

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

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1.0 PREAMBLE:-

1.1 The Technical Specifications contained herein shall be read in conjunction with the other Bidding Documents as specified in this Volume.

1.2 Site Information:-

1.2.1 The information given here under provided elsewhere is given in good faith by the Employer but the Contractor shall satisfy himself regarding all aspects of site conditions and no claim will be entertained on the plea that the information supplied by the Employer is erroneous or insufficient.

2.0 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS:-

The technical specifications in accordance with which the entire work described herein after shall be constructed and completed by the Contractor shall comprise of the "SPECIFICATION"

2.1 Though "SPECIFICATION" for each item are attached with tender they are based on following.

(1) "SPECIFICATION FOR ROAD AND BRIDGE WORKS" (Fourth REVISION printed in year 2001) issued by the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MORT & H), Government of India and Published by the Indian Roads Congress, hereinafter to as MORT & H Specifications.

(2) The General Technical Specifications for Road works.

(3) The General Technical Specifications for Bridge works.

Note:- (2) To (3) are Conventional Specifications Booklets usually attached for (R&B) Works.

2.2 If, a particular clause (which is incorporated in "SPECIFICATION") of specification booklets (1) to (3) above is Amended / Modified/ Added upon then the Amendment/ Modification/Addition shall supersede the relevant clause incorporated in " SPECIFICATION"

2.3 In, so far as Amended / Modified / Added Clause may come in conflict or be inconsistent with any of the provisions of the MORT & H Specifications under reference, the Amended/Modified/ Added Clause and the additional specifications shall always prevail.

2.4 In the absence of any definite provisions on any particular issue in the aforesaid Specifications, reference may be made to the latest codes and specification, of IRC and BIS in that order. Where even these are silent, the construction and completion of the works shall conform to sound engineering practice as approved by the ' Engineer' and , in case of any dispute arising out of the interpretation of the above, the decision of the 'Engineer' shall be final and binding on the Contractor.

**Const.of Borikuva Approach road Ch 0/0 to 0/500 Ta.Kukarmunda
Dist.Tapi.**

ITEM WISE SPECIFICATION

Item No.1 Clearing and grubbing road land including uprooting rank vegetation, grass bushes, shrubs, saplings and trees girth up to 300 mm removal of stumps of trees cut earlier and disposal of unserviceable materials. (c) By mechanical means in area of thorny jungle.

201.1. Scope

This work shall consist of cutting, removing and disposing of all materials such as trees, bushes, shrubs, stumps, roots, grass, weeds, top organic soil not exceeding 150 mm in thickness, rubbish etc., which in the opinion of the Engineer are unsuitable for incorporation in the works, from, the area of road land containing road embankment, drains, cross-drainage structures and such other areas as may be specified on the drawings or by the Engineer. It shall include necessary excavation, backfilling of pits resulting from uprooting of trees and stumps to required compaction, handling, salvaging, and disposal of cleared materials. Clearing and grubbing shall be performed in advance of earthwork operations and in accordance with the requirements of these Specifications.

201.2. Preservation of Property/Amenities

Roadside trees, shrubs, any other plants, pole lines, fences, signs, monuments, buildings, pipelines, sewers and all highway facilities within or adjacent to the highway which are not to be disturbed shall be protected from injury or damage. The Contractor shall, provide and install at his own expense, suitable safeguards approved by the Engineer for this purpose.

During clearing and grubbing, the Contractor shall take all adequate precautions against soil erosion, water pollution, etc., and where required, undertake additional works to that effect vide Clause 306. Before start of operations, the Contractor shall submit to the Engineer for approval, his work plan including the procedure to be followed for disposal of waste materials, etc., and the schedules for carrying out temporary and permanent erosion control works as stipulated in Clause 306.3.

201-3. Methods, Tools and Equipments

Only such methods, tools and equipment as are approved by the Engineer and which will not affect the property to be preserved shall be adopted for the Work. If the area has thick vegetation/roots/trees, a crawler or pneumatic tyred dozer of adequate capacity may be used for clearance purposes. The dozer shall have ripper attachments for removal of tree stumps. All trees, stumps, etc., falling within excavation and fill lines shall be cut to such depth below ground level that in no case foil within 500 mm of the subgrade. Also, all vegetation such as roots, under-growth, grass and other deleterious matter unsuitable for incorporation in the embankment/subgrade shall be removed between fill lines to the satisfaction of the Engineer. On areas beyond these limits, trees and stumps required to be removed as directed by the Engineer shall be cut down to 1 m below ground level so that these do not present an unsightly appearance.

All branches of trees extending above the ground shall be trimmed as directed by the Engineer.

All excavations below the general ground level arising out of the removal of trees, stumps, etc., shall be filled with suitable material and compacted thoroughly so as to make the surface at these points conform to the surrounding area.

Ant-hills both above and below the ground, as are liable to collapse and obstruct free subsoil water flow shall be removed and their workings, which may extend to several metres, shall be suitably treated.

201.4. Disposal of Materials

All materials arising from clearing and grubbing operations shall be the property of Government and shall be disposed of by the Contractor as hereinafter provided or directed by the Engineer.

Trunks, branches and stumps of trees shall be cleaned of limbs and roots and stacked. Also boulders, stones and other materials usable in road construction shall be neatly stacked as directed by the Engineer. Stacking of stumps, boulders, stones etc., shall be done at specified spots with all lead and lift.

All products of clearing and grubbing which, in the opinion of the Engineer, cannot be used or auctioned shall be cleared away from the roadside in a manner as directed by the Engineer. Care shall be taken to see that unsuitable waste materials are disposed of in such a manner that there is no likelihood of these getting mixed up with the materials meant for embankment, subgrade and road construction.

201.5. Measurements for Payment

Clearing and grubbing for road embankment, drains and cross-drainage structures shall be measured on area basis in terms of hectares. Clearing and grubbing of borrow areas shall be deemed to be a part of works preparatory to embankment construction and shall be deemed to have been included in the rates quoted for the embankment construction item and no separate payment shall be made for the same. Cutting of trees upto 900 mm in girth including removal of stumps and roots, and trimming of branches of trees extending above the roadway shall be considered incidental to the clearing and grubbing operations. Removal of stumps left over after trees have been cut by any other agency shall also be considered incidental to the clearing and grubbing operations.

201.6. Rates

201.6.1. The Contract unit rates for the various items of clearing and grubbing shall be payment in full for carrying out, the required operations including full compensation for all labour, materials, tools, equipment and incidentals necessary to complete the work. These will also include removal of stumps of trees less than 900 mm in girth as well as stumps left over after cutting of trees carried out by another agency, excavation and back-filling to required density, where necessary, and handling, salvaging, piling and disposing of the cleared materials with all lead and lifts.

Item No.2 Earth work in cutting in all sorts of soil and soft murrum including conveying and spreading the stuff, embankment as and where directed within 200 meters from the end of the cutting with all required lead and lift.

This work shall consist of Earth work in cutting in all sorts of soil and soft murrum etc. which may be necessary for road side gutter or road formation in accordance with requirements of these specifications and the lines, grades and cross sections shown in the drawings or as indicated by the Engineer.

1. The land width .0.required for the roadway, gutter side slopes and catch water gutters shall be cleared of all trees having a girth of 30 cms. and less, loose, stones, vegetation, bushes, stumps and all other objectionable materials. The roots of trees and stumps shall be removed to a depth of 30 cms below the grade formation and slopes and excavation filled up with excavated materials and compacted. All the materials cleared will be the property of Government. Useful materials shall be arranged in convenient stacks along the road boundary or as directed at places within 50 mts. lead, and handed over to the department in convenient sections. Unsuitable material shall be burnt or otherwise disposed off by the contractor at his own cost without causing any nuisance, inconvenience or damage to the work, property or people in the neighborhood. If the materials are to be disposed off outside the road land, necessary permission from the private land owners shall be taken by the contractor and royalty etc. if any paid by him without claiming compensations. In all cases, the materials shall be disposed off in a neat manner.

2. After clearing the site, the land width required for the roadway, gutter side slopes and catch water gutters shall be cleared of all trees having a girth of 30 cms. and less, loose, stones, vegetation, bushes, stumps and all other objectionable materials. The roots of trees and stumps shall be removed to a depth of 30 cms below the grade formation and slopes and excavation filled up with excavated materials and compacted. All the materials cleared shall be properly set out true to lines, curves slopes, grades and sections as shown on the plans or directed by the Engineer-in-charge. The contractor shall provide all labour and materials such as lime, strings, pegs, nails, bamboos, stones mortar, concrete etc. required for setting out alignment establishing bench marks and giving profiles. The contractor shall be responsible for maintaining the B. Ms, profiles alignments and other stakes and marks as long as they are required for the work in the opinion of the Engineer. If the contractor defaults in this respect even after the direction by the Engineer within the specified time, they may be restored by the Engineer at the levels etc. If there is any disagreement the contractor shall inform of it in writing to the officer concerned with the specific reference to the sections before starting further work. Once the work has started, no cognizance of any complaint shall be taken. Merely not signing of the book shall not be deemed as disagreement.

3. Profiles of the section including the road side gutters to be excavated shall be laid at suitable intervals of 10m. to 50 m. or other intervals as directed by Engineer to conform to the curved or straight alignment, sections. grades and side slopes. The line out shall be clearly marked and profiles of embankments where excavated materials are to be used shall be set up with the toe line marked on each side. The road way section shall first be excavated with vertical side for each lift and the sides slopes for that lift shall be excavated in steps. These steps shall be smoothened to the required slope when the excavation reaches the road formation. The contractor shall on no account excavate beyond the slopes or below the specified grade unless so directed by the Engineer in writing. If excavation is done below the specified level or outside the section, it shall not be paid for and the contractor shall be required to fill up at his own cost such extra excavation in the road portion, with approved materials of the embankment grade in layers, watered and fully compacted to attain maximum density laid down for the embankment in its relevant item. The Engineer may require measurement ridges and dead man to be left at specified intervals or places and kept intact till ordered to be removed for the purpose of check measurements. The excavation shall be finished neatly, smoothly, and evenly to the correct lines, curves, grades, if loose shall be scarified, watered and compacted to the same density as the embankment. The section, side slopes and catch water gutter shall be maintained by the contractor at his own cost in such a way that the formation and gutters will be drained by providing for necessary diversions etc, and not damaged due to obstruction of any drainage. Necessary passages shall be provided for leading away seepage, springs,

surface flow or rainwater safely without damaging the work. If any damage occurs due to default of the contractor in this respect, he shall make good the damage at his own cost. If it is necessary in the execution of the work to interrupt existing surface drainage, irrigation channels, sewers or under drainage, temporary arrangements shall be provided till such time as is necessary. The contractor at his own cost shall make the existing works or work in hand caused as a result of his operations or negligence shall be made good by the contractor at his own cost. Road side gutters shall be excavated to the specified sections and shall be measured along with the main cutting in cubic meters.

4. If slides occur in the cutting they shall be removed as ordered by the Engineer. If finished slopes slide into the roadways before the final acceptance of the work, such slides shall be removed by the contractor and shall be paid for at the contract rate for the class of excavation involved provided the slides are not due to any negligence of the contractor. The classification of the material in slides shall conform to its conditions at the time of removal and payment made accordingly regardless of its prior condition. Care shall be taken to see that excavation is arranged in a safe way so that there will be no risk to the workmen by slides, falling materials, boulders and collapsing sides etc.

5. If there is traffic nearby or if there are towns and villages in the neighborhood, barricades and or traffic signals shall be provided day and night for the duration of the work in such a way as to prevent accidents. Warning signals shall be displayed at 7mt. from the danger point on both sides giving sufficient warning. If necessary, signalers shall be stationed at each end to regulate traffic where it is heavy. Measures shall be taken to see that the excavation does not affect or damage adjoining structures or property. If there is damage to property, injury to workers, the members of the public, animals etc., due to the negligence of the contractor, he will be responsible and liable to all the consequences including compensation.

6. All the excavated materials shall be property of Government. The useful excavated material shall be used in embankment with all lead and lift and it shall be directly deposited at the required location in specified layers. No handling or conveyance charges shall be paid if the material is temporarily deposited elsewhere and subsequently conveyed to site of deposition. The sequence of operations at convenient places shall be, without interfering with the drainage in any way. If no Government land is available but the excavated useful stuff is to be stacked temporarily before use under the same agreement, the contractor shall make his own arrangements for the stacking of this material not required for use on embankment or unsuitable materials may be used on his own to uniformly widen embankment to flatten slopes and to fill low places in the road land, if so permitted by the Engineer. Material not required for any use whatsoever may be disposed off by the contractor at his own cost in a manner approved by the Engineer. The excavated material shall not be deposited within 3 m. from the top edge of slope or toe of the bank.

7. If the contractor does not wish to utilize the quantity of cutting within the specified lead for any reason, then he may do the embankment work with the earth from other sources (except borrow pits in the length of the road where cutting stuff is to be utilised) but in that case the full or part quantity on acceptable quality stuff for which payment is made or to be made will be deducted from the net quantity of the earth work in the embankment arrived at as above.

8. The Contract rate shall be a unit of one cubic meter for the strata mentioned in the item of excavation acceptably completed, limited to the dimensions shown on the plans or as directed by the Engineer. The measurements shall be paid on Tape measurements and computing the volumes of earth work in cubic meters by average area method. When the classification of the strata changes, the contractor

shall bring this to the notice of the Engineer, who will then verify and if necessary take levels for the changed strata for purpose of measurement.

Item No. 3 Earth work for embankment including breaking clods dressing with all lead & lifts and including watering rolling and consolidation of sub grade in layers of O.M.C. to required dry density including filling in depressions which occur during the process using vibratory roller 80 to 100 KN (E) From borrow area within 3.00 Km Lead Having C.B.R. More than 5.00%

1.The land width on which the earth work is to be done shall be cleared of all trees having a girth of 30 cm and less, loose, stones, vegetation, bushes, stumps and all other objectionable materials. All the materials cleared will be the property of Government. Useful material shall be arranged in convenient stacks along the road boundary or as directed at places within 50 meters lead, and handed over to the department in convenient section. Unsuitable material shall be burnt or otherwise disposed off by the contractor at his own cost without causing any nuisance, inconvenience or damage to the works property or people in the neighborhood. In all cases, the materials shall be disposed off in a neat manner.

2.After clearing the site, the alignment of the road shall be properly set out true to line, curves, slopes grades and sections as shown on the plan or directed by the Engineer-in-charge. The contractor shall provide all labours and materials such as lime, strings, pegs, nails, bamboos, stone, mortar, concrete etc. required for setting out, establishing. Bench Marks and giving profiles. The contractor shall be responsible for maintaining the B.Ms, profiles alignments and other marks as long as they are required for the work in the opinion of the Engineer-in-charge. If the contractor defaults in this respect they may be restored by the department at the cost of the contractor.

3.When an existing embankment is to be widened, continuous, horizontal benches, each at least 0.3 meter wide shall be cut into the existing slope for ensuring adequate bond with the fresh embankment materials to be added. The material obtained from the cutting of benches can be utilized in the widening of the embankment. Where the width of the widened portions is insufficient to permit the use of usual rollers, compaction shall be carried out with the help of tandem/sheeps foot rollers, hand rollers, mechanical tampers or other approved plant. The dumping of material from trucks for widening operations shall be avoided except in difficult circumstances when the extra width is too narrow to permit the movement of any other type of hauling equipment.

4.The soil to be used for embankment for sub grade shall be having CBR not less than 5 % and shall be free from trees, stumps, roots, rubbish or any other objectionable materials. Only material considered suitable by the Engineer-in-charge shall be used for the construction and that considered unsuitable other disposed off as directed by him. The selection of the materials to be used in the construction of embankment shall be made after soil surveys and investigations are carried out by the Department. The embankment shall consist of earth available from road-side borrow pits on either side with lead and all lifts, and within land-width in the manner specified in Para 10 below./ The road, if any, required for the purpose of haulage of earth by men, animals or vehicles will be constructed (if not existing) and maintained by the contractor at his own cost, the material satisfying the density requirements given in the table below shall be employed for embankment construction.

Type of Work	Maximum laboratory dry unit weight when tested as per IS:2720 (Part-8)
-Embankment up to 3 meter height, not subjected to extensive flooding.	Not less than 15.2 kN/cum.
-Embankment exceeding 3 meter height or embankments of any height subject to long periods of inundation.	Not less than 16.0 kN/cum.
-Subgrade and earthen shoulders/ verges/ backfill.	Not less than 17.5 kN/cum.

Density requirement of embankment and subgrade materials

Note: (1) This table is not applicable for lightweight fill material e.g. cinder, fly ash etc.

(2) The Engineer may relax these requirements at his discretion taking into account the availability of materials for construction and other relevant factors.

Field density shall be percentage of laboratory density as recommended by Gujarat Engineering Research Institute.

5. When permitted, the contractor shall use the soil for embankment work available from box cutting the road. The soil shall be used after approval from Engineer-in-charge. For this purpose the contractor shall make his own arrangement for loading, transporting & unloading the cutting stuff available from box cutting to required site with all lead and lift.

6. The embankment shall be constructed in uniform layers not exceeding 250 mm in loose thickness. The soil shall be spread uniformly over the entire width of the embankment, unless otherwise directed by the Engineer-in-charge. The operation of laying the successive layer of earth shall have to be suitably synchronized with the consolidation work. If the soil as delivered to the road bed is too wet, it shall be dried by exposure to the sun till the moisture content is acceptable for compaction. All clods of hard lumps of earth shall be broken to have maximum size of 15 cm. when being placed in the embankment and a maximum of size 5 cm when being placed in the top 45 cm of the embankment. The work of next layer shall be allowed only after the first layer below it has been thoroughly compacted to the density specified.

7. Where an embankment is to be placed on sloping ground, the surface of the ground shall be benched in the steps of trenches or broken up in such a manner that the new material shall have perfect bond with the existing surface. Where the embankment is to be placed over an existing road surface, the surface shall be scarified to minimum depth of a 5 cm so as to provide ample bond between the old and new material. However when the embankment is to be placed over an old concrete pavement and lies within 1 meter of new sub-grade level the pavement shall be broken up in pieces not to exceed 0.1 m and may be left under the new embankment. If the existing road surface is of granular or bituminous type and lies within 1 mt. of the new sub-grade level, the same shall be scarified to a depth of minimum 50 mm. so as to provide ample bond between the old and the new material.

8. To avoid interference with the construction of abutment, wing walls or return walls of culverts/bridge structures, the contractor shall, at point to be determined by the Engineer-in-charge, suspend work on embankments forming approaches to such structures, until such time as the construction of the latter is sufficiently advanced to permit the completion of approaches without the risk of interference or damage to the bridge work. Unless directed otherwise, the filling ground culverts, bridges and other structures up to a distance of twice the height of the embankment from the back of the embankment shall be earned out independent of the work on the main embankment. The fill material shall not be placed against any abutment or wing wall unless permission has been given by the Engineer-in-charge but in any case not until the concrete or masonry has been in position for 14 days, (he embankment shall be brought up simultaneously in equal layers on each side of the structure to avoid displacement and unequal pressure. The sequence of work in this regard shall be got approved from the Engineer-in-charge. Where the provision of any filter medium is specified behind the abutment, the same shall be laid in layers simultaneously with the laying of fill material. The material used for the filter shall conform to the requirements for filler medium and will be paid extra in the relevant item. Where it may be impracticable to use power rollers or other heavy equipment, the compaction shall be carried out by mechanical tampers or other methods approved by the Engineer-in-charge. Care shall be taken to see that the compaction plant does not hit or come too close to any structural member so as to cause any damage to them.

