-down>

Materials Forms, Instructions & Examples Chapter

NOTE: The example forms are still in development, as they are completed they will be entered into the chapter. Use the relevant example forms from the The electronic version of the 2018 FMM.

Form	Title
157	Field Report for Sample Identification or Materials Documentation
6	Field Tests of Base Aggregate, Fillers, Paving and Miscellaneous Aggregates
38	Aggregate Test Report - [<i>computer output</i>] SiteManager
194	Structure Backfill Density Report
564	Soils and Aggregate Sieve Analysis When Splitting On the No. 4 Sieve
565	Sieve Analysis For Aggregate Not Split On the No. 4 Sieve
633	Sample Tag (Sacks)
1126	Stabilometer Record of Item 304 Aggregate Base Course
1296	Granular Materials Moisture – Density Report - [<i>computer output</i>] SiteManager

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FIELD REPORT FOR SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION OR MATERIALS DOCUMENTATION			FS# = (Contract ID-Seq.#)			
			Region		Date Submitted	
			Contract ID		Project No.	
			Project Location			
Material Type		Field Lab phone		Cell Phone		
Material Code (LIMS)	Item	Class	Grading	Special Provisions <input type="checkbox"/> yes		
Previously used on Project No.:		Previous CDOT Form #157 F/S No.(s):		<input type="checkbox"/> CDOT Form #633 (sack) <input type="checkbox"/> CDOT Form #634 (can)		
● Sample Identification: Quantity & Unit of material submitted, describe tests required, precise location sample remove from (Stationing), etc. ● Materials Documentation: Field inspected (describe appearance, weight/dimensions, model/serial number), COC &/or CTR provided etc.						
Central Lab use only:						
Sample ID (#1)		Sample ID (#2)		Sample ID (#3)		
Sample ID (#4)		Sample ID (#5)		Sample ID (#6)		
APL/QML Acceptance: APL Ref. No.		Product name:		Date checked:		
APL/QML Acceptance: APL Ref. No.		Product name:		Date checked:		
Preliminary <input type="checkbox"/> Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency <input type="checkbox"/>				Date needed		
Contractor			Supplier			
Sampled from <small>(Pit, roadway, windrow, stock, etc.)</small>			Pit name or owner			
Quantity represented		Previous quantity		Total quantity to date		
Sample submitted: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Shipped specified quantity to: <input type="checkbox"/> Central lab <input type="checkbox"/> Region lab <input type="checkbox"/> Consultant lab		Date		
Sampled or inspected by (print name)		Title		E-mail		
Supervisor (Pro./Res./Mats. Engr./Maint. Supt.) (print name)		Title		Residency		

Distribution: Chemical Lab: cdot_chemlab@state.co.us
 Concrete Lab: cdot_conc.lab@state.co.us
 Flexible Pavement: cdot_flex.lab@state.co.us
 Physical Properties: cdot_phpr.lab@state.co.us
 Soils Lab: cdot_soils.lab@state.co.us
 Region Labs: Send completed form with sample

Previous editions are obsolete and may not be used. CDOT Form #167 04/18
 Project File: SMM – Upload completed form into the attachment icon on the sample record

**COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
SOILS AND AGGREGATES SIEVE ANALYSIS
WHEN SPLITTING ON THE No. 4 SIEVE**

Contract ID	
Project No.	
Item	Class

Pit name			Station			Test no.	Sample weight	Date
Sieve	Wet wt.	Dry wt.	Individual percentage		Percent passing	Specs	Sample ID	
							Liquid limit	Moisture correction
							Plastic limit	Plus #4 moisture sample
							Plastic index	Wet weight
							Soil class.	Dry weight
							"R" value	Loss
								% moisture
								Minus #4 moisture sample
+ #4				#			Sampled by	Wet weight
- #4				#				Dry weight
Total				#			Tested by	Loss
				#200				% moisture
Minus #4 wash								
Wet weight (grams)	Sieve	Weight (grams)	Individual percentage		Percent passing			
	#							
	#							
Dry weight (grams)	#200							
	- #200							
	Total							

NOTE: Save all material until calculations are completed in case a check is necessary

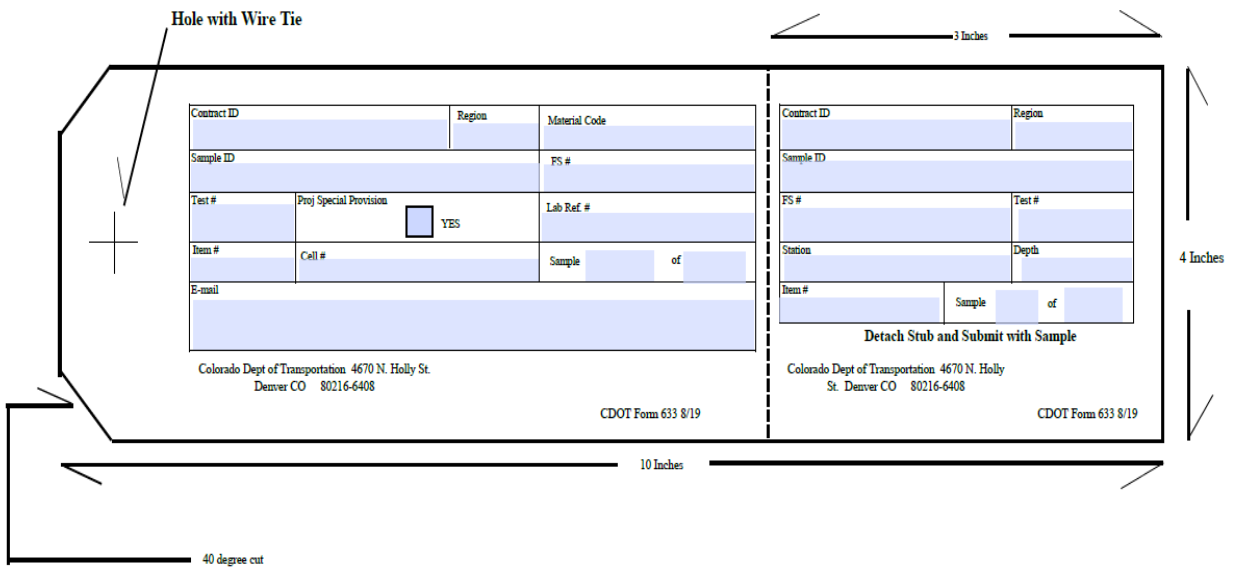
Pit name			Station			Test no.	Sample weight	Date
Sieve	Wet wt.	Dry wt.	Individual percentage		Percent passing	Specs	Sample ID	
							Liquid limit	Moisture correction
							Plastic limit	Plus #4 moisture sample
							Plastic index	Wet weight
							Soil class.	Dry weight
							"R" value	Loss
								% moisture
								Minus #4 moisture sample
+ #4				#			Sampled by	Wet weight
- #4				#				Dry weight
Total				#			Tested by	Loss
				#200				% moisture
Minus #4 wash								
Wet weight (grams)	Sieve	Weight (grams)	Individual percentage		Percent passing			
	#							
	#							
Dry weight (grams)	#200							
	- #200							
	Total							

Previous editions are obsolete and may not be used.

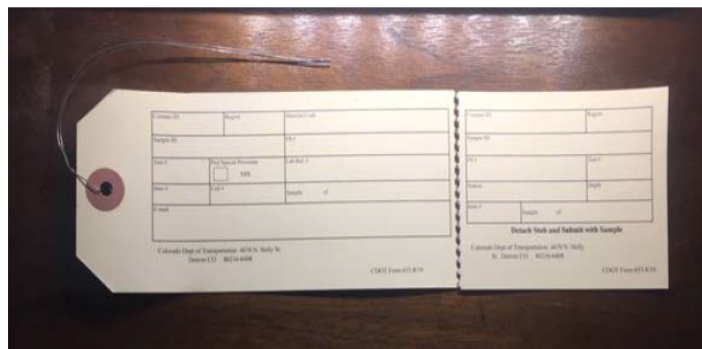
Colorado Department of Transportation Sieve Analysis for Aggregates CP31 Atterberg Limits T89 and T90					Contract ID: _____ Region: _____																								
Material Description:					Project Number: _____																								
Prime Contractor:					Project Location: _____																								
Sample ID SMM: _____ Lab Ref Number SMM: _____					Item: _____ <small>Do not use this form for Item 203 - Soils or Item 206 - Structure Backfill Class 2, use Form 564 Split over the #4 - CP 21</small>																								
					Class: _____ Test No: _____ Test Date: _____																								
Gradation Specimen Dry Weight (SDW):			Washed Dry Weight (WDW):		Sample Information																								
Sieve	Weight	Percent Retained	Percent Passing	Specs	Sampled From: _____ Supplier Ticket No: _____ Time Sampled: _____ Station: _____ Lane: _____ Quantity Sample Represents: _____ Sampling witnessed by: _____ Sample Tested By: _____																								
6"					Sample % Moisture and Dry Weight Pan ID: _____ Pan Weight (g): _____ A Pan & Sample - Wet Weight (g): _____ B Pan & Sample - Dry Weight (g): _____ C Sample - Wet Weight (g): _____ D=(B-A) Sample - Dry Weight (g): _____ E=(C-A) Moisture Loss (g): _____ F=(D-E) Moisture Content (MC) %: _____ G=(F/E) x 100 Specimen Dry Weight: E If gradation sample and moisture sample are the same sample, use the dry weight (SDW) in the sieve analysis calculations.																								
4"																													
3"																													
2½"																													
2"																													
1½"																													
1"																													
¾"																													
½"																													
⅜"																													
5/16"																													
¼"																													
#4																													
#8																													
#16																													
#30																													
#50																													
#100																													
#200																													
- #200		(WDW - TSW) ÷ WDW x 100 = % Diff (Spec: ≤ 0.3%)					Gradation Remarks:																						
Total Sieved WT (TSW):		(_____ - _____) ÷ _____ x 100 = _____ %																											
Wet Weight ÷ (100 + MC %) x 100 = Specimen Dry Weight					If a split moisture sample is used to determine dry mass of gradation sample, use calculation to determine dry weight.																								
Wet WT. _____ ÷ (100 + _____) x 100 = _____ SDW																													
Atterberg Limits:		Liquid Limit T89	Plastic Limit T90		Place IA Stamp Here:																								
Tin ID:					<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">Number of Blows</td> <td style="width: 20%;">Multiplier</td> <td style="width: 60%;">IA Sample ID: _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Moisture Content %:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">22</td> <td rowspan="2" style="text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;">Electronic Signature of IA Personnel </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of Blows:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">23</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Plasticity Index</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Specifications</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Liquid Limit %:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">24</td> <td rowspan="4" style="vertical-align: top;">Sample Remarks:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Plastic Limit %:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Plasticity Index:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LL % = Moisture Content @ number of blows X multiplier</td> <td style="text-align: center;">27</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">28</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Number of Blows	Multiplier	IA Sample ID: _____	Moisture Content %:	22	Electronic Signature of IA Personnel 	Number of Blows:	23	Plasticity Index		Specifications	Liquid Limit %:	24	Sample Remarks:	Plastic Limit %:	25	Plasticity Index:	26	LL % = Moisture Content @ number of blows X multiplier	27		28	
Number of Blows	Multiplier	IA Sample ID: _____																											
Moisture Content %:	22	Electronic Signature of IA Personnel 																											
Number of Blows:	23																												
Plasticity Index		Specifications																											
Liquid Limit %:	24	Sample Remarks:																											
Plastic Limit %:	25																												
Plasticity Index:	26																												
LL % = Moisture Content @ number of blows X multiplier	27																												
	28																												
Mass of Tin:																													
Mass of Tin + Wet Soil:																													
Mass of Tin + Dry Soil:																													
Moisture Content %:																													
Number of Blows:																													
Liquid Limit %:																													
Plastic Limit %:																													
Plasticity Index:																													
LL % = Moisture Content @ number of blows X multiplier																													

Previous editions are obsolete and may not be used.

CDOT Form #565



CDOT Form 633 Tag (w/preforated tag and wire tie)



COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION STABILOMETER RECORD OF ITEM 304 ABC				Contract ID		Region	
				Project No.			
				Proj. location			
Pit name		Date	Sample ID			Lab #	
Represents			LL	PL	PI	SE	Class
GRADATION				Stabilometer "R" value:			
As run		Set up		% moisture at		lbs. per cu. ft.	
Seive size	% passing	Scalp					
4"			% Moisture - #4 Material		_____ X		
3"			Weight of - #4 Material		_____ =		
2½"			Weight of H ₂ O		_____ +		
2"			Initial H ₂ O added		_____ =		
1½"			Total initial H ₂ O		_____ (A)		
1"			COMPACTION				
¾"			Cylinder #				
½"			H ₂ O added (B)				
⅜"			Exudation pressure, lbs				
#4			Exudation pressure, PSI				
#8			Ht. of briquette (H)				
#16			Wt. cylinder & wet sample				
#50			Cylinder tare				
#100			Wet wt. of sample (W _w)				
#200			¹ Weight of H ₂ O (C)				
Set up weights			² Dry wt. (D)				
-¾" + ½"	_____		³ % Moisture (M)				
-½" + ⅜"	_____		⁴ Density				
-⅜" + #4	_____		Height correction by wt.				
- #4	_____		STABILOMETER				
¹ (A) + (B) = (C) ² (Ww) - (C) = (D) ³ (C) ÷ (D) = (M) ⁴ (W _w) x 30.3 (100 + M) x H			Total load	PSI			
			1000	80			
			2000	160			
			Displacement turns				
			"R" value				
Drainage							
Exp. pressure dial reading							

Previous editions are not obsolete and may not be used.

CDOT Form #1126 4/14

Chapter 400

Asphalt - 21

This chapter is not part of the Project specifications but is a guide for project personnel in interpreting CDOT specifications, understanding ASTM, AASHTO, and Colorado test procedures, and for completing CDOT forms.

Bituminous Mixtures & Binders

Bituminous materials are used by CDOT for a variety of purposes. The bituminous material (normally referred to as asphalt cement or binder) may be combined with aggregate to bind the aggregate together and thus form a durable pavement. Binder may also be sprayed on a surface to protect the surface. Binders at room temperature are too viscous (stiff) to mix with aggregate or to be sprayed. Mixing is achieved by reducing viscosity by one of three approaches: Hot Mix Asphalt (HMA) is produced by heating the binder, to reduce viscosity, then combining the hot binder with hot, dry aggregate. Until 2004 HMA was referred to as HBP or Hot Bituminous Pavement by CDOT. Colorado changed to be consistent with the current national terminology. A second method for lowering viscosity to improve mixing involves combining binder with water and emulsifier to produce an emulsion. In the third approach, asphalt cement is combined with solvent to produce lower viscosity material called cutback asphalt. Cutback can be readily mixed with aggregate. Heating, emulsification, or solvents may also be used to facilitate spraying of a binder.

HMA

Of the three mixing approaches, HMA provides the strongest and most durable pavements. Combining hot asphalt cement with hot dry aggregate provides the strongest bond between the binder and aggregate. However, drying the aggregate plus heating the aggregate and binder requires considerable energy. In addition, the HMA must be transported, placed and compacted before it becomes too cool for proper compaction.

Emulsions

Emulsions can be stored and used at lower temperatures than binder for use in HMA. Emulsions can also be used with wet, cool aggregate. These emulsion properties allow energy savings and more flexibility in application.

Cutbacks

Cutbacks contain solvents, which could be used for fuel, petrochemicals, or some other more effective use of a non-renewable resource. A more serious problem with cutbacks is that the solvents can be absorbed through the skin or may be breathed after evaporation. Many solvents used in cutbacks present health hazards and some solvents are highly flammable and thus are a fire hazard. Solvents in cutbacks also contribute to air pollution and the formation of ozone. Health, safety, and environmental regulations have eliminated almost all use of cutbacks for highway construction by CDOT.

ITEM 403 - HOT MIX ASPHALT

Superpave - The Strategic Highway Research Program (SHRP) was established by Congress in 1987 as a five-year research program to improve the performance and durability of U.S. roads and to make those roads safer for both motorists and highway workers. \$50 million of the SHRP research funds were used for the development of performance based asphalt specifications that directly relate laboratory analysis with field performance.

Superpave (Superior Performing Asphalt Pavements) is a product of the SHRP asphalt research. The Superpave system represents an improved system for specifying asphalt binders and mineral aggregates, developing asphalt mix designs, and analyzing and establishing pavement performance prediction. The Superpave binder specifications and mix design system include various test equipment, test methods, and materials criteria.

Superpave is a performance-based system. The tests and analysis have direct relationships to field performance.

ITEM 403 - SUPERPAVE MIX DESIGN

One outcome of the SHRP research was the development of the Superpave gyratory compactor (SGC). The SGC compacts mixtures at an angle of 1.25°, which has been determined to better simulate field compaction.

Mixes that are designed with the SGC take into account the amount of traffic the roadway is expected to experience throughout its design life. Binder selection is based on climate, traffic loading, and traffic flow. The asphalt content that yields 4% air voids at the design number of gyration, N_{design} , becomes the target asphalt content.

An excellent discussion of the Superpave mix design can be found in the Asphalt Institute Manual SP-2, *Superpave Mix Design*. When using the 0.45 Power-Chart, CDOT defines the maximum density gradation line as a straight line passing from the origin to one sieve size larger than the nominal maximum aggregate size.

ITEM 411 - PERFORMANCE GRADED BINDERS (PG BINDERS)

The asphalt cements under the Superpave system are called binders because the intent of the specifications was to address both modified and unmodified asphalt cements. One feature of the Superpave binder specification is that all of the binders have to meet the same criteria, but the temperature at which they meet the criteria is related to the climate in the project area. For instance, using the Superpave specifications binders can be chosen to address low temperature cracking in the high mountains, or rut resistance in the eastern plains with the same test values, but the test temperature would be different to reflect the different project climates. For example, a performance binder designation listed as PG 58-28 would mean that the binder will meet the high service temperature requirements (rutting) up to a pavement temperature of 58°C and that the binder will meet the low temperature requirements down to a pavement service temperature of -28°C. The recommended pavement service temperatures for all Colorado weather stations can be found in CDOT's Pavement Design Manual along with instructions for the selection of PG binders.

Some of the tests and equipment in the Superpave system are as follows:

Dynamic Shear Rheometer (DSR) - Used to measure rut resistance properties at high pavement service temperatures, and fatigue cracking properties at intermediate service temperatures.

Bending Beam Rheometer (BBR) - Used to measure binder properties at low temperatures to determine if a binder has the required properties for resistance to thermal cracking.

Direct Tension Device (DTD) - Used to measure binder strength at low temperatures to determine resistance to low temperature cracking.

Rolling Thin Film Oven (RTFO) - Used to simulate the aging, which occurs to the asphalt binder in the mixing plant. Most of the rut resistance measurements are made on the binder in this condition.

Pressure Aging Vessel (PAV) - Used to age asphalt binder in the lab to simulate the aging, which takes place in the pavement after 5 to 7 years. Most of the measurements to determine fatigue and thermal cracking resistance are made on samples following this aging procedure.

An excellent discussion of the background and testing of PG binders is found in the Asphalt Institute Manual SP-1, *Superpave Asphalt Binder Specification*.

ITEM 403 - HOT MIX ASPHALT**European Rutting Machines**

Rutting and stripping data from project produced mixes is being gathered to identify good and poor performing mixes, as well as to develop specifications to help determine and produce better performing mixes for Colorado.

Two different pieces of equipment are being used in the Central Laboratory to measure rutting potential, the Hamburg Wheel-Tracking Device and the French Rutting Tester. The Hamburg Device also provides a severe test for stripping. As reflected in the Schedule for Sampling and Testing (Item 403), the choice of which rut tester to use is determined by the Region Materials Engineer.

The following are descriptions of the two rutting devices.

Hamburg Wheel-Tracking Device (HWTD)

The Hamburg Wheel-Tracking Device was obtained following the European Tour in 1990 by CDOT and has been used in a large quantity of research concerning stripping by CDOT. The HWTD was manufactured by Helmut-Wind Inc. of Hamburg Germany and is a very severe test for stripping and rutting of an asphalt mix.

A pair of samples (lab compacted slabs or field cores of 10" diameter) is tested simultaneously. The slabs/cores are submerged under water with the temperature varying from 45° to 55°C (113° to 131°F) depending on the PG binder. A steel wheel, 47 mm (1.85 in) wide, loads the samples with 705 N (158 lbs) and the wheel makes 50 passes over each sample per minute. The maximum velocity of the wheel is 340 mm/sec (1.1 ft/sec) in the center of the sample. Each sample is loaded for 10,000 passes or until 15 mm of deformation occurs. Approximately 3 1/2 hours are required for a test.

The results from the HWTD include the creep slope, stripping slope, and the stripping inflection point. The creep slope relates to rutting from plastic flow. It is the inverse of the rate of deformation in the linear region of the deformation curve, after post compaction effects have ended and before the onset of stripping. The stripping slope is the inverse of the rate of deformation in the linear region of the deformation curve, after stripping begins and until the end of the test. It is the number of passes required to create a 1 mm impression from stripping and is related to moisture damage. The stripping inflection point is the number of passes at the intersection of the creep slope and the stripping slope. It is also related to moisture damage.

The CDOT specification is a maximum impression of 4 mm after 10,000 passes. The Figure 400-1 shows a plot of a Hamburg sample.

French Rutting Tester (FRT)

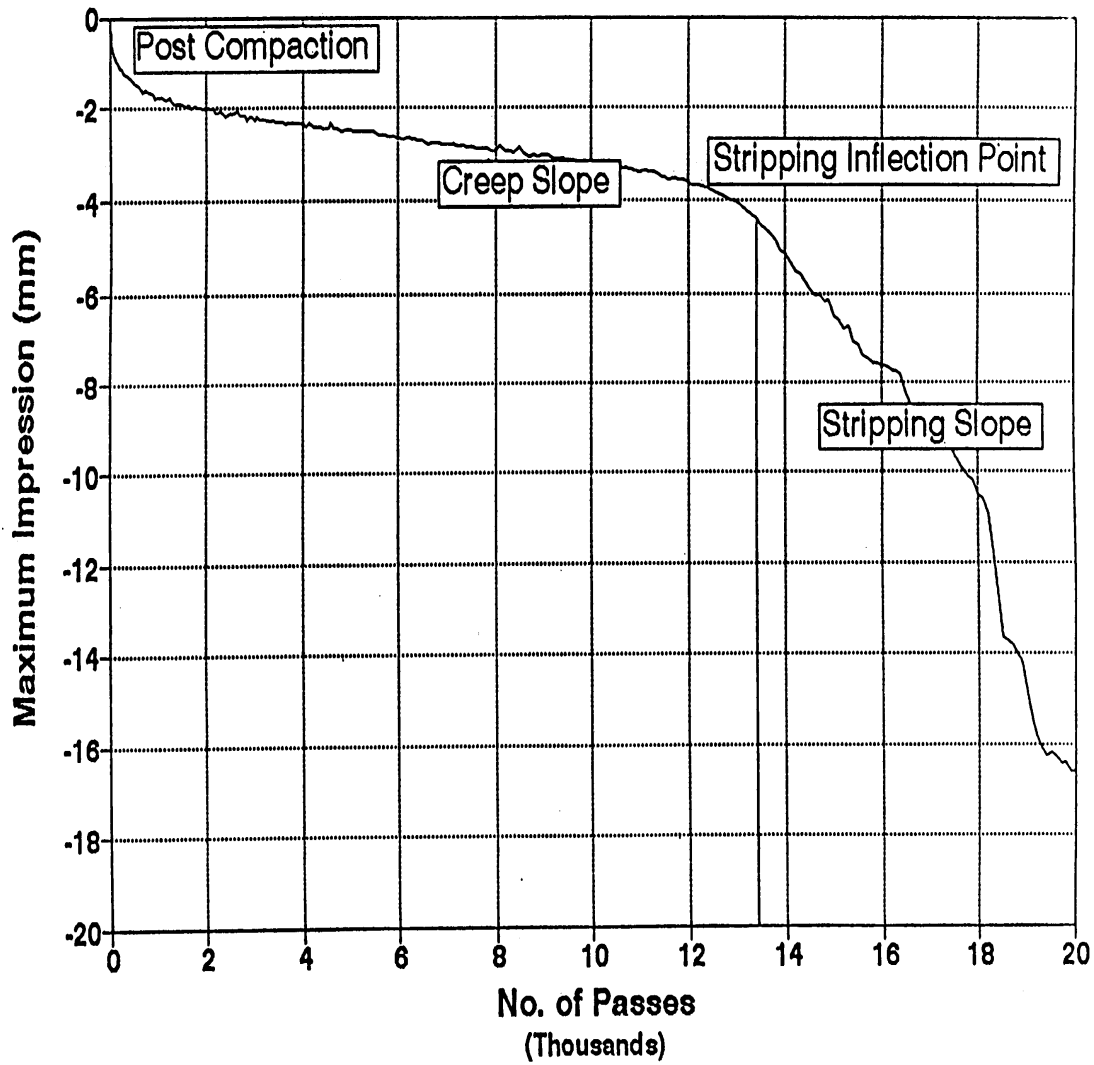
The French Rutting Tester was also obtained following the European Tour in 1990, and has been used extensively to predict rutting. The research on 33 pavements with known rutting performance has shown that this equipment is excellent at predicting rutting from plastic flow. The FRT test slabs 500 mm by 180 mm (19.7 x 7.1 inches), which can be 20 to 100 mm thick (0.8 to 3.9 inches).

Two slabs can be tested simultaneously. The slabs are loaded by a pneumatic tire inflated to 87 psi (0.6 Mpa). The tire loads the sample at 1 cycle per second (one cycle is two passes).

The entire chamber is heated to a temperature range between 113° to 140°F (45° to 60°C), depending on the PG binder.

FRT tests can be made on lab compacted slabs, or field slabs of 8" x 20" cut from the roadway. The rut depth is calculated as the difference between the original slab height and the slab height after testing is completed. It is reported in millimeters. The CDOT specification is less than 5 mm rutting in 10,000 cycles.

The FRT has been shown to be a very good predictor of rut susceptibility from plastic flow when the test temperature is adjusted to the conditions found in the project area.



Definition of the Hamburg Wheel-Tracking Results.

FIGURE 400-1

Asphalt Mixture Performance Test (AMPT)

A Pooled Fund Study Launched in 2008 by the FHWA offered the State Agencies the opportunity to obtain and therefore train on using the AMPT which is used to evaluate Superpave mixtures. The AMPT was developed to specifically perform three types of tests.

1. Dynamic Modulus
2. Repeated Load Test
3. Creep Test: (Measures flow time and flow number used to evaluate rutting and fatigue cracking.)

Reference Material:

- AASHTO TP 79
- AASHTO PP 60
- AASHTO PP 61

Report:

Dynamic Modulus: $E^* = \frac{\text{Peak Stress}}{\text{Peak Strain}}$

Phase Angle: The time lag between stress and strain.

ITEM 411 - ASPHALT MATERIALS

Acceptance Procedure for Asphalt Cements / Performance Graded Asphalt Binders, Liquid Asphalt Materials, Emulsified Asphalts, and Asphalt Rejuvenating Agents. Wherever the word Asphalt Cements is used, it is construed to mean either, Asphalt Cements or Performance Graded Asphalt Binders.

It is the responsibility of project personnel to set up a predetermined random sampling schedule. All samples, whether QA or IA, are to be submitted to the Central Laboratory and accompanied by the appropriate form.

Note: All sample containers must be properly labeled (CDOT Form 634) with the following:

Contract ID
Field Sheet #
Sample ID
Material Type
Lot #
Material Code
Can #
Lab Ref. #

Asphalt and binder acceptance/verification (QA) samples shall be taken at the contractor's plant.

Samples of these materials will normally be taken by the Contractor's personnel in the presence of the CDOT project personnel or their designated agent for acceptance/verification.

Note: Reference to Independent Assurance sampling and testing has been deleted.

Samples shall be taken from the pipeline(s) through which the material is flowing by insertion of a sampling device or other similar efficient method immediately prior or before discharge into the HMA final mixing area or apparatus. The sampling device should be conveniently located for sampling access by contractor's project personnel. See AASHTO T 40 for additional information about sampling of AC type material. Note: The sampling device would normally be located in the line from the storage tank to the HMA plant mixing area.

Random Sampling and the Lot System

Statistical methods are employed to evaluate quality assurance of materials because it is impractical, if not impossible, to test all the materials incorporated into a highway project. To meet the requirements of the CDOT statistical acceptance procedure the following method will be utilized:

Normally, samples 1 through 5 will be designated Lot No. 1, samples 6 through 10 will be designated Lot No. 2, samples 11 through 15 will be designated Lot No. 3, etc. At the discretion of the Project Engineer, a lot may be assigned as stated in the "Establishing Lots and Process Control on the Project" in the Appendix Chapter and also they may refer to the CP 75, Stratified Random Sampling of Materials, and the section "Sampling and Testing Definitions."

In the Central Laboratory a sample from each lot will be randomly selected to represent that lot. If the tested sample conforms to specification requirements, the lot is acceptable. If the tested sample fails to meet specification requirements, then the other samples of that lot will be tested.

The test results for the lot will then be analyzed by the Project Engineer for acceptance at full contract price, price reduction, or rejection according to Subsection 105.03 of the Standard Specifications.

Do not use the price reduction formulas shown in Subsection 105.03 of the Standard Specifications on metric projects unless the specific metric notation is included.

Reporting Project Acceptance/Verification Samples for Undiluted Emulsion

Under this program, the field tester will continue to collect a COC for the material delivered to the project and file it in the project files. The tester will fill in the pertinent field data on CDOT Form 411, PG Binder/Emulsion Submittal Form.

Asphalt Emulsion Overview

Binder and water do not normally mix well. Even if thoroughly mixed, the droplets of binder quickly recombine (coalesce) to become separate from the water. The mixture of binder and water are made more permanent by using an emulsifier to suspend the binder droplets within the water. The emulsifier bonds to the surface of the binder droplets, causing them to repel each other and thus not coalesce.

Emulsions are manufactured to yield a viscosity low enough for the emulsion to disperse throughout an aggregate or be sprayed on a surface. After application, the emulsion sets or breaks as the asphalt droplets coalesce, the water evaporates, and the binder coats the aggregate or sprayed surface. Time required for the emulsion to break is influenced by many factors including: emulsion characteristics, temperature, humidity, aggregate gradation, and aggregate surface properties.

Emulsion Production

Emulsions are produced by mixing binder with water containing an emulsifier in a colloid mill. The mill contains a moving rotor and a stationary stator separated by a small gap. The mill creates small droplets of binder, kept separate by the emulsifier, and dispersed in the water. This process is augmented by heating both the binder and the water. In some cases the water is heated above boiling, requiring the process to take place under pressure. Additional additives may be added during the process to modify the properties of the emulsion or the residual binder left after curing. Polymers and adhesion promoters are added to improve the performance of the residual binder. For example, polymers improve binder properties such as cohesion, resistance to cracking at low temperatures, and resistance to flow at high temperatures. Thickeners and several other chemicals may be added to improve the properties of the emulsion. For the most part, these chemicals stabilize emulsion viscosity or reduce settlement.