9. The embankment shall be finished in conformity with the alignment, levels, cross sections and dimension shown on the plans or as directed by Engineer-in-charge. Where the alignment of the road is in a curve, the top of the embankment shall be formed with the super elevation and the increased width shown on the drawings or as the Engineer-in-charge may direct. Finishing operations shall include the work of shaping and dressing the shoulders, road bed and the side slopes to conform the cross section. The work of laying of earth work in layers shall be synchronized with the work of compaction and consolidation of the earth work and the operations shall also be synchronized with the field and laboratory testing.

10. If usable approved materials is available within the land width of road, the same shall be permitted for use in the road embankment subject to the following conditions:-

(i) The borrow pits will be so excavated as to form a road side longitudinal gutter to drain the water, interrupted by such gutter.

(ii) The width of the drain shall be restricted to 1.5 mts. only. The depth will be restricted to such grade so as to drain the water efficiently. All balance quantity of earth shall be brought from distant borrow areas only.

(iii) If there is top layer of black cotton or other objectionable soils, the same be removed and disposed off elsewhere and usable material found at the lower level will only be used in the earthen embankment, if the contractor chooses to utilize this material.

(iv) The drain should be aligned along the boundary of the land width of the road. No pit, other than this drain, shall be dug within 5 meters of the toe to the final section of the road embankment.

(v) No borrow pits shall be allowed in the length in which earth obtained from cutting is specified to be used in embankments.

11 Rolling and Watering

11.1 The embankment materials shall be spread uniformly over the entire width of the embankment in layers not exceeding 250 mm in loose thickness. Successive layers of embankment shall not be placed

until the layer under construction has been thoroughly compacted to the requirements set down hereunder :-

Moisture content of the materials shall be checked at the source of supply and if found less than that specified for compaction, the same, shall be made good either at the source or after spreading the soil in loose thickness for compaction. In the latter case, water shall be sprinkled directly from a hose-line or from a truck mounted water tank, and flooding shall not be permitted under any circumstances.

If the materials delivered to the road bed is too wet it shall be dried, by evaporation and exposure to the sun, till the moisture content is brought down to acceptable standard for compaction. Should circumstances arise, where owing to wet weather, the moisture content cannot be reduced to the required level by the above procedure, work of compaction shall be suspended.

Moisture content of each layer of soil shall be checked in accordance with IST 2720 (Part-II) and unless otherwise mentioned shall be so adjusted, making due allowance for evaporation losses, that at the time of the compaction it is in the range of 1 percent to 2 percent below the optimum moisture content determined in accordance with ISI (Part-VII). Highly expansive clays shall however be compacted at 2 to 4 percent above the optimum moisture content.

After adding the required amount of water, the soil shall be processed by means of harrows, rotary mixers or as otherwise approved until the layer is uniformly wet.

Clods or hard lumps of earth shall be broken to have maximum size of 150 mm when being placed in the lower layers of the embankment and a maximum size of 60 mm when being placed in the top 0.5 meter portion of the embankment below the sub-grade.

Hauling equipment shall be dispersed uniformly over entire surface of the previously constructed layer to minimize cutting of uneven compaction.

Where the embankment is to be constructed on low area ground that will not support the weight of trucks or other hauling equipment, the lower part of the fill should be constructed by dumping successive loads in a uniformly distributed layers of a thickness not greater than that necessary to support the hauling equipment while placing subsequent layers.

11.2 Compaction of the earthwork shall be carried out using vibratory roller of required capacity or any other equipment approved by the Engineer-in-charge shall be employed to compact the materials. The contractor shall demonstrate the efficiency of the plants he intends to use for carrying out compaction trials.

Each layer of the materials shall be thoroughly compacted to the densities specified in following table

Compaction requirements for embankment and subgrade.

Sr. No.	Type of Work/ materials	Relative compaction as percentage of maximum laboratory dry density as per IS:2720 (Part-8)
1.	Sub grade and earthen shoulders	Not less than 97.
2.	Embankment	Not less than 95.
3.	Expansive Clays	

	A)Subgrade and 500 mm portion just below the subgrade	Not allowed.
	B)Remaining portion of embankment	Not less than 90.

Subsequent layers shall be placed only after finished layer has been tested according to M.O.S.T. specification clause 902 and accepted by the Engineer-in-charge.

When density measurements reveal any soft areas in the embankment further compaction shall be carried out as directed by the Engineer-in-charge. If in spite of that the specified compaction is not achieved, the materials in the soft areas shall be removed and replaced by approved materials and compacted to the density requirement, to the satisfaction of the Engineer-in-charge.

12. Measurements for Payment : The earthwork measurements shall be paid on cross sectional measurements and computing the volumes of earth work in cubic meters by average area method. The contractor shall sign day to day leveling work and also original cross section, longitudinal section etc. in token of his acceptance. The working sections both longitudinal and cross of the ground shall be taken by the Engineer-in-charge before the actual work is started. The contractor or his authorized representative shall attend day to day leveling work and sign with date the field book daily, in token of his acceptance. If there is any disagreement the contractor shall inform of it in writing to the officer concerned with specific reference to the sectioned before starting further work. Once the work is started, no-cognizance of any complaint will be taken. Merely not signing of level book shall not be deemed as disagreement. The Executive Engineer shall also verify leveling work to the extent of 5% before commencement of earth work and on finalization. The contractor shall maintain the embankment by filling in ruts, rain cuts, depression due to shrinkage etc. to proper formation and grade till this item is finally measured and accepted by the Department. The measurements shall be taken on compacted earth work. The quantity of cutting stuff available from cutting/ box cutting will be deducted from the net quantity of the earth work in the embankment arrived at. No deduction for shrinkage shall be made from gross measured quantity of compacted earth work. However the contractor shall have to bear loss of quantity due to all settlements as well as other types of deformations etc. if any that might have taken place at the time of taking the final measurements of this item.

13. The rate of earthwork includes clearing jungles, dog belling, fixing profiles, erecting necessary pillars for stones for bench marks for leveling purpose, excavating earth from borrow areas, breaking clods, conveying and spreading earth in layers with all lead and Lift, finishing the entire embankment and incidentals necessary to complete the work to the specifications. The cutting stuff of cutting in ordinary soil, soft murrum, soft rock, hard murrum and hard rock shall be utilized in embankment construction under this item within the lead specified in that particular item. No payment shall be made under this item for the cutting stuff used in the embankment but labour for cutting will be paid as per specifications in the particular item, and only balance quantity of earthwork brought from borrow areas will be paid in this item. The contract unit rate also includes cost of mechanical roller and water tanker required for consolidation including all labour, equipments fuel, hire charges, tolls, and incidentals necessary.

Item No. 4 Supplying, Stacking, Spreading & rolling of Hard Murrum on road side for hard side shoulder of work as per specification including filling the mesure boxes of standard size etc. complete.

1. The hard murrum shall be supplied from the quarry as approved by the Executive Engineer prior to collection.
2. The hard murrum shall be free from all rubbish, and any organic materials as well as clods of black cotton soil and uniform in size as possible. The hard murrum shall be hard, and of close texture free from decay.
3. Wherever any doubt as to whether above requirement are satisfied in whole or part of the collection, it shall be got screened by the contractor if so ordered by the Executive Engineer and for which no extra payment shall be claimed by the contractor.
4. Any collection which does not fully satisfy the above requirements is liable to be rejected all together.
5. Stacking shall be made by the contractor by filling in the standard steel boxes of 2m x 1.5m x 0.5m and no deduction of voids shall be made from the gross measurements.
6. Regular stacks shall be made by the contractor on a fairly level ground. All the stack shall be marked by white wash immediately on being measured and recorded by the Engineer in charge.
7. Stacks shall be as per actual requirement and any materials in excess shall have to be transported by the contractor at the places directed by the Executive Engineer at the risk and cost of the contractor.
8. While stacking materials the depositing should commence at one end of the Km and carried continuously towards the other end unless the Executive Engineer shall direct otherwise
- 9 The hard murum shall only be allowed to be spread after the written permission of the Executive Engineer is obtained.
10. The permission for spreading the hard murrum shall be given by the Executive Engineer if
 - (i) The full quantity of a particular kilometer is completely collected.
 - (ii) The collection of material is also completed in the adjoining two Kilometers
 - (iii) The measurements are recorded in the Measurement book.
11. The hard murum be filled in basket & conveyed where required and spread evenly on the prepared surface be giving twisting motion to the basket at the time of spreading. The surface shall then (15 m) be leveled by means of templates and strings as well as with camber boards and spirit level
12. Between the straight length and curves and at the meeting points of the convex and concave portions of the reverse curves, the change in camber of the road, due to super elevations shall be made as well as with camber boards and spirit level.
13. At the time of spreading hard murum a small quantity (about 4 to 5 percent) as directed shall be retained at the first instance. It shall be spread later on after partial consolidation as required to rectify the camber and to fill up the hollows if any. No extra amount shall be paid for this.
14. The surface shall be brought to the required camber which shall be checked at every 50 ft. (15 M.) by means off templates while the length in between shall tested by strings and corrected as required.

15. The centre line shall first be marked in the sub grade which is properly consolidated and has uniform camber and grade as required.
16. The hard murum shall be laid for a small length on 25 ft. (8 M.) and then the edge stones shall be laid.
17. Pegs shall be driven on either side of the road and joined with strings true and parallel with a distance between them equal to the width to be laid.
18. Immediately following the spreading of the hard murrum, rolling shall be started with vibratory roller. The capacity of the vibrating roller shall depend upon the type of the aggregate and shall be indicated by Engineer-in-charge.
19. Except on super elevated portions where the rolling shall proceed from inner edge to outer, rolling shall begin from the edges gradually progressing towards the centre. First the edge/edges shall be compacted with roller running forward and backward. The roller shall then move inwards parallel to center line of the road in successive passes uniformly lapping preceding tracks by at least one half the width.
20. Rolling shall continue until the aggregate is thoroughly keyed and the creeping of the aggregate ahead of the roller is no longer visible. During rolling slight sprinkling of water may be done, if necessary. Rolling shall not be done when the sub-grade is soft or yielding or when it causes wave like motion in the sub-grade or sub-base course.
21. The rolled surface shall be checked transversely and longitudinal with templates and any irregularities corrected by loosening the surface, adding or removing necessary amounts of aggregate and rerolling until, the entire surface conforms to desired camber and grade. In no case shall the use of screening be permitted to make up depression.
22. **Payment will be made on Cum. basis of the finished work** and shall include collection, royalties, duties, conveyance to the site with all lead and lift, cost of watering, rent of machinery cost fuel, wages of drivers and cleaners including all labour, tools, equipment and other incidental expenses etc required to complete the work.

Item No. 5 Laying and spreading available soil in the sub-grade on a prepared surface, pulverising, mixing the spread soil in place with rotavator with 3 per cent slaked lime having minimum content of 70 per cent of CaO, grading with motor grader and compacting with the road roller at OMC to the desired density to form a layer of improved sub grade

1 Scope

The work shall consist of stabilization total 200mm depth of base, disc harrows up to 200mm depth, mixing with lime and fly ash as per mix design proportion and compacting, watering layer wise with the requirement of this specification and conformity with the lines, grade and cross- section shown on the drawings or as directed by the engineer.

2 Preparation of Base

Working by tractor/Mortar grader for the specified depth with ploughing/disc harrow as directed by engineer. Earth work in cutting in all sorts of soil to proper slope, line and length. After working with plough the fraction of the soil having more than 26.50mm lumps will be crushed/broken to finer size. Ploughing is used longitudinal and transverse travel has to be completed to satisfaction of engineer. Watering is not permitted during ploughing of existing soil without mix of fly ash and lime.

3 Materials

3.1 Soil

Except when otherwise specified, the soil used for stabilization shall be the existing soil. The excavation of base included in item.

3.2 Lime

Lime should be commercial dry lime slaked at site or pre-slaked lime delivered to the site in airtight sacks. Suitable approved lime should have purity (CaO content) of not less than 70 percent. Only hydrated high calcium and mono hydration dolomitic limes are to be used. Quick lime is not recommended for use. Where in exceptional circumstances, when with 70% purity is not available, the deficiency can be compensated by using larger proportion of lime.

Quantity of lime to be added as percentage by weight of the dry soil shall be as specified in the contract and as per CBR requirement.

3.2 Fly ash

Fly ash shall conform to IS 3812. If it is partially set due to long storage, it should be pulverized and dry sieved before mixing, to conform to following grading. *Sieve Size (mm) Percent passing* 12.5 sieve – 100 %, 9.5 mm sieve 95 % and 2.0mm sieve 075 %. Fly ash should be stored in covered area safe from moisture. The other requirements as under:

Sr No.	Characteristics	Requirements
1	Fineness- Specific surface I m ² /kg by blaines permeability test min	250
2	Lime reactivity- Average Compressive Strength in N/mm ² , min	3.5
3	Soundness by autoclave test expansion of specimen in percent, max	0.8
4	Soundness by Lechatelier method expansion of specimen in percent, max	10

3.4 Water

The water to be used for lime stabilization shall be clean and free from injurious substances. Potable water shall be used.

4 Construction Operation

4.1 Degree of Pulverisation

For lime-fly ash and soil stabilization before addition of stabilizer, shall be pulverized using mortar grader with disc harrows and rotavators to the extent that it passes the requirements:

4.2 TABLE

Sieve Designation % by weight passing the sieve.

26.50 mm - 100

5.60 mm - 80

4.3 Mix Proportioning

The mix proportion shall be determined in conformity with IRC-88 through laboratory tests for meeting the strength requirements CBR value greater or equal to 8. A typical mix proportion of soil lime, fly ash is given below: Soil 80 parts by weight Lime 4 parts by weight (based on 80% purity of lime) Fly ash 16 parts by weight

4.4 Tolerance

Limits of tolerance for various materials in percentage by weight shall be as follows:

Lime \pm 0.3, Fly ash \pm 1.5, Soil \pm 2.0

The grading and mixing at site shall be carried out by using motor grade of suitable capacity. It shall be ensured to the satisfaction of the engineer that there has been a uniform mixing of the various ingredients to the full depth of layer wise.

Water in requisite quantities shall be sprinkled on the soil for aiding pulverization. The degree of pulverization shall be as given in Table below:

The quantity of water shall be as per the O.M.C. requirements determined on soil lime fly ash mixture by proctor density method

On the pulverized soil stacks, lime and fly ash in a thoroughly mixed form and in the requisite quantities shall be spread uniformly and mixed by cutting with spade till the whole mass is uniform. The mixed soil shall then be spread over the prepared sub-grade to the required thickness and rolled. Before rolling, the moisture content shall be adjusted to be within + 1% and -2% of the O.M.C.

4.5 Rolling

Rolling shall be done with a 8-10 tonne roller/ 10-15 tonne vibratory. Rolling is continued till the required density achieved is at least 98 % of MDD the material determined by Proctor density as per IS 2720 Pt.VII) and a smooth surface obtained without leaving any roller marks on the surface. During rolling surface should be checked for grade and camber and irregularities corrected.

4.6 Curing

The compacted surface shall be cured for a minimum period of 7days before the next layer is placed. Curing is done by sprinkling water over the surface five or six times a day. The surface shall not be allowed to dry during the curing period. Curing by ponding shall not be adopted.

4.7 Surface Irregularities

The finish surface should be checked for line, level and grade and surface finish. The maximum permissible undulation in longitudinal profile shall not exceed 15 mm when checked with 3 meter straight edge and in cross profile the variation from specified profile shall not exceed 12 mm.

4.8 Surface Finish and Quality Control of Work

The surface finish of construction shall conform to the requirement as under:

Lime/Fly ash Stabilized Soil Sub-base	i) Quality of lime/ Fly ash	One test for each consignment subjected to a minimum of one test per 5 tones
	ii) Lime/Fly ash content	Regularly, through procedural checks
	iii) Degree of pulverization	Periodically as considered necessary
	iv) CBR or unconfined Compressive Strength test on a set of 3specimens	As required/ Minimum one Test/1000m length
	v) Moisture content prior to compaction	One set of two tests per 500sqm
	vi) Density of compacted layer	One set of two tests per 500sqm
	i) Deleterious constituents	As required

4.9 Strength

When lime – fly ash is used for improving the sub grade, the soil-lime- fly ash mix shall be tested for its CBR Value as per given in items description.

Mode of Measurements and Payment

The length and breadth shall be taken to the nearest centimeter and the thickness to the nearest half centimeter. The consolidated cubical contents shall be calculated in cubic metres, correct to two places of decimals.

The unit of measurement shall be the cubic meter of consolidated material placed, based on the net plan areas for the specified thickness shown on the drawings or as directed by the Engineer.

Rate

The contract unit rate for Stabilization of soil shall be payment in full for carrying out the required operations including full compaction for:

- (a) Supplying all materials to be incorporated in the work including all royalties, fees, rents where applicable with all leads and lifts.
- (b) All labour, tools, equipment and incidentals to complete the work to the specification.
- (c) Carrying the work in parts width of road where directed.
- (d) Carrying out the required tests for quality control.

Item No. 6 Providing and laying Granular Sub Base Grade I by providing course graded material conforming to Table 400-2 of MOST specification of grading I, using material combination of crushed aggregate, stone dust etc. as required gradation including spreading, watering & consolidation by vibratory roller in grade and camber as directed.

401.1 Scope:

This work shall consist of laying and compacting well graded material on prepared sub grade in accordance with the requirements of these specifications. The material shall be laid in one or more layers sub base and upper sub base (termed as sub base herein after) as necessary according to lines, grades and cross sections shown on the drawings or as directed by the Engineer.

The materials to be used for the work shall be a machine crushed stone aggregate. The material shall be free from organic or other deleterious constituents and conform to the Table 400.2 grading II.

TABLE 400-2.

IS sieve Designation	Percent by weight passing the IS sieve. Grading I
75.0 mm	100
53.0 mm	-
26.5 mm	55-75
9.5 mm	-
4.75 mm	10-30
2.365 mm	-
0.425 mm	-
0.075 mm	<10
CBR Value (Minimum)	25

GRADING FOR COARSE GRADED GRANULAR SUB-BASE

MATERIALS.

Material passing 425 micron (0.425 mm) sieve for all the three grading when tested according to IS : 2720 (Part 5) shall have liquid limit and plasticity index not more than 25 and 6 percent respectively.

401.2.2 Physical requirements:

The materials shall have a 10 percent fines value of 50 KN or more (for sample in soaked condition) when tested in compliance with B.S.: 812 (Part 111). The water absorption value of the coarse aggregate shall be determined as per IS : 2386 (Part 3) : if this value is greater than 2 percent, the soundness test shall be carried out on the material delivered to site as per IS : 383. For grading II and III materials, the CBR shall be determined at the density and moisture content likely to be developed in equilibrium conditions which shall be taken as being the density relating to a uniform air voids content of 5 percent.

401.3 Strength of sub-base.

It shall be ensured prior to actual execution that the material to be used in the sub base satisfies the requirements of CBR and other physical requirements when compacted and finished.

When directed by the Engineer, this shall be verified by performing CBR tests in the laboratory as required on specimens remolded at field dry density and moisture content and any other tests for the "Quality" of materials, as may be necessary.

401.4 Construction Operations:

401.4.1 Preparation of Sub grade:

Immediately prior to the laying of sub-base, the sub grade already finished to Clause 301 or 305 as applicable shall be prepared by removing all vegetation and other extraneous matter, lightly sprinkled with water, if necessary and rolled with two passes of 80-100 KN smooth wheeled roller.

401.4.2 Spreading and compacting:

The sub-base material of grading specified in the Contract shall be spread on the prepared sub grade with the help of a motor grader of adequate capacity, its blade having hydraulic controls suitable for initial adjustment and for maintaining the required slope and grade during the operation or other means as approved by the Engineer.

When the sub-base material consists of combination of materials mentioned in Clause 401.2.1, of this item mixing shall be done mechanically by the mix in place method.

Manual mixing shall be permitted only where the width of laying is not adequate for mechanical operations, as in small-sized jobs. The equipment used for mix-in-place construction shall be a rotavator or similar approved equipment capable of mixing the material to the desired degree. If so desired by the Engineer, trial runs with the equipment shall be carried out to establish its suitability for the work.

Moisture content of the loose material shall be checked in accordance with IS:2720 (Part 2) and suitably adjusted by sprinkling additional water from a truck mounted or trailer mounted water tank and suitable for applying water uniformly and at controlled quantities to variable widths of surface of other means approved by the Engineer so that, at the time of compaction, it is from 1 percent above to 2 percent below the optimum moisture content corresponding to IS:2720 (Part 8). While adding water, due allowance shall be made for evaporation losses. After water has been added, the material shall be processed by mechanical or other approved means like disc barrows, rotavators until the layer is uniformly wet.

Immediately thereafter, rolling shall start. If the thickness of the compacted layer does not exceed 100 mm, a smooth wheeled roller of 80 to 100 KN weight may be used. For a compacted single layer upto 225 mm the compaction shall be done with help of a vibratory roller of minimum 80 to 100 KN static weight with plain drum or pad foot drum or heavy pneumatic tyred roller of minimum 200 to 300 KN weight having a minimum tyre pressure of 0.7 MN/ M² or equivalent capacity roller capable of achieving the required compaction. Rolling shall commence at the lower edge and proceed towards the upper edge longitudinally for portions having unidirectional cross fall and super elevation and shall commence at the edges and progress towards the centre for portions having cross fall on both sides each pass of the roller shall uniformly overlap not less than one third of the track made in the preceding pass. During rolling, the grade and cross fall (camber) shall be checked and any high spots or depressions, which become apparent, corrected by removing or adding fresh material. The speed of the roller shall not exceed 5 Km per hour. Rolling shall be continued till the density achieved is at least 98 percent of the maximum dry density for the material determined as per IS:2720 (Part 8). The surface of any layer of material on completion of compaction shall be well closed, free from movement under compaction equipment and from compaction planes,

ridges, cracks or loose material. All loose, segregated or otherwise defective areas shall be made good to the full thickness of layer and re-compacted.

401.5. Surface Finish and Quality Control of work:

The surface finish of construction shall conform to the requirements of Clause 902 of MORT & H specifications. Control on the quality of materials and works shall be exercised by the Engineer in accordance with Section 900 of MORT & H specifications.

401.6 Arrangements for Traffic:

During the period of construction, arrangement of traffic shall be maintained in accordance with Clause 112 of MORT & H specifications.

401.7 Measurements for Payment:

Granular sub base shall be paid as finished work in position on cross sectional measurements and computing the volume of GSB work in cubic meters by average area method.

The protection of edges of granular sub base extended over the full formation as shown in the drawing shall be considered incidental to the work of providing granular sub-base and as such no extra payment shall be made for the same.

401.8 Rate:

The Contract unit rate for granular sub base shall be payment in full for carrying out the required operations including full compensation for:

- [i] Making arrangements for traffic to Clause 112 as above except for initial treatment to verges, shoulders and construction of diversions.
- [ii] Furnishing all materials to be incorporated in the work including all royalties, fees, rents where necessary and all leads and lift.
- [iii] All labour, tools, equipment and incidentals to complete the work to the specifications.
- [iv] Carrying out the work in part widths of road where directed, and
- [v] Carrying out the required tests for quality control.

- [i] Making arrangements for traffic to Clause 112 as above except for initial treatment to verges, shoulders and construction of diversions.
- [ii] Furnishing all materials to be incorporated in the work including all royalties, fees, rents where necessary and all leads and lift.
- [iii] All labour, tools, equipment and incidentals to complete the work to the specifications.
- [iv] Carrying out the work in part widths of road where directed, and
- [v] Carrying out the required tests for quality control.

Item No.7 Constructing of granular sub-base Gr-II by providing course graded B.T. machine crushed material satisfying MOST specification of grading II including spreading in uniform layer with motor grader on prepared surface, mixing by mix in place method with rotavator at OMC and compacting with vibratory roller to achieve the desired density etc. complete.

401.1 Scope:

This work shall consist of laying and compacting well graded material on prepared sub grade in accordance with the requirements of these specifications. The material shall be laid in one or more layers sub base and upper sub base (termed as sub base herein after) as necessary according to lines, grades and cross sections shown on the drawings or as directed by the Engineer.

The materials to be used for the work shall be a machine crushed crushed stone aggregate. The material shall be free from organic or other deleterious constituents and conform to the Table 400.2 grading II.

TABLE 400-2.

IS sieve Designation	Percent by weight passing the IS sieve. Grading II
75.0 mm	-
53.0 mm	100
26.5 mm	50-80
9.5 mm	-
4.75 mm	15-35
2.365 mm	-
0.425 mm	-
0.075 mm	<10
CBR Value (Minimum)	25

GRADING FOR COARSE GRADED GRANULAR SUB-BASE

MATERIALS.

Material passing 425 micron (0.425 mm) sieve for all the three grading when tested according to IS : 2720 (Part 5) shall have liquid limit and plasticity index not more than 25 and 6 percent respectively.

401.2.2 Physical requirements:

The materials shall have a 10 percent fines value of 50 KN or more (for sample in soaked condition) when tested in compliance with B.S.: 812 (Part 111). The water absorption value of the coarse aggregate shall be determined as per IS : 2386 (Part 3) : if this value is greater than 2 percent, the soundness test shall be carried out on the material delivered to site as per IS : 383. For grading II and III materials, the CBR shall be determined at the density and moisture content likely to be developed in equilibrium conditions which shall be taken as being the density relating to a uniform air voids content of 5 percent.

401.3 Strength of sub-base.

It shall be ensured prior to actual execution that the material to be used in the sub base satisfies the requirements of CBR and other physical requirements when compacted and finished.

When directed by the Engineer, this shall be verified by performing CBR tests in the laboratory as required on specimens remolded at field dry density and moisture content and any other tests for the "Quality" of materials, as may be necessary.

401.4 Construction Operations:

401.4.1 Preparation of Sub grade:

Immediately prior to the laying of sub-base, the sub grade already finished to Clause 301 or 305 as applicable shall be prepared by removing all vegetation and other extraneous matter, lightly sprinkled with water, if necessary and rolled with two passes of 80-100 KN smooth wheeled roller.

401.4.2 Spreading and compacting:

The sub-base material of grading specified in the Contract shall be spread on the prepared sub grade with the help of a motor grader of adequate capacity, its blade having hydraulic controls suitable for initial

adjustment and for maintaining the required slope and grade during the operation or other means as approved by the Engineer.

When the sub-base material consists of combination of materials mentioned in Clause 401.2.1, of this item mixing shall be done mechanically by the mix in place method.

Manual mixing shall be permitted only where the width of laying is not adequate for mechanical operations, as in small-sized jobs. The equipment used for mix-in-place construction shall be a rotavator or similar approved equipment capable of mixing the material to the desired degree. If so desired by the Engineer, trial runs with the equipment shall be carried out to establish its suitability for the work.

Moisture content of the loose material shall be checked in accordance with IS:2720 (Part 2) and suitably adjusted by sprinkling additional water from a truck mounted or trailer mounted water tank and suitable for applying water uniformly and at controlled quantities to variable widths of surface of other means approved by the Engineer so that, at the time of compaction, it is from 1 percent above to 2 percent below the optimum moisture content corresponding to IS:2720 (Part 8). While adding water, due allowance shall be made for evaporation losses. After water has been added, the material shall be processed by mechanical or other approved means like disc barrows, rotavators until the layer is uniformly wet.

Immediately thereafter, rolling shall start. If the thickness of the compacted layer does not exceed 100 mm, a smooth wheeled roller of 80 to 100 KN weight may be used. For a compacted single layer upto 225 mm the compaction shall be done with help of a vibratory roller of minimum 80 to 100 KN static weight with plain drum or pad foot drum or heavy pneumatic tyred roller of minimum 200 to 300 KN weight having a minimum tyre pressure of 0.7 MN/ M² or equivalent capacity roller capable of achieving the required compaction. Rolling shall commence at the lower edge and proceed towards the upper edge longitudinally for portions having unidirectional cross fall and super elevation and shall commence at the edges and progress towards the centre for portions having cross fall on both sides each pass of the roller shall uniformly overlap not less than one third of the track made in the preceding pass. During rolling, the grade and cross fall (camber) shall be checked and any high spots or depressions, which become apparent, corrected by removing or adding fresh material. The speed of the roller shall not exceed 5 Km per hour. Rolling shall be continued till the density achieved is at least 98 percent of the maximum dry density for the material determined as per IS:2720 (Part 8). The surface of any layer of material on completion of compaction shall be well closed, free from movement under compaction equipment and from compaction planes,

ridges, cracks or loose material. All loose, segregated or otherwise defective areas shall be made good to the full thickness of layer and re-compacted.

401.5. Surface Finish and Quality Control of work:

The surface finish of construction shall conform to the requirements of Clause 902 of MORT & H specifications. Control on the quality of materials and works shall be exercised by the Engineer in accordance with Section 900 of MORT & H specifications.

401.6 Arrangements for Traffic:

During the period of construction, arrangement of traffic shall be maintained in accordance with Clause 112 of MORT & H specifications.

401.7 Measurements for Payment:

Granular sub base shall be paid as finished work in position on cross sectional measurements and computing the volume of GSB work in cubic meters by average area method.

The protection of edges of granular sub base extended over the full formation as shown in the drawing shall be considered incidental to the work of providing granular sub-base and as such no extra payment shall be made for the same.

401.8 Rate:

The Contract unit rate for granular sub base shall be payment in full for carrying out the required operations including full compensation for:

- [i] Making arrangements for traffic to Clause 112 as above except for initial treatment to verges, shoulders and construction of diversions.
- [ii] Furnishing all materials to be incorporated in the work including all royalties, fees, rents where necessary and all leads and lift.
- [iii] All labour, tools, equipment and incidentals to complete the work to the specifications.
- [iv] Carrying out the work in part widths of road where directed, and
- [v] Carrying out the required tests for quality control.

Item No.8 Providing and laying of Wet Mix Macadam base course as per MORTH specification using machine crushed B.T. chips as per required gradation, mixing with required optimum quantity of water, conveying the mix to site of work, spreading in to grade and camber with paver/mechanical means and consolidation each layer with vibratory roller to achieve the desired density including cost of material labour plant and equipment etc. complete.

406.1 SCOPE

This work shall consist of laying and compacting clean, crushed, graded aggregate and granular material, premixed with water, to a dense mass on a prepared sub grade sub base/ base or existing pavement as the case may be in accordance with the requirements of these specifications. The material shall be laid in two layers to lines, grades and cross-sections shown on the approved drawings or as directed by the Engineer.

The thickness of a single compacted Wet Mix Macadam layer shall not be less than 75mm. When vibrating or other approved types of compacting equipment are used, the compacted depth of a single layer of the sub-base course may be increased to 20cm upon approval of the Engineer.

406.2 MATERIALS

406.2.1 AGGREGATES

406.2.1.1 PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS : Course aggregates shall be crushed stone. If crushed gravel / shingle is used, not less than 90 percent by weight of the gravel / shingle pieces retained on 4.75 mm sieve shall have at least two fractured faces. The aggregates shall conform to the physical requirements set forth in Table 400-10 below.

TABLE 40-10 PHYSICAL REQUIREMENT OF COARSE AGGREGATES FOR WET MIX MACADAM FOR SUB-BASE / BASE COURSES

Test	Test Method	Requirements
1.*Los Angeles Abrasion value	IS : 2386 (Part-4)	40 percent (Max)

Aggregate impact value	IS : 2386 (Part-4) or IS : 5640	30 percent (Max)
2. Combined Flakiness and Elongation indices (Total)**	IS : 2386(PART-1)	30 percent (Max)

* Aggregates may satisfy requirements of either of the two tests.

** To determine this combined proportion, the flaky stone from a representative sample should first be separated out. Flakiness index is weight of flaky stone metal divided by weight of stone sample only the elongated particles be separated out from the remaining (non flaky stone metal. Elongation index is weight of elongated particles divided by total non flaky particles. The value of flakiness index and elongation index so found are added up.

If the water absorption value of the coarse aggregate greater than 2 percent, the soundness test shall carried out on the material delivered to site as per 2386 (Part – 5).

406.2.1.2 Grading requirements :

The aggregates shall conform to the grading given in Table 400-11

TABLE 400-11. GRADING REQUIREMENTS OF AGGREGATES FOR WET MIX MACADAM.

Is Sieve Designation	Percent by weight Passing the IS sieve
53.00 mm	100
45.00 mm	95-100
26.50 mm	-
22.40 mm	60-80
11.20 mm	40-60
4.75 mm	25-40
2.36 mm	15-30
600.00 micron	8-12
75.00 micron	0-8

Materials finer than 425 micron shall have plasticity index (P.I) not exceeding 6.

The final gradation approved within these limits shall be well graded from coarse to fine and shall not vary from the low limit on one sieve to the high limit on the adjacent sieve or vice-versa.

406.3 Construction Operation :

406.3.1 Preparation of base : Clause 404.3.1 as below shall apply.

404.3.1 Preparation of base: The surface of the subgrade/sub-base/base to receive the water bound macadam course shall be prepared to the specification lines and cross fall(camber) and made free of dust and other extraneous material. Any ruts or soft yielding places shall be corrected in an approved manner and rolled unit firm surface is obtained if necessary by sprinkling water. Any sub-base/base/surface irregularities, where predominant, shall be made good by proving appropriate type of profile corrective course(levelling course) to clause 501 of these specification.

As far as possible, laying water bound macadam course over an existing thick bituminous layer may be avoided since it will cause problems of internal drainage of the pavement at the interface of two course. It is desirable to completely pick out the existing thin

bituminous wearing course where water bound macadam is proposed to be laid over it. However, where the intensity of rain is low and the interface drainage facility is efficient, water bound macadam can be laid over the existing thin bituminous surface by cutting 50 mm x 50 mm furrows at an angle of 45 degrees to the centre line of the pavement at one metre intervals in the existing road. The directions and depth of furrows shall be such that they provide adequate bondage and also serve to drain water to the existing granular base course beneath the existing thin bituminous surface.

406.3.2 Provision of lateral confinement of aggregates :

While constructing wet mix macadam arrangement shall be made for the lateral confinement of wet mix. This shall be done by laying materials in adjoining shoulders along with that of wet mix macadam layer and following the sequence of operations described in Clause 407.4.1 as below.

407.4 Construction Operations:

407.4.1 Shoulder: The sequence of operations shall be such that the construction of paved shoulder is done in layers each matching the thickness of adjoining pavement layer . Only after a layer of pavement and corresponding layers in paved and earth shoulder portion have been laid and compacted, the construction of next layer of pavement and shoulder shall be taken up.

Where the materials in adjacent layers are different ,these shall be laid together and the pavement layer shall be compacted first. The corresponding layer in paved shoulder portion shall be compacted thereafter, which shall be followed by compaction of earth shoulder layer. The adjacent layers having same material shall be laid and compacted together.

In all cases where paved shoulders have to be provided along side of existing carriageway, the existing shoulders shall be excavated in full width and to the required depth as per clause 301.3.7 under no circumstances, box cutting shall be done for construction of shoulders. Compaction requirement of earthen shoulder shall be as per table 300-2 in the case of bituminous courses, work on shoulder(earthen/hard/paved), shall start only after the pavement course has been laid and compacted.

During all stages of shoulder (earth/hard/paved) construction, the required cross fall shall be maintained to drain off surface water

Regardless of the method of laying, all shoulder construction material shall be placed directly on the shoulder. Any spilled material dragged on to the pavement surface shall be immediately removed, without damage to the pavement, and the area so affected thoroughly cleaned.

406.3.4 Preparation of mix :

Wet Mix Macadam shall be prepared in an approved mixing plant of suitable capacity having provision for controlled addition of water and forced / positive mixing arrangement like pug-mil or pan type mixer of concrete batching plant.

Optimum moisture for mixing shall be determined in accordance with IS : 2720 (Part – 8) after replacing the aggregate fraction retained on 22.4 mm sieve with material of 4.75 micron to 22.4 mm size. While adding water, due allowance should be made for evaporation losses. However, at the time of compaction, water in the wet mix should not

vary from the optimum value by more than agreed limits. The mixed material should be uniformly wet and so segregation should be permitted.

406.3.4 Spreading of mix :

Immediately after mixing, the aggregates shall be spread uniformly and evenly upon the prepared sub grade / sub-base / base in required quantities. In no case should these be dumped in heaps directly on the area where these are to be laid nor shall their hauling over a partly completed stretch be permitted.

The mix may be spread either by a paver finisher or motor grader. For portions where mechanical means cannot be used, manual means as approved by the Engineer shall be used. The motor grader shall be capable of spreading the material uniformly all over the surface. Its blade shall have hydraulic control suitable for initial adjustments and maintaining the same so as to achieve the specified slope and grade.

The paver finisher shall be self – propelled, having the following features :

- (i) Loading hoppers and suitable distribution mechanism
- (ii) The screed shall have tamping and vibrating arrangement for initial compaction to the layer as it is spread without rutting or otherwise marring the surface profile.
- (iii) The paver shall be equipped with necessary control mechanism so as to ensure that the finished surface is free from surface blemishes.

The surface of the aggregate shall be carefully checked with templates and all high or low spots remedied by removing or adding aggregate as may be tested by depth blocks during construction.

No segregation of larger and fine particles should be allowed. The aggregates as spread should be allowed. The aggregates as spread should be of uniform gradation with pockets of fine materials.

406.3.5 Compaction :-

After the mix has been laid to the required thickness, grade and camber the same shall be uniformly compacted, to the full depth with suitable roller. If the thickness of single compacted layer does not exceed 100mm, a smooth wheel roller of 80 to 100 KN weight may be used. For a compacted single layer up to 200mm, the compaction shall be done with the help of vibratory roller of minimum static weight of 80 to 100 KN or equivalent capacity roller. The speed of the roller shall not exceed 5 km/h. In portions having unidirectional cross fall / super elevation rolling shall commence from the lower edge and progress gradually towards the upper edge. Thereafter, roller should progress parallel to the center line of the road. Uniformly over-lapping each preceding track by at least one fourth width until the entire surface has been rolled. Alternate trips of the roller shall be terminated in stops at least 1 m away from any preceding stop.

In portions in camber, rolling should be at the edge with the roller running forward and backward until the edges have been firmly compacted. The roller shall then progress gradually towards the center parallel to the center line of the road uniformly overlapping each of the preceding track by at least one – Fourth width until the entire surface has been rolled.

Any displacement occurring as a result of reversing of the direction of a roller or from any other cause shall be corrected at once as specified and / or removed and made good.