TABLE 400-1

COMPARISON OF EMULSION PROPERTIES		
Property	Anionic Emulsion	Cationic Emulsion
Breaking Time	Long	Short
Adhesion of Deposited Bitumen	Bad, except on calcareous aggregates	Excellent on all aggregates
Condition of Aggregate	Must be dry	Must be wet

Emulsion Testing

Testing of emulsions serves several purposes. Some of the tests such as charge and reactivity are used to classify emulsions. Classification allows the user to choose the right emulsion for the intended application. Other tests ensure that the storage and handling of the emulsion will not be a problem. Still other tests evaluate performance related properties of the emulsion. Some of these performance related test results are also used in classification. Tests can be conducted on the emulsion or on the binder that remains when the water is removed. The common tests conducted on emulsions used by CDOT are the following:

1. Particle Charge

Emulsions are classified as anionic (negatively charged) or cationic (positively charged) depending on the charge of the particles surrounding the binder droplets. Particle charge is determined by inserting electrodes into the emulsion, applying a current, and noting which electrode is coated by binder. Emulsion charge can influence how the emulsion residue coats aggregate of certain mineral composition.

2. Reactivity

Emulsions are classified as rapid-setting, medium-setting, or slow-setting based on how quickly they set or break. Rapid-setting emulsions set quickly when applied to clean, relatively large aggregate, such as chips used in chip seals. Medium-setting emulsions set more slowly when applied to clean relatively large aggregate. Medium-setting emulsions can be mixed with aggregates low in fines such as open-graded mixes. Slow-setting emulsions set slowly when combined with aggregates containing substantial amounts of fines. These emulsions can be used to produce cold mixes using uniformly graded aggregates similar to those used in HMA.

Reactivity can be measured in several ways. The emulsion can be mixed with standard aggregates and the amount of coating determined. Coalescence when exposed to fine quartz sand or cement also indicates reactivity. In another reactivity test, solutions that cause emulsions to break are added in increments. The amount of solution required to cause coalescence or breaking indicates reactivity and is called “demulsibility”.

3. Sieve Test

The sieve test determines if there are large particles in the emulsion, which could clog spray nozzles. The amount of binder retained on the No. 20 sieve is determined. The maximum allowed amount is normally 0.1%.

4. Storage Stability

If the density of the binder droplets is different from the water density, the droplets will tend to float to the top or settle to the bottom (more typical). If this is excessive, the non-uniformity can cause construction problems. Glass cylinders are filled with emulsion and allowed to sit for 24 hours. Samples are obtained from the top and bottom of the cylinder and the residue percentage compared to the percentage for the entire cylinder. The percentage of binder residue for the top and bottom cannot vary from the overall by more than 1%.

5. Emulsion Viscosity

The viscosity of the emulsion affects handling and use. The emulsion must be pumpable and flow easily through pipes. It must also coat aggregate effectively, without being too thick to coat or so thin that it runs off too quickly.

Emulsion viscosity is measured by determining the time required for flow of the emulsion out of a cup with a standard opening. The test is called Saybolt Furol. The temperature for this test is determined by the class of emulsion and relates to the temperature of typical use of a given class.

Examination of Emulsion Residue

The percentage and properties of the residue remaining when the water is removed from the emulsion are critical to performance. There must be an adequate amount of binder with the correct physical properties for the emulsion to perform well. The water may be removed by evaporation or by distillation. CDOT determines the percent residue and obtains residue for testing by evaporation. If the emulsion fails any test, this process is repeated using distillation for water removal. The CDOT approach parallels the AASHTO standards, which allow evaporation for acceptance only.

Penetration is determined for binder residue of all emulsions. Ductility is determined for binder residue of all non-polymerized emulsions. Toughness and tenacity are usually determined for polymerized cationic emulsions. The float test is conducted only on high float emulsions. For polymerized, high-float emulsions, the ductility and elastic recovery are determined.

1. Binder Content

The emulsion must have an adequate amount of residual binder remaining after the water evaporates. This residue does the job, the water is just a carrier, which evaporates or runs off. Normally, minimum binder residue is 57% for slow-setting emulsions and 65% for both rapid-setting and medium-setting emulsions.

2. Penetration

The penetration test is a measure of the consistency of binder. This test measures the depth of penetration of a standard, loaded needle in a fixed time. Stiff binders have a lower penetration because the needle penetrates less.

3. Solubility in Trichloroethylene

Solubility in trichloroethylene is a measure of the purity of the binder. The soluble portion of the binder provides the cementing properties. The insoluble portion is composed of salts, free carbon, or minerals, which do not help in binding. In this test, the binder is dissolved in trichloroethylene and filtering separates the soluble and insoluble portions.

4. Ductility

Ductility is a measure of the ability of a binder to be extended into a fine thread. A standard sized briquette is extended under controlled conditions until the thread breaks. The elongation when the thread breaks is the ductility. Binders with inadequate ductility are too brittle and result in mixtures that are more susceptible to cracking, raveling, or poor bonding.

5. Elastic Recovery

Elastic recovery is a test used by CDOT (CP-L 2211) to measure the elasticity of the residue for polymerized, anionic emulsions. The Methods A and B prescribe elongating the specimen to specified lengths, and at a specified rate. The sample is then cut either immediately, or after five minutes, and allowed to recover for a one-hour period. Percent of elongation recovered by this contraction is the elastic recovery. Failure of this test indicates the polymer is ineffective.

6. Toughness & Tenacity

The toughness and tenacity test is used by CDOT (CP-L 2210) to measure stretching properties imparted to the residue of cationic emulsion by polymers. A tension head is lowered into a heated sample of the binder and the combination is cooled in a water bath to a standard temperature. The head is then pulled upward until the binder forms a long, thin thread, which finally breaks. The areas under two portions of the stress-strain curve are used to calculate the toughness and tenacity. Failure of this test indicates the polymer is ineffective.

7. Float Test

The float test measures the ability of a binder to resist softening at a high temperature (60°C). In this test, a hole in a small test “boat” is plugged with the binder being tested. The boat is floated on a hot water bath causing the plug of asphalt to soften, allowing entry of water, which sinks the boat. The time in seconds, required for the boat to sink, is the float test result. High float emulsions must have a minimum float time of 1200 seconds (20 minutes).

Classification Nomenclature for Emulsions

The series of letters and numbers used to classify emulsions contain a wealth of information about the properties of the emulsion. These properties determine the appropriate use for each emulsion.

For example, consider the emulsions classified as:

a - “CSS-1h”

b - “HFMS-2sP”

- **a - C** in this location would indicate a cationic emulsion. All cationic emulsions start with a “C”, if there is not a “C”, the emulsion is anionic or non-ionic.
- **b - HF** indicates the float properties of the emulsion. All high float emulsions must pass the float test. No letter C in this location would indicate that this is not a cationic emulsion; hence b above is an anionic emulsion.
- **a - SS** indicates a slow setting emulsion. An **RS** in this location would indicate a rapid setting emulsion and a **MS** in this location would indicate a medium setting emulsion, such as b listed above.
- The **1** or **2** following the **SS** and the **MS** in the above examples give an indication of the emulsion viscosity (Saybolt-Furol). **2** indicates a higher viscosity than a **1**.
- **h** indicates the binder residue is hard, as measured by the penetration test on the residue. **s** indicates the binder residue is soft and no letter indicates a penetration range between an **s** and an **h**.
- **P** indicates the binder is polymerized. No **P** at the end indicates a non-polymer modified binder.
- **R** indicates the binder is modified with latex. No **R** at the end indicates a non-latex modified binder.

Emulsion Applications

Tack Coats

Tack coats are used on lower lifts of HMA to provide a bond to the HMA layer above and to avoid slippage. Slippage can cause severe distress for pavements, so an effective tack coat is critical. CDOT specifies CSS-1h and SS-1h for tack coats. Other asphalt emulsions may be used for tack coats. However, it is very important that the tack coat results in sufficient residual binder to provide a good bond. In addition, there should not be an excessive delay between application of the tack coat and paving. During the delay traffic can pick up the binder or track dirt on the binder, which will reduce bonding. Pave as soon as possible after the emulsion has set to prevent contamination (dust, dirt, etc.) or pickup by tires.

Prime Coats

Prime coats are used on aggregate base courses to provide good adhesion to the HMA layer placed above. Property requirements for prime coats are in the Specification Book. (The material to be used for prime coats is specified in the project plans, and historically both cutback and emulsified asphalts have been used. Emulsions are becoming the most common because of the environmental problems with cutback asphalts.)

Chip Seals

A chip seal (cover coat) consists of a spray bar application of emulsion, topped by chips dropped by a spreader. Light, pneumatic tire rolling seats the chips. The chips are clean, 3/8" aggregate. Single-sized, hard aggregates are desirable for chip seals. A fog seal, applied after the chip seal has completely cured, provides a uniform appearance and better chip retention. CRS-2P and HFRS-2P emulsions are used for chip seals. The rapid set (RS) grabs the chip quickly and the polymer (P) in the binder holds the chip better. It is desirable to use the same emulsion for the fog coat that was used in the chip seal for better compatibility and chip retention.

Cold In-Place Recycling

Cold in-place recycling consists of: 1) Roto-milling off the surface of an existing pavement, 2) adding additional binder to the millings, 3) mixing and then spreading the combination on the surface, and finally 4) compacting to an adequate density. HMA is normally placed over the cold in-place recycle layer. Emulsions are used to add the binder since this is a cold process. HFMS-2sP is normally used for cold in-place recycle. The soft binder(s) helps soften the hard oxidized existing pavement and the polymer (P) helps with adhesion and crack resistance.

Specification Requirements for Emulsion Properties

Specifications for properties of emulsions used by CDOT are found in three locations:

1. Standard Specifications

Specifications for some commonly used emulsions are found in tables in Subsection 702.03 of the Specification Book as modified by the Standard Special Provisions. These include: seal coats, prime coats, and penetrating priming stabilizers, recycling agents, and rejuvenating agents.

2. AASHTO (American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials)

AASHTO standards apply for all non-polymer emulsions used by CDOT. These are referenced in the Specification Book, Standard Special Provision, or Project Special Provisions. Note that some of the references include modifications of the AASHTO standards.

3. Maintenance Bid Table

Each year, binder suppliers bid for the privilege of supplying binders for CDOT maintenance use (Maintenance Bid). Bids are based on binder property specifications provided by CDOT. Non-polymer emulsions are based on reference to AASHTO. Property specifications for polymer emulsions are defined in detail in the Maintenance Bid. These specifications are now organized into a table. An example of that table follows. Note that this table is revised each year. Specific requirements for a particular year should be determined by obtaining a copy of the Maintenance Bid for that year.

Examples of Emulsion Property Tables

The following pages include examples of emulsion property tables. These are examples only and should not be used to determine specification compliance. Property requirements for non-polymer emulsions should be obtained by reference to the applicable year of AASHTO. Property requirements for emulsions used by CDOT Maintenance should be obtained by reference to the applicable Maintenance Bid.

Colorado DOT Emulsion Requirements*

Property	Cationic				Anionic		AASHTO
	CSS-1h	CQS-1hL	CQS-1hP	CRS-2	AEP	SS-1h	
<i>Tests on Emulsion:</i>							
Viscosity Sabolt-Furol, s	Temp, °C						
	min	25	25	25	50	25	T-59
	max	20	15	15	20	20	
Storage stability, 24 hr, % max	100	100	100	450	150	100	
	1	1	1	1		1	T-59
Particle Charge	Positive	Positive	Positive	Positive			T-59
Sieve test, % max	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.1	T-59
Residue by distillation, % min	57	62	62	65	65	57	T-59
<i>Tests on residue:</i>							
Penetration, 25°C, 100g, 5s, min	40	40	40	70		40	T-49
	120	150	150	150		120	
Ductility, 25°C, 5 cm/min, cm, min	40	50	50	40		40	T-51
Solubility, in trichloroethylene% min	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	T-44
Typical Use	Tack Coat	Slurry Seal & Micro-surfacing	Slurry Seal & Micro-surfacing	MTCE	Prime	Tack Coat	

* Partial list of requirements for quick reference only. Refer to AASHTO M140 and M 208 for complete requirements.

TABLE 400-2

Note: The TABLE 400-3 that existed on this page prior to the 2017 FMM has been deleted in its entirety.

Colorado DOT Specifications for Polymer Modified Emulsions

Polymerized emulsions shall be an emulsified blend of polymerized asphalt, water, and emulsifiers. The asphalt cement shall be polymerized prior to emulsification and shall contain a minimum of three (3.0) percent polymer by weight of asphalt cement. The emulsion standing undisturbed for a minimum of 24 hours shall show no white, milky separation but shall be smooth and homogeneous throughout. The emulsion shall be pumpable and suitable for application through a distributor. The emulsified blend shall conform to the requirements listed in the table of properties below. The "Standard" column of the table lists the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) or Colorado Procedure-Laboratory standard that defines the procedure for the test on that line. For example: T 59 is an AASHTO standard and CP-L 2211 is a Colorado Procedure-Laboratory (CP-L) standard. CP-Ls are found in the Colorado Department of Transportation's (CDOT's) Laboratory Manual of Test Procedures.

Footnotes for Table 400-4

¹ CP-L 2212 is a rapid evaporation test for determining percent residue of an emulsion and providing material for tests on residue. CP-L 2212 is for acceptance only. If the percent residue or any test on the residue fails to meet specifications, the tests will be repeated using the distillation test in accordance with AASHTO T 59 to determine acceptability.

² For high float emulsions the distillation and evaporation tests will be in accordance with AASHTO T 59 or CP-L 2112 respectively with modifications to include $205^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 5^{\circ}$ ($400^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 10^{\circ}$) maximum temperature to be held for 15 minutes.

³ When CRS-2P is used for chip seals, compatibility of the aggregate (chips) and the emulsion may be determined for information in accordance with CP-L 2213. This test is a visual estimate of the coating of the aggregate by the emulsion binder after mixing of the emulsion and aggregate.

Properties for CDOT Polymer Modified Emulsions

Property	CRS-2R ³	CRS-2P ³	HFMS-2P	HFMS-2Sp	Standard
<i>Tests on emulsion:</i>					
Viscosity, Sabolt- Furol @ 50°	min	50	50	50	T-59
	max	450	450	450	
at 50°C, s					
Storage stability, 24 hr., % max	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	T-59
Particle Charge Test	Positive	Positive	Positive		T-59
Sieve Test, % Max	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	T-59
Demulsibility, 0.02 N CaCl ₂ , % min		40			T-59
Oil Distillate by volume, % max or range	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.0-7.0	T-59
Residue by distillation/ evaporation ¹ , % min	65	65	65 ²	65 ²	T-59 CPL-2212
<i>Tests on residue:</i>					
Penetration, 25°C, 100g, 5s, min	70	70	70	150	T-49
Penetration, 25°C, 100g, 5s, max	150	150	150	300	
Ductility, 25°C, 5 cm/min, cm, min			75		T-51
Solubility, in trichloroethylene% min	97.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	T-44
Elastic Recovery Min.	Test Temp °C		58	50	CPL-2211
			25	4	
Float Test, 60°C, s min			1200	1200	T-50
Toughness, in-lbs., min	90	70			CPL-2210
Tenacity, in-lbs., min	45	45			CPL-2210
Typical Use	Chipseal	Chipseal ₃	MTCE	In-place Recycle	

TABLE 400-4



Straight Bill Of Lading -
Short Form Original - Not Negotiable
Asphalt

BOL Number: _____
MoT: TRUCK
Transaction Loader: _____

The property described below, in apparent good order, except as noted (contents and condition of contents of packages unknown), marked, consigned, and destined as indicated below, which said carrier (the word carrier being understood throughout the contract as meaning any person or corporation in possession of the property under the contract) agrees to carry to its usual place delivery at said destination, if on its route, otherwise to deliver to another carrier on the route to said destination. It is mutually agreed, as to each carrier, of all or any of said property over all or any portion of said route to destination, and as to each party at any time interested in all or any of said property, that every service to be performed hereunder shall be subject to all the terms and conditions of the Uniform Domestic Straight Bill of Lading set forth(1) in Uniform Freight Classifications in effect on the date hereof, if this is a rail or a rail-water shipment, or (2) in the applicable motor carrier classification or tariff if this is a motor carrier shipment.

Shipper's Info: Ship Date: _____ Time In: _____ Time Out: _____
 HollyFrontier Refining and Marketing LLC Carrier: _____ Planned Order _____
 300 MORRIE AVENUE Vehicle: _____ Tare Weight: _____
 CHEYENNE, WY 82007 Trailer Customer PO _____ Gross Weight: _____
Ship-to Info: Incoterms _____ Net Weight: _____
 Consignee Signature: _____

Cert Num: _____
 Seals 1 & 2: _____
 Seals 3 & 4: _____

The loader by signing this Bill-of-Lading hereby certifies that transport was loaded as specifies.
 (Signature of Loader) _____

Items:-

Item	Material	Material Description	Weight	UoM	Net Qty	UoM Temp	Gravity	Tank
10	100030	1 T/T	STO	UG6	6.00	TK1-52		

UN3257,ELEVATED TEMPERATURE LIQUID, N.O.S., (ASPHALT), 9,III

ASPHALT, PG 58-28, 4961605

For Transportation Emergency - Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure, or Accident, call 800-424-9300, In District of Columbia 202-483-7616, Chemtrec Account: CCN201319 In Mexico call 703-527-3887

The driver by signing this Bill-of-Lading hereby certifies that transport was loaded as specifies. The carrier certifies that the cargo tank supplied for this shipment is a proper container for the transportation of this commodity as described by shipper.

Driver Name: _____ **Driver Signature:** _____

This is to certify that the here-in named materials are properly classified, described, packaged, marked, and labeled, and are in proper condition for transportation according to the applicable regulations of the department of transportation.
 KELLI WILBER

If the shipment moves between two ports by a carrier by water, the law requires that the bill of lading shall state whether it is "carrier's or shipper's weight".
 NOTE: Where the rate is dependent on the value, shippers are required to state specifically in the writing the agreed or declared value of the property. The agreed or declared value of the property is hereby specifically stated by the shipper to be not exceeding.

CDOT Materials Forms - Applicable for Flexible Pavements, Bituminous, Eurolab

<https://www.codot.gov/library/forms/form-numbers-broken-down>

Materials Forms, Instructions & Examples Chapter

NOTE: The CDOT forms are still in development, as they are completed they will be entered into the chapter. Use the relevant example forms from the Electronic version of the 2018 FMM.

Form	Title
157	Field Report for Sample Identification or Materials Identification
6	Field Tests of Base Aggregates, Fillers, Paving and Miscellaneous Aggregates
43	Job Mix Formula [<i>computer output</i>] SiteManager
58	Field Report of Asphalt Content & Maximum Specific Gravity of Hot Mix Asphalt
67	Asphalt Cement Results and Final Quantity [<i>computer output</i>] SiteManager
69	Field Report of Hot Mix Asphalt Density
106	Asphalt Tests
360	Project Produced Hot Mix Asphalt [<i>computer output</i>] SiteManager
411	PG Binder / Emulsion Submittal Form
429	Laboratory Design for HMA - SuperPave Gyrotory Compactor [<i>computer output</i>] SiteManager
582	Hot Mix Asphalt Density Test
N/A	Ignition Furnace Correction Factor Worksheet (Laboratory Worksheet)
626	Field Laboratory Test Results
634	Sample Label (cans)
1094	Asphalt Mix Design Graph
1290	Longitudinal Joint Data
1304	HMA Sample Submittal
1346	HMA Segregation Data

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FIELD REPORT FOR SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION OR MATERIALS DOCUMENTATION			FS# = (Contract ID-Seq.#)			
			Region		Date Submitted	
			Contract ID		Project No.	
			Project Location			
Material Type		Field Lab phone		Cell Phone		
Material Code (LIMS)	Item	Class	Grading	Special Provisions <input type="checkbox"/> yes		
Previously used on Project No.:		Previous CDOT Form #157 F/S No.(s):		<input type="checkbox"/> CDOT Form #633 (sack) <input type="checkbox"/> CDOT Form #634 (can)		
● Sample Identification: Quantity & Unit of material submitted, describe tests required, precise location sample remove from (Stationing), etc. ● Materials Documentation: Field inspected (describe appearance, weight/dimensions, model/serial number), COC &/or CTR provided etc.						
Central Lab use only:						
Sample ID (#1)		Sample ID (#2)		Sample ID (#3)		
Sample ID (#4)		Sample ID (#5)		Sample ID (#6)		
APL/QML Acceptance: APL Ref. No.		Product name:		Date checked:		
APL/QML Acceptance: APL Ref. No.		Product name:		Date checked:		
Preliminary <input type="checkbox"/> Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency <input type="checkbox"/>				Date needed		
Contractor			Supplier			
Sampled from <small>(Pit, roadway, windrow, stock, etc.)</small>			Pit name or owner			
Quantity represented		Previous quantity		Total quantity to date		
Sample submitted: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Shipped specified quantity to: <input type="checkbox"/> Central lab <input type="checkbox"/> Region lab <input type="checkbox"/> Consultant lab		Date		
Sampled or inspected by (print name)		Title		E-mail		
Supervisor (Pro./Res./Mats. Engr./Maint. Supt.) (print name)		Title		Residency		

Distribution: Chemical Lab: cdot_chemlab@state.co.us
 Concrete Lab: cdot_conc.lab@state.co.us
 Flexible Pavement: cdot_flex.lab@state.co.us
 Physical Properties: cdot_phpr.lab@state.co.us
 Soils Lab: cdot_solis.lab@state.co.us
 Region Labs: Send completed form with sample

Previous editions are obsolete and may not be used. CDOT Form #167 04/18

Project File: BMM – Upload completed form into the attachment icon on the sample record

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION ASPHALT TESTS				Contract ID		Date Submitted				
				Project No.						
				Project Location						
AC gauge No:		Correlation No:		Correlation temp.		Sieve weight:				
Supplier:		Item / Material Code:		Grading:		Course:				
Form 43 No:		Background cat.:		JAT No:		MV: INFO:				
Sample ID (AC Test)		Sample ID (Gradation Test)		Sieve analysis						
Date:	Time:	Date:	Time:	$\left[\frac{\text{Wet wt.}}{\text{Wet wt.} + \frac{\text{Wet wt.}}{\% \text{ moisture}}} \right] \times 100 = \text{Dry wt. (before wash)}$						
Tone:	Ticket:	Tone:	Ticket:							
Station:	Lane:	Station:	Lane:							
Asphalt content test #:		Gradation Test #:		Sieve Weight	Weight	% Ret.	% Pass	Spec		
Job Mix % AC:		Pan ID:		1						
Meas. count:		Tare:		3/4						
Gauge % AC:		Wet wt.:		1/2						
% Moisture:		Dry wt.:		3/8						
Corr. % AC:		Loss:		#4						
		% Moisture:		#8						
Dry aggregate count:				#16						
CDOT Form 43 Max. specific gravity:				#30						
Maximum Specific Gravity				#50						
Flask ID:				#100						
Mass of Dry Specimen (g):				#200						
Mass of flask, water & lid (g):				minus #200						
Mass of filled flask, specimen & lid (g):				Total Sieve wt. (TSW) Dry weight (after wash): <input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/> % difference = $(\text{Dry wt.} - \text{TSW}) / \text{Dry wt.} \times 100 = \text{_____} \%$						
Temperature of water in flask (F°):										
(A+D)-E:										
Specific Gravity A/(A+D-E):										
Temperature of water must be 77°F, if not, correct results using Equation 2 in CP 51		SPECS: Individual flask SpG must be within 0.011 of each other								
Average Specific Gravity:				Fractured Faces (FF)		Moisture correction for Aggregate				
Comments: Sampled by: (print name) <input style="width: 150px;" type="text"/> Date <input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/> Tested By: (Print Name) <input style="width: 150px;" type="text"/> Date <input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/> Company <input style="width: 150px;" type="text"/>				A) Total weight:		Pan ID:				
				B) Fractured Aggregate:		Tare:				
				(B/A) x 100 = _____ %FF		Wet weight:				
						Dry weight:				
						Loss:				
		% Moisture:								
				CDOT Form 43 %Aggregate Absorption						

**COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
PG BINDER/EMULSION SUBMITTAL**

Contract ID		Only one Type (Binder or Emulsion) material for each 411 BINDER Emulsion		Refinery Code See Page 2 For Code		Lot No.	Region	FS# - (Contract ID-Seq#)
Project number			Project Location			Bid Plan Quantity		Date submitted
SMM/LIMS Sample ID	Can #	Tons or gallons	Emulsion Batch Date	Date sampled		Previous sheet total tons or gallons (a)		Submitted by: (print name)
				M	D	Y	T or G	
						This sheet: total tons or gallons (b)		Email (Project Tester):
						T or G		CDOT Project Engineer <input type="radio"/> Consultant PE <input type="radio"/>
						Total: (a+b)		Name:
						T or G		IA Tester Name:
						<input type="checkbox"/> Final lot for this material		IA Sample/Witness <input type="radio"/> IA/Witness Can # <input type="radio"/>
						Special provisions applicable: yes <input type="radio"/> no <input type="radio"/>		Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
Remarks							IA statement here:	
Send completed form to: cdot_bit.lab@state.co.us							Electronic Signature of IA Personnel	

Distribution: ProjectShare Folder Previous editions of this form are obsolete and may not be used. CDOT Form 411 01/2021

INSTRUCTIONS

Form shall be emailed to cdot_bit.lab@state.co.us when complete for the lot. Complete the Form, use Save As, name the Form to identify it with Field Sheet # - Lot #. Example C18180 - 4022 Lot 1. See CDOT website at this link for examples of creating project FS#s. <https://www.codot.gov/library/forms/materials-forms-serialized>

Contract ID - Enter the number assigned to the project (previously referred to as the project code).

Material Type - Only 1 (Binder or Emulsion) Type of Material for each Form 411. All CDOT Non-Standard Material not listed must be approved prior to submittal.

Refinery name and location - See list below for Code.

	CODE		CODE
Aggregate Ind. / West Central	Sedalia, CO	AGISC	Sinclair Wyoming Refining Co. Sinclair, WY
Cobitco Inc.	Denver, CO	COBIT	Suncor Energy - Commodity Commerce City, CO
Ergon Asphalt & Emulsions, Inc.	EI Dorado, KS	ERGED	Suncor Energy - Emulsion /BKEP Commerce City, CO
Ergon Asphalt & Emulsion, Inc.	Woods Cross, UT	ERGWG	Suncor Energy - Polymer /BKEP Commerce City, CO
HollyFrontier Refinery	Cheyenne, WY	HFRWY	Suncor Energy - Commodity Fruita, CO
Holly R&M, LLC	Albuquerque, NM	HANM	Suncor Energy-BKEP Grand Junction, CO
Jebro Incorporated	Cheyenne, WY	JEBCH	Suncor Energy-BKEP Pueblo, CO
Jebro Incorporated	Sioux City, IA	JEBSC	Western States Asphalt Cheyenne, WY
Peak Asphalt, LLC	Rawlins, WY	PEAKR	Western Emulsions Woods Cross UT
Peak Asphalt, LLC	Woods Cross, UT	PEAKW	Western Emulsions N. Salt Lake UT
			WENSL

Lot No. - The number of the lot represented. See the Field Materials Manual, Ch 400 and Appendix.

Date Submitted - This is the date the samples are submitted, not the date the samples were obtained.

SMM / LIMS Sample ID - This cell is used for projects utilizing Site Manager for sample submittal. Each sample must have its own sample ID. Leave this cell blank if project is not a Site Manager Materials project.

Can # - All projects will use the Can# column. Can numbers must run sequentially for each binder type or emulsion. **Example** - If project quantity is 25,000 tons of HMA (PG 64-22), can numbers will be from Can #1 to Can #25. Project has 95,125 gallons of emulsion, sample each load, can numbers would be from 1-19 approximately, assuming 19 loads delivered.

Tons or gallons - Binder - One sample per 1000 Tons of HMA or SMA produced.

Emulsion - Gallons - Sample each load, record the gallons from the bill of lading.

Emulsion Batch Date - From the Bill of Lading, record the date the material was made.

Note 1: Independent Assurance (IA) samples - Please note on Form #411 and on Label #634 (sample label for cans) which can # is also the IA sample. IA samples must be indicated on this form.

Note 2: All sample containers must be properly labeled utilizing CDOT Label #634.

Contract ID	Field Sheet #
Sample ID	
Material Type	Lot #
Material Code	Can #
Lab Ref. #	

**Instructions for SMM/LIMS sample creation
Basic Sample Data tab**

- 1) Sample Type must be Quality Acceptance
- 2) Material code begins with 702.01 for binders, and 702.03 through 702.05 for emulsions
Must use material code from the OA Checklist for the project
- 3) The Lab Reference Number cell must be the last four digits of the Field Sheet number followed by LT#. This is the lot number, Ex= 1234LT6

Additional Sample Data tab

- 1) Use the Seal Number cell to designate the Lot #, Can #, & number of samples in the lot
LT5C17off5= lot#5, can#17, and 5 cans submitted in this lot

Field sheet with IA witnessed sample

Lab Reference Number cell shall be last four digits of the field sheet, followed by LT#IA, Ex=1234LT6IA
Seal Number cell shall be LT#C#IA. This is the Lot # followed by can # that was witnessed by the IA

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION Bulk Specific Gravity and Percent Relative Compaction of HMA / SMA CP 44		Project no.	Region	Contract ID
		Project Location		
		Form #43 No.	Grading	

Sample ID			
Test number			
Station			
Distance Rt. or Lt. of CL			
Course			
Date placed			
Date retrieved (sampled)			
Pan Number			
Pan Weight			
Weight in H ₂ O (C)			
Sat. surf. dry wt. (B)			
Dry weight in air (A)			
Pan & Core-dry@ Constant mass			
Bulk Specific Gravity			
Ave. Daily Rice			
% Relative Compaction			
Sample ID (for IAT)			
IA Test #			

Sample ID			Place IA stamp here:
Test number			
Station			
Distance Rt. or Lt. of CL			
Course			
Date placed			
Date retrieved (sampled)			
Pan Number			
Pan Weight			
Weight in H ₂ O (C)			
Sat. surf. dry wt. (B)			
Dry weight in air (A)			
Pan & Core-dry@ Constant mass			
Bulk Specific Gravity			
Ave. Daily Rice			
% Relative Compaction			
Sample ID (for IAT)			
IA Test #			

Bulk Specific Gravity = $\frac{A}{B-C}$		
Sampled by (print name)	Tested by (print name)	Company Name or CDOT

Previous editions are obsolete and may not be used.

CDOT Form #582 4/18

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FIELD LABORATORY TEST RESULTS					Project No.		Contract ID	
					Project Location			
Contractor/Supplier:					Item	Class	Lot	
Attention:								
TEST NO.					Item Description			
DATE								
STATION								
LOCATION					Specs		Failing Test #	
QUANTITY								
Sieve								
Sieve								
Sieve								
Sieve								
Sieve								
Sieve								
Sieve								
Sieve								
Sieve								
Sieve								
Sieve								
Sieve								
L.L.								
P.I.								
% Bitumen								
Max SpG								
Voids								
VMA								
% Rel. Comp.								
% Moisture								
Slump								
% Air								
Flex/Cyl PSI								
Other:								
Note: Record "Test No." of the corresponding Sample ID (SM/LIMS).					Remarks (below):			
CDOT Representative (print name)					CDOT Representative Electronic Signature			
Contractor's Representative (print name)					Contractor's Representative Electronic Signature			

Previous editions are obsolete and may not be used.