Along forms, Kerbs, walls or other places not accessible to the roller, the mixture shall be thoroughly compacted with mechanical tampers or a plate compactor. Skin patching of an area without scarifying the surface to permit proper bonding of the added material shall not be permitted.

Rolling should not be done when the sub grade is soft or yielding or when it caused a wave-like motion in the sub – base/ base course or sub grade. If irregularities develop during rolling which exceed 12mm when tested with a 3 meter straight edge, the surface should be loosened and premixed material added or removed as required before rolling again so as to achieve a conforming to the desired grade and cross fall. In no case should the use of unmixed material be permitted to make up the depressions.

Rolling shall be continued till the density achieved is at least 98 per cent of the maximum dry the material as determined by the method outlined in IS : 2720 (Part-8)

After completion, the surface of any finished layer shall be well-close, free from movement under compaction equipment or any compaction planes, ridges, cracks and loose material. All loose, segregated or otherwise defective areas shall be made good to the full thickness of the layer and re-compacted.

406.3.6 Setting and drying :

After final compaction of wet mix macadam course, the road shall be allowed to dry for 24 hours.

406.4 Opening to Traffic :

Preferably no vehicular traffic of any kind should be allowed on the finished wet mix macadam surface till it has dried and the wearing course laid.

406.5 Surface Finish and Quality control of work

406.5.1 Surface evenness :

The surface finish of construction shall conform to the requirements of Clause 902 of MORT & H specifications.

406.5.2 Quality Control :

Control on the quality of materials and works shall be exercised by the Engineer in accordance with section 901 of MORT & H specifications

406.6 Rectification of Surface Irregularity :

Where the surface irregularity of the wet mix macadam course exceeds the permissible tolerances or where the course is otherwise defective due to subgrade soil getting mixed with the aggregates, the full thickness of the layer shall scarified over the affected area. Reshaped with added premixed material or removed and replaced with fresh premixed material as applicable and recomputed in accordance with Clause 406.3 of this item . The area treated in the aforesaid manner shall not be less than 5m long and 2m wide. In no case shall depressions be filled up with unmixed and ungraded material or fines.

406.6.7 Arrangement for Traffic :

During the period of construction, arrangement of traffic shall be done as per Clause 112 of MORT & H specifications

406.8 Measurements for Payment :

Wet mix macadam shall be paid as finished work in position on cross sectional measurements and computing the volume of WMM work in cubic meters by average area method.

406.9 Rate : The Contract unit rate for wet mix macadam shall be payment in full for carrying out the required operations including full compensation for all components listed below.

- i) Making arrangement for traffic to Clause 112 as above Except for initial treatment to verges, shoulders and Construction of diversions :
- ii) Furnishing wet materials to be incorporated in the work including all royalties, fees, rents where necessary and all leads and lifts ;
- iii) All labour, tools, equipment and incidentals to complete the work to the specifications ;
- iv) Carrying out the work in part widths of road where directed ; and
- v) Carrying out the required tests for quality control.

Item No. 9 Providing and applying primer coat with Bitumen emulsion (SS-I) on prepared surface of granular base including cleaning of road surface and spraying primer at the rate of 7.50 kg/ 10sqmt using mechanical means as per Technical Specification Clause 502. (Hincol made only) (ii) Medium porosity

502.1 Scope :- This work shall consist of the application of a single coat of low viscosity liquid bituminous material to a porous granular surface preparatory to the superimposition of bituminous treatment or mix.

502.2 Materials

502.2.1 Primer : Primer shall be bitumen emulsion of SS-1 grade complying with IS 8887

Primer viscosity :

The type and viscosity of the primer shall comply with the requirements of IS 8887, as sampled and tested for bituminous primer in accordance with these standards. Guidance on viscosity and rate of spray is given in Table 500-1.

TABLE 500-1. VISCOSITY REQUIREMENT AND QUANTITY OF LIQUID BITUMINOUS PRIMER

Type of Surface	Kinematic Viscosity of Primer at 60° C (Centistokes)	Quantity of Liquid Bituminous Material per 10 Sq.M.(kg)
Low porosity	30 – 60	6 to 9
Medium porosity	70 – 140	9 to 12
High porosity	250 – 500	12 to 15

502.2 Weather and Seasonal Limitations

Bituminous primer shall not be applied to a wet surface (see 502.4.2) or during a dust storm or when the weather is foggy, rainy or windy or when the temperature in the shade is less than 10° C. Surfaces which are to receive emulsion primer should be damp. But no free or standing water shall be present.

502.3 Construction

502.4.1.1 Equipment :

The Primer distributor shall be a self-propelled or towed bitumen pressure sprayer equipped for spraying the material uniformly at specified rates and temperatures. Hand spraying of small areas. Inaccessible to the distributor, or as directed by the Engineer.

502.4.2 Preparation of road surface : The surface to be primed shall be prepared in accordance with Clauses **501.8** .

501.8 This work shall consist of preparing an existing granular surface and shall be performed on such widths and lengths as shown on the drawing or as directed by the Engineer

Immediately prior to applying the primer the surface shall be carefully swept clean of dust and loose particles, care being taken not to disturb the inter locked aggregate. This is best achieved when the surface layer is slightly moist (lightly sprayed with water and the surface allowed to dry) and the surface should be kept moist until the primer is applied.

502.4.3 Application of emulsion bituminous primer : The rate of application of the primer shall be at rate of 7.5 Kg / 10 Sq.m. or as directed. The bituminous primer shall be sprayed uniformly in accordance with Clause 501. The method for application of the primer will depend on the type of equipment to be used, size of nozzles, pressure at the spray bar and speed of forward movement. The Contractor shall demonstrate at a spraying trial, that the equipment and method to be used is capable of producing a uniform spray, within the tolerances specified.

502.4.4 Curing of primer and opening to traffic : A primed surface shall be allowed to cure for at least 24 hours or such other period as is found to be necessary to allow all the volatiles to evaporate before any subsequent surface treatment or mix is laid. Any unabsorbed primer shall first be blotted with an application of sand, using the minimum quantity possible. A primed surface shall not be opened to traffic other than that necessary to lay the next course. A very thin layer of clean sand may be applied to the surface of the primer, to prevent the primer picking up under the wheels of the paver and the trucks delivering bituminous material to the paver.

502.5 Quality Control of Work :

For control of the quality of materials supplied and the works carried out, the relevant provisions of Section 901 of MORT & H specifications shall apply.

502.6 Arrangements for Traffic

During construction operations, arrangements for traffic shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Clause 112 of MORT & H specifications.

502.7 Measurement for Payment

Prime coat shall be measured in terms of surface area of application in square meters.

502.8 Rate :-

The contract unit rate for prime coat with adjustments as described in Clause 502.7 of MORT&H specification shall be payment in full for carrying out the required operations including full compensation for all components listed below

- [i] Making arrangements for traffic to Clause 112 as above except for initial treatment to verges, shoulders and construction of diversions.
- [ii] Furnishing all materials to be incorporated in the work including all royalties, fees, rents where necessary and all leads and lift.
- [iii] All labour, tools, equipment and incidentals to complete the work to the specifications.
- [iv] Carrying out the work in part widths of road where directed, and
- [v] Carrying out the required tests for quality control.

Payment shall be made on the basis of the provision of prime coat at an application rate of 7.5 kg per 10 square meter, with adjustment, plus or minus, for the variation between this amount and the actual amount approved by the Engineer after the preliminary trials referred to in Clause 502.4.3. of MORT&H specification stated above.

Item No. 10 Providing & laying bituminous base course 37.50 mm thick compacted in Single layer asphalt VG-30 grade at 1.99 % by weight of mix for mixing and 2.50 kg/10 smt VG-30 grade Asphalt for tack coat & using B.T. chips of required gradation including cleaning and heating asphalt, premix material by drum mix process in proper gradation and laying with paver finisher including rolling and consolidation with 8-10 tonne vibratory roller and providing all material equipment, tools, and plants, fire wood, oil, kerosene labour charges etc. complete using contractor's own machineries, drum mix plant and paver finisher etc. complete.

Scope

This work shall consist of bituminous construction in single layer having 37.5 mm compacted thickness of crushed aggregates premixed with a bituminous binder on a previously prepared base to the requirements of these specifications.

504.2 Materials :-

504.2.1 Bitumen :-

The bitumen shall be paving bitumen of viscosity grade 60/70 (VG-30) complying with Indian Standard specification for "Paving Bitumen" IS:73.

504.2.2 Coarse aggregates :-

The coarse aggregates shall consist of crushed rock, crushed gravel or other hard material retained on the 2.36 mm sieve. They shall be clean, hard, durable of cubical shape, free from dust and soft or friable matter, organic or other deleterious matter. Where the contractor's selected source of aggregates have poor affinity for bitumen, as a condition for the approval of that source, the bitumen shall be treated with approved anti-stripping agents as per the manufacturer's recommendations, without additional payment. Before approval of the source the aggregate shall be tested for stripping.

The aggregates shall satisfy the physical requirements set forth in Table 500-3 as under.

**Table 500.3 Physical, Requirements for Coarse aggregates
for bituminous Course**

Property	Test	Specification
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Property	Test	Specification
Cleanliness	Grain Size analysis	Max. 5% passing 0.075 mm sieve.
Particle shape	Flakiness and Elongation Index (Combined)	Max. 30%
Strength	Los Angeles Abrasion Value	Max. 40%
	Aggregate Impact Value	Max. 30%
Durability	Soundness Sodium Sulphate	Max. 12%
	Magnesium Sulphate	Max. 18%
Water Absorption	Water Absorption	Max. 2%
Stripping	Coating and stripping of Bitumen aggregate Mixtures.	Minimum retained coating 95%
Water Sensitivity	Retained Tensile Strength	Minimum 80%

Notes :-

[1] IS : 2386 Part – 1 [2] IS : 2386 Part – 1 [the elongation test to be done only on non-flaky aggregate in the sample]

[3] IS : 2386 Part – 4 [4] IS : 2386 Part – 5 [5] IS : 2386 Part – 3

[6] IS : 6241 [7] The water sensitivity test is only to be carried out if the minimum retained coating in the stripping test is less than 95 %

*** Aggregate may satisfy requirements of either of these two tests.

504.2.3 Fine aggregates :-

Fine aggregates shall consist of crushed or naturally occurring material or a combination of the two passing 2.36 mm sieve and retained on 75 micron sieve. They shall be clean hard, durable, dry and free from dust, and soft or friable matter, organic or other deleterious matter.

504.2.4 Aggregate grading and binder content :-

The combined aggregate grading for the mixture shall fall within the limits of grading requirement and content of bitumen shall be at the rate of 19.90 Kg./M.T. i.e. 1.99 % by weight of total mix.

504.2.5 Proportioning of material :-

The aggregates shall be proportioned and blended to produce a uniform mixture complying with the requirements of following Table. The binder content shall be within a tolerance of ± 0.3 % by weight of total mixture when individual specimens are taken for quality control tests in accordance with the provisions of Section 900.

Table - Composition of Bituminous course

Nominal aggregate size	25 mm	
layer thickness	37.5 mm	
IS : Sieve [MM]	Cumulative % by weight of total aggregate passing.	
	Coarse aggregate	Key aggregate
40 mm	100	-
26.50 mm	40-75	-
22.4 mm	-	100
13.20 mm	0-20	40-75
5.60 mm	-	0-20
2.80 mm	0-5	0-5
Bitumen content % by weight of total mixture	1.99	
Bitumen Grade	60 /80 (VG-30)	

Note :- Appropriate bitumen contents for conditions in cooler areas of India may be upto 0.5% higher subject to the approval of the Engineer.

504.3 Construction Operations :-

504.3.1 Weather and seasonal limitations :-

Laying shall be suspended while free standing water is present on the surface to be covered or during rain, fog and dust storms. After rain the bituminous surface, prime or tack coat, shall be blow off with a high pressure air jet to remove excess moisture or the surface left to dry before laying shall start, laying of bituminous mixtures shall not be carried out when the air temperature at the surface on which it is to be laid is below 10⁰ C or when the wind speed at any temperature exceeds 40 K.M./H at 2 Mt. height unless specifically approved by the Engineer.

504.3.2 Preparation of the base :-

The base on which bituminous course is to be laid shall be prepared shaped and compacted to the required profile in accordance with Clauses-501.8 and 902.3 as appropriate and a prime coat, shall be applied in accordance with Clause-502 where specified or as directed by the Engineer.

501.8 Preparation of Surface :-

504.8.1 Scope :-

This work shall consist of preparing an existing granular or black topped surface bituminous course. The work shall be performed on such widths and lengths as shown on the drawings or as

instructed by the Engineer. The existing surface shall be firm and clean and treated with prime or tack coat as shown on the drawings as otherwise stated in the contract.

504.3.3 Tack coat :-

A tack coat in accordance with Clause-503 shall be applied as required by the contract documents or as directed by the Engineer.

503 Tack Coat :-

503.1 Scope :-

This work shall consist of the application of a single coat of bitumen 60/70 grade (VG-30) to an existing bituminous road surface preparatory to the superimposition of a bituminous mix, when specified in the contract or instructed by the engineer.

503.2 Materials :-

503.2.1 Binder :-

The binder used for tack coat shall be bitumen 60/70 grade (VG-30) complying with IS: 73 or as directed by the Engineer.

503.3 Weather and Seasonal Limitations :-

Bituminous material shall not be applied to a wet surface or during a dust storm or when the weather is foggy, rainy or windy or when the temperature in the shade is less than 10° C.

503.4 Construction :-

503.4.1 Equipment :-

The tack coat distributor shall be a self propelled or towed bitumen pressure sprayer equipped for spraying the material uniformly at a specified rate, hand spraying of small areas, inaccessible to the distributor in narrow strips, shall be sprayed with a pressure hand sprayer or as directed by the Engineer.

503.4.2 Preparation of base :-

The surface on which the tack coat is to be applied shall be clean and free from dust, dirt and any extraneous material and otherwise prepared in accordance with the requirements of Clauses-501.8 & 513 as appropriate. Immediately before the application of the tack coat the surface shall be swept clean with a mechanical broom and high-pressure air jet or by other means as directed by the Engineer.

503.4.3 Application of tack coat :-

The application of tack coat shall be at **2.50 Kg/ 10 Sq.mt.** as specified in the contract and shall be applied uniformly

The method of application of the tack coat will depend on the type of equipment to be used size of nozzles, pressure at the spray bar, and speed of forward movement. The contractor shall demonstrate at a spraying trial that the equipment and method to be used is capable of producing a uniform spray, within the tolerances specified.

504.3.4 Preparation and transportation of the mixture :-

501.3 Mixing :-

Premixed bituminous materials, shall be prepared in a hot mix plant of adequate capacity and bituminous concrete, shall be prepared in a hot mix plant of adequate capacity and capable of yielding a mix of proper and uniform quality with thoroughly coating aggregates. Appropriate mixing temperatures can be found in 500.5 of these specifications, the difference in temperature between the binder and aggregate should at no time exceed 14°C . In order to ensure uniform quality of the mix and belief writing of aggregates, the hot mix plan shall be calibrated from time to time.

If a continuous mixing plant is to be used for mixing the bituminous macadam, the Contractor Must demonstrate by laboratory analysis that the cold feed combined grading is within the grading limits specified for the bituminous bound material. In the case of a designed job mix, the bitumen and filter content shall be derived using this combined grading. Further details shall be available in the Manual for Construction and Supervision of bituminous works.

501.4 Transporting :-

Bituminous materials shall be transported in clean insulated vehicles, and unless other wise agreed by the Engineer, shall be covered while in transit or awaiting tipping, Subject to the approval of am Engineer, a thin coating of diesel or lubricating oil may be applied to the interior of the vehicle to prevent sticking and to facilitate discharge of the material.

504.3.5 Spreading :-

Except in areas where a mechanical paver cannot access, bituminous materials shall be spread, leveled and tamped by an approved self propelled paving machine. As soon as possible after arrival at site, the materials shall be supplied continuously to the paver and laid without delay.

The rate of delivery of material to the paver shall be regulated to enable the paver to operate continuously. The travel rate of as paver, and its method of operations shall be adjusted to ensure an even and uniform flow of bituminous material across the screed, free from dragging, tearing and segregation of the material. In areas with restricted space where a mechanical paver cannot be used, the material shall be spread, raked and leveled with suitable by hand tools by experienced staff and compacted to the satisfactions of the Engineer.

The minimum thickness of material laid in each paver pass shall be in accordance with the minimum values given in the relevant parts of these specifications. When laying binder course or wearing course approaching an expansion joint of a structure, machine laying shall stop 300 mm short of the joint. The remainder of the pavement upto the joint and the corresponding area beyond it, shall be laid by hand, and the joint or joint cavity shall be kept clear of surfacing material.

Bituminous material with temperature greater than 145°C shall not be laid or deposited on bridge desk water proofing systems, unless precautions against heat damage have been approved by the Engineer.

Hand placing of pre mixed bituminous materials shall only be permitted in the following circumstances.

- [i] For laying regulating course of irregular shape and varying thickness.
- [ii] In confined spaces where it is impracticable for a paver to operate.
- [iii] For foot Ways.

- [iv] At the approaches to expansion joints at bridge viaducts or other structures.
- [v] For laying mastic asphalt in accordance with clause 515 as below.
- [vi] For filling of path holes.
- [vii] Where directed by the Engineer.

Manual spreading of pre mixed wearing course material or the addition of such material by hand spreading to the paved area, for adjustment of level shall only be permitted in the following circumstances.

- [1] At the edge of the layers of material and at gullies and manholes.
- [2] At the approaches to expansion joints at bridges, viaducts or other structures.
- [3] As directed by the Engineer.

Table 500.5 Manufacturing and Rolling Temperatures.

Penetration	Bitumen Mixing [C]	Aggregate Mixing [C]	Mixed Material [C]	Rolling [C]	Laving [C]
35	106-170	160-175	170 Maximum	100 Maximum	130 Maximum
65	150-165	150-170	165 Maximum	90 Maximum	125 Maximum
90	140-160	140-165	155 Maximum	80 Maximum	115 Maximum

504.3.6 Rolling :-

Compaction shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of Clauses 501.6 and 501.7 as below.

501.6 Compaction :-

Bituminous materials shall be laid and compacted in layers which enable the specified thickness, surface level, regularity requirements and compaction to be achieved.

Compaction of bituminous materials shall commence as soon as possible after laying. Compaction shall be substantially completed before the temperature falls below the minimum rolling temperatures stated in the relevant part of these specifications. Rolling of the longitudinal joints shall be done immediately behind the paving operation.

After this rolling shall commence at the edges and progress towards the center longitudinally except that on super elevated and unidirectional compared portion, it shall progress from the lower to the upper edge parallel to the center line of the pavement. Rolling shall continue until all roller marks have been removed from the surface. All deficiencies in the surface after laying shall be made good by the attendants behind the paver before initial rolling is commenced. The initial or breakdown rolling shall be done with 8-10 tonnes dead weight smooth wheeled roller. The immediate rolling shall be done with 8-10 tonnes dead weight or vibratory roller or with a pneumatic tired roller of 12 to 15 tonnes weight having nine wheels, with tire pressure of at least 5.6 K.G./Sq.Mt. The finish rolling shall be done with 6 to 8 tonnes smooth wheeled tandem rollers.

Where compaction is to be determined by density of the requirements to prove the performance of rollers shall apply in order to demonstrate that the specified density can be achieved. In such cases the

contractor shall nominate the plant and the method by which he intends to achieve the specified level of compaction and finish at temperatures above the minimum specified rolling temperature. Laying trials shall then demonstrate the acceptability of the plant and method used.

Bituminous materials shall be rolled in a longitudinal direction with the driven rolls nearest the paver. The rollers shall first compact material adjacent to joints and then work from the lower to the upper side of the layer, overlapping on successive passes by at least one-third of the width of the rear roller in the case of a pneumatic-tyred roller, at least the nominal width of 300 mm.

In portions with super elevated and un-directional camber, after the edge has been roller, the roller shall progress from the lower to the upper edge.

Roller should move at a speed of not more than 5 K.M./ H. The roller shall not be permitted to stand on pavement which has not been fully compacted and necessary precautions shall be taken to prevent dropping of oil, grease, petrol or other foreign matter on the pavement either when the rollers are operating or standing. The wheels of rollers shall be kept moist with water and the spray system provided with the machine shall be in good working order, to prevent the mixture from adhering to the wheels. Only sufficient moisture to prevent adhesion between the wheels of rollers and the mixture should be used. Surplus water shall not be allowed to stand on the partially compacted pavement.

501.7 Joints :-

Where longitudinal joints are made in pre-mixed bituminous materials, the materials shall be fully compacted and the joint made flush in one of the following ways, only method [iii] shall be used for transverse joints.

[1] By beating the joints with an approved joint heater when the adjacent width is being laid but without cutting back or coating with binder. The heater shall raise the temperature of the full depth of material to within the specified range of minimum rolling temperature and maximum temperature at any stage for the material for a width not less than 75 mm. The contractor shall have equipment available for use in the event of a heater break down to form joints by method[iii].

[2] By using two or more pavers operating in echelon, where this is practicable, and in sufficient proximity for adjacent widths to be fully compacted by continuous rolling.

[3] By cutting back the exposed joint for a distance equal to the specified layer thickness, to a vertical face discarding all loosened material and coating the vertical face completely with 80/100 penetration grade hot bitumen or cold applied bitumen or polymer modified adhesive bitumen tape with a minimum thickness of 2 mm before the adjacent width is laid.

All joints shall be offset at least 300 mm from parallel joints in the layer beneath or as directed and in a layout approved by the Engineer. Joints in the wearing course shall coincide with either the lane edge or the lane marking whichever is appropriate. Longitudinal joints shall not be situated in wheel track zones.

Rolling shall be continued until the specified density is achieved or where no density is specified, until there is no further movement under the roller. The required frequency of testing is defined in Clause-903.

Surface Finish and Quality Control

The surface finish of the completed construction shall conform to the requirements of Clause 902 of MORT & H Specification. All materials and workmanship shall comply with the provisions set out in Section 900 of MORT & H Specification.

Arrangements for Traffic

During the period of construction, arrangements for traffic shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Clause 112 of MORT&H Specifications.

Measurement for Payment :-

The payment shall be made on the tonnage basis of the weight of mix aggregates and bitumen. For this purpose, the contractor shall have to install a weigh-bridge of suitable capacity for the purpose of weighing dumpers at suitable place at his cost as directed. Weight of empty dumpers and weight of loaded dumper will be recorded in bound and numbered register on plant site.

Department will be free to get some loaded dumpers test checked at other weigh bridge. Weigh bridge will be periodically got calibrated and verified from weight and measure authorities.

For the purpose of application of tack coat, if the theoretical area as per sanctioned estimate for basis of tonne differs with the actual area of work done in the field then the reduction in or addition to payment shall have to be effected to the contractor on pro-rate basis depending upon the area reduced or exceeded respectively.

Weight of mix materials will be done in presence of responsible person, not less than the rank of Supervisor of Department and the measurements shall be recorded by the Deputy Executive Engineer or Assistant Engineer or Additional Assistant Engineer, if so authorized. Record of each dumper will be mentioned separately in bond and numbered register which will be maintained by the Department representatives and signed by the contractor. Proper gate pass system shall be established for the vehicle coming to the plant site and going from the site. The location of the K.M. hectometer and meter in which individual dumpers are unloaded shall be recorded carefully.

Rate for premixed bituminous materials : - The unit rate for premixed bituminous material shall be payment in full for carrying out the required operation including full compensation for, but not limited to:

1. Making arrangements for traffic to clause 112 except for initial treatment to verge, shoulders and construction of diversions.
2. Preparation of the surface to revive the materials.
3. Providing all materials to be incorporated in the work including arrangement for stock yards. All royalties, fees rents where necessary and all leads and lifts.
4. Mixing transporting, laying and compacting the mix as specified.
5. All labour, tools equipment, plant including installation of hot mix plant, power supply units and all machinery incidental to complete the work to these specification.
6. Carrying out the work in part widths of the road where directed.
7. Carrying out all tests for control of quality, and
8. The rate shall cover the provision of bitumen at the rate specified in the contract, with the provision that the variation in actual percentage of bitumen used will be assessed and the payment adjusted accordingly.

9. The rate for premixed material are to include for all wastage in cutting of joints etc.
10. The rates are to include for all necessary testing mix design transporting and testing of samples, and cores. If there is not a project specific laboratory, the contractor must arrange to carry out all necessary testing at an outside laboratory approved by the Engineer, and all costs incurred are deemed to be included in the rate quoted for the material.
11. The cost of all plant and laying trials as specified to prove the mixing and laying methods is deemed, to be included in the contractor's rates for the materials.

Item No. 11 :- Providing, laying 25mm thick compacted bituminous carpet considering 0.66 cmt./10Smt. Stone chips for one M.ton as per specification, using the asphalt at rate 33.60 Kg/M.ton (i.e. 3.36% by weight of total mix)and asphalt for tack coat at rate 2.5 Kg/ 10sq.mt. including heating and mixing the asphalt and stone aggregates by continuous batching of drum mix plant and transporting and spreading the same by paver finisher and consoli-dation with vibratory roller with necessary equipments oil, kerosene,fire wood labour charges etc comp.with contractor's own machineries and equipment tools etc. complete in accordance with the requirement.

Scope :-

This work shall consist of the preparation, laying and compaction of an open-graded premix surfacing material of 25 mm thickness composed of small-sized aggregate premixed with a bituminous binder on a previously prepared base, in accordance with the requirements of these Specifications, to serve as a wearing course.

Materials :-

Bitumen :-

The bitumen shall be paving bitumen of Viscosity grade 60/80 (VG-30) complying with Indian Standard specification for "Paving Bitumen" IS:73.

Coarse aggregates :-

The coarse aggregates shall consist of crushed rock, crushed gravel or other hard material retained on the 2.36 mm sieve. They shall be clean, hard, durable of cubical shape, free from dust and soft or friable matter, organic or other deleterious matter. Where the contractor's selected source of aggregates have poor affinity for bitumen, as a condition for the approval of that source, the bitumen shall be treated with approved anti-

stripping agents as per the manufacturer's recommendations, without additional payment. Before approval of the source the aggregate shall be tested for stripping.

The aggregates shall satisfy the physical requirements set forth in Table 500-3 as under.

Table 500.3 Physical, Requirements for Coarse aggregates
for Carpet

Property	Test	Specification
Cleanliness	Grain Size analysis	Max. 5% passing 0.075 mm sieve.
Particle shape	Flakiness and Elongation Index (Combined)	Max. 30%
Strength	Los Angeles Abrasion Value	Max. 40%
	Aggregate Impact Value	Max. 30%
Durability	Soundness Sodium Sulphate	Max. 12%
	Magnesium Sulphate	Max. 18%
Water Absorption	Water Absorption	Max. 2%
Stripping	Coating and stripping of Bitumen aggregate Mixtures.	Minimum retained coating 95%
Water Sensitivity	Retained Tensile Strength	Minimum 80%

Notes :-

[1] IS : 2386 Part – 1

[2] IS : 2386 Part – 1 [the elongation test to be done only on non-flaky aggregate in the sample] [3] IS : 2386 Part – 4 [4] IS : 2386 Part – 5

[5] IS : 2386 Part – 3 [6] IS : 6241

[7] The water sensitivity test is only to be carried out if the minimum retained coating in the stripping test is less than 95 %

*** Aggregate may satisfy requirements of either of these two tests.

Where crushed gravel is proposed for use as aggregate not less than 90% by weight of the crushed material retained of the 4.75 mm sieve shall have at least two fractured faces.

Proportioning of material :-

The aggregates shall be proportioned and blended to produce a uniform mixture complying with the requirement mentioned below.. The binder content shall be within a

tolerance of ± 0.3 % by weight of total mixture when individual specimens are taken for quality control tests in accordance with the provisions of Section 900

Table 500.4 Composition of Carpet

IS : Sieve [MM]	Cumulative % by weight of total aggregate passing.	
22.40 mm		100
13.20 mm		70 – 100
11.20 mm		20 – 40
3.60 mm		0
Bitumen content % by weight of total mixture		3.36
Bitumen Grade		60/80 (VG-30)

Construction Operations :-

Weather and seasonal limitations :-

Laying shall be suspended while free standing water is present on the surface to be covered or during rain, fog and dust storms. After rain the bituminous surface, prime or tack coat, shall be blow off with a high pressure air jet to remove excess moisture or the surface left to dry before laying shall start, laying of bituminous mixtures shall not be carried out when the air temperature at the surface on which it is to be laid is below 10° C or when the wind speed at any temperature exceeds 40 K.M./H at 2 Mt. height unless specifically approved by the Engineer.

Preparation of the base :-

The base on which bituminous macadam is to be laid shall be prepared shaped and compacted to the required profile in accordance with Clauses-501.8 and 902.3 as appropriate and a prime coat, shall be applied in accordance with Clause-502 where specified or as directed by the Engineer.

Tack coat :-

This work shall consist of the application of a single coat of 60/80 (VG-30) bitumen on prepared surface preparatory to the superimposition of a bituminous mix, when specified in the contract or instructed by the engineer.

Equipment :-

The tack coat distributor shall be a self propelled or towed bitumen pressure sprayer equipped for spraying the material uniformly at a specified rate, hand spraying of small areas, inaccessible to the distributor
it narrow strips, shall be sprayed with a pressure hand sprayer of as directed by the Engineer.

Application of tack coat :- (as per IRC - 16 - 2008)

The application on tack coat shall be at 2.5 Kg/ 10 Sq.mt. as specified in the contract and shall be applied uniformly.

The method of application of the tack coat will depend on the type of equipment to be used size of nozzles, pressure at the spray bar, and speed of forward movement. The contractor shall demonstrate at a spraying trial that the equipment and method to be used is capable of producing a uniform spay, within the tolerances specified.

Preparation of premix

Hot mix plant of appropriate capacity and type shall be used for the preparation of the mix material. The hot mix plant shall have separate dryer arrangement for heating aggregate.

The temperature of the binder at the time of mixing shall be in the range of 150°C to 163°C and that of the aggregate in the range of 155°C to

163°C provided that the difference in temperature between the binder and aggregate at no time exceeds 14°C. Mixing shall be thorough to ensure that a homogeneous mixture is obtained in which all particles of the aggregates are coated uniformly and the discharge temperature of mix shall be between 130°C and 160°C.

The mix shall be immediately transported from the mixer to the point of use in suitable vehicles or hand barrows. The vehicles employed for transport shall be clean and the mix being transported covered in transit if so directed by the Engineer,

Spreading and rolling :

The pre mixed material shall be spread by suitable means to the desired thickness, grades and cross-fall (camber) making due allowance for any extra quantity required to fill up depressions, if any. The cross-fall should be checked by means of camber boards and irregularities levelled out. Excessive use of blades or rakes should be avoided. As soon as sufficient length of bituminous material has been laid, rolling shall commence with 8 – 10

tonne rollers, - smooth wheel tandem type, or other approved equipment. Rolling shall begin at the edge and progress toward the center longitudinally, except that on superelevated and uni-directional cambered portions, it shall progress from the lower to upper edge parallel to the centre line of the pavement.

When the roller has passed over the whole area once, any high spots or depressions, which become apparent, shall be corrected by removing or adding premixed materials. Rolling shall then be continued until the entire surface has been rolled and all the roller marks eliminated. In each pass of the roller the preceding track shall be overlapped uniformly

by at least 1/3 width. The roller wheels shall be kept damp to prevent the premix from adhering to the wheels. In no case shall fuel/lubricating oil be used for this purpose. Excess use of water for this purpose shall also be avoided.

Rollers shall not stand on newly laid material. Rolling operations shall be completed in every respect before the temperature of the mix falls below 100° C. Joints along and transverse to the surfacing laid and compacted earlier shall be cut vertically to their full depth so as to expose fresh surface which shall be painted with a thin coat of appropriate.¹ hinder before the new mix is placed against it.

Opening to traffic :

No traffic shall be allowed on the road until the seal coat has been laid. After the seal coat is laid, the road may be opened to traffic according to Clause 513.4. of MORT&H specifications

Surface finish and quality control of work :

The surface finish of construction shall conform to the requirements of Clause 902 of MORT&H specifications. For control of the quality of materials supplied and the works carried out, the relevant provisions of Section 900 of MORT&H specifications shall apply.

Arrangements for traffic :

During the period of construction, arrangement of traffic shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Clause 112 of MORT&H specifications.

Measurement for Payment :-

The payment shall be made on the tonnage basis of the weight of mix aggregates and bitumen. For this purpose, the contractor shall have to

install a weigh-bridge of suitable capacity for the purpose of weighing dumpers at suitable place at his cost as directed. Weight of empty dumpers and weight of loaded dumper will be recorded in bound and numbered register on plant site.

Department will be free to get some loaded dumpers test checked at other weigh bridge. Weigh bridge will be periodically got calibrated and verified from weight and measure authorities.

For the purpose of application of tack coat, if the theoretical area as per sanctioned estimate for basic of tonne differs with the actual area of work done in the field then the reduction in or addition to payment shall

have to be effected to the contractor on pro-rata basis depending upon the area reduced or exceeded respectively.

Weight of mix materials will be done in presence of responsible person, not less than the rank of Supervisor of Department and the measurements shall be recorded by the Deputy Executive Engineer or Assistant Engineer or Additional Assistant Engineer, if so authorized. Record of each dumper will be mentioned separately in bond and numbered register which will be maintained by the Department representatives and signed by the contractor. Proper gate pass system shall be established for the vehicle coming to the plant site and going from the site. The location of the K.M. hectometer and meter in which individual dumpers are unloaded shall be recorded carefully.

Rate :- The contract unit rate for Open graded premix carpet shall be payment in full for carrying out the required operations as specified. The rate shall include for all components listed below.

- (i) Making arrangements for traffic to clause 112 except for initial treatment to verge, shoulders and construction of diversions.
- (ii) Preparation of the surface to revive the materials.
- (iii) Providing all materials to be incorporated in the work including arrangement for stock yards. All royalties, fees rents where necessary and all leads and lifts.
- (iv) Mixing transporting, laying and compacting the mix as specified.
- (v) All labour, tools equipment, plant including installation of hot mix plant, power supply units and all machinery incidental to complete the work to these specification.
- (vi) Carrying out the work in part widths of the road where directed.
- (vii) Carrying out all tests for control of quality, and

- (viii) The rate shall cover the provision of bitumen at the rate specified in the contract, with the provision that the variation in actual percentage of bitumen used will be assessed and the payment adjusted accordingly.
- (ix) The rate for premixed material are to include for all wastage in cutting of joints etc.
- (x) The rates are to include for all necessary testing mix design transporting and testing of samples, and cores. If there is not a project specific : laboratory, the contractor must arrange to carry out all necessary testing at an outside laboratory approved by the Engineer, and all costs incurred are deemed to be included in the rate quoted for the material.

The cost of all plant and laying trials as specified to prove the mixing and laying methods is deemed, to be included in the contractor's rates for the materials.

Item No. 12 Providing and laying seal coat with B.T. aggregate as specified using aggregate at the rate of 0.18 Cu.mt./10 Sq. mt. and bitumen grade VG-30 for mixing with aggregate at the rate of 4.50 % i.e. 45.00 Kg. / M.T including heating & mixing in hot / drum mix plant & transporting & sreading the same by paver finisher & consolidation with vibratory roller incl. necessary firewood, oil, lubricants, labour charges etc.using contractor's own drum mix plant, machineries & equipment, tools etc. complete in accordance with the requirement of specification.

513.1. Scope

513.1.1. This work shall consist of the application of a seal coat for sealing the voids in a bituminous surface laid to the specified levels^ grade and cross fall (camber).

513.1.2. Seal coat shall be of Premixed seal coat comprising of a thin application of fine aggregate premixed with bituminous binder.

513.2. Materials

Bitumen :-

The bitumen shall be paving bitumen of Viscosity grade 60/80 (VG-30) complying with Indian Standard specification for "Paving Bitumen" IS:73.

Coarse aggregates :-

The coarse aggregates shall consist of crushed rock, crushed gravel or other hard material retained on the 2.36 mm sieve. They shall be clean, hard, durable of cubical shape, free from dust and soft or friable matter, organic or other deleterious matter. Where the contractor's selected source of aggregates have poor affinity for bitumen, as a condition for the approval of that source, the bitumen shall be treated with approved anti-stripping agents as per the manufacturer's recommendations, without additional payment. Before approval of the source the aggregate shall be tested for stripping.

The aggregates shall satisfy the physical requirements set forth in Table 500-3 as under.

Table 500.3 Physical, Requirements for Coarse aggregates for bituminous Macadam

Property	Test	Specification
Cleanliness	Grain Size analysis	Max. 5% passing 0.075 mm sieve.
Particle shape	Flakiness and Elongation Index (Combined)	Max. 30%
Strength	Los Angeles Abrasion Value	Max. 40%
	Aggregate Impact Value	Max. 30%
Durability	Soundness	
	Sodium Sulphate	Max. 12%
	Magnesium Sulphate	Max. 18%
Water Absorption	Water Absorption	Max. 2%
Stripping	Coating and stripping of Bitumen aggregate Mixtures.	Minimum retained coating 95%
Water Sensitivity	Retained Tensile Strength	Minimum 80%

Notes :-

[1] IS : 2386 Part – 1

[2] IS : 2386 Part – 1 [the elongation test to be done only on non-flaky aggregate in the sample]

[3] IS : 2386 Part – 4 [4] IS : 2386 Part – 5

[5] IS : 2386 Part – 3 [6] IS : 6241

[7] The water sensitivity test is only to be carried out if the minimum retained coating in the stripping test is less than 95 %

*** Aggregate may satisfy requirements of either of these two tests.

Where crushed gravel is proposed for use as aggregate not less than 90% by weight of the crushed material retained of the 4.75 mm sieve shall have at least two fractured faces.

513.2.3. Aggregate for Type B seal coat : The aggregate shall be sand or grit and shall consist of clean, hard, durable, uncoated dry particles and shall be free from dust, soft or flaky / elongated material, organic matter or other deleterious substances. The aggregate shall pass 2.36mm sieve and be retained on 180 micron sieve. The quantity used for premixing shall be 0.18 cubic metres per 10 square metres area.

AGGREGATE GRADATION

IS Sieve Designation (mm)	Cumulative per total weight of total aggregate passing	
	Type A	Type B
13.2mm	--	100

11.2mm	100	88-100
5.6mm	52-88	31-52
2.8mm	14-38	5-25
0.090 mm	0-5	0-5

The quantity of binder used for premixing in terms of straight run bitumen 60/80 (VG-30) grade shall be 4.50 % by weight of mix.