CDOT Form #626 6/18

6 inches

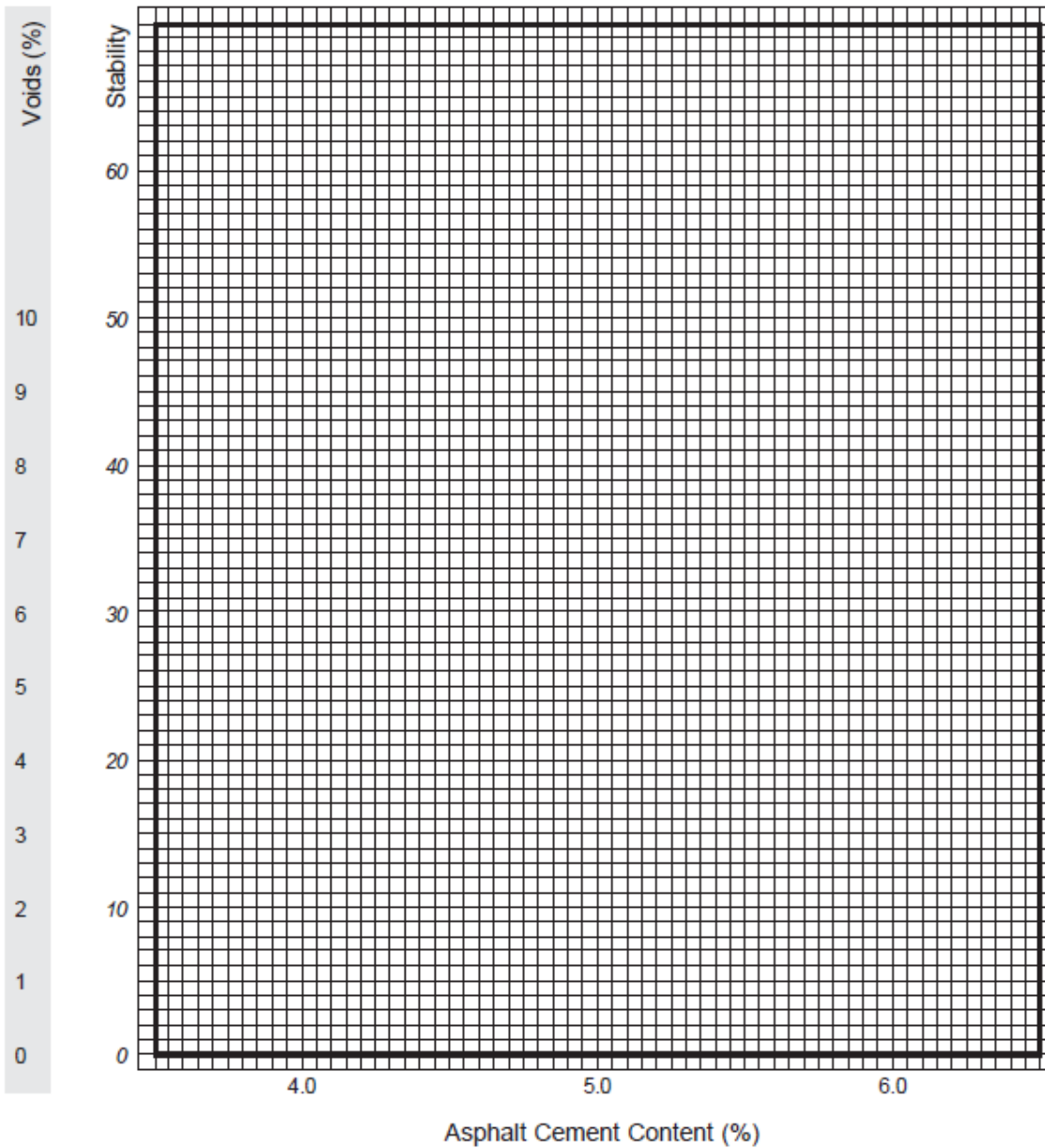
Region	Contract ID	Field Sheet #	
Sample ID			
Material Type	Lot #	Can #	
Laboratory Reference #			
Contact information:			
Comments:			
Colorado Department of Transportation 4670 N. Holly St. Denver CO. 80216-6408		CDOT Form 634	08/19

3 inches

CDOT Form 634 Label (Stick-on Label with high heat durability)



COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION ASPHALT MIX DESIGN GRAPH	Project no.	Contract ID
	Proj. location	Field sheet no.



COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION HMA SAMPLE SUBMITTAL		Contract ID	Project No.		FG# - (Contract ID-Seq.#)		
		Project Location			Region	Date Submitted	
Prime Contractor		HMA Supplier		Reference previously used Contract ID & Form #43 No.:		Special Provisions Applicable: <input type="radio"/> YES <input type="radio"/> NO	
Pit Names		Form #43 Number		Form #43 Date	Contact Person (QA Tester)	Contact phone #	
Item #	Acceptance Method <input type="radio"/> Voids <input checked="" type="radio"/> Gradation	Test No.	Sample Represents _____ Tons		Total Quantity Placed of this mix to date: _____ Tons	Plan Quality	
Sampled From (CP 41) <input type="radio"/> Plant <input type="radio"/> Auger <input type="radio"/> Windrow <input type="radio"/> Roadway		Grading <input type="radio"/> S <input type="radio"/> SMA <input type="radio"/> SX <input type="radio"/> SG <input type="radio"/> ST <input type="radio"/> RCI <input type="radio"/> Other _____		Gyrations <input type="radio"/> 50 <input type="radio"/> 100 <input type="radio"/> 75 <input type="radio"/> 125 <input type="radio"/> Other _____		Binder <input type="radio"/> PG58-28 <input type="radio"/> PG64-28 <input type="radio"/> PG58-34 <input type="radio"/> PG70-28 <input type="radio"/> PG64-22 <input type="radio"/> PG76-28 <input type="radio"/> Other _____	
AC & Belt Cut CPL 5120C/CP 85C <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> NO		Tests - Required as indicated <input type="checkbox"/> CP 31HMAaa <input type="checkbox"/> CP 48aa <input type="checkbox"/> CPL 5108 <input type="checkbox"/> CP 51 <input type="checkbox"/> CPL 5115 <input type="checkbox"/> CP 85 <input type="checkbox"/> CPL 5120		<input type="checkbox"/> CPL 5109 Region Labs Every 10,000 Tons <input type="checkbox"/> CPL 5109 Central Lab 1st 10,000 Tons only			
Sample ID: VMA/ Voids & or AC/Rice		Sample ID Region Lab		Place IA stamp here:		Sample ID for Central Lab / Flex Lab: Sample Type must be Information only.	
Sample ID: Gradation Accp: CP31 HMA		Sample ID Region Lab (CPL 5109)		Electronic Signature of IA Personnel		Sample ID for Central Lab / Euro Lab: Sample Type must be Quality Acceptance	
QA tested at: <input type="radio"/> Region <input type="radio"/> Field <input type="radio"/> Region Mobile <input type="radio"/> Consultant		Sample represents: Check Testing <input type="checkbox"/> Mix Verification <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Per 10,000 Ton <input type="checkbox"/>		AMPT: Submit 2, 65 lb samples (full buckets) 1 per project as requested by RME. Do not create Sample record in SMM. IDEAL-CT: Submit 1, 65 lb sample (full Bucket) first 10K or each Mix Design. HMA, SMA and all Gyrations required for Testing. (Asphalt Program) Do not create Sample record in SMM.			
Sample ID for IA Volumetrics		Sample ID for IA Gradation		Number of Cans Submitted		Submit 2, 65lb Samples (full buckets) 1st 10K, 100 Gyrations or each Mix Design Quality Acceptance Sample	
Central Lab:		Region Lab:		Ticket #		Time sampled	
Flex Lab:		Region Mobile:		Station		Lane	
Euro Lab:		Consultant:		Witnessed by		Date sampled	
AMPT Lab:				Via (state, contractor or courier)		Date Shipped	
Project Tester (print name)		Title		E-mail Address			
Supervisor (Print Name)		Title		E-mail Address			
Distribution: <input type="checkbox"/> Flex Lab: odot_flex.lab@state.co.us <input type="checkbox"/> Euro Lab: odot_euro.lab@state.co.us <input type="checkbox"/> Region Lab or Region Mobile Lab <input type="checkbox"/> Project File: (Upload completed form onto the ProjectShare folder)							

Previous editions are obsolete and may not be used.

CDOT Form #1304 01/2021

Chapter 500 Structures - 21

This chapter is not part of the Project specifications but is a guide for project personnel in interpreting CDOT specifications, understanding ASTM, AASHTO, and Colorado test procedures, and for completing CDOT forms.

ITEM 502, PILING

Acceptable welding rods for splicing H piles and pipe piles are E7016 and E7018. These identifying numbers will be found on the electrodes and their container. Welding is usually performed at the project construction site.

There is a standard special revision to Section 502 of the Standard Specifications, for Piling, requiring the use of a Pile Driving Analyzer (PDA) when piling is to be driven on a project.

ITEM 503, DRILLED SHAFTS

Inspectors shall maintain drilling and construction records on Form 1333. Drilling progress and cuttings should be watched. For example, a slow advance rate in wet sand may indicate sloughing of the boring requiring casing or slurry to stabilize the hole. Record the use of any slurry including type, properties, quantity, and disposal. Concrete properties shall be tested and recorded to ensure a proper pour. The concrete volume and depth should be recorded at regular intervals throughout the pour to help map the shaft for voids or collapse.

ITEM 504, SOIL NAIL WALLS

Drainage during construction is very important. Saturation of the wall face and retained materials before completion of the wall and drainage features may lead to wall distress. Be aware of the geology and site conditions. Work should stop and the design engineer should be contacted if a significant change in conditions is observed during excavation. Verification and proof testing shall be completed and recorded per the plans. Care needs to be taken during the installation of the toe drain at the base of the completed wall. Over excavation at the toe for the drain installation may result in wall distress.

ITEM 506, GABIONS AND SLOPE MATTRESS

Gabions

A necessary feature of the rock basket is the weave of the wire fabric, which must "give" in all directions and not unravel if a wire should break. Field personnel will inspect for compliance with the Non-Raveling Construction requirement in Subsection 712.09 of the Standard Specifications.

ITEM 509, STRUCTURAL STEEL**Fabrication**

The Staff Bridge Fabrication Inspectors are responsible for the testing, inspection, and documentation of shop fabricated structural steel bridges. They will obtain and review mill test reports, welding procedure reports, and welder qualifications, and assure compliance with project specifications. This will be documented on the final inspection report issued for shop fabricated structural steel bridges.

Field Welding

If any field welding of fabricated structural steel components becomes necessary, the Bridge Design Inspection Unit should be consulted for guidance and assistance. They will also guide in determining defective welds that are not detectable by visual inspection.

Shear Studs

Shear studs are usually inspected during the shop fabrication of structural steel bridges.

Field welded shear studs are inspected by striking the stud with a hammer until it is bent to 45°. Two studs per 100 will be tested. The studs tested that show no sign of failure should be left in the bent position. Studs bent during handling should be left in the bent position. Any studs that are broken off should be replaced by field welding. Additional studs should be tested when a failure occurs. Contact the Staff Bridge Fabrication Inspectors for assistance when excessive failures occur.

Bolts

Rotational capacity tests are required at the job site. Refer to the CDOT Construction Manual. Document the results of this test in Project Files.

ITEM 509, STRUCTURAL STEEL (GALVANIZED) MISCELLANEOUS

Field inspection in some cases cannot be accomplished on a piece-by-piece basis, as it arrives on the project, depending on the size and configuration of the material. Therefore, it is possible for field personnel, during installation to find places that are not adequately galvanized. It is allowable to touch up inadequate or damaged galvanizing with one full brush coat of zinc-rich paint meeting the requirements of the Department of Defense DOD-P-21035A, according to 509.27(h) of the Standard Specifications. A Certificate of Compliance is required indicating that the zinc-rich paint meets the above specification.

ITEM 510, STRUCTURAL PLATE STRUCTURES (GALVANIZED)

Not pre-tested, but field inspected. A word of caution regarding the storage of galvanized structural plates. Zinc will convert into "white rust" rapidly when it becomes wet in the absence of air.

A rapid loss of zinc may occur when curved sheets are stacked together in such a way that water can get between the sheets and not drain. It is possible to lose the entire protective coating of zinc over large areas in a short time under the right conditions of moisture and warmth. To prevent this, the sheets should be stored under cover or stacked so water will drain away rather than be trapped between the sheets.

ITEM 515, WATERPROOFING MEMBRANE

Bridge Deck, All Types

Section 515 of the CDOT’s Standard Specifications describes the types of waterproofing membranes which may be used as protection from de-icing salt on concrete bridge decks. Also, the CDOT Standard Specification gives detailed application procedures for membrane types, the protective covering, and hot mix asphalt overlay. These requirements must be strictly adhered to, to obtain the best possible waterproofing system.

**CDOT Materials Forms - Applicable for Structures
Located within
Materials Forms, Instructions & Examples Chapter**

Form	Title
157	Field Report for Sample Identification or Materials Documentation

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FIELD REPORT FOR SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION OR MATERIALS DOCUMENTATION				FS# = (Contract ID-Seq.#)	
				Region	Date Submitted
				Contract ID	Date Submitted
				Project No.	Project Location
Material Type		Field Lab phone		Cell Phone	
Material Code (LIMS)	Item	Class	Grading	Special Provisions <input type="checkbox"/> yes	
Previously used on Project No.:		Previous CDOT Form #157 F/S No.(s):		<input type="checkbox"/> CDOT Form #633 (sack) <input type="checkbox"/> CDOT Form #634 (can)	
● Sample Identification: Quantity & Unit of material submitted, describe tests required, precise location sample remove from (Stationing), etc. ● Materials Documentation: Field inspected (describe appearance, weight/dimensions, model/serial number), COC &/or CTR provided etc.					
Central Lab use only:					
Sample ID (#1)		Sample ID (#2)		Sample ID (#3)	
Sample ID (#4)		Sample ID (#5)		Sample ID (#6)	
APL/QML Acceptance: APL Ref. No.		Product name:		Date checked:	
APL/QML Acceptance: APL Ref. No.		Product name:		Date checked:	
Preliminary <input type="checkbox"/>		Construction <input type="checkbox"/>		Maintenance <input type="checkbox"/>	
Emergency <input type="checkbox"/>				Date needed	
Contractor			Supplier		
Sampled from <small>(Pit, roadway, windrow, stock, etc.)</small>			Pit name or owner		
Quantity represented		Previous quantity		Total quantity to date	
Sample submitted:	Shipped specified quantity to:				Date
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Central lab <input type="checkbox"/> Region lab <input type="checkbox"/> Consultant lab				
Sampled or inspected by (print name)		Title		E-mail	
Supervisor (Pro./Res./Mats. Engr./Maint. Supt.) (print name)		Title		Residency	

Distribution: Chemical Lab: cdot_chemlab@state.co.us Concrete Lab: cdot_conc.lab@state.co.us Flexible Pavement: cdot_flex.lab@state.co.us Physical Properties: cdot_phpr.lab@state.co.us Soils Lab: cdot_soils.lab@state.co.us Region Labs: Send completed form with sample

Previous editions are obsolete and may not be used. CDOT Form #157 04/19

Project File: SMM – Upload completed form into the attachment icon on the sample record

Chapter 600

Concrete & Item 600 - 22

This chapter is not part of the Project specifications but is a guide for project personnel in interpreting CDOT specifications, understanding ASTM, AASHTO, and Colorado test procedures, and for completing CDOT forms.

ITEM 601, STRUCTURAL CONCRETE

Concrete Design Mixes

All concrete placed on the project shall conform to a design mix, which has been approved according to CP 62. The design mix is defined by the proportions and sources of all ingredients in the concrete.

The Contractor (or Supplier) will establish and is responsible for the concrete design mix proportions and source of all ingredients for each class of concrete used. The Region Materials Engineer (RME) or the Concrete & Physical Properties (CPP) Unit may verify any or all properties of the submitted mix design before approval. When a trial mix check is requested, aggregate sources will be sampled by the Contractor and the samples submitted to the CPP Unit.

The concrete Table 601-1 in Section 601 of the Standard Specification or the Special Provisions for the project gives the data for each class of concrete. The column "Concrete Class" lists each class of concrete and the required field compressive strength.

When a concrete mix design is approved, a CDOT Form 1373 will be issued for the project.

Standard approved mix designs will be placed on the Pre-Approved Concrete Mix Designs list: <https://www.codot.gov/business/apl/concrete-mix-designs> Mix designs remain on the APL for up to two years from the date the mix was trialed or when the aggregate was sampled, whichever occurs first.

Concrete mix designs are to be submitted to the Concrete & Physical Properties Unit at:
dot_concretemixdesigns@state.co.us.

REFERENCING PRE-APPROVED MIX DESIGNS

Projects may choose to reference existing pre-approved concrete mix designs. The concrete mix designs used on CDOT projects are to be referenced in the following manner:

1. Mixes must be reviewed and approved by the CPP Unit or RME before use.
2. Cross-reference the contractor's mix design number with the CDOT mix design number on the Pre-Approved Concrete Mix Design list.
3. Document the Concrete Mix Design on a CDOT Form 1188, listing the CDOT mix number.

Upon approval of the concrete mix design, the mix design will be assigned to the project in SMM/LIMS and a CDOT Form 1373 can be printed from CAR for the project.

REVIEW OF CONTRACTOR'S MIX DESIGN

All concrete mix designs shall be reviewed and approved by CCP Unit or RME per CP 62 before placement

AGGREGATES

A minimum of three 60 lb. sacks of the coarse (1-1/2 in. to 3/4 in.); three 60 lb. sacks of intermediate (3/4 in. to plus #4); and three 60 lb. sacks of sand (minus #4) per class of concrete are required when mix design checks are performed.

One additional sack of each aggregate will be required for Class S50, and P mixes.

Aggregate Tests Required for Design Mixes

The following test will be performed by the Contractor:

1. specific gravity
2. absorption
3. organic impurities in sand
4. sieve analysis
5. sand equivalent
6. L.A. abrasion
7. percent passing the No. 200 sieve
8. fineness modulus
9. unit weight and voids in aggregate
10. potential alkali reactivity
11. Soundness by the sodium sulfate method.

COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH TESTING

The determination of the compressive strength of concrete shall be done per ASTM C 39. This method consists of applying a compressive axial load to molded cylinders or cores at a rate within the prescribed range until failure occurs. The compressive strength of the specimen is calculated by dividing the maximum load attained during the test by the cross-sectional area of the specimen. The following details, from the test procedure, are noted:

1. The initial cure of specimens is per AASHTO T 23 as modified.
2. Testing machine. Calibration of the testing machine shall be performed at least annually, but not to exceed 13 months. Recalibration is required upon installation or relocation of the machine, or whenever there is reason to doubt the accuracy of test results. The diameter of the sphere of the top-loading head on the machine shall be at least 75% of the diameter of the specimen to be tested.

3. Concrete specimens shall not be tested if any individual cylinder diameter differs from other diameters of the same cylinder by more than 2%. No cylinder shall depart from perpendicularity to the axis by more than 0.5°; the top of the cylinder may not deviate by more than 1/16 inch in 12 inches. When neoprene caps are used, each end of the cylinder shall be planed within 0.125 inches across any diameter and no depression in the concrete surface deeper than 0.125 inches is tolerated. The diameter used for calculating the cross-sectional area of the cylinder shall be determined to the nearest 0.01 inches by averaging two diameters measured at right angles about the mid-height of the specimen. Core length shall be measured to the nearest 0.05 inch.
4. Procedure. Test the cylinders as molded in the field. The loading rate shall be within the range of 20 to 50 psi/second. During the first half of the anticipated load, a higher rate of loading is allowed. When using neoprene caps an additional three to five seconds of the load is applied to ensure completion of the test and avoidance of premature breaks.
5. Neoprene Pads. Only one side of the pad shall be used when testing the cylinders. Each pad shall not be used to test more than 100 cylinders. Record the number of tests for each pad. The neoprene pad's shore hardness shall be the following for the specified compressive strengths:
 - 50 for 1500 – 6000 psi
 - 60 for 2500 – 7000 psi
 - 70 for 4000 – 7000 psi

A 60 durometer pad is recommended for testing all classes of concrete except for Class S50 which requires sulfur capping or end grinding.

The neoprene pads shall be removed from the retaining rings and inspected after each test.

QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM FOR CDOT CONCRETE CYLINDER TESTING

Introduction

This defines a quality assurance program for testing concrete cylinders. This program assures the conformance of CDOT equipment and procedures to ASTM Standards by the following:

1. Equipment checks using a standard checklist.
2. Procedure checks using a standard checklist.
3. Inter-Lab (Round Robin) testing with all labs testing replicate specimens at the same time.
4. Training offered by the Concrete Unit of Staff Materials & Geotechnical Branch.
5. ACI certification of CDOT employees.

Cylinders shall be tested with equipment that has been checked and found to be in conformance with ASTM criteria. Testing shall be conducted by an employee who is certified as an ACI Concrete Laboratory Testing Tech I or ACI Concrete Strength Testing Technician.

Equipment

The cylinder testing equipment will be examined, using the equipment checklist, a minimum of once a year, or when the equipment is moved. The person checking the equipment must meet one of the following criteria:

1. Examined by CCRL (Cement and Concrete Reference Laboratory) for procedures and equipment.
2. Trained by the Concrete Unit of Staff Materials & Geotechnical Branch.

Procedures

The person will be observed conducting the test by a proctor using the procedures checklist a minimum of once a year. The proctor checking the procedures must be certified as an ACI Concrete Laboratory Testing Tech I or ACI Concrete Strength Testing Technician.

Inter-Lab Testing (Round Robin)

The Concrete Unit will mold replicate cylinders and distribute these to each Region. All cylinders will be tested at approximately the same time. The Concrete Unit will compile the results and distribute a brief report. Excessive deviations will be investigated by the Region.

Training

The Concrete Unit will conduct training for Region personnel who perform concrete cylinder testing. Classes will be approximately 4 hours and will normally have four trainees per class.

ACI Certification

American Concrete Institute (ACI) offers one-day certifications. These certifications include testing of concrete cylinders and a complete battery of tests conducted on concrete aggregate and concrete. ACI Certifications are offered through the Colorado Ready Mixed Concrete Association. CRMCA may be contacted at 303-290-0303 or <http://www.crmca.org/>

Documentation

Region Materials Laboratories will maintain documentation on equipment calibration, equipment checks, procedure checks, employee training, employee ACI certification, and Inter-Lab results.

The Concrete Unit of the Central Laboratory will maintain documentation of equipment and procedure checks conducted by the Concrete Unit and Inter-Lab results.

**Equipment and Documentation Checklist for
Compression Testing of Concrete Cylinders**

Date _____ Location _____

Inspection Team _____

Compression Machine

Mfg. & Model _____

Capacity _____

Installation Date _____

Calibration Date _____

The calibration interval did not exceed 13 months or calibrated since moved.

Loading head free moving (4° in any direction).

Head diameter: [A minimum dimension of at least 3% greater than the diameter of the specimen, to be tested.

Head radius > radius of the sphere.

Other Equipment Noted and Available

Condition of neoprene pads and extrusion controllers.

The water temperature of cylinder storage area (73.4°F ± 3 °).

Temperature recording device operating.

Water saturated with lime.

Documentation / Records on File

Compression machine calibration documentation immediately available.

Water temperature, neoprene pad durometer, and neoprene pad usage recorded (100 uses per pad maximum).

Diameter, load, and psi of cylinders recorded.

2020 FMM

**Procedure Checklist for
Compression Testing of Concrete Cylinders**

Date _____ Location _____

Proctor _____

Proctor Credentials _____

Employee Observed _____

Employee Training and Certification _____

Procedure

- _____ Remove the specimen from moist storage, maintain moisture.
- _____ Measure diameter to nearest 0.01 in by averaging two diameters measured at right angles to each other, using calipers, at mid-height of the specimen.
- _____ Wipe clean bearing surfaces of upper and lower blocks.
- _____ Center the cylinder to the spherical head.
- _____ Bring top block to bear gently and uniformly on the specimen while rotating the movable portion by hand.
- _____ Load the cylinder (20 to 50 psi/sec. for hydraulically operated machines).
- _____ Take cylinders to failure (additional 3-5 seconds may be required to ensure completion of break).
- _____ Record the maximum load.
- _____ Calculate the compressive strength and report to the required precision (nearest 10 psi)

Comments: _____

UNIT WEIGHT, YIELD, AND GRAVIMETRIC AIR CONTENT OF CONCRETE

AASHTO T 121

The unit weight of the concrete is determined by AASHTO T 121.

Refer to AASHTO T 121 for full details of the test procedure and calculations for determining the following: Unit weight (pounds per cubic foot), yield (volume of concrete produced per batch), relative yield (ratio of the actual volume to the volume as designed for the batch), and air content (percentage of voids in the concrete).

EXCESSIVE WATER DEMAND

Water-cement ratios, which exceed the specified maximum may result from one of the following:

1. Incorrect batch weights, due to mathematical errors or scales out of adjustment.
2. Stockpiles of aggregate drying to less than a saturated surface-dry condition, requiring more water than the design. Water added to the batch to bring the aggregates to SSD shall not be included in the w/cm ratio calculation.

It is the Contractor's responsibility to maintain water-cement ratios at or below the specified maximum.

MAKING AND CURING CONCRETE CYLINDERS IN THE FIELD

Acceptance (QA) Cylinders

Test cylinders made for determination of compliance with strength specifications are referred to as "acceptance cylinders". These cylinders are tested 28 days after casting for all classes of concrete.

Acceptance cylinders made at the job site shall be made and cured per AASHTO T 23 except that the initial cure shall be in a water tank with a temperature of $73.4^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 3^{\circ}$.

When a Class 2 lab trailer is not specified and when approved by the Region Materials Engineer cylinders may be cured per AASHTO T23. The curing temperature shall be $70^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 10^{\circ}$. The minimum and maximum temperature of the curing shall be recorded.

Information Cylinders

Test cylinders made for determining form removal time or when a structure may be put into service are referred to as "information cylinders". Information cylinders are no longer allowed. Maturity meters shall be used.

Numbering and Marking Cylinders

See the instructions and examples of CDOT Form 82 in this chapter for the correct method of numbering cylinders. Mark the identifying number and information on the cylinders with a water-proof marking. Do not scratch numbers on the end of the cylinders as it will affect test results.

Any OA (QA) strength specimens (cylinders and beams) that will not be exclusively secured by CDOT require the use of an additional marking. Central Lab has sample tags that are placed on the inside and outside of the molds and bond to the concrete specimen. These sample tags are serialized/barcoded and have a felt-like backing. The serial number shall be scanned and recorded and then verified before transport to the CDOT lab to make sure the strength specimen cast was not swapped out by the contractor. This is highly unlikely, but FHWA has identified this as a possible opportunity for fraud. These tags are not required when specimens are cast and secured in a CDOT facility the contractor does not have access to.

DOCUMENTATION AND TRANSFER OF CONCRETE TEST CYLINDERS

Field sheet Numbering System

The CDOT Form #82, Concrete Cylinder Transmittal, is used to document and provide information for concrete cylinders submitted for compressive strength testing. SMM/LIMS sample ID shall be recorded on the CDOT Form #82.

Concrete Cylinder Transport

Concrete specimens being transported 48 hours after molding are left in the molds. Upon arrival at the designated testing facility, cylinders are removed from the molds and stored in a suitable curing area. Specimens to be transported after 48 hours of age are removed from the molds in 24 ± 8 hours. Curing shall be in saturated limewater @ $73.4^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 3^{\circ}$ until the time of transport. During transportation, the specimens must be protected and kept moist with cushioning material in padded boxes or suitable protective containers. Moisture loss shall be prevented by wrapping the specimens in plastic, wet sand, or burlap. The project tester or designated project representative will be responsible for the proper transfer of the specimens. The cylinders shall be removed from the molds and marked with the project number, cylinder set number, and break date.

For concrete mix designs with 15% or more Class F fly ash, it is recommended that the cast cylinders remain in the initial curing condition for the majority of the allowed 48 hour time. Concrete with 15% or more Class F fly ash can develop strength slower and transporting them sooner can lead to low break strengths.

Reporting Test Results

The cylinder test information is entered in a reporting program from the CDOT Form #82, Concrete Cylinder Transmittal Report. Compressive test results and cylinder measurements are performed on the specified break dates with compressive strength test results reported on CDOT Form #192, Report of Concrete Tests. Reports are obtained through CARS. It is the responsibility of the Engineer in charge of the laboratory to ensure the proper testing and reporting of compressive strength test results.

TECHNICAL COMPLAINTS

Questions or problems should be directed to the Concrete / Physical Properties Unit Program Manager at 303-398-6542. The evaluation process will include an investigation ensuring that correct procedures were adhered to in the following areas:

1. Paperwork
2. Testing procedures
3. Machine Calibration and settings

A verbal reply will be issued, written replies upon request.

AIR ENTRAINMENT

Definition

Air entrainment is the introduction of air that causes the development of a system of microscopic air bubbles in concrete during mixing.

Measurement

Determination of air content at the job site shall be made per AASHTO T 152 and the apparent air content reported. Do not correct the air meter reading for air in the aggregate, but report total percent air.

The following may affect the quantity and quality of entrained air in concrete.

1. Fly Ash

Fly Ash may substantially change the amount of air-entraining admixture required to produce the required air content. Fly ash with a high loss of ignition (LOI) has a high content of carbon and it usually causes the greatest air reduction.

2. Temperature

Rising temperatures generally require increased amounts of air-entraining agents.

3. Water

An increase in the water-cement ratio may increase the air content of the concrete. Contaminants present in many water sources, especially streams, can cause highly variable air content in the water.

4. Mixing

A normal dosage of A.E.A. that does not produce adequate air entrainment may indicate inadequate mixing. Trucks with worn blades will not entrain satisfactory amounts of air within the specified number of mixing revolutions. However, prolonged mixing may increase concrete temperature and further reduce air content. The addition of more air-entraining agents to a truck on the job site is allowed.

5. Cement

The ability of the mortar to entrain air will decrease with the increase of the fineness of the cement, and with an increase in the cement content of the mortar.

6. Fine Aggregate

Changes in the sand may alter the volume of air entrainment in the mortar. An increase in the quantity of very fine particles (minus No. 30 plus No. 100 sieve) will tend to increase the volume of air in the mortar.

7. Pumping Concrete

Pumping concrete may reduce the air content of the concrete. Several factors in the pump configuration may influence the quantity of air loss. It is the responsibility of the Contractor to ensure that the air content leaving the pump be within the specified limits.

ADMIXTURES

Pre-Approved Acceptance. Admixtures are required to conform to applicable AASHTO or ASTM specifications. When using an admixture, attention should be given to the instruction provided by the manufacturer. The amount shown on the laboratory design mix is merely a guide and may require adjustment.

Check the Approved Products List at <https://www.codot.gov/business/apl> for approved admixtures.

Surface Retarders

To produce exposed aggregate textures, surface retarders may be used. Sample panels may be constructed on the job site using the design mix and surface retarder if required by contract documents. This will not only provide a measure of the effectiveness of the retarder but will give a preview of the color and texture of the final result. It is important, as with other admixtures, to follow the manufacturer's instructions. Sample panels, if required, should be a minimum of 2' X 2' for 3/4" exposed coarse aggregate. If a larger-sized coarse aggregate is required, the panel dimensions should be increased. Most surface retarders require an initial curing period before the removal of the matrix.

Workability Agents and Pumping Aids

Improved workability is important for concrete placed in heavily reinforced members or placed by pumping or tremie methods. Frequently, increasing the cement content or the amount of fine aggregate will give the desired workability. One of the best workability agents is entrained air. It acts as a "lubricant" and is especially effective in improving workability and preventing segregation.

Finely divided materials are also used as admixtures to improve the workability of mixes deficient in material passing the No. 50 and No. 100 sieves. These materials may be chemically inert or pozzolanic. Inert materials include ground quartz, ground limestone, hydrated lime, and talc. Pozzolans include fly ash, volcanic glass, silica fume, diatomaceous earth, and some clays and shales heat-treated or raw.

Fly ash from an approved source may be used as a cement replacement in all classes of concretes, provided a design mix has been run using the substitution. Class C Fly Ash shall not be used in concrete that may be subjected to sulfate exposure in soil or water.

Monomolecular Film Coatings / Water Fog Sprays

Monomolecular Film Coatings may be applied to concrete slabs or other flatwork as a method to effectively retard surface evaporation. When placing bridge deck concrete or roadway concrete pavement, a film coating shall never be used ahead of the finishing machine.

Accordingly, its usage shall be subject to the established construction guidelines, per approval of the Engineer. A monomolecular film coating may be used after the finishing operation to prevent evaporation until the wet curing material is in place. The film shall be applied as a fine mist in small quantities. Once applied to a surface, the surface may not be reworked. There is no reason to delay wet curing, any minor scoring of the surface is preferential to drying of the surface.

Preformed Expansion Joint Material

Damage may occur during shipping, handling, and/or storage on the project. Therefore, immediately before use, project personnel shall inspect the material for physical damage, dryness, bleaching, etc. Any portion of a shipment may be rejected before use at the direction of project personnel.

ITEM 602, REINFORCING STEEL (EPOXY COATED)

NOTE: Only producers of epoxy-coated reinforcing steel, under CP 11, that are on CDOT's Qualified Manufacturers List can be used: www.codot.gov/business/apl

COC Acceptance. Bars shall meet the requirements of Subsection 709.01 before coating. Epoxy-coated bars shall meet the requirements of the latest edition of AASHTO M 284.

Coated bars shall be tied with coated tie wires and placed on plastic supports or fully coated steel supports.

Field-inspect epoxy-coated steel carefully. Document field inspection and attach mill test reports to the CDOT Form 157. Retain all copies in the field Project Files.

ITEM 602, REINFORCING STEEL

Note: Only Reinforcing Steel Mills, under CP 11, that are on CDOT's Qualified Manufacturers List can be used: www.codot.gov/business/apl

Field inspections, by the Engineer, should indicate that the reinforcing steel is clean and if Epoxy-Coated, that the coating is not chipped, cracked, or scratched. The steel should also be checked for proper size and grade using the information listed below.

The CDOT Staff Bridge Branch uses several different strengths of reinforcing steel for design purposes. It is necessary to watch the bar list on the bridge plans for higher strength grades, find their exact locations on the bridge plans, and be sure the correct steel is being used in that location.

Grade 60 has a yield strength of 60,000 psi and has either a "60" on the bar or a single continuous longitudinal line through at least five spaces offset from the center of the bar-side. This grade may be substituted on an equal basis for Grade 40 without prior approval. However, make note of this in the project records if substitution is made.

The metric equivalent to Grade 60 is Grade 420. It has either a "4" on the bar or a single continuous longitudinal line through at least five spaces offset from the center of the bar-side.

Grade 75 has a yield strength of 75,000 psi and has either a "75" on the base or two continuous longitudinal lines through at least five spaces offset each direction from the center of the bar.

The metric equivalent to Grade 75 is Grade 520. It has either a "5" on the base or two continuous longitudinal lines through at least five spaces offset each direction from the center of the bar.

Metric markings are being phased out by the Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute (CRSI) to reduce confusion and the chance of errors/delays from the construction supply chain.

Information on bar markings at CRSI website:

<http://www.crsi.org/index.cfm/steel/identification>

An effort should be made to note in the project diary and on appropriate CDOT forms the grades of reinforcing steel used and especially note when different grades were used in special locations.

Concrete blocks or chairs for support of reinforcing steel need not be tested or documented unless there is reason to believe they lack conformance with CRSI recommended practices.

Certain items contain reinforcing steel, which is not included in the quantities of Item 602. These include precast, concrete bridge caissons, drop inlets, manholes, sign footings, slope and ditch pavements, and dowels in concrete pavement. When totaling up the payment quantity for these items, be sure the steel for these items is not included in reporting Item 602.

WIRE MESH

Wire mesh: Field-inspect. Document in the Project Files.

The term "gage" is used by the metal industry to denote a nominal dimension. This table defines those dimensions. Galvanized sheet steel is, of course, thicker than bare sheet steel. This difference is caused by the application of a double surface coating of zinc representing 2 to 2.5 oz. per sq. ft.

Wire gage is the diameter of the finished product whether galvanized or bare. The galvanizing on the wire may vary from a thin film to as much as 2 oz. per sq. ft. of area. In the case of chain link fence wire, a 2 oz. the coating may contribute as much as 0.007 in. to the diameter.

The figures in Table 600-1 pertain to actual thicknesses and diameters but may vary because of the manufacturer's tolerances. For example, culvert sheets might be, 0.006 to 0.009 in. undersize. Multi-plate sheets may be as much as 0.012 in. undersize. The wire can vary as much as ± 0.005 in. from the given diameter. To determine spelter thickness, consider 1 oz. per sq. ft. of zinc coating to be 0.0017 in. thick.

**TABLE OF GAGE MEASUREMENTS
TABLE 600-1**

SHEET STEEL		WIRE GAGE		SHEET STEEL		WIRE GAGE	
Bare	Galv	Diameter		Bare	Galv	Diam.	
<u>Inches</u>	<u>Inches</u>	<u>Inches</u>		<u>mm</u>	<u>mm</u>	<u>mm</u>	
.2758	.280	1	.283	7.005	7.112	1	7.188
.2451	.249	3	.244	6.225	6.325	3	6.197
.2145	.218	5	.207	5.448	5.537	5	5.258
---	---	6	.192	---	---	6	4.877
.1838	.188	7	.177	4.668	4.775	7	4.496
.1793	---	7	.170	4.554	---	7	4.318
.1644	.168	8	.162	4.176	4.267	8	4.115
---	---	9	.148	---	---	9	3.759
.1345	.138	10	.135	3.416	3.505	10	3.429
---	---	11	.120	---	---	11	3.048
.1046	.109	12	.105	2.657	2.769	12	2.667
---	---	12	.099	---	---	12	2.515
.0747	.079	14	.080	1.897	2.007	14	2.032
---	---	14	.076	---	---	14	1.930
.0598	.064	16	.0625	1.152	1.626	16	1.588
.0478	.052	18	.0475	1.214	1.321	18	1.207
.0359	.040	20	.0348	0.912	1.016	20	0.884
.0299	.034	22	.0286	0.760	0.864	22	0.726

ITEM 603 Culverts & Sewers
 604 Manholes, Inlets, Meter Vaults
 624 Drainage Pipe

CORRUGATED METAL PIPE

Final acceptance is based on field inspection by Project Personnel.

SPELTER DAMAGE REPAIR

Zinc-rich paint conforming to the Department of Defense DOD-P-21035A should be used for repainting damaged spelter. A Certificate of Compliance is required that indicates that the zinc-rich paint meets the above-referenced specification.

CONCRETE CULVERT PIPE

Note: Only Precast Concrete Manufacturers, under CP 11, that are on CDOT's Qualified Manufacturers List can be used:

<https://www.codot.gov/business/apl/qualified-manufacturers-list.html>

Inspection of the individual pieces of the lot is left to the supplier and the field personnel. The field inspection is to be done per AASHTO M 170.

After final pay quantities are known, document them on a CDOT Form 157.

VITRIFIED CLAY PIPE

The project field personnel should field-inspect the pipe and document information in the Project Files.

PIPE JOINT SEALING COMPOUND

Most joints will require some type of sealing material. The choice is limited to either performed plastic sealing compound or bituminous mastic. Both must meet AASHTO M 198 specifications. Portland cement grout is not allowed. Rubber gaskets are required for siphon and sanitary sewers and also may be used without further approval on storm sewers and culverts.

The performed plastic sealing compound is supplied with removable paper strips between layers. A primer is required. Instructions require the primer to dry hard before applying the joint sealer. It is strongly recommended that the primer be applied by the contractor at the Jobsite rather than by the pipe manufacturer in his plant. This helps keep dirt off the primer surface and coats any chipped surfaces. Cold and wet weather require special installation procedures.

On the CDOT Form 157 that accompanies the sample list trade name, manufacturer, and any analysis or specification data found on the label.

ITEM 604, MANHOLES

Manholes will have stamped on each section the date of manufacture and the name or trademark of the fabricator. Inspect these sections for the same characteristics listed and explained under Concrete Culvert Pipe. Document in the Project Files that the material was field-inspected and is acceptable, and add a statement to the effect that the material was in good condition when installed.

ITEM 606, GUARDRAIL**Treated Timber Posts & Galvanized Steel Posts**

Project personnel will inspect all posts upon arrival on the project regardless of their source. This inspection will be documented on CDOT Form 157, an example of which appears at the end of this chapter. See Special Notice to Contractors for additional information.

Final acceptance is based on field inspection by project personnel.

Type 3 W-Beam Guard Rail

When either the weathering steel or galvanized steel arrives on the job, it must be stored in such a way that water will not get in between the stacked rails. Water in a confined area, as it would be between these rails, causes a rapid loss of galvanizing in the form of white rust and a definite kind of rusting in the weathering steel that leads to flaking and pitting, as well as an uneven rust pattern. The acceptance documentation can be done on the same CDOT Form 157 as used for acceptance of the posts.

ITEM 606, END ANCHORAGE

For individual components of end anchors and types, refer to the M & S Standards for a description of parts on each type. Further details are shown in the Standard Specifications, Section 710, and Subsection 710.09. The acceptance documentation can be done on the same CDOT Form 157 as used for acceptance/verification of the posts. List the above information on the CDOT Form 157.

ITEM 607, FENCES**Treated Timber Posts**

Project personnel will inspect posts and note the source, field-inspect for compliance, and document on CDOT Form 157

ITEM 613, LIGHTING***Luminaires**

Many manufacturers of luminaires that comply with our specifications are "nationally known brands". It must be understood that they also manufacture luminaires that do not meet our specifications and therefore, it is necessary to check the ratings of the luminaires furnished against the requirements of the plans and specifications. Document this inspection on a CDOT Form 157. See Special Notice to Contractors for additional information.

Metal Light Standards (pole and arms)*

Many suppliers are capable of providing approved standards. Because the standards received on the job were made by a company previously approved, does not imply that they meet the requirements of the plans and specifications, since they also supply poles and arms in other sizes and to other specifications. It is necessary to check all features against the requirements of the plans and specifications. Document this inspection on a CDOT Form 157. See Special Notice to Contractors.

* See the Schedule for Item 613

ITEM 614, TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES**Sign Posts**

Structural Steel: These posts have the break-away feature which requires the bolts to be torqued. The upper, or fuse plate bolts, are normally shop tightened. Therefore, field checking of these fuse plate bolts should be necessary. The lower or break-away bolts are tightened more than the required torque so that during shipment and erection, the two parts stay attached. Therefore, it is necessary after erection, for the contractor to loosen these break-away bolts and retighten them with a torque wrench to the torque values shown on the plans (Standard Drawing S-614-5). Be careful not to over-tighten them. It is very important to burr the threads of the break-away bolts to prevent the nuts from loosening. **Be sure to check the torque of all bolts because if they are not tightened properly, the sign will not function as designed.** Document in Project Files.

Flashing Yellow Beacons

Be sure that all features required by the standard drawing and the specifications are met by the models supplied.

Anchor Bolts for Sign Bridge Structure

The anchor bolts for wide flange posts and sign structures that go into these footings are part of the sign structure but are shipped ahead of them. Small structure anchor bolts and regular bolts should be field inspected and documented in Project Files. See Special Notice to Contractors.

ITEM 615, WATER CONTROL DEVICES

Drawing M-615-A requires the use of a joint sealer meeting Federal Specification SS-S-168 or approved equivalent to make the adjustable elbows watertight.

ITEM 618, POST-TENSIONING GROUT

Each project will collect a sample and send it to the Central Lab before use. The Chemical Lab will test the 1st sample from particular grout and send that result to each project that sends a sample for that grout until the test results are greater than 6 months old. Then the next sample submitted after the 6 months would be tested. The grout submittal shall comply with Section 618.09.

ITEM 624, DRAINAGE PIPE

There are several different types of drainage pipe materials available, each with different abrasion and corrosive resistant characteristics. To take economic advantage of this, ten different classes have been defined and the available drainage pipe materials designated as useable or not useable for each class, so the contractor can select the most economical material.

Most projects will have no corrosive problems. However, when they are encountered, they should be recognized during the soil survey. The decision on what Class of pipe to use is detailed in the CDOT Pipe Material Selection. The Soils Survey portion of Chapter 200 gives details on what to look for and when to suspect the existence of a corrosive condition.

CDOT Materials Forms - Applicable for Concrete

<https://www.codot.gov/library/forms/form-numbers-broken-down>

Materials Forms, Instructions & Examples Chapter

Note: The CDOT forms are still in development, as they are completed they will be entered into the chapter. Use the relevant example forms from the electronic version of the 2018 FMM.

Form	Title
1188	Concrete Mix Submittal [Preceded by Contractor's supplemental documentation]
1373	Concrete Mix Design Report – [<i>computer output</i>]
157	Field Report for Sample Identification or Materials Documentation
46	Concrete Truck Mixer Inspection Certification
82	Concrete Specimen Transmittal
156	Concrete Test Results Summary
192	Report of Concrete Tests – [<i>computer output</i>]
193	Inspection- Quality Assurance Acceptance Report – [<i>computer output</i>]
196-A	Physical Test Report – [<i>computer output</i>]
199	Concrete Core Tests – [<i>computer output</i>]
276	Report of Concrete Placed
281	Concrete Batched and Placed
389	Field Report for Joint Sealant Testing
626	Field Laboratory Test Results
1372	Reinforcing bar Physical Test Report – [<i>computer output</i>]
1375	Concrete Field Tests Report – [<i>computer output</i>]

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Chapter 700

Paints - 21

This chapter is not part of the Project specifications but is a guide for project personnel in interpreting CDOT specifications, understanding ASTM, AASHTO, and Colorado test procedures, and for completing CDOT forms.

ITEM 708, PAINTS

General:

This specification covers ready-mixed paint. Paint shall be easily mixed. The mixed paint shall be free from agglomerates, skins, and foreign matter and shall be of suitable consistency for the method of application. Paint shall have satisfactory spreading qualities and give a smooth, continuous coating free from breaks or sags.

Paint shall be able to withstand one year of storage without detrimental deterioration. In a 3/4 full, tightly closed container, paint shall show no skinning after 48 hours.

Color, when designated by number, refers to Federal Standard 595B. All proportions specified herein shall be by weight.

Structural Steel Bridge Paint - All structural steel shall be painted as follows:

Inorganic Zinc-Rich Polyurethane System. The primer shall be an approved inorganic zinc-rich primer conforming to the requirements of Table I of the STEEL STRUCTURES PAINTING COUNCIL SPECIFICATION NO. 20 (SSPC-PAINT 20) (Nov. 1, 1982). The vehicle of this primer shall be SSPC-Paint 20, Type I-C.

The primer shall be applied according to the manufacturer's recommendations with a minimum dry film thickness of 80 micrometers (3 mils).

The manufacturer shall certify in writing to the Engineer that the SSPC-SP 6 steel cleaning is compatible with the primer used.

The topcoat shall be an approved high-build polyurethane enamel with a minimum dry film thickness of 80 micrometers (3 mils). To prevent bubbling, a mist coat shall be applied before the application of the topcoat.

Epoxy Coaters for Reinforcing Steel

All steel reinforcing bars and steel dowel bars shall be painted per CP 11 Part II, Sub-Part 2: Epoxy-Coated Steel Reinforcing Bars and Epoxy-Coated Steel Dowel Bars Section 13, copied below:

13. FABRICATION & JOBSITE HANDLING

13.1 The coated bars to be fabricated by the Fabricator or field fabricated by the Contractor after application of the coating shall meet the following:

13.1.1 Contact points, such as drive rollers, shear contacts, mandrels, and backup barrels on benders shall be protected with a suitable covering to minimize damage during the fabrication process.

- 13.1.1 The Fabricator shall be responsible for repair to the coating due to damage during shipment, storage, or fabrication at the Fabricator's facility.
- 13.1.3 The Contractor shall be responsible for repair to the coating due to damage during shipment, storage, fabrication, or placement at the construction Jobsite.
- 13.2 Coating damaged due to fabrication or handling shall be repaired with patching material. The patching or repairing shall be performed following the written recommendations of the patching material Supplier.
- 13.3 Patching or repair material shall be compatible with the coating, inert in concrete, and feasible for repairs. The patching or repair material shall conform to AASHTO M 317 - Standard Specification for Epoxy-Coated Reinforcing Bars: Handling Requirements for Fabrication and Job Site

Chapter 800

Radiation Safety & Nuclear Gauge Operation - 21

This chapter is not part of the Project specifications but is a guide for project personnel in interpreting CDOT specifications, understanding ASTM, AASHTO, and Colorado test procedures, and for completing CDOT forms.

Note: Chapter 800 has been deleted. A copy of Chapter 800 will be located with each Nuclear Gauge. Additional copies will be located with each Region Radiation Safety Officer and the Region Safety Officer.

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Materials Forms – Instructions & Examples-22

1. SCOPE

- 1.1 The 2019 CDOT Field Materials Manual changed its format with regard to the examples of Materials Forms. Previously the Materials Forms were placed in each applicable chapter. It was decided to change this approach and now place all forms in one chapter in sequential order. The reasoning behind this change was to make it easier for those using these forms to find them especially with many of these materials testers being new users of these forms.

Note 1: The CDOT Materials Form updates to electronic version are currently being developed. As they are completed they will be added to the CDOT Forms webpage. You will have to download the CDOT Form to your computer to use the electronic version of the CDOT Form. The old versions of the CDOT Materials Forms (Examples) have been deleted. If it is beneficial to retain copies of all or select pages from the FMM, you can download the examples of the forms for your reference only.

Note 2: For consultants using the CDOT Forms be sure to open the form using the "Edge" Browser. You may encounter Font issues if you do not open with the "Edge" Browser.

- 1.2 SiteManager® Materials Projects do not need to use these forms because information can be entered directly into the required test templates. However, if a tester decides to use the form itself the data entry has been designed to mirror in most cases the template.
- 1.3 Non-SiteManager® Projects may use these forms whether they are Design-Build Projects, CDOT Maintenance Projects, Local Agency Projects, or other.

2. FINDING CDOT FORMS

- 2.1 All of the referenced forms can be found on the CDOT Forms Catalog. The web links are listed on the second page.
- 2.2 The CDOT Form 633, Sample Tag, which is placed on sample sacks. Is now listed on the CDOT Forms Catalog.
- 2.3 CDOT Form 634, Sample Label, which is placed on sample cans. Is now listed on the CDOT Forms Catalog.
- 2.4 The CDOT Form 633 Sample Tags and 634 Labels are available by contacting the CDOT Materials Forms Manager at edward.trujillo@state.co.us or call 303-398-6566 or by contacting the Materials & Geotechnical Branch Program Assistant at 303-398-6502. Both individuals are located at 4670 North Holly Street in Denver, Colorado.

3. Instructions for Manually Developing the Field Sheet Numbers for CDOT Forms

The CDOT Materials Forms that utilize a Field Sheet # are: 6, 58, 69, 82, 83, 84, 157, 212, 411, 554, & 1304. An example of the manually developed Field Sheet Number is shown below. It is a combination of the Project's Contract ID, a hyphen, and a sequential number. This process was effective as of 3-13-2017.

FS# = (Contract ID-Seq.#) _____ - _____
--

- Step 1.) Create an excel spreadsheet to document the project's sequential numbers.**
- Step 2.) Reserve 0001 to 0099 for the Region's use.**
- Step 3.) Sequential Numbering for the project shall begin at 0100, unless directed by the RME.**
- Step 4.) As the number is assigned, designate that number has been used by date.**

Groups of numbers can be developed based on Items (Example 1) or sequentially (Example 2).

Example of grouping by Item

Item 203		Item 206 CL 1		Item 403 SX(75)	
Sequential #	Date Used	Sequential #	Date Used	Sequential #	Date Used
0100		0200		0400	
0101		0201		0401	
0102		0202		0402	
0103		0203		0403	
0104		0204		0404	
0105		0205		0405	
0106		0206		0406	
0107		0207		0407	
0108		0208		0408	
0109		0209		0409	
0110		0210		0410	
0111		0211		0411	
0112		0212		0412	
0113		0213		0413	
0114		0214		0414	
0115		0215		0415	
0116		0216		0416	
0117		0217		0417	
0118		0218		0418	
0119		0219		0419	
0120		0220		0420	
0121		0221		0421	

Example of numbering sequentially

Sequential #	Date Used	Sequential #	Date Used	Sequential #	Date Used
0100		0116		0132	
0101		0117		0133	
0102		0118		0134	
0103		0119		0135	
0104		0120		0136	
0105		0121		0137	
0106		0122		0138	
0107		0123		0139	
0108		0124		0140	
0109		0125		0141	
0110		0126		0142	
0111		0127		0143	
0112		0128		0144	
0113		0129		0145	
0114		0130		0146	
0115		0131		0147	

List of CDOT Forms

FORM # TITLE

REVISION DATE

FORM #	TITLE	REVISION DATE
6	Field Tests of Base Aggregates, Fillers, Paving and Misc. Aggregates	11/17
24	Moisture-Density Relation.....	1/21
30	Certified Nuclear Gauge Label.....	01/20
46	Concrete Truck Mixer Inspection Certification	3/14
58	Field Report of AC and Max Sp Gr (RICE) of Hot Mix Asphalt	4/17
69	Field Report of Hot Mix Asphalt Density.....	11/17
82	Concrete Cylinders Compressive Strength	2/18
83	Concrete Beams Flexural Strength.....	1/21
84	Concrete Cylinders Split Tensile	4/18
105	Speed Memo	2/17
106	Asphalt Binder Content by Nuclear	1/21
107	Asphalt Binder Content by Ignition.....	5/18
156	Concrete Test Results Summary	4/14
157	Field Report for Sample Identification or Materials Documentation.....	4/19
193	Inspection – Quality Assurance Acceptance Report (Report) [<i>computer output</i>]	0/00
194	Structure Backfill Density Report.....	1/21
211	Materials Documentation Request	6/14
212	Field Report on Compaction of Earthwork.....	11/17
219	Soil Survey of the Completed Roadbed.....	2/16
250	Materials Documentation Record.....	7/17
266	Inspector’s Progress Report.....	4/17
276	Report of Concrete Placed.....	4/14
281	Concrete Batched and Placed	4/14
323	Laboratory Report on Item 203 (Embankment or Borrow)	5/14
334	Penetrometer Log.....	4/14
379	Project Independent Assurance Sampling Schedule.....	5/19.....
389	Field Report for Joint Sealant Testing	4/14
411	PG Binder/ Emulsion Submittal.....	1/21
417	CP-17, Process Documentation Worksheet.....	1/18
427	Nuclear Soils Moisture/Density Test.....	1/21
428	Nuclear Asphalt Density Test	5/18
469	Nuclear Asphalt Density Correction.....	1/21
473-SMM	Letter of Final Materials Certification.....	1/21
473-LA	Letter of Final Materials Certification for a LA Projects	5/19
473-M	Letter of Final Materials Certification for a Maintenance Projects.....	5/19
474	Explanation of Exceptions.....	1/21
520	Report on Central Laboratory to Region Lab Inspection	4/14
548	Nomograph - To Correct for Percent Rock.....	5/14
549	Leak Test Envelope.....	01/20
554	Soils Survey Field Report.....	11/17
555	Preliminary Soil Survey	12/16
564	Soils and Aggregate Sieve Analysis When Splitting on the No. 4 Sieve.....	1/21
565	Sieve Analysis for Aggregates Not Split on the No. 4 Sieve	6/18

Note 1: Personalizing or altering the originators CDOT Forms is not authorized.

Note 2: Forms that are serialized, that is Forms with unique Field sheet numbers, (Number is in **Bold**) must utilize the protocol on page 2 of this chapter. Any form with a false or duplicate Serial / Field Sheet Number will not be processed.

Note 3: All forms are available on the Forms Catalog. The web link to view or obtain these forms are listed below. Most of the CDOT forms are Adobe PDF fillable forms, that can either be filled in on your computer or you may wish to print the blank forms for field completion.

List of CDOT Form

FORM #	TITLE	REVISION DATE
582	Hot Mix Asphalt Density Test	5/18
583	Thin Lift Compaction Test Section - Density.....	1/21
584	Moisture-Density Relation Graph	4/14
595	Pre-Approved Product Evaluation Request & Summary.....	1/21
599	Nuclear Asphalt Content Correlation.....	01/20
626	Field Laboratory Test Results	6/18
633	Sample Tag (for Sacks)	1/21
634	Sample Label (for Cans)	1/21
723	Nuclear Equipment Moisture/ Density Calibration Sheet.....	01/20
746	Nuclear Moisture/Density Gauge Log.....	01/20
772	Nuclear Asphalt Content Gauge Log.....	01/20
774	Nuclear Gauge Operator Identification (Card).....	1/20
1003	Stabilometer Graph.....	6/20
1007	Gradation Chart.....	4/20
1030	Stabilometer Test.....	4/20
1045	Gradation Worksheet	4/14
1074	Equipment Inspection Decal	12/00
1094	Asphalt Mix Design Graph	4/14
1126	Stabilometer Record of Item 304 ABC	4/14
1151	Nuclear Equipment Statistical Stability / Drift Test	01/20
1188	Concrete Mix Submittal.....	1/21
1199	Finals Materials Documentation Checklist (Page 1 & 2).....	7/14
1247	Nuclear Gauge Property Decal.....	4/20
1290	Longitudinal Joint Data	6/18
1304	HMA Sample Submittal	1/21
1322	CP 16, Pre-Testing Meeting Agenda.....	4/14
1323	CP 16, Weekly Meeting Agenda.....	4/14
1324	CP 16, Evaluation of Materials Testing.....	1/21
1333	Inspector's Report of Caisson Installation.....	4/17
1334	Geological Boring Log	8/14
1346	HMA Segregation Data.....	4/14

<https://www.codot.gov/library/forms>

<https://www.codot.gov/library/forms/materials-forms-serialized>

<https://www.codot.gov/library/forms/form-numbers-broken-down>

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Electronic Documentation - 21

CDOT is transitioning toward accepting all submittals, forms, project records, and supporting documents in electronic format. This Manual reflects technology as of 7/01/2020. Users should work in partnership with CDOT staff to continue to advance this effort in between Manual updates.

1. Description of Bentley Software Tools and Adobe Sign

Adobe Sign

Adobe Sign is the electronic signature and professional seal software selected by CDOT and required for use on Project Records including Change Modification Orders (CMO), which facilitates automated workflows including the ability to route Project Records for acknowledgments, electronically sealing, and/or signing. Adobe Sign is not the eSignature program selected for use on a document requiring a CDOT Controller or State Controller signature (contracts).

Deliverables Management

CDOT uses a series of tools in the Bentley suite for design, construction, and engineering documents. One of them is ProjectWise Deliverables Management. This is a cloud-based service that streamlines how a project team works with transmittals, submittals, and Requests for Information (RFI). It provides improved visibility into these processes and also retains confidentiality when legally required.

ProjectWise Deliverables Management is utilized to ensure that documents are submitted, completed, and processed on schedule. Functions include: ensuring delivery to correct parties, enabling faster reviews and responses, automating an audit trail thereby increasing accountability with detailed recordkeeping, connecting the entire supply chain through a secure cloud platform, and leveraging project dashboards to monitor workflows and evaluate project performance. ProjectWise Deliverables Management is capable of handling reference files used in design.

Project Share

The Cloud-based software tool hosted in the Bentley / Microsoft Azure Cloud is used for document collaboration. Project Share connects to and synchronizes with ProjectWise Explorer, such that files placed in a Project Share folder, which is synchronized with ProjectWise Explorer, are automatically copied to the same folder in ProjectWise Explorer. Note that Project Share is not used for DGN reference files in design.

ProjectWise Explorer

Bentley ProjectWise Explorer is the Electronic Document Management System (EDMS) for archiving all electronic Project Records outlined in the CDOT Record File Plans.

2. Definitions (Please also use the Definitions in the PDs if they are necessary for your Manual. The PDs are available in Word format in the Workshop Documents folder)

Adobe Acrobat DC. The software selected by CDOT and required for users to create and/or modify a PDF (portable document format) Project Record, to retain a record in an ISO Compliant format. By using Adobe Acrobat DC tools, the software “Smart Scans” Project Records to meet state and federal legal requirements before archiving in ProjectWise Explorer.

Adobe Sign. The electronic signature and professional seal software selected by CDOT and required for use on Project Records including Change Modification Orders (CMO), which facilitates automated workflows including the ability to route Project Records for acknowledgments, electronically sealing, and/or signing.

Electronic Document Management System. (“EDMS”) ProjectWise Explorer has been selected by CDOT as the EDMS for CDOT Project Records.

Form 950 “Project Closure”. This CDOT form provides notice of the financial closure of the project. It includes notification to the FHWA that the project is closed and includes an electronically generated Project Record retention date.

ISO Compliant. A Record is retained in a format approved by the International Organization for Standardization, a worldwide federation of national standards which refers to the ISO 19005 series of standards with PDF/A-1 approved as a minimum. Archiving an electronic Record in an ISO Compliant format ensures that it can be read in one hundred years, regardless of the hardware or software used to create the record. An ISO Compliant Record replaces microfilm as a method of archiving.

Naming Convention. A thread of acronyms that allows the CDOT Project Record to be correctly named and located in the ProjectWise Explorer locally-hosted or cloud-based EDMS.

Project Records. Engineering, Design, Specialty Group, and Construction Records pertaining to CDOT projects, including change modification orders (CMO). See § 24-80-101(1), C.R.S. “Record” shall also mean information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or another medium. See § 24-71.3-102(13), C.R.S. For further clarification, see relevant CDOT Records File Plans pertaining to Project Records.

Project Share. The Cloud-based software tool hosted in the Bentley / Microsoft Azure Cloud is used for document collaboration. Project Share connects to and synchronizes with ProjectWise Explorer, such that files placed in a Project Share folder, which is synchronized with ProjectWise Explorer, are automatically copied to the same folder in ProjectWise Explorer.

ProjectWise Explorer The Bentley software system utilized by the Department for archiving Project Records.

Record File Plan. CDOT's internal governing document developed by each division, program, or unit contains the state and federal legal retention requirements for CDOT Records pertaining to the specific Records. Record File Plans include the correct location in ProjectWise Explorer for each Project Record.

Smart Scanning. The term CDOT uses to meet state and federal retention requirements for CDOT Project Records by utilizing Adobe Acrobat to make Project Records searchable, page-aligned, and compressed. It also means archived in an ISO Compliant format. Note that some mediums, such as video files and image files cannot be archived in an ISO Compliant format. In this case, the files shall be retained in their original format.

3. **Language for CDOT Legal Requirements Regarding Record Retention**

CDOT’s legal requirements to retain project records extend not only to CDOT employees but also to the consultants, contractors, and local agencies who work on CDOT project records. As a public agency, CDOT is legally required under state and federal law to retain certain Project Records for specified periods. These periods are outlined in the CDOT Record File Plans.

4. Language for Compliance with Procedural Directive 21.1 “Requirements for the Retention of Records for Specified Design, Construction, Engineering, and Specialty Groups (Paper and Electronic)” effective June 20, 2019.

General Reference to PD:

CDOT’s requirements for Project Records are outlined in Procedural Directive (“PD”) 21.1 “Requirements for the Retention of Records for Specified Design, Construction, Engineering, and Specialty Groups (Paper and Electronic)” effective June 20, 2019.

The requirements of Procedural Directive (PD) 21.1 apply to CDOT employees and contractors, consultants, and local agencies who develop, transfer, augment, or are in any way involved with or responsible for CDOT records. It applies to all CDOT projects including local agency, P3, Innovative, Design-Build and CMGC projects.