513.3. Construction Operations

513.3.1. Weather and seasonal limitations:

Laying shall be suspended while free-standing water is present on the surface to be covered, or during rain, fog and dust storms. After rain, the bituminous surface, prime or tack coat, shall be blown off with a high pressure air jet to remove excess moisture, or the surface left to dry before laying shall start. Laying of bituminous mixtures shall not be carried out when the air temperature at the surface on which it is to be laid is below 10°C or when the wind speed at any temperature exceeds 40 km/h at 2m height unless specifically approved by the Engineer.

513.3.2. Preparation of surface : The seal coat shall be applied immediately after laying the bituminous course which is required to be sealed. Before application of seal coat materials, the surface shall be cleaned free of any dust or other extraneous matter.

513.3.4. Construction of Type B seal coat: A mixer of appropriate capacity and type approved by the Engineer shall be used for preparation of the mixed material. The plant shall have separate dryer arrangements for heating aggregate.

The binder shall be heated in boilers of suitable design, approved by the Engineer to the temperature appropriate to the grade of bitumen or as directed by the Engineer. The aggregates shall be dry and suitably heated to a temperature between 150°C and 165°C or as directed by the Engineer before these components are placed in the mixer. Mixing of binder with aggregates to the specified proportions shall be continued until the latter are thoroughly coated with the former.

The mix shall be immediately transported from the mixing plant to the point of use and spread uniformly on the bituminous surface to be sealed.

As soon as a sufficient length has been covered with the premixed material, the surface shall be rolled with an 8-10 tonne smooth-wheeled roller. Rolling shall be continued until the premixed material completely seals the voids in the bituminous course and a smooth uniform surface is obtained.

513.4. Opening to Traffic

In the case of Type B seal coat, traffic may be allowed soon after final rolling when the premixed material has cooled down to the surrounding temperature.

513.5. Surface Finish and Quality Control of Work

The surface finish of construction shall conform to the requirements of Clause 902 of MORT&H specifications.

For control on the quality of materials supplied and the works carried out, the relevant provisions of Section 900 of MORT&H specifications shall apply.

513.6. Arrangements for Traffic

During the period of construction, arrangements for traffic shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Clause 112 of MORT&H specifications

513.7. Measurement for Payment

The payment shall be made on the tonnage basis of the weight of mix aggregates and bitumen. For this purpose, the contractor shall have to install a weigh-bridge of suitable capacity for the purpose of weighing dumpers at suitable place at his cost as directed. Weight of empty dumpers and weight of loaded dumper will be recorded in bound and numbered register on plant site.

Department will be free to get some loaded dumpers test checked at other weigh bridge. Weigh bridge will be periodically got calibrated and verified from weight and measure authorities.

For the purpose of application of tack coat, if the theoretical area as per sanctioned estimate for basic of tonne differs with the actual area of work done in the field then the reduction in or addition to payment shall have to be effected to the contractor on pro-rata basis depending upon the area reduced or exceeded respectively.

Weight of mix materials will be done in presence of responsible person, not less than the rank of Supervisor of Department and the measurements shall be recorded by the Deputy Executive Engineer or Assistant Engineer or Additional Assistant Engineer, if so authorized. Record of each dumper will be mentioned separately in bond and numbered register which will be maintained by the Department representatives and signed by the contractor. Proper gate pass system shall be established for the vehicle coming to the plant site and going from the site. The location of the K.M. hectometer and meter in which individual dumpers are unloaded shall be recorded carefully.

513.8. Rate

The contract unit rate for seal coat shall be payment in full for carrying out the required operations as specified. The rate shall include for all components listed below.

- (i) Making arrangements for traffic to clause 112 except for initial treatment to verge, shoulders and construction of diversions.
- (ii) Preparation of the surface to revive the materials.
- (iii) Providing all materials to be incorporated in the work including arrangement for stock yards. All royalties, fees rents where necessary and all leads and lifts.
- (iv) Mixing transporting, laying and compacting the mix as specified.
- (v) All labour, tools equipment, plant including installation of hot mix plant, power supply units and all machinery incidental to complete the work to these specification.
- (vi) Carrying out the work in part widths of the road where directed.
- (vii) Carrying out all tests for control of quality, and
- (viii) The rate shall cover the provision of bitumen at the rate specified in the contract, with the provision that the variation in actual percentage of bitumen used will be assessed and the payment adjusted accordingly.
- (ix) The rate for premixed material are to include for all wastage in cutting of joints etc.
- (x) The rates are to include for all necessary testing mix design transporting and testing of samples, and cores. If there is not a project specific : laboratory, the contractor must arrange to carry out all necessary testing at an outside laboratory approved by the Engineer, and all costs incurred are deemed to be included in the rate quoted for the material.
- (xi) The cost of all plant and laying trials as specified to prove the mixing and laying methods is deemed, to be included in the contractor's rates for the materials.

Item No. 13 Providing and laying Asphalt painting on B.T. surface with bitumen VG-30 at rate 5.00Kg / 10Sq.mt. including spreading stone dust for painting surface at rate of 0.03 cu.mt. / 10 sq.mt.

1 Scope :-

This work shall consist of the application of a single coat of bitumen 60/70 (VG-30) grade to an existing bituminous road surface in accordance with the following specifications.

2 Materials :-

2.1 Bitumen :- The bitumen used for asphalt painting shall be 60/70 (VG-30) grade complying with IS: 73 or as directed by the Engineer.

2.2 Stone Dust :-

2.2.1. This shall be obtained from crushing hard black trap or equivalent. It shall not contain more than 8% of silt as determined by field test will measuring cylinder. The method of determining silt contents by fields test is given as under :

2.2.2. A sample of stone dust to be tested shall be placed without drying in 200 mm. measuring cylinder. The quantity of the sample shall be such that it fills the cylinder up to 100 mm. mark. The clean water shall be added up to 150 mm. mark. The mixture shall be stirred vigorously and the content allowed to settle for 3 hours.

2.2.3. The height of silt, visible as settled layer above the stone dust shall be expressed as percentage of the height of the stone dust below The stone dust containing more than 8% silt shall be washed so as to bring the content within the allowable limit.

2.2.4. The fineness modules of stone dust shall not be less than 1.80

3 Weather and Seasonal Limitations :-

Bituminous material shall not be applied to a wet surface or during a dust storm or when the weather is foggy, rainy or windy or when the temperature in the shade is less than 10° C.

4 Construction :-

4.1 Equipment :-

The asphalt painting shall be applied through a distributor and it shall be a self propelled or towed bitumen pressure sprayer equipped for spraying the material uniformly at a specified rate, hand spraying of small areas, inaccessible to the distributor in narrow strips, shall be sprayed with a pressure hand sprayer or as directed by the Engineer.

4.2 Preparation of base :-

The surface on which the asphalt painting is to be applied shall be clean and free from dust, dirt and any extraneous material and other wise prepared in accordance with the requirements of Clauses- 501.8 & 513 of MORT & H as appropriate. Immediately before the application of the asphalt painting the surface shall be swept clean with a mechanical broom and high-pressure air jet or by other means as directed by the Engineer.

4.3 Application of asphalt painting :-

The application of asphalt for painting shall be at 5.0 Kg/ 10 Sq.mt. as specified in the contract and shall be applied uniformly. The asphalt shall be heated in the tanker and the temperature of the asphalt at the time of spraying shall be in the range of 150°C -177°C.

The method of application of the tack coat will depend on the type of equipment to be used, size of nozzles, pressure at the spray bar, and speed of forward movement. The contractor shall demonstrate a spraying trial that the equipment and method to be used is capable of producing a uniform spray, within the tolerances specified.

5.0 Spreading of Stone Dust

Soon after the spraying of asphalt, the stone dust shall be spread evenly with a twisting motion of baskets at the rate of 0.03Cum/10 Sqm. The entire surface shall be broomed to ensure uniform application of the stone dust. While the traffic is allowed on the painted surface and at later stage if additional stone dust is required, it shall be carried out by the contractor without any extra payment.

6.0 Opening to Traffic :-

Traffic may be allowed immediately after completion of flushing of stone dust on asphalt painted surface.

7.0 Arrangement of Traffic :-

The provision of MOST Specification Clause 112 shall apply as regards the flow of traffic during construction.

8.0 Mode of Measurement & Payment :

The Item shall be measured and paid as finished work in Square meters. The rates shall include the cost of all materials, labour, equipments etc. involved in all the operations described above. The rate shall be for a unit of one sq. meter.

Item No. 14 Providing and fixing ordinary Kilometer stone of precast C.C. 1:2:4 including necessary reinforcement as per I.R.C. type design in C.C. 1:4:8 including letter and paints etc. complete (For N.H., S.H. and M.D.R.)

1. Ordinary Kilometer stone shall be of approved quality of precast C.C. 1:2:4 including necessary reinforcement as per I.R.C. type design in C.C.1:4:8 as specified in the item.
2. The size, manner of fixing, painting and lettering of ordinary Kilometer stone shall conform specification as per IRC – 8 (Type design for Highway kilometer stones). The fixing of KM stone shall be carried out in ordinary payment shall be made per No. of KM stone fixed in position.
3. Fixing in C.C. 1:4:8
The ordinary kilometer stone shall be fixed in C.C. 1:4:8 which will consist of one part of cement, four part of good sand and eight parts of good brick bats, Rate includes all labour and curing etc. necessary for concrete.
4. Unit rate for ordinary kilometer stone includes the cost of all materials labour, tools, fixing finishing curing lettering and painting as directed by the Engineer-in-charge.

5. Payment shall be made carried out on number basis.

Item No.15 Providing & Fixing Hectometer stone as per I.R.C. type design including painting, lettering etc. complete (i) Fixing in C.C.1:5:10

1. The work shall be carried out as per the item of ordinary kilometre stone except that the size of Hectometre stone shall be smaller than that of ordinary kilometre stone as per I.R C. 19 (Type design lor

200 metre stones) and fixing shall be in earth. *The measurement for payment as well as the operations included in the unit rate shall be as per ordinary kilometres stone.*

Item No. 16 Village name/ Bump Ahead sign :-Providing and fixing sing boards made out of 2mm aluminium sheet; size 90 x 60cms. rectangle as as per the design of IRC-67-1977 pre treated with phospheting process & acid etching; coated with one coat of epoxy primer and two coats of best quality epoxy paint; reflectorised with retro reflective sheeting as per latest M.O.S.T. Specifications; Letters and numerals should be as per IRC-30-1968, 3.1m long (2 nos) stand post and frame fabricated from suitable size iron angle of 50 x 50 x 5mm painted with best quality epoxy coatings in black and white bends. the details of symbol or inscription / numerals for each board shall be as per the instruction of engineer in charge. The fixing at site shall be in 1:2:4 CC block of size 45 x 45 x 60cms. for each leg. including excavation curing etc.complete under the supervision of engineer in charge.(A) Engineer grade..

GENERAL

801.1.1 The colour, configuration, size and location of all traffic signs for highways other than Expressways shall be in accordance with Code of Practice for Road Signs, IRC:67 or as shown on the drawings. For Expressways, the size of signs, letters and their placement shall be as specified in the Contract drawings and relevant specifications. In the absence of any details or for any missing details, the signs shall be provided as directed by the Engineer. The Aluminum sheet size to be fixed shall be as specified in the Item.

801.1.2 The signs shall be either reflectorised or non-reflectorised as shown on the drawing or as directed by the Engineer. When they are of reflectorised type, they shall be of retro-reflectorised type and made of encapsulated lens type reflective sheeting vide Clause 801.3, fixed over aluminium sheeting as per these Specifications.

801.1.3 In general, cautionary and mandatory signs shall be fabricated. through process of screen printing. In regard to informatory signs with inscriptions, either the message could be printed over the reflective sheeting, or cut letters of non-reflective black sheeting used for the purpose which must be bonded well on the base sheeting as directed by the Engineer.

801.2 MATERIALS

The various materials and fabrication of the traffic signs shall conform to the following requirements :

801.2.1 Concrete : Concrete shall be of the grade shown on the contract drawings or otherwise as directed by the Engineer.

801.2.2 Reinforcing Steel : Reinforcing steel shall conform to the requirement of IS : 1786 unless otherwise shown on the drawing.

801.2.3 Bolts, nuts, washers: High strength bolts shall conform to IS: 1367 whereas precision bolts, nuts, etc. shall conform to IS: 1364.

801.2.4 Plates and supports: Plates and support sections for the sign posts. shall conform to IS:226 and IS:2062 or any other relevant IS Specifications.

801.2.5 Aluminium: Aluminium sheets used for sign boards shall be of smooth, hard and corrosion resistant aluminium alloy conforming to IS:736 Material designation 24345 or 1900.

801.2.6 Signs with a maximum side dimension not exceeding 600 mm shall not be less than 1.5 mm thick. All others shall be at least 2 mm thick. The thickness of the sheet shall be related to the size of the sign and its support and shall be such that it does not bend or deform under the prevailing wind and other loads.

801.2.7 In respect of sign sizes not covered by IRC:67, the structural details (thickness, etc.) shall be as per the approved drawings.

801.3 TRAFFIC SIGNS HAVING RETRO-REFLECTIVE SHEETING

801.3.1 General Requirements: The retro-reflective sheeting used on the sign shall consist of the white or coloured sheeting having a smooth outer surface which has the property of retro-reflection over its entire surface. It shall be weather-resistant and show colour fastness. It shall be new and unused and shall show no evidence of cracking, scaling, pitting, blistering, edge lifting or curling and shall have negligible shrinkage or expansion. A certificate of having tested the sheeting for these properties in an unprotected outdoor exposure facing the sun for two years and its having passed these tests shall be obtained from a reputed laboratory, by the manufacturer of the sheeting. The reflective sheeting shall be either of Engineering, Grade material with enclosed lens or of High Intensity Grade with encapsulated lens. The type of the sheeting to be used would depend upon the type, functional hierarchy and importance of the road.

801.3.2 High Intensity Grade Sheetting : This sheet shall be of encapsulated lens type consisting of spherical glass lens, elements adhered to a synthetic resin and encapsulated by a flexible, transparent water-proof plastic having a smooth surface. The retro-reflective surface after cleaning with soap and water and in dry condition shall have the minimum co-efficient of retro-reflection (determined in accordance with ASTM Standard E:810) as indicated in Table 800-1 .

Table 800-1

ACCEPTABLE MINIMUM CO-EFFICIENT OF RETRO REFLECTION FOR HIGH INTENSITY GRADE SHEETING
(CANDELAS PER LUX PER SQUARE METRE)

Observation angle (in degrees)	Entrance Angle (in degrees)	White	Yellow	Orange	Green / Red	Blue
0.2	-4	250	170	100	45	20
0.2	+30	150	100	60	25	11
0.5	-4	95	62	30	15	7.5
0.5	+30	65	45	25	10	5.0

When totally wet, the sheeting shall not show less than 90 per cent of the values of retro-reflectance indicated in Table 800-1. At the end of 7 years, the sheeting shall retain at least 75 per cent of its original retro reflectance.

801.3.3 Engineering grade sheeting : This sheeting shall be of enclosed lens type consisting of microscopic lens elements embedded beneath the surface of a smooth, flexible, transparent, water-proof plastic, resulting in a non-exposed lens optical reflecting system. The retro reflective surface after cleaning with soap and water and in dry condition shall have the minimum coefficient of retro-reflection (determined in accordance with ASTM Standard :E-81 0) as indicated in Table 800-2.

Table 800 – 2

ACCEPTABLE MINIMUM COEFFICIENT OF RETRO-REFLECTION FOR ENGINEERING GRADE SHEETING

(CANDELAS PER LUX PER SQUARE METRE)

Observation angle (in degrees)	Entrance Angle (in degrees)	White	Yellow	Orange	Green	Red	Blue
0.2	-4	70	50	25	9.0	14.5	4.0
0.2	+30	30	22	7.0	3.5	6.0	1.7
0.5	-4	30	25	13.5	4.5	7.5	2.0
0.5	+30	15	13	4.0	2.2	3.0	0.8

When totally wet, the, sheeting shall not show less than 90 per cent of the values, of retro-reflection indicated in Table 800-2. At the end of 5 years, the sheeting shall retain at least 50 per cent of its original retro reflectance.

801.3.4 Messages/Borders: The messages (legends, letters, numerals etc) and borders shall either be screen-printed or of cut-outs. Screen printing shall be processed and finished with materials and in a manner specified by the sheeting manufacturer. Cut-outs shall be of materials as specified by the sheeting manufacturer and shall be bonded with the sheeting in the manner specified by the manufacturer.

801.3.5 For screen-printed transparent coloured areas on white sheeting, the co-efficient of retro-reflection shall not be less than 50 per cent of the values of corresponding colour in Tables 800-1 and 800-2, as applicable.

801.3.6 Cut-out messages and borders, wherever used, shall be made out of retro-reflective sheeting (as per Clause 801.3.2 or 801.3.3 as applicable), except those in black which shall be of non-reflective sheeting.

801.3.7 Colour : Unless otherwise specified, the general colour scheme shall be as stipulated in IS:5 "Colour for Ready Mixed Paints", viz

Blue	-	IS	Colour	No.166: French Blue
Red	-	IS	Colour	No.537 : Signal Red
Green	-	IS	Colour	No.284 : India Green
Orange	-	IS	Colour	No.591 : Deep Orange

The colours shall be durable and uniform in acceptable hue' when viewed in day light or under normal headlights at night

801.3.8 Adhesives: The sheeting shall either have a pressure sensitive adhesive of the aggressive-tack type requiring no heat, solvent or other preparation for adhesion to a smooth clean surface, or a tack free adhesive activated by heat, applied in ct, heat-vacuum applicator, in a manner recommended by the sheeting manufacturer. The adhesive shall be protected by an easily removable liner (removable by

peeling without soaking in water or other solvent) and shall be suitable for the type of material of the base plate used for the sign. The adhesive shall form a durable bond to smooth, corrosion and weather resistant surface of the base plate, such that it shall not be possible to remove the sheeting from the sign base in one piece by use of sharp instrument. In case of pressure-sensitive adhesive sheeting, the sheeting shall be applied in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. Sheeting with adhesives requiring use of solvents or other preparation for adhesive shall be applied strictly in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

801.3.9 Refurbishment: Where existing signs are specified for refurbishment, the sheeting shall have a semi-rigid aluminium backing pre-coated with aggressive-tack type pressure sensitive adhesive. The adhesive shall be suitable for the type of material used for the sign and should thoroughly bond with that material.

801.3.10 FABRICATION :

801.3.10.1 Surface to be reflectorised shall be effectively prepared to receive the retro reflective sheeting. The aluminium sheeting shall be degreased either by acid or hot alkaline etching and all scale/dust removed to obtain a smooth plain surface before the application of retro-reflective sheeting. If the surface is rough, approved surface primer may be used. After cleaning, metal shall not be handled, except by suitable device or clean canvas gloves, between all cleaning and preparation operation and application of reflective sheeting/primer. There shall be no opportunity for metal to come in contact with grease, oil or other contaminants prior to the application of retro-reflective sheeting.

801.3.10.2 Complete sheets of the material shall be used on the signs except where it is unavoidable; at splices, sheeting with pressure sensitive adhesives shall be overlapped not less than 5 mm. Sheeting with heat activated adhesives may be spliced with an overlap not less than 5 mm or butted with a gap not exceeding 0.75 mm. Where screen printing with transparent colours is proposed, only butt jointing shall be used. The material shall cover the sign surface evenly and shall be free from twists, cracks and folds. Cut-outs to produce legends and borders shall be bonded with the sheeting in the manner specified by the manufacturer.