Applicability

Procedural Directive 21.1 shall apply to all divisions, offices, and regions of CDOT engineers and project staff who develop, handle, or receive records. It also applies to all projects, including but not limited to capital engineering projects, Local agency, P3, Innovative, Design-Build (DB), and Construction Management General Contracting projects (CMGC). It applies to all consultants, contractors, and local agencies who develop, transfer, augment, or are in any way involved with or responsible for CDOT records.

Archiving Project Records in ProjectWise.

All active and future Project Records shall be archived in Project Share / ProjectWise Explorer Electronic Document Management System on an ongoing basis rather than at the conclusion of the project.

Phases or milestones from scoping to project closure shall be established for archiving purposes. Record File Plans indicate the correct archive location for these records. They are located in the Governing Documents folder under “5 – Record File Plans”. For external users, a link to this file is included in all project share sites.

CDOT’s EDMS for Project Records

Bentley ProjectWise Explorer is the Electronic Document Management System (EDMS) for archiving all electronic Project Records outlined in the CDOT Record File Plans.

If project consultants are using Aconex, the PM and CDOT Resident Engineer must develop a phased approach to migrate records into ProjectWise Explorer on an ongoing basis within 45 days of the project's final acceptance.

Record Retention Schedules for Project Records

CDOT's Record File Plans contain a list of the public records that are required to be retained, as well as the electronic folder in ProjectWise Explorer where they will be archived. A link to the CDOT Record File Plans is made available on each Bentley Project Share site. This link will provide access for consultants, contractors, and local agencies to CDOT Record File Plans.

CDOT's project records are created and retained in electronic format unless the record has a retention period of 3.5 years or less from the Form 950 closure date. If the retention period is shorter, the Project Engineer along with the Region Finals Administrator shall determine to retain documents in paper form.

Project Records that are subject to the following categories must be retained for seven years from the Form 950 close date (may be longer if FEMA requirements apply):

- Major project (CMGC, DB, P3, or other innovative contract projects)
- The subject of internal or external audit
- Litigation hold
- Emergency funded

Project Records must be archived according to milestones established by the project engineer on an ongoing basis rather than at the conclusion of the project.

Smart Scanning (ISO Compliant Requirement)

Properly archiving Project Records means that they will be preserved in digital PDF format so that they can be read with original fidelity in one hundred years regardless of the hardware or software used to create them. This ensures that CDOT's most critical records with long-term or permanent retention requirements may be retained in digital form rather than paper or microfilm.

Project Records with retention periods longer than 3.5 years must be "Smart Scanned" before archiving. Training on Smart Scanning is available by registering through the Transportation Engineering Training Program ("TETP") website located here:

<https://www.codot.gov/programs/tetp> Smart Scanning makes the Project Record searchable, compressed, page-aligned, and in compliance with International Standard Organization's ("ISO") standard PDF/A-1b.

Project Records that do not need to be Smart Scanned are the following:

- (1) Project Records approved by the Project Engineer and CDOT Finals Administrator to be submitted in paper form. The CDOT Finals Administrator and Project Engineer may determine that Project Records with a retention period of 3.5 years or less from the CDOT Form 950 closure date can be provided to CDOT in paper form.
- (2) Videos, photos, image files, and other media formats that cannot be converted to PDF. Certain files are unable to be Smart Scanned and must be placed in ProjectWise Explorer in their original formats.

Paper Record Retention

If paper Project Records have a retention period of 3.5 years or less from the Form 950 project closure date, they may be scanned and retained electronically or retained in paper format until they have met their retention period. A Destruction Form shall then be completed. Once approved, the records may then be shredded or disposed of.

Project Records in paper form are now retained by the Regions for archiving until the Records meet their retention period. Headquarters no longer receives a copy.

Naming Conventions for File Names

Use standard naming conventions (PD 21.1 Appendix "A") and as noted in Record File Plans. For questions on naming conventions, ask CDOT Finals Administrators.

Adobe Sign: CDOT's Electronic Signature Software for Project Records.

Unless otherwise notified by the Chief Engineer, Adobe Sign is CDOT's approved electronic workflow signature software for "Project Records." This includes the use of Adobe Sign for sealing with the professional engineer seal (see Procedural Directive 508.1 below, which sets forth requirements for sealing). Adobe Sign may not be utilized for any document which requires a signature from the CDOT Controller or State Controller.

For all Project Records that do not require a CDOT Controller/State Controller signature, Adobe Sign shall be used for both eSignatures and eSeals on Project Records. Note that Adobe Sign is permissible for use on contract modification orders ("CMO") given that CMOs do not require a signature by the Office of the State Controller. Adobe Sign workflows for Project Records will significantly cut downtime routing paper records for signature, and will automatically archive the signed Project Record in ProjectWise.

Local Agency Records

On Local Agency projects with CDOT oversight, Local Agencies follow their record retention schedules that adhere to the Inter-Governmental Agreement with CDOT. However, specific documents in the CDOT Record File Plans are required to be retained by CDOT and must be provided to the CDOT Local Agency Coordinator by the local agency or its representative. CDOT uses Bentley Project Share for this purpose so that the Local Agency can transmit the project record to the CDOT Local Agency Coordinator using the project-specific Project Share site. The Local Agency Coordinator will then archive the project record utilizing the synchronization function in Project Share, and the document will automatically be archived in the correct ProjectWise Explorer folder.

CDOT Responsibilities:

Resident Engineers:

- Must ensure that their staff is trained to properly archive records in the correct location and format.
- Include a provision requiring compliance with PD 21.1 in all task orders.
- Provide a copy of PD 21.1 with the Notice to Proceed.

Project Managers:

- Must fill out all attribute fields known at the time of project creation and thereafter when modifications occur. Attribute fields are filled out in SAP CJ20N (and, when launched, On Track).

Finals Administrators:

- Responsible for creating three electronic plan sets in PWZ Explorer: Award Set with watermark, Record Set with watermark, As-Constructed Plan with watermark.

Records Coordinators

- Records Coordinators are selected by their Appointing Authority to handle Project Records. Their responsibilities are outlined in PD 51.1 and the Overview of Records Management and Records Coordinator Certification available through SAP/My Learning.

Engineering Contracts:

- Must include in contracts that PWZ Explorer is CDOT's EDMS for Project Records.
- Standards and Specifications Unit must include relevant requirements of PD 21.1 in project special provisions by January 2020 (deadline extended to July 30, 2020).

5. **Procedural Directive (PD) 508.1 “Requirements for the Use of the Professional Engineer’s Seal”**

General Description

PD 508.1 defines the procedures for the use of the Professional Engineer seal by CDOT employees, consultants, contractors, and local agencies who perform engineering work for CDOT.

All CDOT, local agency, and consulting Engineers must utilize electronic sealing (rather than mechanical sealing on paper) by January 2020 unless an exception request and approval are granted by the Chief Engineer.

Beginning January 2021, no exemptions will be granted to the electronic sealing requirements.

Applicability

The requirements of PD 508.1 apply to CDOT employees and contractors, consultants, and local agencies who develop, transfer, augment, or are in any way involved with or responsible for CDOT records. It applies to all CDOT projects including local agency, P3, Innovative, Design-Build and CMGC projects. PD 508.1 must be read together with PD 21.1. Sealed Project Records must be retained in ProjectWise Explorer in conformance with the CDOT Record File Plans.

Engineering designs, Record Sets, and Contract Modification Orders, contract drawings, and specifications for CDOT projects prepared by COOT employees or by contractors or consultants who perform work for CDOT, or by local agencies who perform work for projects with COOT oversight and/or funding or federal funding passed through CDOT, shall be Sealed per Procedural Directive 508.1.

Legal Requirements for Sealing

CDOT’s Sealing requirements are dictated by and adhere to the Sealing requirements for licensed engineers outlined in the AES Board Rules, 4 CCR 730-1, which have the effect of law. The AES Board Rules dictate which documents require a Seal. The AES Board Rules have the effect of law. These include Record Sets, Contract Modification Orders, VECP’s M&S Standards, and changes thereto.

To limit the scope of responsibility to one or more disciplines, a statement must be included adjacent to the Seal which limits responsibility to those portions of work done, such as: "My responsibility concerning this standard plan revision is limited to-----"

Transmittal and storage of all CDOT project records shall adhere to the requirements of Procedural Directive 21.1 and CDOT's Record File Plans. The Sealed RecordSet is required to be deposited in CDOT's ProjectWise Explorer. This will constitute the official record and will be retained permanently.

Responsibilities

Engineer in Responsible Charge:

- Must seal respective documents for work within their scope of work, including local agencies. Must ensure that all seals are obtained on the recordset. This includes the limitation of scope for each seal.
- The Engineer in Responsible Charge on a local agency project with COOT oversight is required to Seal all documents within the scope of their work. They shall be responsible for depositing the Seal RecordSet into ProjectWise within 45 days of the award.

CDOT Resident Engineer:

- Is responsible for ensuring that all documents requiring Seals are obtained within 45 days of award of the construction project and archived in the correct PWZ Explorer folder.

Exclusions from Sealing Requirements

- **Manufactured Components.** Engineers may specify manufactured components (e.g., impact attenuators, products on the Approved Product List ("APL")), which are exempted by statute as part of design documents. Manufactured components for this Procedural Directive shall consist of such items as a pump, motor, steel beam, or other types of items that are manufactured in multiple units for selection and use in projects which must be designed by Engineers. Systems of manufactured components that are specific to a particular use or application must also be designed by an Engineer. The Engineer may show the manufactured component on the drawing or document and is responsible for the correct selection and specification of the manufactured component but is not responsible for the proper design and manufacture of the manufactured component.
- **Stormwater Management Plans**
Stormwater Management Plans (SWMPs) and Erosion/Sediment Control Plans are excluded from the Seal requirement. Stormwater Management Plan sheets that do not contain engineering information (e.g. hydrology, hydraulics) are not considered "engineering drawings"; therefore, Sealing by a professional engineer is not required. Engineering features (e.g., ditches, storm sewer, and permanent water quality facilities) required for the management of stormwater on the project shall be included in the plans on separate sheets as details with the associated information which would require Sealing per this Directive.

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Job Safety Analysis (JSA) – Materials Index - 21

The following documents are intended to assist with the safe implementation and interpretation of the AASHTO, ASTM, CDOT Miscellaneous, Colorado Procedures, and Colorado Procedures for Laboratory Testing.

Job Safety Analysis (JSA) documents are posted on CDOT's Materials and Geotechnical web site at the address of <http://www.codot.gov/business/designsupport/materials-and-geotechnical/manuals/jsa> The JSA's shall be reviewed and updated.

Questions or perceived errors should be directed to the applicable Region Materials Engineer or Program Manager within the Central Laboratory. The following test methods and procedures have applicable JSAs or are under development.

AASHTO Test Methods:

- R 28
- T 59
- T 84
- T 85
- T 90
- T 96
- T190
- T 240
- T 313
- T 331
- T 334

ASTM Test Methods:

- A 370 (Rebar)
- A 370 (Strand)
- C 39
- C 78
- C 114
- C 138 / C 231
- C 143
- C 151
- C 185
- C 452
- C 496
- C 535
- C 617
- C 1260
- D 244

CDOT Miscellaneous:

- Continuous Sampler Penetration
- FWD Testing
- Hard Rock Coring
- Soil (Auger) Drilling
- Soil Profile
- Standard Penetration Test

CP Test Methods:

- CP 20
- CP 21
- CP 30
- CP 31
- CP 31A / CP 31B
- CP 32
- CP 34 / CP 35
- CP 34
- CP 37
- CP 41A
- CP 41B
- CP 41C
- CP 43
- CP 44
- CP 45
- CP 46
- CP 51
- CP 53
- CP 55
- CP 58
- CP 61
- CP 66
- CP 67
- CP 68
- CP 77
- CP 80
- CP 81
- CP 82
- CP 85

CP-L Test Methods:

- CP-L2103
- CP-L2104
- CP-L2212
- CP-L3101(Deleted Replaced with AASHTOT 190)
- CP-L3103
- CP-L4209
- CP-L4211
- CP-L4301
- CP-L4302
- CP-L5106
- CP-L5109
- CP-L5115
- CP-L5120
- CP-L5301
- CP-L5302 / CP-L 5304
- CP-L5303
- CP-L5305

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IHS Engineering Workbench Instructions-21

As of April 23 2020, IHS has changed the log-in process for current users.

Step 1: log-in to CDOT Intranet and go to the AASHTO and ASTM Standards and Specifications page.

Step 2: enter your CDOT E-mail address

Step 3: enter your pass word if you have forgotten your password then click on "forgot Password" follow the next step below.



IHS Markit is committed to optimizing security for the protection of our customers, employees, partners, and products. We recently updated our access security; As a result, starting April 23rd, you will see a slight adjustment to the way you log-in.

Due to security best practices, you will need to reset your password the next time you login.

Here is a preview of the new login page:



Upon your first time logging in after the update occurring April 23rd, please feel free to select the following options to further ease your login experience:

1. Select "Save email" upon entering e-mail
2. Select "Keep me logged in" upon entering password (if applicable)

For more information, please visit or share our [Resource Page](#) for FAQs and a short tutorial. Please contact [IHS Markit Customer Care](#) if you need any assistance or for further questions.

Thank you for your cooperation and assistance.

IHS Markit

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This email was sent to: edward.trujillo@state.co.us. Update your [email preferences](#) or [unsubscribe](#). Please do not reply,

Step 4: you will be sent a Verification Code highlight and copy and paste onto the verification code box that has been given and then build a new password and check box "Remember Me" and click on "keep me logged in".



Password Reset

We have received a request to reset the password for your IHS Markit account [\[edward.trujillo@state.co.us\]](mailto:edward.trujillo@state.co.us).

To reset your password, copy and paste the Verification Code below:

Verification Code: 3d39508b-8963-4582-aedd-42053c1e028a

If you have received this email in error, or have any other questions, contact Customer Care at: <https://ihsmarkit.com/about/contact-us.html>

Thank you,

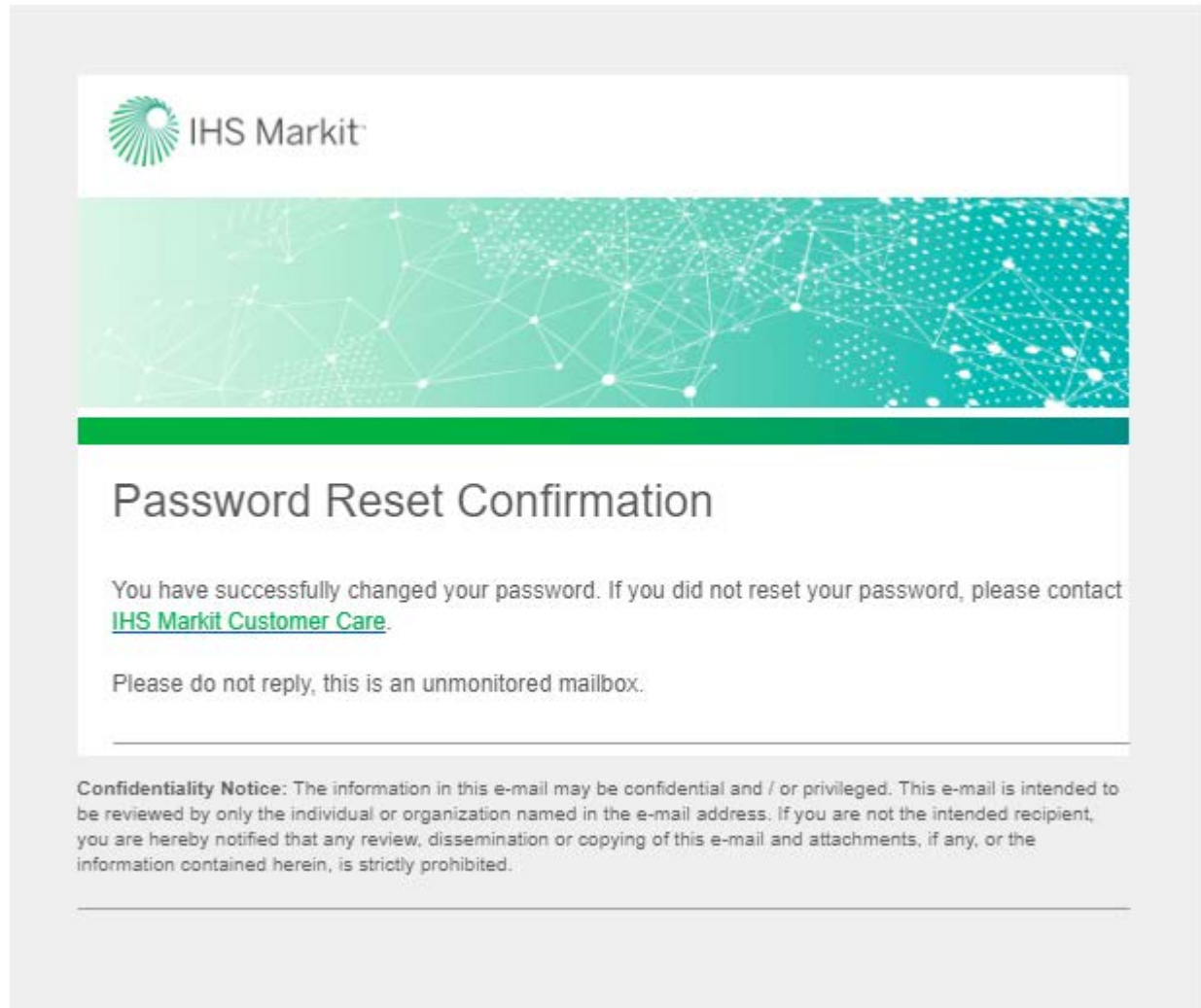
[IHS Markit Customer Care](#)

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Step 5: you will receive a Password Reset Confirmation and remember your password for future reference.

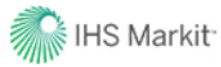
If you have problems contact HIS Markit Customer Care using the following link:

<https://ihsmarkit.com/about/contact-us.html>



For First Time Registration:

<https://login.ihserc.com>



[Home](#) | [Subscriber Login](#) | [How To Subscribe](#) | [Standards Store](#)

Account Login

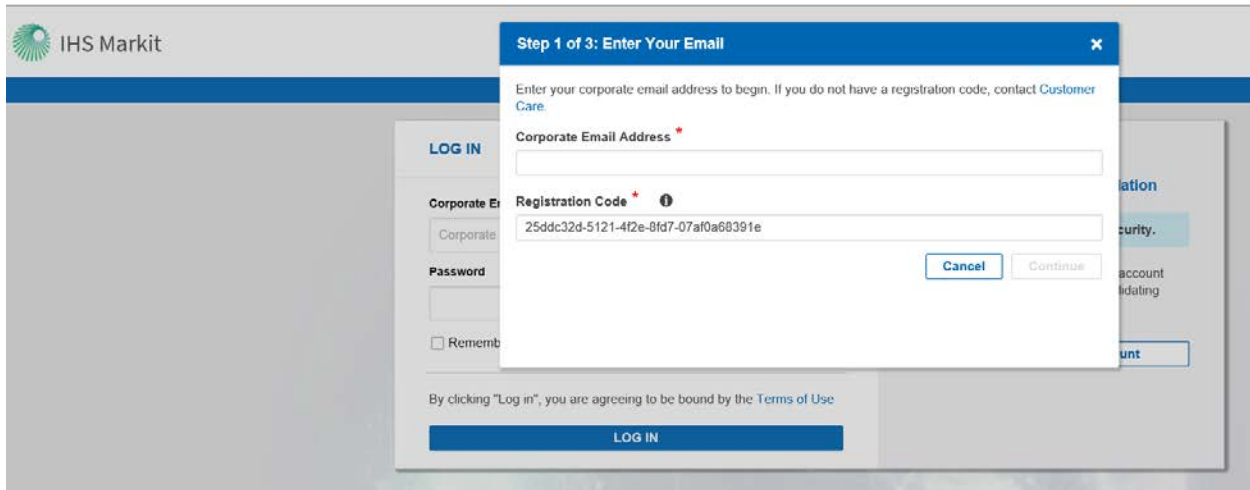
Use this login to access products from the Engineering Division including: IHS Standards Expert, HAYSTACK®, 4DOnline Parts Universe, CatalogXpress®, Fasteners eCatalog, AV-DATA®, and more.

Account Login name:

Account Password:

[Your IP](#) | [Privacy](#) | [Legal](#) | [Terms and Conditions](#)

Enter the Account Login name and click on Submit button. Kindly note that entering Account Login Name:- CODOT77 will link the you to Sub Account ID:- 5971061001; proper linkage.



The screenshot shows the IHS Markit login interface. A modal window titled "Step 1 of 3: Enter Your Email" is open, displaying the following fields and instructions:

- Instruction: "Enter your corporate email address to begin. If you do not have a registration code, contact Customer Care."
- Field: "Corporate Email Address" (empty)
- Field: "Registration Code" (containing the value "25ddc32d-5121-4f2e-8fd7-07af0a68391e")
- Buttons: "Cancel" and "Continue"

In the background, the login form includes fields for "Corporate Email Address", "Password", and a "Remember Me" checkbox. A "LOG IN" button is visible at the bottom of the form. A disclaimer at the bottom of the login form reads: "By clicking 'Log in', you are agreeing to be bound by the Terms of Use".

Clicking on Register or Validate Account would enable the Registration Code to be populated automatically.

Kindly refer to Page 2 onwards on the SAM FAQ PDF file attached for further information. As a gentle reminder, corporate e-mail address refers to your own e-mail address.

Upon successful validation, you may now access IHS Engineering Resource Center via the link provided below: -

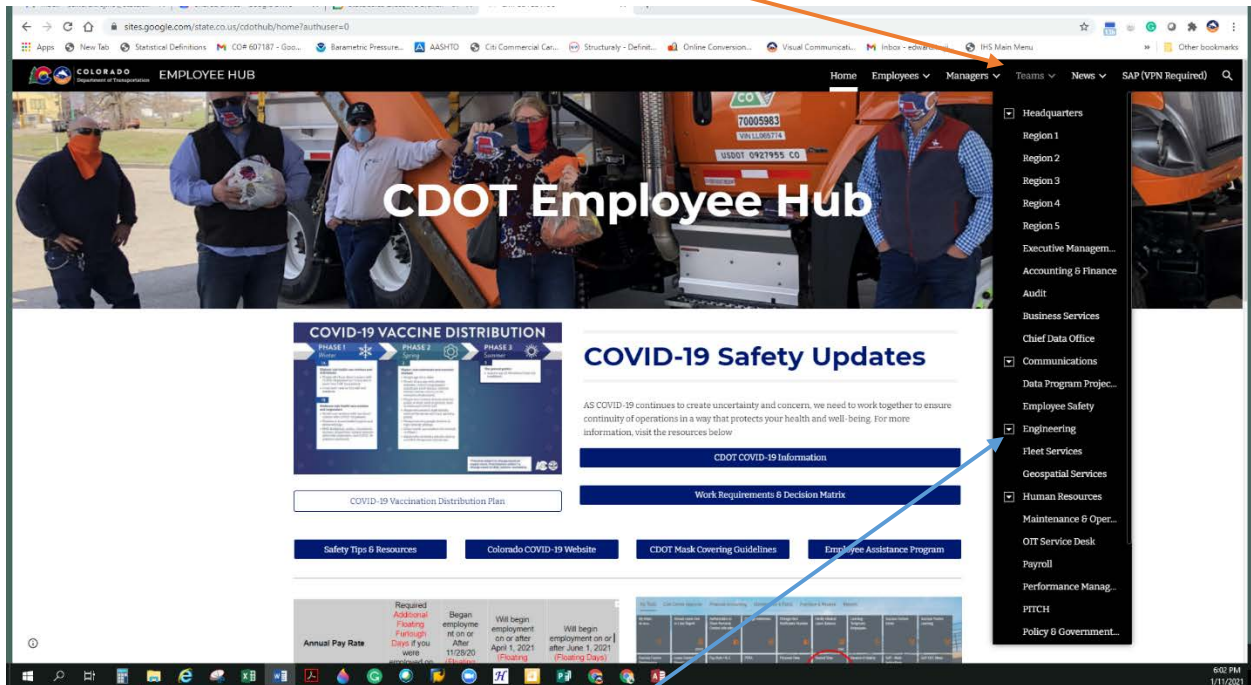
<https://login.ihsmarkit.com/>

Contact Ed Trujillo Edward.trujillo@state.co.us 303-398-6566 if you need further assistance.

Instructions for registered users through the CDOT INTRANET Employee Hub:

Step 1. Go to the CDOT Employee Hub Web Page and click on the "Teams" button.

Step 1

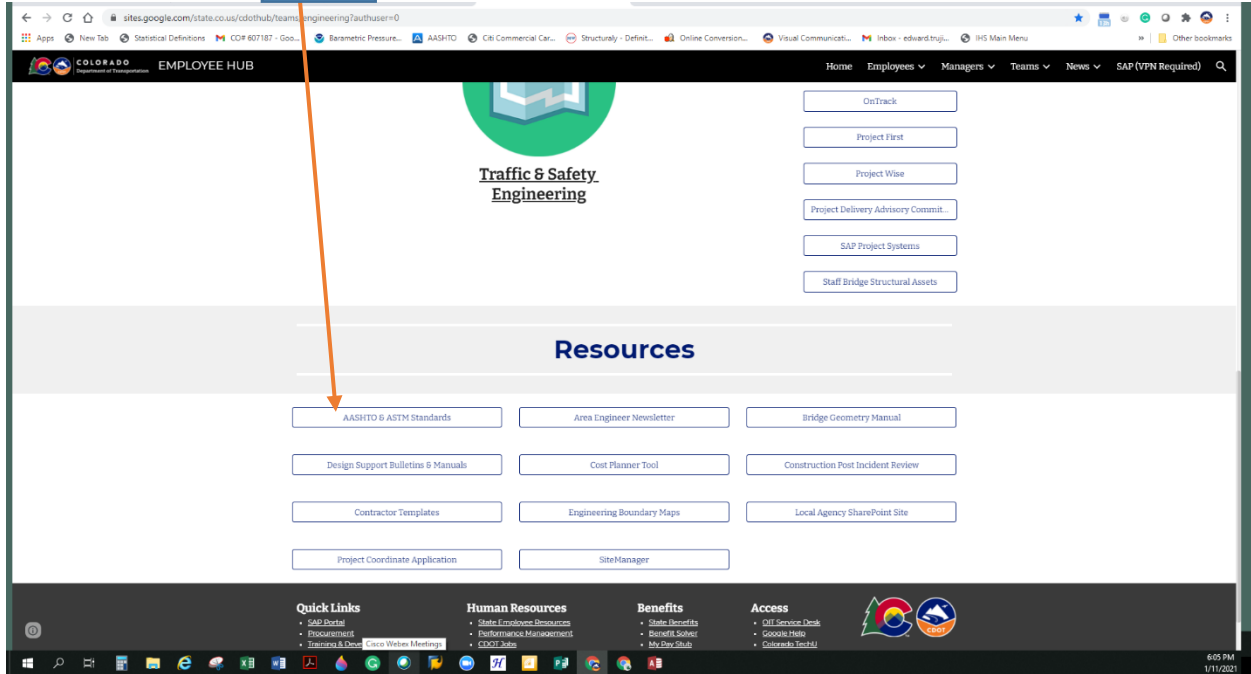


Step 2. Click on "Engineering"

Step 2

Step 3. Scroll to the bottom of the "Engineering" Web page to "Resources" and Click on "AASHTO and ASTM Standards".

Step
3



Step 4. Click on How to Subscribe and then Subscriber Login to creat a [User ID #] and then click on HIS Engineering Workbench to look up procedures.

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the following elements:

- Browser tabs: "Engineering — CDOT Intranet" and "IHS Main Menu".
- Navigation links: [Home](#), [Subscriber Login](#), [How To Subscribe](#), [Standards Store](#).
- Logo: IHS Markit.
- Main Menu** section:
 - Welcome, **Edward** [User ID: 2405949]
 - [Subscriber Logout](#)
 - [Missing personal data?](#)
 - Account: Colorado Department of Transportation
 - Account ID: 5971061001
 - Session: 44382200
 - Your IP: 63.225.17.34
- Section: **Select a Service from your current subscription:**
 - > **IHS Engineering Workbench** (highlighted with a blue arrow)
 - > [Support and Training](#)
- Legal disclaimer box:

The IHS Web site, the database services, and other information provided through this Web site are made available to users subject to the Subscriber's compliance without modification of the IHS Internet Terms and Conditions and notices contained herein. By accessing or using this site or the IHS database services, the Subscriber agrees to be bound by the IHS Internet Terms and Conditions and notices.
- Footer: [Privacy](#) | [Legal](#) | [Terms and Conditions](#)

Information on how to us the HIS program:

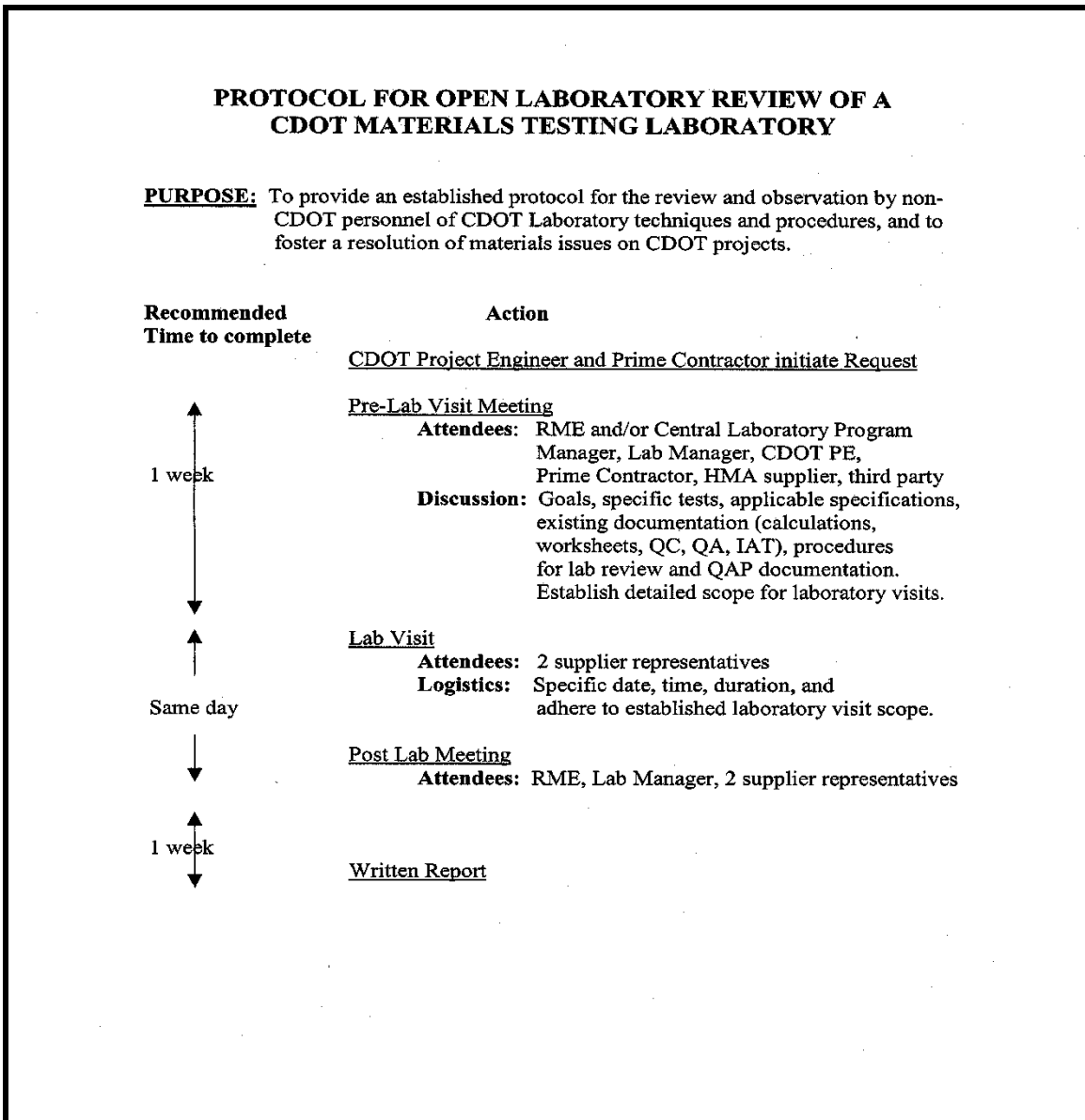
Click on link to get more information and watch a video tour.

<https://cdn.ihs.com/www/pdf/IHS-Engineering-Workbench-Quick-Start-Guide-for-Early-Visibility.pdf>

Inspections: CDOT Central Laboratory of the Regions - 20

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- I. Protocol for Open Laboratory Review of a CDOT Materials Testing Laboratory
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- IV. Protocol for the Audit of Region Materials IA Sampling and Testing Program by the Central Materials Laboratory
- V. Protocol for the Audit of Region Materials Finals Materials Review and Acceptance Process by the Central Materials Laboratory
- VI. Protocol for the Audit of Local Agency Finals Materials Review and Acceptance Process by the Central Materials Laboratory



Protocol for the Inspection of Region Materials Laboratories by the Central Materials Laboratory - 15

AUTHORITY: The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) requires that for all State DOTs the Central Laboratories be AASHTO accredited and all laboratories conducting acceptance tests must be qualified. CDOT implements this requirement by having the Central Laboratory inspect Region Materials Laboratories, and by having Region laboratories inspect project (Field) laboratories. The Central Laboratory may also inspect project (Field) labs. This program is documented in the QA Procedures Chapter, Subsection 9.2.1.2, in the Field Materials Manual, which is reviewed and approved by the FHWA.

OVERVIEW: Each year a team from the Central Laboratory inspects each Region Materials Laboratory. Checklists are filled out during these inspections recording equipment condition, calibration, serial number, etc. A report is written documenting the results of the inspection. Checklists are included as attachments to the Final Report

TEAM MEMBERSHIP: The Concrete & Physical Properties Program will lead the inspection team. The team will be comprised of personnel from the Asphalt Pavement, Soils, and Concrete / Physical Properties programs. The Program Manager may delegate leadership to a PE I or Scientist II or higher within that Program. Experienced technicians from each Program are also on the team. The Team Leader and the other Program Managers will agree on the selection of technicians for the team.

SCHEDULING INSPECTIONS: The Team Leader schedules the inspections with the Regions at mutually convenient times and dates. Mobile Lab Trailers will not be inspected if they have been removed from active service. These trailers will be inspected after they are returned to service.

INSPECTION CHECKLISTS: Each of the three Programs is responsible for developing and maintaining worksheets that associate with the CDOT Form #520 to assist in and document the inspection. **CONDUCT OF INSPECTIONS:** The team inspects the laboratory equipment and may observe the conduct of tests using appropriate checklists. Any equipment, which is not properly calibrated, correlated, does not meet applicable standards, or is not in good working condition, is noted. Each technician focuses on equipment appropriate to their specialty area. General use equipment such as balances and ovens are also checked.

REPORTING OF INSPECTION RESULTS: The Team Leader will write the reports documenting the results of the Region's inspection. The report lists non-conformities in equipment and procedures, recommends any action needed to address problems or non-conformities, and reports the latest round robin results. Draft reports will be distributed to the Region Materials Engineers for comments before distribution. Each Final Report, with the attachments, is then distributed. The Reports will be distributed by June 30th. Region Materials Engineers will submit a written response to the Central Laboratory Branch Manager within one month of receiving the lab inspection report. Round robin testing must be performed and scores of 2, 1, or 0 must be addressed. The procedures that each lab within the Region is qualified to perform will be listed on the MAC website under Lab Accreditations.

DISTRIBUTION LIST:

- RTD - Direct Recipient
- Director of Project Support
- Region Materials Engineer
- FHWA
- Chief Engineer
- Central Laboratory - Documentation Unit

Colorado Department of Transportation

Report of Central Laboratory to Region Lab Inspection

This inspection is designed to cover apparatus and documentation used in CDOT Region Laboratories. Equipment was inspected according to applicable CDOT, ASTM and AASHTO specifications.

Region		Location						Date	
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Region personnel present during inspection	Central Laboratory personnel present during inspection

General Lab	Rating
1. Lab cleanliness & housekeeping? (Good/Fair/Poor)	
2. Equipment cleanliness & functionality? (Good/Fair/Poor)	
3. Region Quality System Manual present, current & complete? (Y/N)	
4. Tester Certifications present and complete? (Y/N)	
5. Current CDOT Field Materials Manual, Laboratory Manual of Test Procedure & CDOT Forms? (Y/N)	

Comments

General Lab Equipment		Applicable	Passed
Procedure	Description	(Y/N)	(Y/N)
A-1	Sieve Check		
A-2	Sieving Adequacy Check		
G-1	Verification of Balance		
G-2	Standardization of Oven Temperature		
G-3	Calibrated Thermometer Check		
G-4	Standardization of Liquid-in-Glass / Digital Thermometers		

Comments

Asphalt Laboratory Equipment		Applicable	Passed
Procedure	Description	(Y/N)	(Y/N)
HMA-1	Standardization of Low Temperature Oven or Freezer		
HMA-2	Superpave Gyratory Compactor Mold Check		
HMA-3	Superpave Gyratory Compactor Ram Head Check		
HMA-4	Troxler Gyratory Compactor True Mold Angle Check		
HMA-5	Troxler Gyratory Compactor Pressure Check		
HMA-7	Troxler Gyratory Compactor Height Calibration and Rotation Check		
HMA-8	Vacuum System Check		
HMA-9	Standardization of Water Baths		
HMA-10	Stabilometer Check		
HMA-11	United Press Load Cell Check		
Comments			

Concrete Laboratory Equipment		Applicable	Passed
Procedure	Description	(Y/N)	(Y/N)
C-1	Type B Air Meter Check		
C-2	Flexural Strength Apparatus Check		
C-3	Sulfur Mortar Check		
C-4	Capping Plate Check		
C-5	Compression Machine Check		
C-6	Mortar Cube Bearing Block Check		
C-7	Concrete Hand Tools Check		
C-8	Neoprene Pad Check		
C-9	Volumetric Air Meter Check		
C-10	Slump Cone Check		
C-11	Splitting Tensile Apparatus Check		
C-12	Strike-Off Plate Check		
C-13	Cube Mold And Tamper Check		
C-14	Beam Mold Check		
C-15	Moist Room Check		
C-16	Water Storage Tank Check		
C-17	Cylinder Mold Evaluation		

Comments			
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Equipment Calibration, Verification, and Check Information

<i>Testing Area</i>	<i>Items(s)</i>	<i>Calibration/Verification Interval</i>	<i>Calibration/Verification Procedure</i>
General	Balances, Scales and Weights	12 Mo.	Certified Contractor or G-1
General	Test Thermometers	12 Mo.	Certified Contractor or G-3 & G-4
General	Sieves	12 Mo.	A-1
General	Mechanical Shakers	12 Mo.	A-2
General	Oven	12 Mo.	G-2
Concrete/PP Unit	Air Meters	3 Mo.	ASTM C 231
Concrete/PP Unit	Capping Material	3 Mo.	AASHTO T 231
Concrete/PP Unit	Compression Testing Machine	12 Mo.	Certified Contractor ASTM C 39
Concrete/PP Unit	Beam Apparatus	12 Mo.	Certified Contractor AASHTO T 97
Concrete/PP Unit	Conical Mold & Tamper	24 Mo.	ASTM C 128
Concrete/PP Unit	Single Use Molds	Once per shipment.	AASHTO M 205
Concrete/PP Unit	Beam Molds	12 Mo	AASHTO T 23
Concrete/PP Unit	L.A. Machine	24 Mo.	AASHTO T 96
Concrete/PP Unit	Moist Room	Verify Temp with Recording Thermometer	ASTM C 511
Concrete/PP Unit	Slump Cones	12 Mo.	ASTM C 143
Concrete/PP Unit	Steel Balls	24 Mo.	AASHTO T 96
Concrete/PP Unit	Unit Weight Measures	12 Mo.	ASTM C 29
Concrete/PP Unit	Unbonded Caps	Each Shipment	ASTM C 1231
Concrete/PP Unit	M/D Gauge, Calibration Checks	12 Mo.	CP-L 5303
Flex. Pvmt	Compression Testing Machine	12 Mo.	Certified Contractor or HMA-11
Flex. Pvmt	Molds, SuperPave	12 Mo.	HMA-2
Flex. Pvmt	Superpave Gyrotory Compactor, Verify Ram Pressure, Angle of Gyration, Frequency of Gyration, LVDT	12 Mo.	HMA-4, 5, 7
Flex. Pvmt	Superpave Gyrotory Compactor, Verify Ram Head and Base Plate	12 Mo.	HMA-2 & 3
Flex. Pvmt	Superpave Gyrotory Compactor Calibration Load Cell	12 Mo.	Certified Contractor
Flex Pvmt	Water Bath	12 Mo	HMA-9
Flex. Pvmt	Vacuum System	12 Mo.	HMA-8
Flex. Pvmt	Molds, Followers, Calibration Cylinders	12 Mo.	HMA-10
Flex. Pvmt	Ignition Oven Internal Scale	12 Mo.	Certified Contractor or G-1
Flex. Pvmt	Vacuum / Pressure Measuring Gauges	12 Mo.	Certified Contractor or HMA-8
Soils Unit	California Kneading Compactor	12 Mo.	Certified Contractor
Soils Unit	Compression or Loading Device	12 Mo.	Certified Contractor
Soils Unit	Grooving Tool	12 Mo.	AASHTO T 89
Soils Unit	Hydrometers	24 Mo.	AASHTO T 88
Soils Unit	Liquid Limit Device	12 Mo.	AASHTO T 89
Soils Unit	Manual Hammer	12 Mo.	AASHTO T 99 / AASHTO T 180
Soils Unit	Mechanical Compactor (Hammer)	12 Mo	AASHTO T 99/ AASHTO T 180
Soils Unit	Metal Follower	12 Mo.	CP-L 3101
Soils Unit	Molds	12 Mo.	AASHTO T 99/AASHTO T 180 / CP-L 3101
Soils Unit	Standard Metal Specimen	12 Mo.	CP-L 3101
Soils Unit	Straight edge	6 Mo.	AASHTO T 99 / AASHTO T 180
Soils Unit	R-Value Equipment	12Mo.	CP-L 3101
Soils Unit	Vacuum System	24 Mo.	AASHTO T 100

Calibration, Verification, and Check of Equipment Inventory							
Region Lab: _____							
Equipment	Manufacturer	Model	Serial No.	Equip. No.	Date Purchased	Date in Service	Condition Received
Soils Equipment							
Flexible Pavement Equipment							
Concrete							
Aggregates							

Protocol for Round Robin Materials Testing of CDOT Region & Consultant Laboratories - 18

SCOPE:

Round robins are conducted every year in the winter. It provides all participating labs the opportunity to look at their procedures and results in relation to other test labs

PARTICIPANTS:

The Lab Manager contacts all of the previous year's participants to find their interest in the round-robin. New labs may also be invited to participate. The Regions are contacted for information about consultant test labs that should be included. With a clear idea of the number of participants and the number of samples that will be needed, the various laboratories obtain enough materials for the round-robin testing.

MATERIALS:

Flexible Pavement:

A typical project mix design is chosen for the Round Robin. Flexible Pavement personnel sample aggregates for the testing. A binder supplier is contacted to supply the binder. The mix design is run in the Flexible Pavement Unit to be sure that material changes will not affect the mix design. Slight gradation changes may be made to produce a reasonable mix, and the final mix design is produced. Alternatively, a Plant Mixed Sample may be sampled and distributed.

Soils:

A typical soil sample is chosen for the Round Robin. Soil lab personnel acquire soils for the testing.

Concrete & Physical Properties:

A concrete mix is chosen for the round-robin. A local concrete supplier is contacted to supply the mix.

Along with the concrete sample, samples for CP 37 *Plastic Fines in Graded Aggregates and Soils by the Sand Equivalent Test* and CP-L4102 *Specific Gravity and Absorption of Fine Aggregate* will be distributed.

SAMPLE PREPARATION:

Flexible Pavement:

Laboratory Mixed Sample Procedure: Flexible Pavement personnel test the aggregates through the Physical Properties Lab. Aggregate and binder are reduced for the ignition oven correction factor that is run by each lab. Flex personnel then mix the Hot Mix Asphalt (HMA) to within 1 gram of the mix design binder content. Mixing times and temperatures are tightly controlled and kept constant between cans of a mix. Samples are distributed, with the correction factor materials, to each round-robin participant.

Plant Mixed Sample Procedure: Material from a project with the desired mix design is selected. The appropriate quantity is sampled from an approved location per CP 41 and placed in sample cans. The HMA samples are shipped to the Central Lab for evaluation. Samples are distributed, with the correction factor materials, to each round-robin participant.

Required round robin tests may include:

- AC content (CP-L5120)
- Gradation from burn-off (CP-L5120)
- Maximum specific gravity (CP 51)
- Bulk specific gravity (CP 44)
- Airvoids (CP-L5115)
- Stability (CP-L5106)
- Tensile strength ratio (CP-L5109)

Directions and a worksheet for reporting results are also provided. The directions specify heating times and temperatures, CPs and CP-Ls to use, what samples to split out of each can, and a phone number for questions.

Alternate methods of round-robin sample preparation may be implemented, with the approval of the MAC. Alternate methods may include unmixed samples, samples provided as individual aggregate components with a batch sheet, samples procured from a third party, samples delivered as individual test sizes, or a variation thereof.

Soils:

Soil lab personnel split the field material over the #4 screen and process the coarse aggregates. Soil and aggregates are recombined for mechanical analysis. A moisture content sample is packaged separately and included with the material for Atterburg Limits. Ten-pound samples of minus #4 material are split for proctor density. For the R-Value test, a 4800-gram sample of minus #4 will be provided. When a sulfate content test sample is requested, a 500-gram sample of minus #40 material and/or a vial of sulfate solution will be provided. The sulfate sample will be tested using CP-L2103. Directions and a worksheet for reporting results are provided. The directions specify the test methods to be used, the accuracy used in reporting results, and a phone number to call with questions.

Concrete & Physical Properties:

Cylinders will be cast and cured according to AASHTO T 23 *Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Field*. The cylinders will be cured at the Central Laboratory and distributed to the participants. The participants will cure the cylinders and break the cylinders on the designated date according to ASTM C 39 *Compressive Strength of Cylindrical Concrete Specimens*.

The fine aggregate is sampled in accordance to AASHTO T 2 *Sampling Aggregates* from the stockpile and reduced in accordance to AASHTO T 248 *Reducing Samples of Aggregate to Testing Size* to approximately 1,500-gram samples.

NOTIFICATION OF RESULTS:

Round Robin Participants receive an electronic report. A lab's rating is determined through the application of standard deviations to the data average. The AMRL method is followed. Scores that are greater than 3 standard deviations from the mean will not be used to calculate the statistics. The rating system is described as follows:

Rating 5 is for test results within ± 1.0 standard deviation.

Rating 4 is for test results between ± 1.0 to ± 1.5 standard deviations

Rating 3 is for test results between ± 1.5 to ± 2.0 standard deviations.

Rating 2 is for test results between ± 2.0 to ± 2.5 standard deviations.

Rating 1 is for test results between ± 2.5 to ± 3.0 standard deviations.

Rating 0 is for test results greater than ± 3.0 standard deviations.

The best possible AMRL rating is 5, and the worst possible rating is 0. Any CDOT lab with an AMRL rating that is 2 or less is judged to be marginal and needs to be either addressed or investigated during the lab inspection.

REPORT:

Participants receive an electronic round robin report. The report contains the following: a cover sheet with the CDOT logo, author's address, and the year and type of round-robin results.

Table of Contents:

- Introduction,
- General sampling and testing procedures that are used,
- Data evaluation section that explains the AMRL rating system that was used,
- The results section briefly describes what tests were run and what two standard deviations include (95.5% of the test results),
- State what procedural differences exist from last year's round robin,
- The acknowledgment thanks all that helped with the round-robin,
- Tables with test results and ratings for all labs, although the labs are only identified through the sample numbers that they received.
- Graphs of the distribution of test results for each test performed and a scatter plot if applicable.

MISCELLANEOUS:

If a participating lab has one or more individual test ratings of two or less, they may obtain a 2nd sample for retesting after the report has been distributed. New test material may be provided so that the lab may rerun the material if the material is not time-sensitive. Only their original results will be used in the round-robin report.

All lab results will be kept confidential. The latest round-robin results will be included in the Region Lab Inspection Report.

Inviting all labs testing CDOT work may be impractical, as much work is needed to sample the materials.

Region Mobile labs may not be up and running in the winter when the round-robin material is distributed. Material for the Mobile labs is still sent out. When the lab is operating, the round-robin material will be tested and the results will be submitted to the Central Laboratory to be compared to the round-robin data and for inclusion in the Region Materials Inspection Report. While it would then be too late to include the Mobile lab's data in the round-robin report, the Region could look at the round-robin data to gain feedback about their equipment and procedures.

DISTRIBUTION:

1. Industry lab reports are sent to the management of the industry labs.
2. Reports to CDOT Regions are sent to the Region Materials Engineer for review and internal distribution.
3. Program Managers retain reports concerning their Unit.
4. The Documentation Unit receives an electronic copy for file retention and posting on the website.

Protocol for the Audit of Region Materials IA Sampling and Testing Program by the Central Materials Laboratory- 21

AUTHORITY:

The Code of Federal Regulations (23 CFR Part 637) requires that for all State DOTs (SHA) an Independent Assurance Program be implemented. The “Independent Assurance samples and tests or other procedures shall be performed by qualified testing personnel employed by the SHA or its designated agent” (637.205 Policy). The Central Materials Laboratory ensures compliance by performing triennial audits of the Regions’ IA programs. The QA Program Chapter, Subsection 6.11.1, of the Field Materials Manual, which is reviewed and approved by the FHWA, documents this Inspection.

OVERVIEW:

Every two years a team from the Central Laboratory and the FHWA reviews the Independent Assurance Program established by the Region. A report is written documenting the results of the audit.

TEAM MEMBERSHIP:

The team will consist of the Pavement Design Program Manager and the Documentation Unit Representative. The Program Manager may delegate leadership to another Professional Engineer within the Unit. The FHWA may provide a representative to accompany and participate in the audit.

SCHEDULING AUDITS:

The Team Leader contacts each of the Region Materials Engineers and schedules the audits at mutually convenient times and dates. The RME should ensure the availability of the Region’s IA Tester(s). It is advisable to avoid the busiest months of the construction season and to schedule in conjunction with the Final Materials Review and Acceptance Process Audit.

AUDIT QUESTIONNAIRE:

The Documentation Unit will develop and distribute a questionnaire to assist in the investigation of the CDOT Independent Assurance program. This document may include issues raised at the previous IA Testers Meeting.

CONDUCT OF AUDITS:

The team shall distribute the questionnaire to the Region Materials Engineer (RME) and the IA Tester(s) approximately four weeks before the scheduled audit date. Two weeks will be allowed for the completion and return of the questionnaires. The Region’s questionnaire will be reviewed with the IA Tester(s) and the RME at the time of the audit to ensure accuracy and a complete understanding of all applicable activities.

REPORTING OF AUDIT RESULTS:

The Team Leader shall write a report documenting the results of each Region’s audit. Each Region’s report provides an overall assessment of the Region’s independent assurance program and identifies any deficiencies. Innovative features, which improve the effectiveness of the program, should also be noted. Draft reports will be distributed to the Region Materials Engineers for comments before them being submitted to the MAC for approval. Each Final Report, with the questionnaire, is then distributed. The Reports must be written and distributed by June 30th.

DISTRIBUTION LIST:

FHWA - Direct Recipient
Chief Engineer
Director of Project Support
Region Transportation Director
Program Engineer
Resident Engineer
Region Materials Engineer

Protocol for the Audit of Region Materials Final Materials Review and Acceptance Process by the Central Materials Laboratory - 21

AUTHORITY:

The Code of Federal Regulations (23 CFR Part 637) requires that for all State DOTs (SHA) a quality assurance program shall provide for an acceptance program and an independent assurance (IA) program. The Central Materials Laboratory ensures compliance by performing triennial audits of the Region's project documentation. A review of required CDOT Forms and Documents within the completed Project's File is mandated to ensure compliance with the Documentation Chapter of the Field Materials Manual.

OVERVIEW:

Every two years a team from the Central Laboratory and the FHWA perform a Quality Audit. This is divided into two parts, a questionnaire and randomly selecting a minimum of three CDOT projects that have been completed during the previous three years within each of the Regions. A report is written documenting the results of the audit.

TEAM MEMBERSHIP:

The team will consist of the Pavement Design Program Manager and the Documentation Unit Representative. The Program Manager may delegate leadership to another Professional Engineer within the Unit. The FHWA will be invited and may provide a representative to accompany and participate in the audit.

SCHEDULING AUDITS:

The Team Leader contacts each Region Materials Engineer and schedules the audits at mutually convenient times and dates. The RME should ensure the availability of the Region's Materials Documentation Coordinator and/or the Region's Finals Engineer, if applicable. It is advisable to avoid the busiest months of the construction season and to schedule in conjunction with the IA Sampling and Testing Program Audit.

AUDIT QUESTIONNAIRE:

The Documentation Unit will develop and distribute a questionnaire to assist in the investigation of the CDOT finals materials documentation program.

AUDIT CHECKLIST:

The Documentation Unit will develop and maintain a checklist to assist in and document the audit.

CONDUCT OF AUDITS:

The team shall distribute the questionnaire to the Region Materials Engineer (RME) and the Finals Materials Documentation Coordinator approximately four weeks before the scheduled audit date. Two weeks will be allowed for the completion and return of the questionnaires. The Region's questionnaire will be reviewed with the Finals Materials Documentation Coordinator, Finals Engineer, and the Region Materials Engineer at the time of the audit to ensure accuracy and a complete understanding of all applicable activities. The CDOT Project Files will be reviewed to ensure compliance with the Finals Materials Documentation Checking Procedure as stated in each of the Documentation chapters of the FMM. A review of all documentation throughout the project is acceptable. Review of the Management of Consultant Materials Testing (CP 16) is optional based on the Region.

REPORTING OF AUDIT RESULTS:

The Team Leader shall write a report documenting the results of each Region's audit. Each Region's report provides an overall assessment of the Region's Final Materials Review and Acceptance Process and identifies any deficiencies. Innovative features, which improve the effectiveness of the program, should also be noted. Draft reports will be distributed to the Region Materials Engineers for comments before them being submitted to the MAC for approval. Each Final Report is then distributed. The Reports must be written and distributed by June 30th.

NOTE: CDOT Maintenance and Local Agency Chapter CDOT MTCE Projects will be included. A Maintenance Protocol for Audit will be written.

DISTRIBUTION LIST:

- FHWA - Direct Recipient
- Chief Engineer
- Director of Project Support
- Region Transportation Director
- Program Engineer
- Resident Engineer
- Region Materials Engineer

Protocol for the Audit of Local Agency Final Materials Review and Acceptance Process by the Central Materials Laboratory - 21

AUTHORITY: The Code of Federal Regulations (23 CFR Part 637) require that for all State DOTs (SHA) a quality assurance program shall provide for an acceptance program and an independent assurance (IA) program. The Central Materials Laboratory ensures compliance by performing triennial audits of the Region's project documentation. A review of required CDOT Forms and Documents within the completed Project's File is mandated to ensure compliance with the Documentation Chapter of the Field Materials Manual.

OVERVIEW: Every two years a team from the Central Laboratory and the FHWA perform a Quality Audit. This is divided into two parts, a questionnaire and randomly selecting a minimum of two local agency projects that have been completed during the previous three years within each of the Regions. A report is written documenting the results of the audit.

TEAM MEMBERSHIP: The team will consist of the Pavement Design Program Manager and the Documentation Unit Representative. The Program Manager may delegate leadership to another Professional Engineer within the Unit. The FHWA will be invited and may provide a representative to accompany and participate in the audit.

SCHEDULING AUDITS: The Team Leader contacts each Region Materials Engineer and schedules the audits at mutually convenient times and dates. The RME should ensure the availability of the Region's Local Agency Coordinator and any applicable staff involved in the process. It is advisable to avoid the busiest months of the construction season, and to schedule in conjunction with the IA Sampling and Testing Program Audit and the Final Materials Review and Acceptance Process Audit.

AUDIT QUESTIONNAIRE: The Documentation Unit will develop and distribute a questionnaire to assist in the investigation of the CDOT local agency program.

AUDIT CHECKLIST: The Documentation Unit will develop and maintain a checklist to assist in and document the audit of the actual project.

CONDUCT OF AUDITS: The team shall distribute the questionnaire to the Local Agency Coordinator approximately four weeks before the scheduled audit date. Two weeks will be allowed for the completion and return of the questionnaires. The Region's questionnaire will be reviewed with the Local Agency Coordinator and the Region Materials Engineer at the time of the audit to ensure accuracy and a complete understanding of all applicable activities. The local agencies' project files will be reviewed to ensure compliance with the Finals Materials Documentation Checking Procedure as stated in the Documentation chapter of the CDOT Field Materials Manual. The intent is to also ensure compliance with CDOT's Local Agency Manual – Addendum for Materials Testing & Documentation.

REPORTING OF AUDIT RESULTS: The Team Leader shall write a report documenting the results of each Region's audit. Each Region's report provides an overall assessment of the Region's Local Agency Review and Acceptance Process and identifies any deficiencies. Innovative features, which improve the effectiveness of the program, should also be noted. Draft reports will be distributed to the Region Materials Engineers and Local Agency Coordinators for comments before them being submitted to the MAC for approval. Each Final Report is then distributed. The Reports must be written and distributed by June 30th.

DISTRIBUTION LIST:

FHWA - Direct Recipient
Chief Engineer
Director of Project Support
Region Transportation Director
Program Engineer
Resident Engineer

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Appendix A1 - Materials Advisory Committee (MAC) Charter - 21

PURPOSE

To oversee the Field Materials Manual, the Laboratory Manual of Test Procedures, Pavement Design Manual, MAC Task Forces, and Task Groups. To review and approve all changes in the Schedules and test procedures in these manuals. To develop, review, approve and propose to the Specification Committee specifications addressing materials problems and needs. To develop and implement programs, procedures, and policies to maintain the quality and statewide uniformity of materials incorporated into CDOT construction projects.

MEMBERSHIP

Voting Members:	Votes
CDOT Materials Engineer (Chairman)	1
Region Materials Engineers (*).....	6
Central Laboratory Program Managers (**)	2
Applied Research and Innovation Branch	0
Total Vote	9

(*) There are (6) RMEs for the (5) Regions.

(**) Two of the (6) Program Managers from the Central Materials Laboratory, designated by the Materials & Geotechnical Branch Manager or per the respective specialty area.

Advisory members:

Representatives from Central Laboratory Program Subject Matter Experts, Standards & Specifications, Area Engineers, Staff Maintenance, FHWA, etc.

MEETINGS

Every two months, in odd months, on the 2nd Wednesday of the month (if possible). The meeting facilitation responsibilities will rotate among the five Regions. The host Region Materials Engineer (RME) will arrange for and preside at the meeting.

- The rotation of the meeting facilitator will be by consensus between the MAC Chairman and the RMEs.
- The CDOT Materials Engineer will designate a person to be the Secretary of the MAC: to assist the Host Region, to create and distribute the Agenda, to take notes at the Meetings, write the Minutes, distribute the Minutes and the Executive Summary, and maintain the MAC on Teams web site.

SCOPE

1. Review and approve changes to the following:
 - Quality Assurance Procedures
 - Documentation, Project Materials to Final Materials [for SiteManager / LIMS, for Design-Build, for CDOT Maintenance & Local Agency]
 - Special Notice to Contractors
 - Owner Acceptance (OA) Frequency Guide Schedule for Minimum Materials Sampling, Testing, and Inspection
 - Independent Assurance (IA) Frequency Guide Schedule for Evaluation of OA Sampling & Testing
 - Colorado Procedures (CP's)
 - Chapters, 200 – 800, Inspections
 - Job Safety Analysis (JSA), Materials
 - Colorado Procedures - Laboratory (CP-L's)
 - MAC Task Force Charters
2. Provide oversight for the Field Materials Manual, Laboratory Manual of Test Procedures, Pavement Design Manual, materials research, Pavement Management System implementation, and sampling & testing of maintenance material.
3. Review, discuss, develop, and approve specifications addressing materials problems or needs. Specifications approved by the MAC and submitted to the Specification Committee for consideration.

GUIDELINES FOR MATERIALS ADVISORY COMMITTEE (MAC) MEETINGS

Overview - The focus of MAC meetings will be to conduct the responsibilities of the MAC as designated under the **Purpose** and **Scope** Sections of the Materials Advisory Committee Charter.

Conduct of Meeting - The host Region Materials Engineer (RME) will preside over the meeting and act as the meeting facilitator. The agenda topics will be in the order of the agenda and discussion shall remain focused on the topic as presented in the Agenda. Additional topics that are included after the meeting agenda has been distributed will be discussed after the meeting agenda items have been addressed if time permits. Discussion on each topic will move toward a swift and efficient resolution of the problem with the Host acting as a facilitator if necessary. If substantial work is anticipated to resolve specific items, a task group may be assigned to develop an action plan, which will resolve the question. When discussion on any topic begins to stray from the topic or significantly exceeds the allotted time for that topic, the presiding RME shall push for a resolution or move to the next Agenda item.

Who Attends - Attendance will be **Voting** and **Advisory** members of the Committee, as shown in the Charter. Guests (Contractors, suppliers, etc.) will attend only if invited by a MAC member for a specific Agenda topic only.

Guests that come for one topic and then leave shall be assigned a time slot, most likely after lunch. Guests invited for an *Education and Research* topic may be scheduled during lunch to maximize efficient time utilization. The guests' schedules will be taken into consideration. Discretion will be used when an excessive amount of time, minor importance, or more than one topic is requested. In some instances, guests may be placed at the end of the agenda.

Guests, Uninvited: The Open Meetings Law (C.R.S. 24-6-401) does not apply to advisory committees or other internal work groups at CDOT. There is no right for non-invitees to attend such meetings. Policy clarified at November 2017 MAC Meeting.

Agenda Topics - Only persons eligible to be voting members of the MAC may place topics on the agenda. Anyone else must work through these members to establish an agenda topic. The presenter of each topic shall lead the discussion on their topic and ask for a vote if necessary.

Agenda Topic Votes - Only voting members of the MAC may “Make a Motion” or “Second a Motion”. Only voting members may participate in E- Votes (Votes by E-Mail). Votes require (6) in affirmation. *Abstaining from a vote is not a passive act. Except in illness, a voting member who is missing must designate a proxy in advance to the MAC Secretary. The individual attending for the voting member should not designate himself or herself.*

Appropriate Topics & Discussion - Topics will normally address items listed under the **Purpose** and **Scope** of the MAC Charter. Topics for the upcoming meeting need to be submitted during the Topic Solicitation period. Each agenda item will be given a number. Topics that are brief updates without the possibility of discussion can be posted in the Agenda without discussion and stipulated as “Non-Verbal”.