801.3.11 Warranty and durability: The contractor shall obtain from the manufacturer a seven year warranty for satisfactory field performance including stipulated retro-reflectance of the retro-reflective sheeting of high intensity grade and a five year warranty for the adhesive sheeting of engineering grade and submit the same to the Engineer. In addition, a seven year and a five year warranty for satisfactory in field performance of the finished sign with retro-reflective sheeting of high intensity grade and engineering grade respectively, inclusive of the screen printed or cut out letters/legends and their bonding to the retro-reflective sheeting shall be obtained from the Contractor/supplier and passed on to the Engineer. The Contractor/supplier shall also furnish a certification to that the signs and materials supplied against the assigned work meets all the stipulated requirements and carry the stipulated warranty.

Processed and applied in accordance with recommended procedures, the reflective material shall be weather resistant and, following cleaning, shall show no appreciable discolouration, cracking, blistering or dimensional change and shall not have less than 50 per cent of the specified minimum reflective intensity values (Tables 800-1 and 800-2) when subjected to accelerated weathering for 1000 hours, using type E or EH weatherometer (AASHTO Designation M 268).

801.4 INSTALLATION

801.4.1 Sign posts, their foundations and sign mountings shall be so constructed as to hold these in a proper and permanent position against the normal storm wind loads or displacement by vandalism. Normally, signs with an area upto 0.9 sq.m. shall be mounted on a single post, and for greater area two or more supports shall be provided. Sign supports may be of mild steel, reinforced concrete or galvanized iron (G.I.) Post end(s) shall be firmly fixed to the ground by means of properly designed foundation. The work of foundation shall conform to relevant specifications as specified.

801.4.2 All components of signs and supports, other than the reflective portion and G.I. posts shall be thoroughly descaled, cleaned, primed and painted with two coats of epoxy paint. Any part of mild steel(M.S.) post, below ground shall be painted with three coats of red lead paint.

801.4.3 The signs shall be fixed to the posts by welding in the case of steel posts and by bolts and washers of suitable size in the case of reinforced concrete or G.I. posts. After the nuts have been tightened, the tails of the bolts shall be furred over with a hammer to prevent removal.

801.5 MEASUREMENTS FOR PAYMENT

The measurement of standard cautionary, mandatory and information signs shall be in numbers of different types or signs supplied and fixed.

801.6 RATE

The Contract unit rate shall be payment in full for the cost of making the road sign, including all materials, installing it at the site and incidentals to complete the work in accordance with the specifications.

Item No. 17 Direction sign (Junction board):-Providing and fixing sing boards made out of 2mm aluminium sheet; size 120 x 90 cms. rectangle as as per the design of IRC-67-1977 pre treated with phospheting process & acid etching; coated with one coat of epoxy primer and two coats of best quality epoxy paint; reflectorised with retro refiective sheeting as per latest M.O.S.T. Specifications; Letters and numerals should be as per IRC-30-1968, 3.1m long (2 nos) stand post and frame fabricated from suitable size iron angle of 50 x 50 x 5mm 75x75x6mm as required; painted with best quality epoxy coatings in black and white bends. the details of symbol or inscription / numerals for each board shall be as per the instruction of engineer in charge. The fixing at site shall be in 1:2:4 CC block of size 45 x 45 x 60cms. for each leg. including excavation curing etc. complete under the supervision of engineer in charge.(A) Engineer Grade.

The work of providing and fixing **Direction sign (Junction board)** shall be executed as per relevant specifications of **Item No. 19** of this contract. The measurement shall be in numbers of **Direction sign (Junction board)** supplied and fixed in position.

Item No.18 Informatory Signs :-Providing and fixing sing boards made out of 2mm aluminium sheet; size 80 x 60cms. rectangle as per the design of IRC-67-1977 pre treatedwith phospheting process & acid teching; coated with one coat of epoxyprimer and two coats of best qualityepoxy paint; reflectorised with retro refiective sheeting as per latest M.O.S.T.

Specifications; 3.1m long stand post and frame fabricated from suitable size iron angle of 35 x 35 x 3mm 75x75x6mm as required; painted with best quality epoxy coatings in black and white bends. the details of symbol for each board shall be as per the instruction of engineer in charge. The fixing at site shall be in 1:2:4 CC block of size 45 x 45 x 60cms. for each leg including excavation curing etc. complete under the supervision of engineer in charge. (A) Engineer Grade (VR). The work of providing and fixing *Facility Informatory Sign* shall be executed as per relevant specifications of **Item No. 16** of this contract. The measurement shall be in numbers of *Facility Informatory Sign* supplied and fixed in position.

Item No. 19 *Road marking with hot applied thermoplastic paints with reflectorising glass beads on bitumin surface providing and laying a hot applied thermoplastic compound 2.5 mm thick including reflectorising glass beads @ 250gms per sqm area, thickness of 2.5mm is excluding of surface applied glass beds as per IRC:35- 2015. The finished surface to be level, uniform and free from streaks and holes. zebra patta /bump patta lane/center line/ edge line/cut patta. The white color marking should provide luminance coefficient on cement road shall be min 130 mcd/m²/lux and Asphalt road shall be min 100 mcd/m²/lux during the service life during the day time. The marking should meet the performance criteria for night time reflectivity, wet reflectivity and skid resistance as mentioned in the section-15 of IRC 35-2015. Warranty for the Retro reflectivity should be two years.*

803 ROAD MARKINGS

803.1 Scope:- The work shall consist of providing road markings of specified width, layout and design using paint of the required specifications as given in the Contract and as per guidelines contained in from IRC:35-1997.

803.2 Materials

Road markings shall be of ordinary road marking paint hot applied thermoplastic compound, reflectorised paint or cold applied reflective paint as specified in the item and the material shall meet the requirements as specified in these Specifications.

803.3 Ordinary Road Marking Paint

803.3.1 Ordinary paint used for road marking shall conform to Grade I as per IS:164.

803.3.2 The road marking shall preferably be laid with appropriate road marking machinery.

803.4 Hot Applied Thermoplastic Road Marking

803.4.1 Thermoplastic Material

803.4.1.1 General

The thermoplastic material shall be homogeneously composed of aggregate, pigment, resins and glass reflectorizing beads. The colour of the compound shall be white or yellow (IS colour No. 356) as specified in the drawings or as directed by the Engineer.

803.4.1.2 Requirements :

- i) Composition: The pigment, beads, and aggregate shall be uniformly dispersed in the resin.

The material shall be free from all skins, dirt and foreign objects and shall comply with requirements indicated in Table 800-9.

Table 800-9 : Proportions of Constituents of Marking Material (Percentage by Weight)

Component	White	Yellow
Binder	18.0 min	18.0 min.
Glass Beads	30-30	30-30
Titanium Dioxide	10.0 min	--
Calcium Carbonate and Inert Fillers	42.0 max.	See Note below
Yellow Pigments	- -	See Note below

Note : Amount of yellow pigment, calcium carbonate and inert fillers shall be at the option of the manufacturer, provided all other requirements of this Specification are met.

ii) Properties: The properties of thermoplastic material, when tested in accordance with ASTM D36/BS-3262-(Part 1), shall be as below:

a) Luminance:

White: Daylight luminance at 45°-65 percent min. as per AASHTO M 249

Yellow: Daylight luminance at 45°-45 percent min. as per AASHTO M 249

b) Drying time : When applied at a temperature specified by the manufacturer and to the required thickness, the material shall set to bear traffic in not more than 15 minutes.

c) Skid resistance: not less than 45 as per BS:6044.

d) Cracking resistance at low temperature: The material shall show no cracks on application to concrete blocks.

e) Softening point: 102.5°C ± 9.5°C as per ASTM D 36.

f) Yellowness index (for white thermoplastic paint): not more than

0.12 as per AASHTO M 249

iii) Storage life : The material shall meet the requirements of these Specifications for a period of one year. The thermoplastic material must also melt uniformly with no evidence of skins or unmelted particles for the one year storage period. Any material not meeting the above requirements shall be replaced by the manufacturer/supplier/ Contractor.

iv) **Reflectorisation** : Shall be achieved by incorporation of beads, the grading and other properties of the beads shall be as specified in Clause 803.4.2.

v) **Marking** : Each container of the thermoplastic material shall be clearly and indelibly marked with the following information:

1) The name, trade mark or other means of identification of manufacturer

2) Batch number

3) Date of manufacture

4) Colour (white or yellow)

5) Maximum application temperature and maximum safe heating temperature.

vi) Sampling and Testing : The thermoplastic material shall be sampled and tested in accordance with the appropriate ASTM/BS method. The Contractor shall furnish to the Engineer a copy of certified test reports from the manufacturers of the thermoplastic

material showing results of all tests specified herein and shall certify that the material meets all requirements of this Specification.

803.4.2 Reflectorizing Glass Beads

803.4.2.1 General

This Specification covers two types of glass beads to be used for the production of reflectorised pavement markings.

Type 1 beads are those which are a constituent of the basic thermoplastic compound vide Table 800-9 and Type 2 beads are those which are to be sprayed on the surface vide Clause 803.6.4.

803.4.2.2 The glass beads shall be transparent, colourless and free from milkiness, dark particles and excessive air inclusions.

These shall conform to the requirements spelt out in Clause 803.4.2.3.

803.4.2.3 Specific Requirements

- a) Gradation : The glass beads shall meet the gradation requirements for the two types as given in Table 800-10.

Table 800-10 : Gradation Requirements for Glass Beads

Sieve Size	Percent Retained	
	Type 1	Type 2
1.18 mm	0 to 3	
850 micron	5 to 20	0 to 5
600 micron	--	5 to 20
425 micron	65 to 95	--
300 micron	--	30 to 75
180 micron	0 -10	10 to 30
Below 180 micron	--	0 to 15

- b) Roundness: The glass beads shall have a minimum of 70 percent true spheres.
- c) Refractive index: The glass beads shall have a minimum refractive index of 1.50.
- d) Free flowing properties: The glass beads shall be free of hard lumps and clusters and shall dispense readily under any conditions suitable for paint striping. They shall pass the free flow-test.

803.4.2.4 Test Methods

The specific requirements shall be tested with the following methods:

- i) Free-flow test: Spread 100 grams of beads evenly in a 100 mm diameter glass dish. Place the dish in a 250 mm inside diameter dessicator which is filled within 25 mm of the top of a dessicator plate with sulphuric acid water solution (specific gravity 1.10). Cover the dessicator and let it stand for 4 hours at 20°C to 29°C. Remove sample from dessicator, transfer beads to a pan and inspect for lumps or clusters. Then pour beads into a clean, dry glass funnel having a 100 mm stem and 6 mm orifice. If necessary, initiate flow by lightly tapping the funnel. The glass spheres shall be free of lumps and clusters and shall flow freely through the funnel.
- ii) The requirements of gradation, roundness and refractive index of glass beads and the amount of glass beads in the compound shall be tested as per BS:6088 and BS:3262 (Part I).

- iii) The Contractor shall furnish to the Engineer a copy of certified test reports from the manufacturer of glass beads obtained from a reputed laboratory showing results of all tests specified herein and shall certify that the material meets all requirements of these Specifications. However, if so required, these tests may be carried out as directed by the Engineer.

803.4.3 Application Properties of Thermoplastic Material

803.4.3.1 The thermoplastic material shall readily get screeded/extruded at temperatures specified by the manufacturers for respective method of application to produce a line of specified thickness which shall be continuous and uniform in shape having clear and sharp edges.

803.4.3.2 The material upon heating to application temperatures shall not exude fumes, which are toxic, obnoxious or injurious to persons or property.

803.4.4 Preparation

- i) The material shall be melted in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions in a heater with a mechanical stirrer to give a smooth consistency to the thermoplastic material to avoid local overheating. The temperature of the mass shall be within the range specified by the manufacturer, and shall on no account be allowed to exceed the maximum temperature stated by the manufacturer. The molten material should be used as expeditiously as possible and for thermoplastic material which has natural binders or is otherwise sensitive to prolonged heating, the material shall not be maintained in a molten condition for more than 4 hours.
- ii) After transfer to the laying equipment, the material shall be maintained within the temperature range specified by the manufacturer for achieving the desired consistency for laying.

803.5 Reflectorised Paint

Reflectorised paint, if used, shall conform to the Specification by the manufacturers and approved by the Engineer. Reflectorising glass beads for reflectorising paints where used shall conform to the requirements of Clause 803.4.2.

803.6 Application

803.6.1 Marking shall be done by machine. For locations where painting cannot be done by machine, approved manual methods shall be used with prior approval of the Engineer. The Contractor shall maintain control over traffic while painting operations are in progress so as to cause minimum inconvenience to traffic compatible with protecting the workmen.

803.6.2 Where the compound is to be applied to cement concrete pavement, a sealing primer as recommended by the manufacturer, shall be applied to the pavement in advance of placing of the stripes to ensure proper bonding of the compound. On new concrete surface any laitance and/or curing compound shall be removed before the markings are applied.

803.6.3 The thermoplastic material shall be applied hot either by screeding or extrusion process. After transfer to the laying apparatus, the material shall be laid at a temperature within the range specified by the manufacturer for the particular method of laying being used. The paint shall be applied using a screed or extrusion machine.

803.6.4 The pavement temperature shall not be less than 10°C during application. All surfaces to be marked shall be thoroughly cleaned of all dust, dirt, grease, oil and all other foreign matter before application of the paint.

The material, when formed into traffic stripes, must be readily renewable by placing an overlay of new material directly over an old line. Such new material shall so bond itself to the old line that no splitting or separation takes place.

Thermoplastic paint shall be applied in intermittent or continuous lines of uniform thickness of at least 2.5 mm unless specified otherwise. Where arrows or letters are to be provided, thermoplastic compound may be hand-sprayed. In addition to the beads included in the material, a further quantity of glass beads of Type 2, conforming to the above noted Specification shall be sprayed uniformly into a mono-layer on to the hot paint line in quick succession of the paint spraying operation. The glass beads shall be applied at the rate of 250 grams per square metre area.

803.6.5 The minimum thickness specified is exclusive of surface applied glass beads. The method of thickness measurement shall be in accordance with Appendices B and C of BS:3262 (Part 3).

803.6.6 The markings shall be done to accuracy within the tolerances given below:

- i) Width of lines and other markings shall not deviate from the specified width by more than 5 percent.
- ii) The position of lines, letters, figures, arrows and other markings shall not deviate from the position specified by more than 20 mm
- iii) The alignment of any edge of a longitudinal line shall not deviate from the specified alignment by more than 10 mm in 15 m.
- iv) The length of segment of broken longitudinal lines shall not deviate from the specified length by more than 150 mm.

In broken lines, the length of segment and the gap between segments shall be as indicated on the drawings; if these lengths are altered by the Engineer, the ratio of the lengths of the painted sections shall remain the same.

803.6.7 Properties of Finished Road Markings

The finished lines shall be free from ruggedness on sides and ends and be parallel to the general alignment of the carriageway. The upper surface of the lines shall be level, uniform and free from streaks.

- a) The stripe shall not be slippery when wet.
- b) The marking shall not lift from the pavement in freezing weather.
- c) After application and proper drying, the stripe shall show no appreciable deformation or discoloration under traffic and under road temperatures upto 60°C.
- d) The marking shall not deteriorate by contact with sodium chloride, calcium chloride or oil dripping from traffic.
- e) The stripe or marking shall maintain its original dimensions and position. Cold ductility of the material shall be such as to permit normal movement with the road surface without chopping or cracking.
- f) The colour of yellow marking shall conform to IS Colour No. 356 as given in IS:164

803.6.8 Measurements for Payment

803.6.8.1 The painted markings shall be measured in sq. metres of actual area marked (excluding the gaps, if any).

803.6.8.2 In respect of markings like directional arrows and lettering, etc., the measurement shall be by numbers.

1. The application of Hot Thermoplastic and Audible vibratory marking Must be Done with Either Fully Automatic or Semi Automatic application machine only, No manual machine is allowed to use for the application of Hot Applied Thermoplastic Road Marking.
2. The applicator must have their own machines for Thermoplastic profile Marking, and the proof of ownership to be Submitted to the Authority for source approval.
3. The applicator Should be either manufacturer or authorized by the original manufacturer of the material. The applicator should submit such authorization certificate to the authority for approval before commencing the work.
4. The manufacture should be ISO certified organization and the copy of the Certificate should be submitted to the Authority.
5. Performance Criteria: Material should be confirming to MoRTH specification and test Certificate should be submitted as per the IRC 35-2015 for the reflectivity and luminance test time to time.
6. The applicator should organize onsite testing for the reflectivity performance with reflectometer initially at 7 days and afterwards at interval of every 6 months up to 2 Years. And performance should meet IRC 35 -2015 Criteria.
7. The applicator should submit in original warranty for satisfactory in field performance as laid down in
8. IRC 35-2015 for the period of 2 years. The warranty should be in original and jointly signed by the original manufacture and Authorized applicator.

803.6.9 Rate

The Contract unit rate for road markings shall be payment in full compensation for furnishing all labour, materials, tools, equipment, including all incidental costs necessary for carrying out the work at the site conforming to these Specifications complete as per the approved drawing(s) or as directed by the Engineer and all other incidental costs necessary to complete the work to these Specifications. Road marking with hot applied thermoplastic paints shall be measured as finished work in Square Meter

Item No.20 Supplying and fixing cat eye (Stimsonite) made out from Acrilo beaultile sterine injuction high compressed molding with reflector made of MMC (prismatic type of size 12cm x 6cm x 2.5cm) provided with bituminous adhesive 100g. with each unit for fixing. (High Intensity grade)

1.1 General

Reflective Pavement marker (RPM) or road stud is device which is bonded to or anchored within the road surface for lane marking and delineation for night time visibility. It reflects incident light in directions close to the direction from which it came.

1.2 Definitions

1.2.1 Description of Terms Specific to this standard

- 1.2.1.1** Coefficient of luminous intensity (CIL) or specific intensity = the ratio of luminous intensity of the retro-reflector in the direction of observation to luminance at the retro-reflector on a

plane perpendicular to the direction of the incident light expressed in terms of Milaca deal as per incident lux (med/ lx).

- 1.2.1.2 Horizontal entrance angle – the angle in the horizontal plant between the direction of incident light and the normal to the leading edge of the marker.
- 1.2.1.3 Observation angle – the angle in the reflector between the illumination axis and the observation axis.
- 1.2.1.4 Retro – reflection – reflection in which the radiation is returned in direction close to the direction from which it came, this property being maintained over were variations of the direction of incident radiation.
- 1.2.1.5 Head – that part of a road stud which is above the road surface where the road stud is fixed in position in the road.
- 1.2.1.6 Upper surface – that part of the external surface of road stud which is visible when the road stud is fixed in position in the road.
- 1.2.1.7 Anchorage – that part of a road stud which is below the road surface above the road stud is fixed position in the road.
- 1.3 **Material**
- 1.3.1 Plastic body of RPM road stud shall be molded from ASA (Acrylic Sterner Acrylonitrile) or HIPS (Impacts polystyrene) or ABS or any other suitable material approved by the Engineer-in-charge. The marker shall support a load of 13635 kg tested in accordance with ASTM D4280.
- 1.3.2 Reflective panels shall consist if number of lenses containing single or dual prismatic cubes capable of providing total internal reflection of the light entering the lens face. Lenses shall be molded of methyl methecrylate conforming to ASTMD 788 or equivalent.
- 1.4 **Design**
- 1.4.1 The slope or retro-reflecting surface shall preferably be 35 ± 5 degree to base.
- 1.4.2 The area of each retro-reflecting surface shall not be less than 13.0 Sq.cm.
- 1.5 **Optical Performance**
- 1.5.1 **Unidirectional and bi-directional studs**
- 1.5.1.1 Each reflector or combination of reflectors on each face of the stud shall have a CIL not less than given in Table 1 or 2 as appropriate.