Documents Referenced for Topics - All referenced documents shall be provided to the MAC Secretary as stipulated before the Meeting for distribution and presentation on the day of the MAC.

Agenda & Meeting Organization - The priority/order of the Agenda are:

- 1) The **Minutes** from the previous MAC Meeting will be approved by Vote.
- 2) The **Agenda** for the current MAC Meeting will be accepted or amended, if necessary, by the membership.
- 3) The **Facilitator will announce the E-Vote Summaries from between the MAC Meetings.** The intent is to read the e-vote into the Minutes not to further discuss the issue. If the topic needs any discussion, it shall be an Old Business Agenda item.
- 4) **Task Force Business.** Task Forces need to inform the Committee of their current status. Informational updates with discussion and votes are frequently necessary. An update is required a minimum of once per year.

Task Group Business. Task Groups being internal and of very limited scope need to inform the Committee of their current status within the applicable Old Business topic.

- 5) **Old Business.** This will include items that were on the last MAC agenda as either New Business or Additional Business. This will also include Old Business items that were not resolved at the previous MAC meeting because additional data needed to be gathered, or because it is long-term in implementation. Items not discussed during the previous three MAC meetings (6 months) shall be considered New Business if the topic is resumed.
- 6) **Education & Research.** Guest speakers, video presentations, etc. will occasionally be on the Agenda to assist in the sharing of relevant current information. If possible, all Education & Research topics will immediately follow the lunch break at approximately noon.

- 7) **New Business.** The MAC Chairman based on the importance of the agenda item and associated with related topics will prioritize this.
- 8) **Additional Business.** Items that are received after the deadline for submittal. Unless these are “emergency” items, they will be placed at the end of the agenda and discussed in priority order as time permits. Low priority items may be postponed and added to the next MAC agenda.

MAC Meeting Minutes and Executive Summary - The MAC Secretary will develop the draft version of the Minutes within two weeks after the date of the Meeting. Although distributed to all Meeting Attendees there should always be a response from the topic presenters, the MAC Facilitator, and the MAC Chairman. The MAC Chairman may develop an Executive Summary. The MAC Secretary may distribute and post the final version of the MAC Meeting Minutes and the Executive Summary.

Appendix A - Independent Assurance (IA) Testers Committee Charter - 14

PURPOSE

To review and aid in the development of the Independent Assurance (IA) Program and the Frequency Schedule for Independent Assurance Evaluation in the Field Materials Manual.

To receive and review procedures for testing materials used in the Field and recommend any necessary changes for implementation to the Materials Advisory Committee.

To establish and maintain statewide consistency between Quality Assurance and Independent Assurance Testers.

To establish and maintain consistency in the use of the Field Materials Manual.

MEMBERSHIP

Voting Members:

A member of the Documentation Unit of Staff Materials and one IA tester from each of the six Regions will be allowed to vote. Regions with more than one IA Tester shall share a vote.

Advisory Members:

FHWA and CDOT employees with experience or expertise in the tests performed by Field personnel or the Central Laboratory.

MEETINGS

Meetings will be on an annual basis and usually in January. The meeting will be held at a time close to the Materials Advisory Committee (MAC) meeting. If requested by the Committee, additional meetings may be required. The Pavement Design Program Engineer will host the meeting each calendar year. A member of the Documentation Unit will assist the Host, to create and distribute the Agenda, taking notes at the meetings, and produce and distribute the Minutes.

SCOPE

To share information and ideas related to sampling and testing of material incorporated into CDOT projects.

To review new ideas, develop and approve (by simple majority) suggested changes to the Field Materials Manual, specifications, or procedures addressing materials problems or needs. Suggested changes will be forwarded to the MAC for consideration.

GUIDELINES FOR THE INDEPENDENT ASSURANCE TESTERS COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Overview The focus of the IAT Meeting will be to conduct the responsibilities of the IAT Committee as designated under the **Purpose** and **Scope** sections of the Independent Assurance Tester Committee Charter.

Conduct of Meeting - The Chairperson will preside over the meeting. The agenda topics will be handled in order and discussion shall remain focused on the current topic. Additional topics added after the meeting agenda has been distributed will be discussed after the meeting agenda items have been addressed if time permits. Discussion on each topic will move toward a swift and efficient resolution of the problem. If substantial work is anticipated to resolve specific items, a task force can be formed to develop an action plan, which will resolve the question. When discussion on any topic begins to stray from the topic, the Chairperson shall push for a resolution or move to the next agenda item.

Who Attends - Attendance will be **Voting** and **Advisory** members of the Committee, as shown in the Charter. Guests (Contractors, suppliers, etc.) will attend only if invited by an IAT member for a specific Agenda topic.

Agenda Topics - Only persons eligible to be voting members of the IAT Committee may place topics on the agenda. Anyone else must work through these members to establish an agenda topic. The presenter of each topic shall lead the discussion on their topic and ask for a vote if necessary.

Agenda Topic Votes - Only voting members of the IAT may "Make a Motion" or "Second a Motion". Only voting members may participate in E-Votes (Votes by E-Mail).

Appropriate Topics & Discussion - Topics will normally address items listed under the **Purpose** and **Scope** of the IAT Charter. Topics that are informational and require no decision, such as updates, shall generally be avoided. These can be handled by E-Mail.

Prioritization of IAT Agenda Items - Agenda items for the upcoming meeting need to be submitted at least 20 calendar days before the meeting. Each agenda item will be given a number. The priority for the Agenda is:

1. The **Minutes** from the previous IAT meeting will be approved by vote.
2. The **Agenda** for the current IAT meeting will be approved by vote.
3. The **E-Votes Summary** will be submitted for IAT Minute inclusion.
4. Matters considered "**emergency**" items as determined by the Chairperson shall have the top priority.
5. **Task Group Business**. Task Groups need to inform the Committee of current status. Informational updates with discussion and votes are frequently necessary.
6. **Guests** that come for one topic and then leave shall be assigned a time slot, most likely after lunch. The guests' schedules will be taken into consideration. Discretion will be used when an excessive amount of time, minor importance, or more than one topic is requested. In some instances, guests may be placed at the end of the agenda.

7. **Old Business.** This will include items that were on the last IAT agenda but were not addressed because of lack of time. This will also include items that were not resolved at the previous IAT meeting because additional data needed to be gathered. Items not addressed at the last IAT meeting shall be considered new business.
 8. **Education & Research.** Guest speakers, video presentations, etc. will occasionally be on the Agenda to assist in the sharing of relevant current information.
1. **New Business.** The Chairperson based on the importance of the agenda item and then associated with related topics will prioritize this.
 2. **Additional Business.** Items that are **received after the deadline** for submittal. Unless these are “emergency” items, they will be placed at the end of the agenda and discussed as time permits.

Appendix A - Flexible Pavement Operators Group (FPOG) Charter - 18

PURPOSE

To review needed changes in the testing of flexible pavement and to share information with other flexible pavement testers. To review and aid in the development of Colorado Procedures (CPs) and Colorado Procedures - Laboratory (CP-Ls) that pertain to the Flexible Pavement.

MEMBERSHIP

Voting Members:

A member of the Flexible Pavement Unit of Staff Materials designated by the Asphalt Program Manager and one representative designated by each Region Materials Engineer (RME) from each of the Regions will be allowed to vote.

Voting Members:	Votes
Flexible Pavement Unit (Staff Materials)	1
<u>Region Labs</u>	<u>6</u>
Total Votes	7

Note 1: There are (6) RMEs for the (5) Regions.

Advisory Members:

A Flexible Pavement Engineer and, as needed, CDOT employees with flexible pavement experience.

MEETINGS

The MAC authorized the FPOG to meet up to four times per year, ideally between September and March. The meetings will take place in Glenwood Springs or Denver. Regions will rotate hosting the meeting. The host Region will provide a Chairman to preside at the meeting and to make arrangements for the meeting. The Flexible Pavement advisory member will serve as Secretary to assist the Host Region, to create and distribute the Agenda, to take notes at the meetings, and produce and distribute the Minutes.

SCOPE

To share information and ideas related to the testing of flexible pavements
To review ideas and approve (by simple majority) suggested changes to the following:

Colorado Procedures (CPs)
Colorado Procedures - Laboratory (CP-Ls)

The Flexible Pavement advisory member then presents these approved changes to the Asphalt Program Manager for the MAC's consideration.

GUIDELINES FOR FLEXIBLE PAVEMENT OPERATORS' GROUP (FPOG) MEETINGS

Overview - The focus of FPOG meetings will be to conduct the responsibilities of the FPOG as designated under the **Purpose** and **Scope** sections of the Flexible Pavement Operators' Group Charter.

Conduct of Meeting - The Chairman from the host Region will preside over the meeting. The agenda topics will be handled in order and discussion shall remain focused on the current topic. Additional topics added after the meeting agenda has been distributed will be discussed after the meeting agenda items have been addressed if time permits. Discussion on each topic will move toward a swift and efficient resolution of the problem. If substantial work is anticipated to resolve specific items, a task force can be formed to develop an action plan, which will resolve the question. When discussion on any topic begins to stray from the topic, the Chairman shall push for a resolution or move to the next agenda item.

Who Attends - Attendance will be **Voting** and **Advisory** members of the FPOG, as shown in the Charter. The RME from the host Region is encouraged to attend. Guests (Contractors, suppliers, etc.) will attend only if invited by an FPOG member for a specific Agenda topic.

Agenda Topics - Any FPOG member may place topics on the agenda. Anyone else must work through these members to establish an agenda topic. The presenter of each topic shall lead the discussion on their topic and ask for a vote if necessary.

Agenda Topic Votes – Only voting members of the FPOG may “Make a Motion” or “Second a Motion”. Only voting members may participate in E- Votes (Votes by E-Mail).

Appropriate Topics & Discussion - Topics will normally address items listed under the **Purpose** and **Scope** of the FPOG Charter. Topics that are informational and require no decision, such as updates, shall generally be avoided. These can be handled by E-Mail.

Prioritization of FPOG Agenda Items - Agenda items for the upcoming meeting need to be submitted at least 10 calendar days before the meeting to the Flexible Pavement advisory member at Staff Materials. Each agenda item will be given a number. The priority for the Agenda is:

1. The **Minutes** from the previous FPOG meeting will be approved by vote.
2. The **Agenda** for the current FPOG meeting will be approved by vote.
3. The **E-Vote Summary** will be submitted for FPOG Minute inclusion.
4. Matters considered "**emergency**" items as determined by the Chairman shall have the top priority.
5. **Task Force Business**. Task Forces need to inform the Flexible Pavement Operators' Group of current status. Informational updates with discussion and votes are frequently necessary.
6. **Guests** that come for one topic and then leave shall be assigned a time slot, most likely after lunch. The guests' schedules will be taken into consideration. Discretion will be used when an excessive amount of time, minor importance, or more than one topic is requested. In some instances, guests may be placed at the end of the agenda.

7. **Old Business.** This will include items that were on the last FPOG agenda but were not addressed because of a lack of time. This will also include items that were not resolved at the previous FPOG meeting because additional data needed to be gathered. Items not addressed at the last FPOG meeting shall be considered new business.
8. **Education & Research.** Guest speakers, video presentations, etc. will occasionally be on the Agenda to assist in the sharing of relevant current information.
9. **New Business.** The Chairman based on the importance of the agenda item and associated with related topics will prioritize this.
10. **Additional Business.** Items that are **received after the deadline** for submittal. Unless these are “emergency” items, they will be placed at the end of the agenda and discussed as time permits.

Appendix B- Task Force Management Guide

OVERVIEW The activities of a task force must be managed to accomplish the purpose of the task force. Keep the focus on the purpose of the task force and accomplish the tasks necessary to achieve this purpose with a series of action items. Various materials committees (MAC, AIF Steering, CDOT-ACPA Co-op, etc.) establish the purpose of each task force. At the first meeting of the task force make sure that this purpose is clearly understood by all task force members. Avoid expanding the purpose or scope of the task force without first consulting the committee that established the task force. The committee may decide that new problems identified by the task force are low priority or should be addressed by another task force.

PROBLEM-SOLVING The activities of a task force are problem-solving. Keep in mind the steps in problem-solving, which are:

- Identify the problem
- Generate solutions
- Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of each solution and make a decision
- Implement the solution
- Consider evaluating the solution one or two years later to make additional tweaks

PRIORITIES At the first meeting the task force should clarify priorities. Often there is an urgent need for a quick fix to the current specification followed by a longer-term effort to gather information and affect a more permanent reworking of the specification. As the work of the task force progresses make sure that the list of priorities is kept up-to-date.

IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINES Consider timelines at which the final products will impact CDOT projects. The schedule of the Specification Committee is:

Specification Committee Schedule	
Meeting Dates	Quarterly Releases
March	February
June	May
September	August
December	November

Generally speaking, items approved by the MAC at its September Meeting, will be able to impact projects the following construction season. If urgent changes are needed, then items approved at the November MAC may make it into projects. This is possible, but not desirable. Items approved at the January MAC Meeting and beyond will not impact CDOT projects until the following construction season.

SCHEDULING It is not advisable to have meetings during the busy summer construction season for CDOT or industry representatives. However, after considering the implementation needs and the importance of the changes, meetings in the summer months may occur. Be sure to check with the CDOT and Industry Co-chairs for guidance on summer meetings.

It is in everyone's best interest to have as complete and comprehensive a product as possible. However, that is not realistic in many cases. It is often better to make incremental improvements. Several task forces have come up with an improved product. After experimenting with it on projects, the lessons learned are documented and a "Part 2" effort can be undertaken.

AGENDA Distribute a detailed agenda at least a week before each meeting. Start the agenda with a reminder of the date, time, and place of the meeting. Include a description of any decisions that need to be made with each topic. The last topic is establishing the date, time, and place of the next meeting.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION Distribute information to be discussed at least a week before the meeting so members have time to study that information. This information may be test data, research reports, etc. You shouldn't expect task force members to digest information just received and immediately make decisions.

CONDUCT OF THE MEETING As the person conducting the meeting, make sure that the discussion follows the agenda. New topics that arise may be discussed at the end of the meeting. Keep the discussion focused on the purpose of the task force. Try to base decisions on data. Sometimes data will indicate that a perceived problem does not exist. Try to draw out input from the quiet members of the task force. They may have valuable ideas. In addition, it is important to have buy-in by all task force members into whatever decisions the task force makes. Avoid having aggressive task force members dominate the discussion. The products of the task force should not only be workable but also should be a consensus that both industry and CDOT can be comfortable with. Within CDOT, task force products must have statewide buy-in. A recurring problem with CDOT standards is the lack of uniformity of statewide application that undermines the integrity and credibility of these standards.

Keep in mind that the Materials Advisory Committee and Specification Committee must approve any specification changes desired by the task force. The task force must develop the rationale and data needed to convince these technical committees.

Get commitments from task force members to do what needs to be done, to accomplish the purpose of the task force (action items). At the end of the meeting, review these action items. Define clearly who will do what by when. Finally, determine the date, time, and place of the next meeting, if possible.

MINUTES Someone should take notes at the meeting and produce detailed minutes. It is best for the note taker to not be the person conducting the meeting. It's too much for one person. Good minutes help avoid rehashing the same items at each meeting. Include in the minutes, decisions made on each topic. It is also good to describe areas of disagreement and any action that will be taken to resolve the disagreement. Include action items, listing who will do what by when. The final item in the minutes is the date, time, and place of the next meeting. Distribute minutes to task force members within two weeks of the meeting. It's often good to send minutes to your supervisor to keep them informed and to let them know what you're up to.

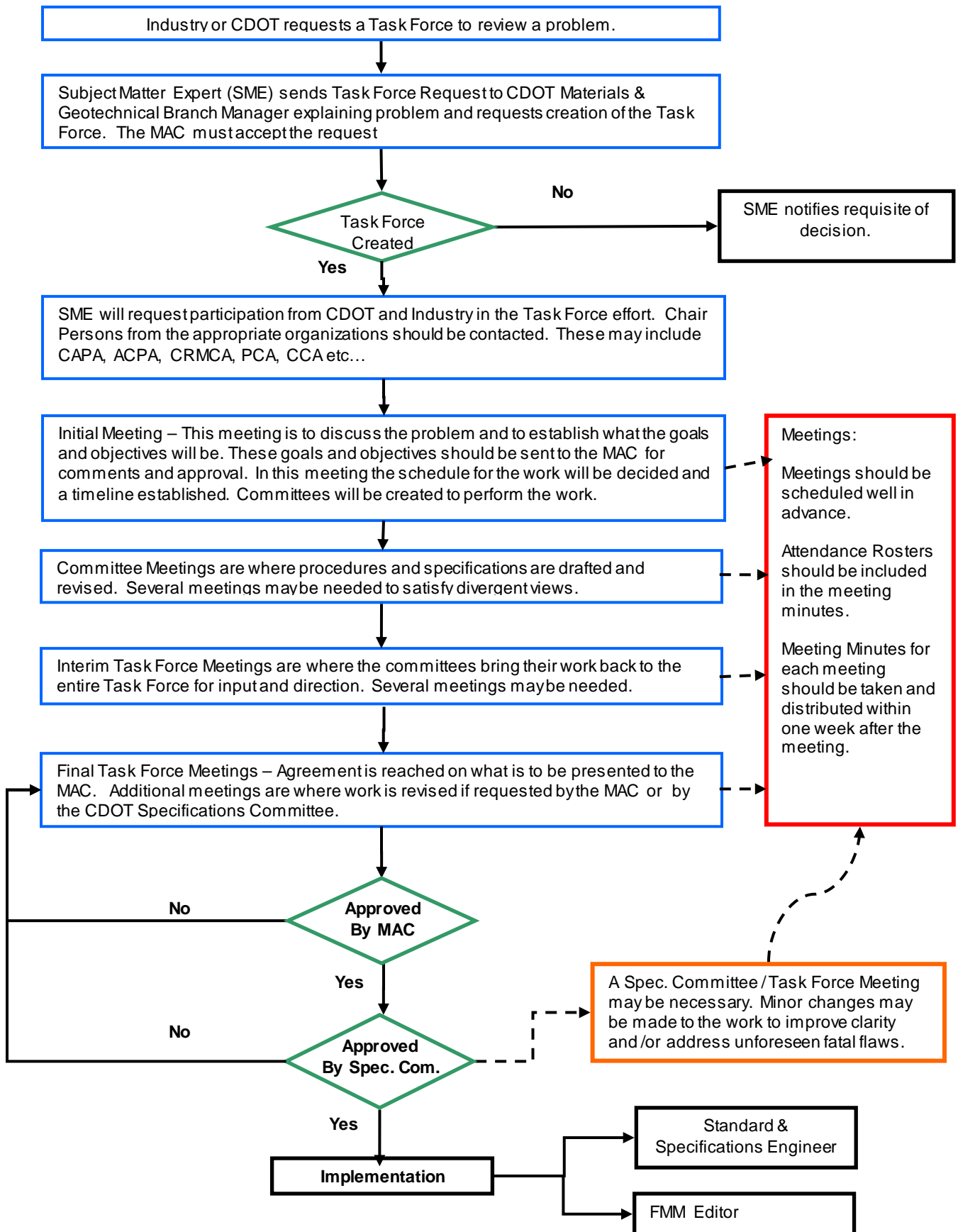
DOCUMENT TASK FORCE RESULTS Document the findings and changes made by the task force. This will be useful in the future to clarify the rationale behind CDOT specifications and standards. Documentation should include the purpose of the task force, problems identified, data collected, references reviewed, and finally changes made to CDOT specifications and standards. The MAC secretary shall maintain copies of this final report documenting task force results.

Some examples of successful products have been:

- Specifications and standards that are forwarded to the Specification Committee,
- Project selection guidelines that are forwarded to the Materials Advisory Committee and included in the Pavement Design Manual,
- Colorado procedures and practices that are forwarded to the Materials Advisory Committee and included in the Field Materials Manual,
- Research needs statements that are forwarded to the Research Branch for consideration as a formal research problem statement or a quick study, or

Information that is important enough to be shared broadly within CDOT is forwarded to the Project Development Area Engineers for distribution as a Construction Bulletin.

The Task Force Process and Best Practices



Appendix C - Personnel Roster, Staff Materials & Region Materials - 21

Central Materials Laboratory, 4670 North Holly Street, Unit A, Denver CO 80216- 6408

<u>Office/ Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Telephone</u>
Materials & Geotechnical		
<u>Branch</u>		
Wieden, Craig	Materials & Geotechnical Engineer	303-398-6501
Gonzalez, Norma	Program Assistant	303-398-6502
	FAX	303-398-6504
Asphalt Pavement		
<u>Program</u>		
Stanford, Michael	Asphalt Pavement Engineer	303-398-6576
Trojan, Jason	Asphalt Support Engineer	303-398-6525
Lam, Johnny	Flexible Pavement & European Lab Manager	303-398-6533
Stephenson, Gregg	Bituminous - Chemical Lab Manager	303-398-6531
Concrete Pavement Program & etc., Soils & Physical		
<u>Properties Labs</u>		
Prieve, Eric	Concrete & Phy Prop. Engineer	303-398-6542
		(Cell) 303-204-8926
Niculae, Valentino	Concrete Support Engineer	303-398-6549
Roffe, Tony	Concrete Pavement Lab Manager	303-398-6541
		(Cell) 303-204-8926
Tchouban, Bryan	Soils Lab Manager	303-398-6590
Smith, Paul	CDOT Radiation Safety Officer (RSO), Pavement Deflection Technician [FWD], & M/D Gauge Calibration Tech	303-398-6547
		(Cell) 303-319-9557
Jiron, Kelvin	High Speed Profiler (HSP)	303-398-6548
Pavement		
<u>Design Program</u>		
Perkins, Melody	Pavement Design Engineer	303-398-6562
Goodale, Hailey	Pavement Design Support Engineer	303-398-6562
Keith Uren	Pavement Design Support Engineer	
Trujillo, Ed	Materials Publication Manager, MAC Secretary, Product Evaluation Coordinator (PEC)	303-398-6566
Hernandez, Tony	Materials Documentation Manager (Accreditations & Form #250s)	303-398-6563
HQ OIT/Apps		
<u>Site Manager/LIMS</u>		
	<u>Title</u>	<u>Telephone</u>
Brooks, Kyle	Site Manager Materials Trainer, QC/IA Program Manager	303-398-6528
Clark, Cheryle	Site Manager Materials / LIMS Support	303-398-6564

Central Materials Laboratory, 4670 North Holly Street, Unit A, Denver CO 80216- 6408

<u>Materials & Geotechnical</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Telephone</u>
<u>Pavement Management Program</u>		
Conroy, Laura	Pavement Management Engineer	303-398-6579
Farrokhyar, Ali	Project Level Pavement Management	303-398-6577
Scoville, Janeth	Pavement Management	303-398-6580
Vacant	Network Level Pavement Manager	303-398-6565
<u>Soils & Geotechnical Program</u>		
Thomas, David	Program Manager	303-398-6604
		Cell 303-807-7457
Nasiatka, Dave	Geotechnical Engineer	303-398-6586
		Cell 303-895-6485
Russell, Christopher	Geotechnical Engineer (Soils and PDA)	303-398-6587
		Cell 720-308-5462
Tarsar, Madeline	Geotechnical Engineer	303-398-6606
Pomeroy, Jamie	Geotechnical Engineer	303-398-6512
Zak, Steven	Drill Crew Foreman	303-365-7142
		Cell 720-793-4767
<u>Geohazards Program</u>		
Vacant	Program Manager	303-398-6601
		Cell 303-921-2634
Group, Robert	Engineering Geologist	303-398-6589
Taylor, D. (Beau)	Engineering Geologist	303-398-6588
Oester, Nicole	Engineering Geologist	303-398-6603

Region 1 Materials Laboratory, 4670 North Holly Street, Unit B & C, Denver CO 80216- 6408

<u>Office/ Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Telephone</u>
<u>Region 1a, North & Central Programs / Independent Assurance</u>			
Henry, Stephen	Region Materials Engineer	North Holly	303-398-6703
Mize, Issa	Asst. Region Materials Engineer	North Holly	303-398-6701
Jones, Macy	Pavement Designer	North Holly	303-398-6801
Ryal, Travis	Pavement Designer	North Holly	303-398-6507
Kelly, Brian M.	IA / Lab Manager	North Holly	303-398-6704
Collins, Robert	IA / Lab Technician	North Holly	303-398-6706
Robertson, Lane	IA / Lab Technician	North Holly	303-398-6705
FAX			303-398-6781

<u>Office/ Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Telephone</u>
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Appendix D - Definitions-21

NOTE: Definitions applicable to a specific material may be found in the respective chapter.

Acceptance Program - All factors that comprise CDOT's determination of the quality of the product as specified in the contract requirements. These factors include verification sampling, testing, and inspection.

Accredited Laboratory - A laboratory that is accredited by the AASHTO Accreditation Program.

Anionic - Negatively charged, i.e. emulsions

Batch - A unit or subdivision of a lot, such as a mixer load of concrete, a batch of bituminous mix, or a square yard of the base course.

Bias - Constant error in one direction, which causes the average test result to be offset from the true average value.

Calibration - The act or process of determining the relationship between a set of standard units of measure and the output of an instrument or test procedure

Cationic - Positively charged, i.e. emulsions

Central Laboratory Check Samples and Tests. Random representative samples submitted to CDOT's Central and/or Region Laboratory to additionally evaluate the quality of field-produced products and materials, and to perform tests not within the capabilities of the Field and/or Region Laboratories.

Check Sample - A Replicate Sample, usually from Project Samples or Verification Samples, which is submitted to the Central or Region Laboratory for an independent check. Independent checks on HBP include Hveem Stability (CP-L5105), Lottman (CP-L5109), and Air Voids (CP-L5105). For Superpave mixes S, SX, and SG independent checks include volumetric properties at N_{design} and Hveem Stability (CP-L5106). The purpose of these samples is for the Central or Region Laboratory to verify the acceptability and quality of field-produced material and to perform tests that are not within the capabilities of the field.

Coefficient of Variation - The Standard Deviation is divided by the mean.

$$CV = \frac{\sigma}{\bar{X}}$$

Comparative Sample - One of several samples resulting from a closely controlled small Batch or increment which has been thoroughly mixed and then reduced by quartering or splitting into a number of Replicate Samples. For CDOT purposes the Central Laboratory will make Groups of Comparative Samples on various materials. One or more will be sent to each participating Region's Laboratory for testing to determine the acceptability of procedures, methods, and equipment.

Control Chart - Chart or graph, usually conspicuously displayed in the field materials laboratory where an up-to-date plot of Control and Verification Test results is kept.

Control Sample - A sample taken during the process from any of the components for a manufactured (constructed) product before being incorporated into the final mixture, or a sample taken from the final mixture or product before the material has reached its final position and condition in the completed construction.

Correlation - A statistical relation between two or more variables such that systematic changes in the value of one variable are accompanied by systematic changes in the other.

Designated Agent - An employee or employees of the State, local agency, or a consultant or independent laboratory which is employed, paid by, and/or directly accountable to CDOT or a public agency excluding the contractors' or vendors' personnel.

F-test - Compares the population variances.

Group - Replicate Test Specimens taken from the same Batch Sample.

Independent Assurance Program (IA) - Refer to Definitions (Section 3) within the Quality Assurance Procedures Chapter.

Independent Assurance Sampling-Testing and Witnessing of Testing or Sampling - A sample taken and tested, or a sample that is witnessed only at a random location or time, the point to be designated by: Region Laboratory personnel, or project personnel, or CDOT's designated agent not associated with Project Verification Sampling and Testing; or the Contractor's (or his representative) not associated with Project Quality Control Sampling and Testing; or by an FHWA Engineer. The person who designates the point for sampling and who performs the actual test may physically do the sampling or project testing personnel may do the sampling in the presence of the IA person. Certain specified IA samples may be witnessed only. These samples are to be taken in the presence of both the project and IA personnel. These samples shall be taken by the contractor's personnel or his representative. For more details and information, see the CDOT, Quality Assurance Program for Construction and Materials Sampling and Testing.

Lot - An isolated quantity of material from a single source. A measured amount of construction material is assumed to be produced by the same process.

Mix Verification Testing – After the mix design has been approved and production commences, the Department will perform a minimum of three volumetric verification tests to verify that the field-produced HMA conforms to the approved mix design.

Nominal – Representative value of a measurable property determined under a set of conditions, by which a product may be described.

Nominal Maximum - The size of aggregate in the smallest sieve opening through which the entire amount of specification aggregate is permitted to pass.

Note: For Item 403, the Nominal Maximum size should be defined as one sieve size larger than the first sieve to retain more than ten percent of the aggregate.

Nominal Value – A value assigned for convenient designation; existing in name only. An example is "2 by 4" lumber and a one-inch pipe.

Owner Acceptance – Refer to Definitions (Section 3) within the Quality Assurance Procedures Chapter.

Owner Verification Testing – Refer to Definitions (Section 3) within the Quality Assurance Procedures Chapter.

Practice – A definitive procedure for performing one or more specific operations or functions that do not produce a test result.

Precision - A generic concept related to the closeness of agreement between test results obtained under prescribed like conditions from the measurement process being evaluated.

Process Control – Refer to Definitions (Section 3) within the Quality Assurance Procedures Chapter.

Professional Engineer Seals – Obtained or used by license holders in the State of Colorado and shall be capable of leaving an impression representation on the engineering work. For size and type specifications, see Subsection 5.5.1 of the Bylaws and Rules from the Colorado State Board of Licensure for Professional Engineers and Professional Land Surveyors.

Professional Engineer Stamps – Obtained or used by license holders in the State of Colorado and shall be capable of leaving a permanent ink impression. The permanent inked impression can be done with a variety of stamps including the traditional rubber stamp and pad, self-inking, and pre-inked stamp all leaving a permanent inked impression. For size and type specifications, see Subsection 5.5.1 of the Bylaws and Rules from the Colorado State Board of Licensure for Professional Engineers and Professional Land Surveyors.

Proficiency Samples - Homogeneous samples that are distributed and tested by two or more laboratories.

Quality Assurance (QA) - Refer to Definitions (Section 3) within the Quality Assurance Procedures Chapter.

Quality Control (QC) - Refer to Definitions (Section 3) within the Quality Assurance Procedures Chapter.

Qualified Laboratories - Refer to Definitions (Section 3) within the Quality Assurance Procedures Chapter.

Random Sample - A sample drawn from a Lot in which each increment in the lot has an equal probability of being chosen.

Random Sample, Stratified - When a Lot is subdivided into approximately equal Sub-lots and samples are selected from each sub-lot by a Random process.

Reasonable Conformance - When construction and materials substantially comply with the plans and specifications. Clearly stated acceptance plans assist the Project Engineer in making his decision as to reasonable conformance.

Recycled Pavement – When used in the context of cold in-place recycled pavement or hot in-place recycled pavement, the asphaltic material is reworked within the footprint of the roadway without removing it off-site.

Repeatability - The range within which repeated measurements are made by the same operator on the same apparatus on Replicate Test Specimens. Essentially, the precision of the test.

Replicate Samples or Test Specimens - Multiple Samples or Test Specimens as nearly identical as possible, under the stated conditions, usually from a thoroughly mixed larger sample that has been reduced in size by quartering or splitting.

Reproducibility - The range within which check measurements by different operators on different apparatus should agree under definitely stated conditions. Usually performed on Test Specimens from Replicate Samples.

Sample - A small part of a Sub-lot or Batch, which represents the whole. A sample may be divided into several Test Specimens.

Split Sample - A sample taken and evenly divided to be tested by two or more individuals or laboratories.