Table 1 Minimum C.I.L. Values for Category "A" studs.

Entrance angle	Observation angle	C.I.L. in med 1 x		
		White	Amber	Red
0" U 5" L & R	0.3"	220	110	44
0" U 10" L & R	0.5"	120	60	24

Table 1 Minimum C.I.L. Values for Category "B" studs.

Entrance angle	Observation angle	C.I.L. in med 1 x		
		White	Amber	Red

0" U 6" L & R	0.3"	20	10	4
0" U 10" L & R	0.5"	15	7.5	3

Note: The entrance angle of 0"U corresponds to the normal aspect of the reflectors when the reflecting road stud is installed in horizontal road surface.

1.5.1.2 A stud that incorporates one or more corner cube reflectors shall be considered to be included in category "A". A stud that incorporates one or more biconvex reflectors shall be considered to be included in category "B".

1.5.2 Omni – directional studs

Each omni-directional stud shall have a minimum C.I.L. of not less than med/ lx.

1.5.3 Tests

1.5.3.1 Coefficient of luminance intensity can be measured by produced described in ASTM D 809 "Practice for Measuring Photometric Characteristics" or as recommended in BS 873 Part 4:1973.

1.5.3.2 Under test conditions a stud shall not be considered to fall the photometric requirements of the measured C.I.L. at any one position of measurement is less than the values specified in Table 1 or 2 provided that.

(A) The value is not less than 80% of the specified minimum, and

(B) The average of the left and right measurements for the specific angle is greater than the specified minimum.

1.6 Fixing of Reflective Markers

1.6.1 Requirements

1.6.1.1 The enveloping profile of the head of the stud shall be smooth and the studs shall not present any sharp edges to traffic.

1.6.1.2 The reflecting portions of the studs shall be free from crevice or ledges where dirt might accumulate.

1.6.1.3 All road studs shall be legibly marked with the name, trade mark or other means of identification of the manufacture.

1.6.1.4 Marker height shall not exceed 20 mm.

1.6.1.5 Marker width shall not exceed 130 mm.

1.6.1.6 The base of the marker shall be flat within 1.3 mm. If the bottom of the marker is configured. The outermost faces of the configurations shall not deviate more than 1.3 mm from a flat surface.

1.6.2 Placement

1.6.2.1 The reflective marker shall be fixed to the road surface using the adhesives and the produced recommended by the manufacturer. No nails shall be used to affix the marker as nails are hazardous for the roads.

1.6.2.2 Regardless of the type of adhesive used. The markers shall not be fixed if the pavement is not surface dry and on new asphalt concrete surfacing unit the surfacing has been opened to traffic for a period of not less than 14 hours.

1.6.2.3 The portions of the highway surface, to which the marker is to be bonded by the adhesive, shall be free of dirt, curing compound, grease, oil, moisture, loose or unsound layers, paint and any other material which would adversely affect the bond of the adhesive.

1.6.2.4 Use a wire brush, if necessary to loosen and remove dirt. Then brush or blow clean.

1.6.2.5 The adhesive shall be placed uniformly on the cleaned pavement surface or on the bottom of the marker in a quantity sufficient to result in complete coverage of the area of contact of the marker with no voids present and with a slight excess after the marker has been lightly pressed in place.

1.6.2.6 For epoxy installations, excess adhesive around the edge of the marker, excess adhesive on the pavement and adhesive on the exposed surfaces of the markers shall be immediately removed. Soft rags moistened with mineral spirits or kerosene may be used as necessary to remove adhesive from exposed faces of pavement marker.

1.7 Warranty and durability

The contractor shall obtain from the manufacturer a two year warranty for satisfactory light performance including stipulated retro-reflectance of the reflecting panel and submit the same to the Engineer. In addition, a two year warranty for satisfactory infield performance of the finished road marker shall also be given by the contractor who carried out the work of fixing of reflective road markers. In case the markers are displaced, damaged, get worn out or lose their reflectivity compared to stipulated standards, the contractor would be required to replace all such markers within 15 days of the intimation from the Engineer at his own cost and with no extra remuneration to be paid for such works.

1. The applicator of the Cat Eye should be authorized applicator / Converter of the original manufacturer of the Cat Eye / Road Studs and Copy of the Certificate has to be submitted to authority for source approval.
2. For Cat Eye with twin Molded shanks application the anchorage should be provided by Drilling with the Drilling machine only and not manually.
3. The applicator use the epoxy adhesive or fixing of the Cat Eye / RPM as recommended by the original manufacturer only. No other adhesive should be allowed to use on the road.
4. Performance Criteria: Material should be conforming to MoRTH specification and test Certificate should be submitted as per the IRC 35-2015 for the reflectivity and luminance test time to time. The Applicator should submit a letter in original issued by the original manufacturer of the RPM/ Cat Eye for the same before commencing the work.
5. The applicator should submit warranty for satisfactory in field performance as laid down in IRC 35-2015 for the period of 2 years. The warranty should be in original and jointly signed by the original manufacturer and Authorized applicator.

1.8 Measurement for Payment

The measurement of Cats eye (MMC) shall be in numbers of markers supplied and fixed.

1.9 Rate

The contact unit rate for Cats eye (MMC) shall be payment in full compensation for furnishing all labour, material, tools, equipment including incidental costs necessary for carrying out the work at site conforming to the specifications complete as per approved drawings or as directed.

Item No.21 Cautionary Warning Sign :-Providing and fixing sing boards made out of 2mm aluminium sheet; size 90 x 90 x 90 cms. equilateral triangle as per design of IRC-67-1977. Pre treated with phospheting process & acid etching; coated with one coat of epoxy primer and two coats of best quality epoxy paint ;reflectorised with retro reflectivesheeting as per latest M.O.S.T.Specifications; 3.1m long stand postand frame fabricated from suitable sizeiron angle of 35 x 35 x 3mm, 75 x 75 x 6mm as required; painted with bestquality epoxy coatings in black andwhite bends. The details of symbol foreach board shall be as per theinstruction of engineer in charge. The fixing at site shall be in 1:2:4 CC blockof size 45 x 45 x 60 Cms. for each leg.including excavation, curing etc.complete under the supervision of engineer in charge.(B) Engineering Grade.

The work of providing and fixing **Cautionary Warning Sign** board shall be executed as per relevant specifications of **Item No. 16** of this contract. The measurement shall be in numbers of **Cautionary Warning Sign** board supplied and fixed in position.

Item No.22 Supplying fixing & joining reinforced concret heavy duty non pressure pipe with collars for culverts carrying heavy traffic as per IS 458-1991 specification including setting and joining the pipe in cement mortar 1:2 watering or laying of class NP-3 600 mm dia..

1. The work shall consist of furnishing and installing reinforced cement concrete pipe of the type diameter and length required at the location shown on the drawings or as ordered by the Engineer-in-charge.
2. Reinforced concrete pipe shall be NP-3 type conforming to the requirements of IS: 458 and shall be of **600 mm** internal dia. as specified in the item. Each consignment of cement concrete pipes shall be inspected, if necessary and approved by the Engineer-in-charge, either at the place of manufacture or at the site before their incorporation in the works.

NP3, NP2, NP1 pipes are used for R.C.C. Pipes, where testing of pipes will not be feasible. The contractors will have to produce a certificate from the manufacturers on company's letter head the given hereinafter form.

Production of such certificate will not however relieve the contractor from his responsibility of supplying pipes of required standard and will have to bear the loss or damage caused to the work on account of defects found subsequently during the execution. It will also be necessary to purchase these pipes from manufacturer having standard equipments for carrying out various test as per IS: 458 at his factory.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE FOR NP3, NP2, NP1 PIPES

We _____ manufacturer of R.C.C. pipes produce R.C.C. pipes as per the requirement of IS: 458 and also carry out the required test at our place. We have acquired equipments for carrying out test and are prepared to carryout test at our factory sites.

We have experience of manufacturing of pipes of _____
 years The pipes supplied by us to M/s. _____ satisfy the
 requirement of IS: 458

Date : _____

Place : _____ Manufacturer's Sign. _____

3. No pipe shall be placed in position until the foundations have been approved by the Engineer-in-charge. Where two or more pipes are to be laid adjacent to each other, they shall be separated by a distance equal to at least half the diameter of the pipe subject to minimum of 450 mm. The laying of pipes on the prepared foundation shall start from the outlet and proceed towards the inlet and be completed to the specified lines and grades. The pipes shall be fitted and matched so that when laid in works they form a culvert with a smooth uniform invert. Any pipe found defective or damaged during laying shall be removed at there cost of Contractor.
4. The pipes shall be jointed either by collar joint or by flush joint. In the former case, the collars shall be of R.C.C., 150 to 200 mm wide and having the same strength as the pipes to be jointed. Caulking space shall be between 13 and 20 mm according to the diameter of the pipes. Caulking material shall be slightly wet mix of cement and sand in the ratio of 1:2 rammed with Caulking irons. Before caulking the collar shall be so placed that its centre coincides with that of pipe and an even annular space is left between the collar and the pipes. Flush joint may be shaped to form a self centering joint with a joining space 13 cm wide. The joining space shall be filled with cement mortar. 1 cement to 2 sand, mixed sufficiently dry to remain in position when forced with a trowel or rammer. Care shall be taken to fill all voids and excess mortar shall be removed. All joints shall be made with care so that their interior surface is smooth and consistent with the interior surface of the pipes. After finishing, the joint shall be kept covered and damp for at least four days.

5. R.C.C. pipe shall be measured along their centre between their inlet and outlet ends in linear meters

6. The rate for the pipes shall include the cost of pipe including loading, unloading, handling storing laying in position and joining complete.

Deputy Executive Engineer,
 Panchayat (R&B) Sub Division
 Uchchhal

Executive Engineer,
 Panchayat (R&B) Division
 Tapi

Signature of the contractor

- : SCHEDULE FOR TESTING OF MATERIALS :-

For ensuring quality control and workmanship Various tests prescribed below for materials shall be taken at periodical intervals as stipulated below. The materials shall be got tested at Government recognized Laboratory (R&B) or field Laboratory of GERI (R&B) for which 1% of the estimated amount put to tender shall be recovered from the contractor from the RA bills and final bills and the testing charges shall be paid to the GERI by the Government. However if the charges increase over 1% no excess recovery shall be made from the contractor as per resolution of B & C department dated 10th May 1985 vide TNC/ 1085/ (4)/ S

It. No. as per schedule "B"	Brief description of materials to be tested	Qty of material	Prescription of test which shall be carried out	Frequency at which test shall be carried out	Total No of test to be taken.
1]	Coarse Aggregate		- Gradation test - Impact value - Flakiness and elongation	1 to 100 cm 1 test 100 to 500 cm 3 test 500 to 1500 cm 5 test 1500 to 5000 cm 7 test Minimum 1 test/ work	
2]	Grit		- Stripping value	As above	
3]	Granular materials		- Gradation - Atterbeg limits	As above	
4]	Murum		- P I Value	One test per 50 cum.	
5]	Sand/ quarry spall		- Silt content - Gradation - CBR test	One test per work/ season One test per 200 cmt. One test per work	
6]	Asphalt		1 Penetration test as per IS 1203 2 Ductility test as per IS 1208 3 Specific gravity test as per IS 1202 4 Softening point test as per IS 1204 5 Viscosity test as per IS 1206	1 to 10 tanker 1 test 11 to 20 tanker 2 test 21 to 50 " 3 test 51 to 100 " 4 test Remaining every 50" 1 test	
7]	Cement		- Consistency - Setting time - Compressive strength - Fineness - Chemical analysis - Soundness	Up to 50 MT 1 test 100 MT 2 test 200 MT 3 test 300 MT 4 test 500 MT 5 test 800 MT 6 test 1300 MT 7 test and 8 test for larger consignment	
8]	CC Cubes		- Compressive	1 to 5 cms 1 No	

			Strength (I.S. 519 – 1959)	6 to 15 cms 16 to 20 cms 21 to 50 cms 51 and above (For each additional 50 m ³ or part thereof)	2 No 3 No 4 No 4 + 1	
9]	Water		- Chemical test	Once for approval of source of supply		
10]	Steel		- Tensile Strength - Yield Stress - Elongation - Size	1 test/ 40 tonnes/ per category		
11]	Bricks		- Water absorption - Efflorence - Size - Compressive Strength	1 test per 50,000 bricks		
12]	Prime coat/ Tack coat		- Quality of binder - Binder temperature for application - Rate of spread of binder	Number of samples per lot and test as per IS:73 At regular close intervals Two test per 500 m ² and not less than two test per day		
13]	Carpet and Seal coat mix/ B.M/ M.S.S.		- Quality of binder - Grading - Temperature of binder - Binder content vide 45 IMD 2172 - Rate of spread of mix materials	Number of samples per lot and test as per IS:73 1 test on individual contents and mix aggregate from the dryer for each 100 tonns of mix subject to minimum of two test per plant per day At regular close intervals One test for each 100 tonnes of mix subject to mini. of Two per day Regular control through checks on layer thickness		
14]	Granular Sub-base	''''''	- Gradation - Atterberg limits - Moisture content prior to compaction - Density of compacted layer - Deleterious constituents	As mentioned under serial number 3 As mentioned under serial number 3 As mentioned under serial number 3 One test per 500 m ² As required		

			- C.B.R.	As required	
15]	Wet Mix Macadam		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aggregate Impact Value - Grading - Flakiness and Elongation Index - Atterberg limits of portion of aggregate passing 425 micron sieve - Density of compacted layer 	As mentioned under serial number 1 As mentioned under serial number 1 As mentioned under serial number 1 As mentioned under serial number 3 One test per 500 m ²	
16]	Water Bound Macadam		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aggregate Impact Value - Grading - Flakiness Index and Elongation index - Atterberg limits of binding material - Atterberg limits of portion of aggregate passing 425 micron sieve 	As mentioned under serial number 1 As mentioned under serial No.1 As mentioned under serial number 1 As mentioned under serial number 1 As mentioned under serial number 1	
17]	Earthwork		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sand Content [IS: 2720 (Part-4)] - Plasticity Test[IS:2720 (Part-5)] - Density Test [IS:2720 (Part-8)] - Moisture Content Test [IS :2720 (Part-2)] - CBR Test 	2 tests per 3000 cubic metres of soil 2 tests per 3000 cub. metres of soil. 2 tests per 3000 cubic metres of soil. One test for every 250 cubic metres of soil. One CBR test for every 3000 cum. at least or closer as and when required by the Engineer.	

The Number of tests will be as per Manual of quality control or latest Govt. G.R./Circular and it will be considered final

The contractor shall have to pay 1% of the estimated cost put to tender towards all testing of materials and the same shall be deducted from their bills for the works.

Testing charges of GERI shall be borne by Govt. No refund be made nor extra charges over 1% shall be recoverable from the contractor.

If directed by the Engineer in charge, the materials intended to be used for the work but not included in the above schedule shall also be got tested at Government recognized Laboratory or field Laboratory.

Deputy Executive Engineer,
Panchayat (R&B) Sub Division
Uchchhal

Executive Engineer,
Panchayat (R&B) Division
Tapi

Signature of the contractor

TEST SCHEDULE

Sr.N o.	Mate rials	Code of Practice	Onsite / Laboratory		Name of Laborat ory Test	Reference Table	Frequency of Test																		
1	2	3	4		5	6	7																		
1	Roa d Stud s / Cat eyes / RP M (Rai sed Pave ment Mar ker)	IRC 35:2015; ASTM D4280	Laborat ory Testing	Compressiv e Strength	Compressive Strength (Breaking load) – 13635kgf without breakage		1 Sample for each color																		
		IRC 35: 2015; ASTM D4280	Laborat ory Testing	Flexural Strength	909kgf without breakage or significant deformation (3.3mm)		1 Sample for each color																		
		IRC 35:2015; ASTM D4280	Laborat ory Testing	Resistance to Lens Cracking, Lens Impact Strength	No More than 2 radial cracks longer than 6.4mm		1 Sample for each Color																		
		IRC 35: 2015; ASTM D4280	Laborat ory Testing	Co-efficient of Luminous Intensity – ASTM D4280	Co-efficient of Luminous Intensity (C.I.L.) <table><tr><td>Observatio n Angle</td><td>Entranc e Angle</td><td>Whit e</td><td>Yello w</td><td>Re d</td></tr><tr><td>0.2</td><td>0</td><td>279</td><td>167</td><td>70</td></tr><tr><td>0.2</td><td>+20</td><td>112</td><td>67</td><td>28</td></tr><tr><td>0.2</td><td>-20</td><td>112</td><td>67</td><td>28</td></tr></table>		Observatio n Angle	Entranc e Angle	Whit e	Yello w	Re d	0.2	0	279	167	70	0.2	+20	112	67	28	0.2	-20	112	67
Observatio n Angle	Entranc e Angle	Whit e	Yello w	Re d																					
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0.2	+20	112	67	28																					
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2	Hot Appl ied Ther mopl	IRC 35: 2015; Section 800 of MORTH	On Site Testing with Reflect ometer	(QD & RL) Retro Reflectivity (mcd/m2/lu x	Retro Reflectivity (mcd/m2/lux <table><tr><td>Design Speed</td><td>Initial (7 days)</td><td>Min Threshold Level (TL) Upto 2 years</td></tr><tr><td>Upto 65 kmph</td><td>200</td><td>80</td></tr><tr><td>65-100</td><td>250</td><td>120</td></tr></table>		Design Speed	Initial (7 days)	Min Threshold Level (TL) Upto 2 years	Upto 65 kmph	200	80	65-100	250	120	Max. 6 (Six) Tests to be conducted per Km									
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Upto 65 kmph	200	80																							
65-100	250	120																							

	ast Roa d Mar king	IRC 35:2015; Section 800 of MORTH	Laborat ory Testing	Proportions of Constituents of Marking Material	<table><tr><th>Component</th><th>White</th><th>Yellow</th></tr><tr><td>Binder</td><td>18.0 Min</td><td>18.0 Min</td></tr><tr><td>Glass Beads</td><td>30-30</td><td>30-30</td></tr><tr><td>Titanium Dioxide</td><td>10.0 Min</td><td>--</td></tr><tr><td>Calcium Carbonate and Inert Filler</td><td>42.0 Max</td><td>--</td></tr></table>	Component	White	Yellow	Binder	18.0 Min	18.0 Min	Glass Beads	30-30	30-30	Titanium Dioxide	10.0 Min	--	Calcium Carbonate and Inert Filler	42.0 Max	--	1 sample for each color
		Component	White	Yellow																	
Binder	18.0 Min	18.0 Min																			
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Titanium Dioxide	10.0 Min	--																			
Calcium Carbonate and Inert Filler	42.0 Max	--																			
		IRC 35:2015; Section 800 of MORTH	On Site Testing	Skid Resistance	Not less than 45 BPN (British Pendulum Number) as per BS:6044	Every 1 km for each color															

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