Standard Deviation (s) - A measure of the dispersion of measurements from their average; the square root of the quantity of individual deviations from the mean, squared, summed, and divided by the number of samples minus 1.

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(\bar{X} - X)^2}{n - 1}}$$

Standardization - The adjustment of an instrument, before use, to an arbitrary reference value, or to a device that has been calibrated.

State personnel - An employee or employees of CDOT.

Sub-lot - The largest, clearly identifiable subdivision of a Lot. Usually specified in the Field Materials Manual Sampling Schedule as the largest quantity that may be represented by a single sample.

System Basis, IA - A system where the minimum frequency is based on a unit of material production and/or a unit of time.

t-test - Compares the population means.

Test Method – A definitive procedure for the identification, measurement, and evaluation of one or more qualities, characteristics, or properties of a material, product, system, or service that produces a test result.

Test Portion – The part of a material sample required for testing.

Test Specimen - That part of a material Sample that is prepared and tested. Usually obtained by reducing the sample by quartering, splitting, or taking an aliquot (usually a liquid portion removed from the whole) quantity.

Variation - Differences, due to any cause, in measured values of a measurable characteristic.

Vendor - A supplier of materials incorporated into the project, which is not the contractor. May or may not be the Manufacturer.

Verification Sampling and Testing - Sampling and testing performed to validate the quality of the product for acceptance.

Verification Sample - A sample used to decide the acceptability of the material being sampled. Reasonable Conformance and amount of payment will be based on this sample. The specifications designate the point of verification sampling. Refer to the Schedule.

Viscosity - Low viscosity = more fluid, High viscosity = more stiff

Witness – To witness is to observe an act of work, verifying that the work was performed and performed correctly. After observation, the witness is to testify by written and verbal communication protocols to CDOT Engineer in charge.

Appendix E – Acronyms-21

3R	Resurfacing, Restoration, Rehabilitation
AAP	AASHTO Accreditation Program
AASHTO	American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials
ABC	Aggregate Base Course
AC	Asphalt Content
ACI	American Concrete Institute
ACPA	American Concrete Pavement Association
ACPA	American Concrete Pipe Association
AI	Asphalt Institute
AIF	Asphalt Industry Forum
AMPT	Asphalt Materials Performance Test
AMRL	AASHTO Materials Reference Laboratory
APA	Asphalt Pavement Analyzer
APL	Approved Product List
AQL	Asphalt Quality Level
AV	APL – QML Verification
ARA	Asphalt Rejuvenating Agent
ARF	Access Request Form
ASTM	American Society of Testing and Materials
ATSSA	American Traffic Safety Services Association
BMP	Best Management Practices
CAGE	Colorado Association Geotechnical Engineers
CAPA	Colorado Asphalt Pavement Association
CAR	CDOT Application for Reporting
CBC	Concrete Box Culvert
CCA	Colorado Contractors Association
CCRL	Cement and Concrete Reference Laboratory
CDOT	Colorado Department of Transportation
CDPHE	Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIP	Complete-in-Place
CIPR	Cold-in-Place Recycle
CIR	Cold-in-Place Recycle
COC	Certificate of Compliance
CM/GC	Construction Manager / General Contractor
CMO	Contract Modification Order
CP	Colorado Procedure
CP-L	Colorado Procedure – Laboratory

CPM	Counts Per Minute
CQL	Concrete Quality Level
CRS	Colorado Revised Statutes
CRSI	Concrete Reinforcing Steel Institute
CTP	Check Testing Program
CTR	Certified Test Reports
CTS	Compaction Test Section
D/A	Dust to Asphalt
DMS	Dynamic Message Sign
DRB	Dispute Resolution Board
DSR	Dynamic Shear Rheometer
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EOR	Engineer of Record
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPE	Expert Product Evaluator
FAA	Fine Aggregate Angularity
FAPG	Federal-Aid Policy Guide
FDR	Full Depth Reclamation
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FIPI	Finding In the Public Interest
FIR	Field Inspection Review
FMM	Field Materials Manual
FOR	Final Office Review
FPOG	Flexible Pavement Operators Group
FQC	Field Quality Control
FWD	Falling Weight Deflectometer
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material
HBP	Hot Bituminous Pavement
HIPR	Hot-in-Place Recycle
HIR	Hot-in-Place Recycle
HITEC	Highway Innovative Technology Evaluation Center
HMA	Hot Mix Asphalt
HSP	High-Speed Profiler
IA	Independent Assurance Program
IAT	Independent Assurance Sampling and Testing
I/D P	Incentive/Disincentive Payment
IGA	Inter-Governmental Agreement
IRI	International Roughness Index
JMF	Job Mix Formula
JSA	Job Safety Analysis

LabCAT	Laboratory for Certification of Asphalt Technicians
LA	Local Agency
LACA	Local Agency Certification Acceptance
LCCA	Life Cycle Cost Analysis
LIMS	Laboratory Information Management System
LMTP	Laboratory Manual of Test Procedures
LOI	Loss on Ignition
LOS	Level of Service
LPA	Local Public Agency
MAC	Materials Advisory Committee
MCR	Minor Contract Revision
MLOS	Maintenance Level of Service
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MQL	Moving Quality Level
MRI	Mean Roughness Index
MSDS	Materials Safety Data Sheets
MUTCD	Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices
NCAT	National Center for Asphalt Technology
NCHRP	National Cooperative Highway Research Program
NDT	Non-Destructive Testing
NEPA	National Environmental Protection Act
NHS	National Highway System
NICET	National Institute for Certification of Engineering Technologies
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
NOV	Notice of Violation
NPCA	National Precast Concrete Association
NPS	Non-Project Specific
NTPEP	National Transportation Product Evaluation Program
OA	Owner Acceptance
OGFC	Open Grade Friction Course
OIT	Office of Information Technology
OVT	Owner Verification Testing
PC	Process Control
PCCP	Portland Cement Concrete Pavement
PDAC	Project Delivery Advisory Committee
PEC	Product Evaluation Coordinator
PF	Pay Factor
PG	Performance Graded
PPM	Parts Per Million

ProMIS	Project Management Information System
PS&E	Plans, Specifications, and Estimate
PSI	Preliminary Site Investigation
PSP	Project Special Provision
QA	Quality Assurance
QAP	Quality Assurance Plan
QC	Quality Control
QCP	Quality Control Plan
QIC	Quality Implementation Council
QL	Quality Level
QML	Qualified Manufacturers List
QPM	Quality Pavement Management
RAP	Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (previously Recycled)
RAS	Reclaimed Asphalt Shingles
RE	Resident Engineer
RECP	Rolled Erosion Control Product
RIC	Research Implementation Council
RMAEC	Rocky Mountain Asphalt Education Center
RME	Region Materials Engineer
ROD	Record of Decision
ROW	Right of Way
RSAR	Roadway Surface Accomplishment Report
RSO	Radiation Safety Officer
RTD	Region Transportation Director
RTFO	Rolling Thin Film Oven
SHRP	Strategic Highway Research Program
SMA	Stone Matrix Asphalt
SME	Subject Matter Expert
SMM	SiteManager® Materials
SOW	Scope of Work
SpG	Specific Gravity
SSD	Saturated Surface Dry
SSP	Standard Special Provision
SUPERPAVE	Superior Performing Asphalt Pavements
TCLP	Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure
TCP	Traffic Control Plan
TRM	Turf Reinforcement Mat
VCA	Voids in Coarse Aggregate
VFA	Voids Filled with Asphalt

VMA	Voids in the Mineral Aggregate
VMA	Viscosity Modifying Admixture
VTM	Voids in Total Mix
WASHTO	Washington Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials
WAQTC	Western Alliance for Quality Transportation Construction
WCTG	Western Cooperative Test Group
WMA	Warm Mix Asphalt

Appendix F - Significant Publications-21

- AASHTO, Guide for Design of Pavement Structures
- American Concrete Institute
- Asphalt Institute, Performance Graded Asphalt Binder Specifications, and Testing Superpave Series No. 1 (SP-1)
- Asphalt Institute, Superpave Level 1 Mix design
- Asphalt Institute, Superpave Series No. 2 (SP-2)
- Department of Natural Resources, Construction Materials Rules, and Regulations
- CDOT, Construction Manual
- CDOT, Cost Data Books
- CDOT Field Materials Manual (FMM)
- CDOT Independent Assurance Manual (IA)
- CDOT, Local Agency Manual
- CDOT, Life Cycle Cost Analysis State-of-the-Practice
- CDOT, M & S Standards
- CDOT, Pavement Design Manual (PDM)
- CDOT, Pipe Material Selection Guide
- CDOT, Laboratory Manual of Test Procedures (LMTP)
- CDOT, Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction
- Metropolitan Government Pavement Engineers Council (MGPEC) Pavement Design Standards and Construction Specification Manual

- Portland Cement Association, Design, and Control of Concrete Mixes, Thirteenth Edition

Appendix G - Colorado Procedures - Laboratory **Numeric Order-20**

CP-Ls 2100 Chemical Unit Testing

- CP-L 2103 Determining the Sulfate Ion Content in Water or Water-Soluble Sulfate Ion Content in Soil
- CP-L 2104 Determining the Chloride Ion Content in Water or Water-Soluble Chloride Ion Content in Soil

CP-Ls 2200 Bituminous Testing

- CP-L 2202 Test of Protective Covering for Bridge Deck Waterproofing Membrane
- CP-L 2203 Pliability and Thickness of Prefabricated Reinforced Membrane
- CP-L 2210 Determining Toughness and Tenacity of Rubberized Asphaltic Materials
- CP-L 2211 Elastic Recovery
- CP-L 2212 Residue by Evaporation of Asphalt Emulsion
- CP-L 2213 Coating of Bitumen-Aggregate Mixtures
- CP-L 2214 Verification of Binder Acidity
- CP-L 2215 Effect of Heat and Air on a Moving Film of Asphalt

CP-Ls 3100 Soils Testing

- CP-L 3101 DELETED > Replaced by AASHTO T 190 on 01-14-2016
- CP-L 3102 DELETED > Replaced by CP-L 3101 on 01-14-2013
- CP-L 3103 Specific Gravity of Soils
- CP-L 3104 Determining the Durability of Shales for Use as Embankments
- CP-L 3105 Grain Size Analysis of Soil for AASHTO Classification
- CP-L 3106 Grain Size Analysis of Soil for Unified Soil Classification System
- CP-L 3107 Determining the Resilient Modulus of Cohesive (Type 2) Soils

CP-Ls 3200 Geology Testing

- CP-L 3201 Continuous Penetration Test

CP-Ls 4100 Concrete Testing

- CP-L 4101 Preparing Concrete Blocks for Testing Sealants, for Joints and Cracks
- CP-L 4102 Specific Gravity and Absorption of Fine Aggregate
- CP-L 4103 Unrestrained Shrinkage of Concrete

CP-Ls 4200 Physical Properties Testing

- CP-L4209 Physical Testing of Quicklime, Hydrated Lime, and Limestone
- CP-L4211 Resistance of Coarse Aggregate to Degradation by Abrasion in the Micro-Deval Apparatus
- CP-L4215 Determination of Percent Moisture in Rock Salt
- CP-L4216 Determination of Salt Content of Sanding Materials

- CP-Ls 4300** CP-L4301 Surface Abrasion Resistance of Polyester Concrete
- CP-L4302 Methods of Test for Bonding Strength of Polyester Concrete to Concrete

CP-Ls 5100 Flexible Pavement Testing

- CP-L5100 HMA Testing Troubleshooting Guide
- CP-L5101 Verification of Laboratory Equipment Used to Test Bituminous Mixtures
- CP-L5106 Resistance to Deformation of Bituminous Mixtures by Means of Hveem Apparatus
- CP-L5109 Resistance of Compacted Bituminous Mixture to Moisture Induced Damage

- CP-L5110 Resilient Modulus Test (M_R)
- CP-L5111 Determining the Percent of Recycling Agent to Use for Cold Recycling of Asphalt Concrete
- CP-L5112 Hamburg Wheel-Track Testing of Compacted Bituminous Mixtures
- CP-L5114 French Rut Testing of Compacted Bituminous Mixtures
- CP-L5115 Preparing and Determining the Density of Bituminous Mixture Test Specimens Compacted by the Superpave Gyrotory Compactor
- CP-L5116 Linear Kneading Compaction of Bituminous Mixtures
- CP-L5117 Superpave Design for Hot Mix Asphalt
- CP-L5120 Determination of the Asphalt Binder Content of Bituminous Mixtures by the Ignition Method
- CP-L5140 Mix Design for Hot In-Place Recycling of Asphalt Pavements
- CP-L5145 Contractor Asphalt Mix Design Approval Procedures Utilizing RAP Millings from the Same Project
- CP-L5150 Adjusting Moisture Requirement to Hydrate Lime in Asphalt Mixes

CP-Ls 5300 Nuclear Unit Testing

- CP-L5301 Leak Wipe Procedure for Nuclear Gauges
- CP-L5302 Calibration of CDOT Nuclear Moisture / Density Gauges
- CP-L5303 Calibration Check of CDOT Nuclear Moisture / Density Gauges
- CP-L5304 Calibration of CDOT Nuclear Thin Layer Density Gauges
- CP-L5305 Leak Wipe Analysis for Nuclear Gauges
- CP-L5306 Certification of Consultant Nuclear Moisture / Density and Thin Layer Density Gauges

Note: CP-Ls 5900 series, Inspection, was transferred to the Staff Bridge Branch for their posting before the printing of the 2005 Laboratory Manual of Test Procedures publication.

Appendix H - Metric Conversion Tables-20

Conversion Factors - U.S. to Metric S.I.

Quantity	The U.S.	Metric Unit (SI)	Multiply by
Length	mile	kilometer (km)	1.609 344
	yard	meter (m)	0.914 4
	foot	meter (m)	0.304 8
	foot	millimeter (mm)	304.8
	inch	millimeter (mm)	25.4
Area	acre	Hectares (ha)	0.404 685 6
	square yard	square meter (m ²)	0.836 127 36
	square foot	square meter (m ²)	0.092 903 04
	square inch	square millimeter (mm ²)	645.16
Volume	cubic yard	cubic meter (m ³)	0.764 555
	cubic foot	cubic meter (m ³)	0.028 316 8
	cubic inch	cubic millimeter (mm ³)	16 387.064
	gallon	Liter (L)	3.785 41
Mass	ton	metric ton (t)	0.907 184
	pound	kilogram (kg)	0.453 592
	ounce	gram (g)	28.3495
Temperature	°Fahrenheit	°Celsius	(°F-32) 5/9
Pressure	psi	kilopascals (kPa)	6.894 76

Conversion Factors - Metric S.I. to the U.S.

Quantity	Metric Unit (SI)	The U.S.	Multiply by
Length	kilometer (km)	mile	0.621 371
	meter (m)	yard	1.093 6
	meter (m)	foot	3.280 84
	millimeter (mm)	foot	0.003 28
	millimeter (mm)	inch	0.039 37

Area	Hectares (ha)	acre	2.471 054
	square meter (m ²)	squareyard	1.195 99
	square meter (m ²)	squarefoot	10.763 91
	square millimeter (mm ²)	squareinch	0.001 55
Volume	cubic meter (m ³)	cubic yard	1.307 95
	cubic meter (m ³)	cubic foot	35.314 72
	cubic millimeter (mm ³)	cubic inch	0.000 061
	Liter (L)	gallon	0.264 172
Mass	metric ton (t)	ton	1.102 31
	kilogram (kg)	pound	2.204 62
	gram (g)	ounce	0.035 274
Temperature	°Celsius	°Fahrenheit	(°C x 1.8) + 32
Pressure	kilopascals (kPa)	psi	0.145 038

Metric Decimal Prefixes

Prefix	Magnitude	Expression
kilo	10 ³	1000 (one thousand)
milli	10 ⁻³	0.001 (one thousandth)

For more information on Metric S.I. units see CDOT's *Metric Conversion Manual*. Other good references include AASHTO R1-91 and ASTM E 380-92.

Sieve Sizes, English versus Metric

<u>English</u>	<u>Metric</u>
3"	76.2 mm
2 ½ "	63.5 mm
2 "	50.8 mm
1 ½ "	38.1 mm
1 "	25.4 mm
¾ "	19.0 mm
½ "	12.7 mm
⅜ "	9.51 mm
# 4	4.75 mm
# 8	2.36 mm
# 16	1.18 mm
# 30	600 mu
# 50	300 mu
# 100	150 mu
# 200	75 mu

Appendix I - Materials Testing Accuracy Criteria-20

The following table is the official testing accuracy criteria for the Colorado Department of Transportation and shall be strictly adhered to.

	MEASURE TO NEAREST	REPORT TO NEAREST
SOILS	Sieve Analysis	
	(Except -#200).....	1.0 g.....1%
	Minus No. 200.....	0.1 g.....0.1%
	Atterberg Limits.....	0.01 g.....1%
	Density.....	----.....0.1 lb/ft ³ (1 kg/m ³)
	Relative Compaction.....	0.1 lb/ft ³ (1 kg/m ³).....0.1%
	Moisture Content	
	D/M Gauge.....	0.1 lb/ft ³ (1 kg/m ³).....0.1%
	Dry Weight.....	0.1 g.....0.1%
	BASE AGGREGATES	Sieve Analysis
(Except -#200).....		1.0 g.....1%
Minus No. 200.....		0.1 g.....0.1%
Atterberg Limits.....		0.1 g.....1%
Density.....		----.....0.1 lb/ft ³ (1 kg/m ³)
Relative Compaction.....		0.1 lb/ft ³ (1 kg/m ³).....0.1%
Moisture Content		
D/M Gauge.....		0.1 lb/ft ³ (1 kg/m ³).....0.1%
Dry Weight.....		0.1 g.....0.1%
CONCRETE		Sieve Analysis
	(Except -#200).....	1.0 g.....1%
	Minus No. 200.....	0.1 g.....0.1%
	(*)Sand Equivalent.....	0.1.....1 (*)
	Moisture in Aggregate.....	0.1 g.....0.1%
	Air Content.....	----.....0.1%
	Fineness Modulus.....	----.....0.01
	Slump.....	----.....1/4 inch (5 mm)
	Compressive Strength.....	1 psi (0.01 MPa)10 psi (0.1 MPa)
	Flexural Strength.....	1 psi (0.01 MPa)5 psi (0.05 MPa)
Thickness.....	0.05 in (1.3 mm)0.1 in (2.5 mm)	
BITUMINOUS PVMT.	Moisture in Mix.....	0.1 g.....0.01%
	Sieve Analysis	
	(Except -#200).....	1.0 g.....1%
	Minus No. 200.....	0.1 g.....0.1%
	Asphalt Content	
	(CP-L 5120).....	0.1 g.....0.01%
	(CP 85).....	1.0 g.....0.01%
	Hveem Stability.....	----.....1
	Voids in Mineral Aggregate.....	----.....0.1%
	Air Voids.....	----.....0.1%
	Lottman TSR.....	----.....1%
	Lottman Wet TS.....	1 lb.f (1 N)1 psi (1 KPa)
	Lottman Dry TS.....	1 lb.f (1 N)1 psi (1 KPa)
	Filler.....	0.1 g.....0.1%
	Specific Gravity.....	0.1 g.....0.001
Specific Gravity		
D/M Gauge.....	----.....0.001	
Relative Compaction.....	0.01.....0.1%	

(*)Report to the next highest whole number per CP 37.

UNDERSTANDING CALCULATIONS AND ROUNDING IN MS EXCEL

UNDERSTANDING THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DISPLAYED VALUES AND UNDERLYING VALUES

A Microsoft Excel® numeric cell entry can maintain precision to only a maximum of 15 digits. This means you can enter numbers longer than 15 digits into a cell, but Excel converts any digits after 15 to zeros.

The values that appear in formatted cells are called *displayed values*; the values that are stored in cells and appear in the formula bar are called *underlying values*. The number of digits that appear in a cell, its displayed value, depending on the width of the column and any formatting that you have applied to the cell.

When performing calculations, Excel always uses the underlying value, not the displayed value.

UNDERSTANDING THE ROUND FUNCTION

MS Excel® ROUND function rounds a number to a specified number of decimal places, rounding digits less than 5 down and digits greater than or equal to 5 up. For example, the formula =ROUND(123.4567,3) returns 123.457. The number 123.457 is now the underlying value. Therefore, when performing calculations, the rounding function changes the values of the numbers that operate on.

UNDERSTANDING CDOT FORMS

CDOT paper worksheet forms were made to conserve space and paper. The forms may have one or more test methods/procedures incorporated into the forms. Because of space limitations, it is not referenced to which method/procedure the test results are being reported. It is up to the material tester to determine which test methods/procedures are being tested and documented. Rounding, of intermediate results, is to be performed if the result is referencing a specific stand-alone test method/procedure that was reported previously. For example, if a moisture content has a designated AASHTO or ASTM test method/procedure, the results were rounded and documented previously. The following calculations on the form are to use the rounded moisture content. Then the final reported result is to be rounded and reported. If the moisture content was not reported previously but was calculated as an intermediate result, then use the underlying value.

Caution is needed when developing computerized worksheets using MS Excel® from CDOT forms. Each stand-alone AASHTO, ASTM, CDOT CP, or CPL has a rounded reported result. Computerized worksheets are to be analyzed that incorporate stand-alone test methods/procedures or if the intermediate result (underlying value) is to be used.

ROUNDING OF TEST DATA FOR DETERMINING CONFORMANCE WITH SPECIFICATIONS

When calculating a test result from observed values and test data, rounding of intermediate values and quantities shall be avoided. As far as practicable with the calculating device used, carry out all calculations with the observed values exactly and round only the final result, which is reported as specified. Any final results used in further calculations shall be considered an intermediate quantity and the unrounded value is used.

EXAMPLE:

Find final results for Moisture Content, Dry Density and Percent Compaction:

- A = Observed wet weight of the moisture sample
= 182.4 gr.
- B = Observed dry weight of the moisture sample
= 166.8 gr.
- MD = Moisture/density relationship
= 115.4 pcf
- WD = Observed wet density value
= 119.3 pcf
- MC = Moisture Content (%)
- DD = Dry density (pcf)
- C = compaction (%)

$$MC = \frac{(A - B) * 100}{B} = \frac{(182.4 - 166.8) * 100}{166.8} = 9.4\%$$

Unrounded is 9.35252

$$DD = \frac{(WD * 100)}{(100 + MC)} = \frac{(119.3 * 100)}{(100 + 9.35252)} = 109.1 \text{ pcf}$$

Unrounded is 109.09671

$$C = \frac{DD}{MD} = \frac{109.09671}{115.4} = 94.53 \rightarrow 95\%$$

% compaction, a passing test

Recalculated using rounded MC:

$$DD = \frac{(WD * 100)}{(100 + MC)} = \frac{(119.3 * 100)}{(100 + 9.4)} = 109.0 \text{ pcf}$$

Unrounded is 109.04936

Recalculated using rounded DD:

$$C = \frac{DD}{MD} = \frac{109.0}{115.4} = 94.45 \rightarrow 94\%$$

% compaction less than 95 thus, a failing test

Caution When you change the precision of the calculations in a workbook by using the displayed (formatted) values, Excel permanently changes any constant values on the worksheets in the workbook. If you later choose to calculate with full precision, the original underlying values cannot be restored. It is advised to use full precision. If it is desired to use precision as displayed follow these default settings for the Excel workbook.

Excel 2007 & more current:

1. Click the **Office Button**, click **Excel Options**, and then click the **Advance** tab in the left column.
2. **When calculating this workbook**, select the **Set precision as a displayed** check box.

Appendix J - Laboratory Test Time-21

The time listed is the interval from sample submittal at the Materials and Geotechnical Branch to the issuance of a report. Time spent while the sample is in transit is not included. Time spent while the report is in transit is not included. Test Time does not include weekends or state holidays.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	TEST TIME (WORKING DAYS)
203	EMBANKMENT	
	Gradation, Atterberg Limits, Moisture-Density Curve, Specific Gravity, R-Value, and Classification.....	16
	(This test time excludes a preliminary soil survey with more than 10 samples. Call for actual turnaround time.)	
	Sulfate testing.....	5
	Chloride testing.....	15
	Soil Resistivity testing.....	6
	pH testing.....	5
	Pipe Type Material Selection testing.....	15
206	STRUCTURE BACKFILL, BED COURSE & FILTER MATERIAL	
	Class 1: Gradation, Atterberg Limits, Moisture-Density Curve and Specific Gravity.....	13
	Class 2: Gradation, Atterberg Limits, Moisture-Density Curve and Specific Gravity.....	14
	Bed Course: Gradation.....	5
	Filter Materials: Gradation.....	5
	Sulfate testing per the Schedule.....	5
	Chloride testing.....	15
	Soil Resistivity testing.....	6
	pH testing.....	5
301	Deleted	
304	AGGREGATE BASE COURSE	
	Gradation, Atterberg Limits, Moisture-Density Curve.....	15
	Gradation, Atterberg Limits, Moisture-Density Curve, Abrasion.....	16
	Gradation, Atterberg Limits, Moisture-Density Curve, and R-Value.....	20
	Gradation, Atterberg Limits, Moisture-Density Curve, Abrasion and R-Value.....	21
307	HYDRATED LIME & LIME TREATED SUBGRADE	
	Hydrated Lime: Gradation.....	5
	Lime Treated Subgrade: Gradation, Atterberg Limits, PH, Optimum Lime Content, Moisture-Density Curve, and Unconfined Compression.....	20

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION	TEST TIME (WORKING DAYS)
403	HOT MIX ASPHALT PAVEMENT	
	Asphalt Content, Gradation, Stability, Lottman	7
	Gradation, Atterberg Limits, Specific Gravity	10
	Gradation, Atterberg Limits, Specific Gravity, Abrasion, Fractured Faces	12
	EuroLab: French and /or German Wheel Tracking Devices.....	9
409	COVER COAT MATERIAL	
	Gradation, Abrasion, Fractured Faces.....	6
411	BITUMEN	
	Asphalt Cement (not performance graded), Emulsion	5
	Performance Graded Asphalt Binder, Verification Testing.....	3
	Performance Graded Asphalt Binder, Complete Testing.....	6
412	PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE PAVEMENT	
	Aggregate Gradation & Abrasion.....	6
	Compressive Strength of Information Cylinders.....	*
	Compressive Strength at 7 Days.....	*
	Compressive Strength at 28 Days	*
	Compressive Strength of Drilled Cores	*
	Flexural Strength at 28 Days.....	*
	Mix Design, Review.....	3
	Sand Equivalent.....	5
	Note: * = The number of stipulated days plus 1 day for the report.	
504	MECHANICALLY STABILIZED EARTH WALLS	
	Gradation, Atterberg Limits, Moisture-Density Curve, Classification, Specific Gravity, and Direct Shear	14
506	RIPRAP	
	Specific Gravity.....	3
515	WATERPROOFING MEMBRANE	
	Various Laboratory Tests.....	11
601	STRUCTURAL CONCRETE	
	Aggregate, Gradation & Abrasion.....	6
	Aggregate Soundness with Sodium Sulfate.....	10
	Compressive Strength of Information Cylinders.....	1 *
	Compressive Strength at 7 Days.....	5 *
	Compressive Strength at 28 Days	20 *
	Compressive Strength of Drilled Cores	2 *
	Mix Design, Review.....	3 *
	Note: * = The number of stipulated days plus 1 day for the report.	
602	REINFORCING STEEL	
	Prestressing Strand.....	6

Appendix K - Establishing Lots or Process Control on the Project-20

A lot is any well-defined quantity of material produced by essentially the same process through continuous production.

The standard size lot consists of 5 samples, but a lot may include as few as 3 or as many as 7 samples due to changes in production or when total quantities require more or less than 5 tests.

Establishing lots is not difficult when the production process and materials sources are uniform. When production begins under good process control and there is little need for plant adjustment, the first 5 samples should be used to establish the quantity represented by the first lot. Thereafter, each lot should contain 5 samples. More than a single day's run may be included if there is no significant change in the production process or raw material.

When the production process is erratic or out-of-control, establishing lots becomes a problem.

Often, the first few samples at the beginning of the production run will be erratic or off-target, and several major adjustments may be required before production is resumed. In such cases, these first few samples should be Lot No. 1. Then, after production levels out, 5 sample lots are to be used.

After the 5 sample lots have become routine, only a major production change or a quantity of material for which more or less than 5 samples are required should be cause for altering the number of tests.

Appendix L - Random Sampling-20

The most important factor in obtaining information to enforce specifications is the action of sampling. It must be understood that unless the samples are chosen by probability sampling, the statistical methods may not be entirely applicable. Stratified Random Sampling should be used for this process. This is a method of random sampling that causes the samples to be spread more uniformly throughout the lot.

A predetermined schedule for random sampling should be developed for each project. If requested, the Central Laboratory will supply a schedule for random sampling. A random sampling schedule can also be developed using ASTM D 3665 and/or ASTM E 105 before the start of testing. See also CP 75.

It is realized that where scattered piecework is being done, such as tapers and gores, it may not always be possible to strictly conform to the above procedure. Judgment must be used and a reasonable attempt made to select samples without bias. Bituminous materials ordinarily shipped to the project in tank trucks are sampled in a slightly different manner than for most other materials. See Chapter 400 of the Field Materials Manual for a detailed description of the sampling and acceptance verification plan.

The location or time of sampling must be selected by a random method. This means the location or time of sampling must be predetermined without bias, such as by the use of a table of random numbers. Every load, ton, or square yard in the sub-lot must have an equal probability of being chosen. This means the sample location or time chosen must be accessible. It is not possible to obtain a probability sample from a stockpile of aggregates because samples cannot be taken from the interior of the pile. To sample such material properly, it must be sampled at randomly determined intervals either as it is placed in the pile or removed from the pile.

Appendix M - Sample-Processing Procedure-20

Samples that are received, tested, and reported by the CENTRAL LABORATORY, are processed in the following manner:

IDENTIFICATION

All materials and samples must be logged-in. Samples must be identified as to DATE RECEIVED, ITEM NUMBER, CONTRACT ID, PROJECT NUMBER, and NUMBER OF SAMPLES.

SELECTION

The selection of samples is handled by field project personnel. Staff Materials is responsible for the testing of samples submitted by field personnel. The only exceptions to this are samples of asphalt cement and liquid asphalt. In this case, one sample out of five is selected at random. If this sample meets specifications, the other four are discarded. If not, the other four samples are tested and reported.

CONDITIONING-

Samples that require conditioning will be conditioned per the appropriate test procedure.

STORAGE

Samples will be stored in the proper environment before testing. An example of this is concrete cylinders, which must be stored (cured) in a 100% humidity environment.

RETENTION

Samples of all materials will be retained for at least 2 weeks or until all issues are resolved. There is no retention of concrete cylinders.

DISPOSAL

All materials which are not hazardous will be placed in the large roll-on / roll-off trash receptacle immediately behind the Laboratory. Hazardous materials will be handled per the Staff Materials procedure for handling hazardous materials.

Appendix N - Use of Laboratory Check Tests on More Than One Project-20

Results of Laboratory Check Tests can be used and referenced to more than one project if the RME allows it and if the following criteria are met:

The source (pit, plant, supplier, and design mix) of material must be the same.

Construction must occur at approximately the same time on each project.

Example: Placing asphalt pavements on two separate projects from the same supplier. (Asphalt cement, portland cement, ARA additives, etc.)

Document the referenced laboratory check test on a CDOT Form #157 listing:

- The Project Number from which the tests were referenced.
- Check Test ID Number (unique for this activity)
- The plant where the material was produced.
- All of the ingredients in the product.
- The date the material was placed (on both projects).
- The Design Mix Number (if applicable).