

TABLE OF CONTENTS

**DIVISION 2000
PORTLAND CEMENT, LIME AND FLY ASH**

SECTION	PAGE
2001 – PORTLAND CEMENT AND BLENDED HYDRAULIC CEMENT	2000-1
2002 – HYDRATED LIME	2000-5
2003 – PEBBLE QUICKLIME	2000-7
2004 – FLY ASH FOR USE IN CONCRETE	2000-8
2005 – FLY ASH FOR STABILIZATION, MODIFICATION AND COLD RECYCLE ASPHALT MATERIAL	2000-10
2006 – FLY ASH FOR USE IN CONCRETE PIPE	2000-11
2007 – GROUND GRANULATED BLAST FURNACE SLAG FOR USE IN CONCRETE AND MORTARS	2000-13

2001 - PORTLAND CEMENT AND BLENDED HYDRAULIC CEMENT

SECTION 2001

PORTLAND CEMENT AND BLENDED HYDRAULIC CEMENT

2001.1 DESCRIPTION

This specification governs the requirements for portland and blended hydraulic cement utilized in the production of concrete.

2001.2 REQUIREMENTS

a. General. Cement types are to be designated according to the classifications of AASHTO M 85 for portland and AASHTO M 240 for blended cement.

Utilize Type IP, I(PM) IS, I(SM), or II cement in the construction of bridge deck wearing surfaces and concrete pavement, Type III for high early strength concrete, and Type I, IP, I(PM) IS, I(SM), or II for all other construction.

A cement type and source must be prequalified before it can be utilized in KDOT projects.

Cements of differing types and or sources cannot be intermixed within any singular component of a structure.

A contractor must have moisture protective facilities to store the cement required for 3 active construction days. The Engineer's representative may waive this requirement if it is determined that a well-regulated supply from the cement producer can be maintained. Any cement that has been contaminated by moisture or reclaimed by any method is not acceptable.

Previously approved cement bulk stored at the source plant or terminal for over 6 months or in bulk or packaged and stored at a contractor or distributor facility for over 3 months after the initial test date is subject to re-sampling, testing, and the requirements of this subsection.

Cement stored at facilities, other than those described in the foregoing, before the initiation of construction or delivered to such facilities during construction of KDOT projects is to be sampled and tested and is subject to the requirements of this Section. This requirement may be waived if certifications documenting that the cement is a prequalified type from a prequalified source are provided to the Engineer's representative.

b. Portland Cement. Portland cements Type I, Type II, and Type III provided under this specification must comply with all applicable requirements of AASHTO M 85 except as modified by the following:

(1) Determine the fineness of these cements by the air permeability method in accordance with the procedures specified in ASTM C 204.

(2) The fineness of Type II cement is to be in the range of 280 to 400 square meter per kilogram, inclusive.

(3) The time of setting may be determined by use of the Gillmore needles method (ASTM C 266), or the Vicat needle method (ASTM C 191). Identify which method is being used on the report. The KDOT will test using the Gillmore method.

(4) The maximum Tricalcium Silicate (C_3S) shown in Table 1 is deleted for Type II cement.

(5) The optional chemical requirement for equivalent alkalis of Table 1A is applicable for Type II cement.

(6) If process additions are used in accordance with ASTM C 465, the percentage, composition and source of the additions must be reported in writing to the KDOT.

(7) Limestone addition: A maximum of 3.0% limestone by mass may be interground with the cement provided that the chemical and physical requirements are met. Only interground limestone that is naturally occurring, consisting of at least 70% by mass of one or more of the mineral forms of calcium carbonate. Calculate and report the limestone content in portland cement on the Mill Report as described in ASTM C 150, Annex A1.

(8) Include the CO_2 content of portland cement on the Mill Report. Determine the CO_2 in accordance with ASTM C 114. When the CO_2 content exceeds 1.0% or when any quantity of limestone is added, report the C_3S as calculated in ASTM C 150, Annex A1, using the actual CO_2 value.

c. Blended Hydraulic Cement. Blended hydraulic cements Type IP, Type I(PM), Type IS, and Type I(SM) furnished under this specification must comply with AASHTO M 240 except as modified by the following:

2001 - PORTLAND CEMENT AND BLENDED HYDRAULIC CEMENT

(1) Provide a written statement specifying the proportions and materials being blended to produce the blended hydraulic cement, and that the amount of pozzolan or blast furnace slag in the finished cement will not vary more than $\pm 5.0\%$ by weight of the finished cement from lot to lot or within a lot.

(2) Report the amount retained on the No. 325 sieve, and the fineness by the air permeability method in accordance with the procedures specified in ASTM C 204 at the time of shipment.

(3) Mortar expansion of the finished cement must be within the limits included in Table 2 of AASHTO M240 or the job specific mixture requirements in **subsection 2001.2d.(1)(d)**.

(4) The equivalent alkalis, as defined in Table 1A of AASHTO M 85, may not exceed 1.5% in any application. For prequalification, or to increase the equivalent alkalis above current production levels, submit results from ASTM C 441 testing showing mortar expansion within the limits in Table 2 of AASHTO M 240 for the maximum equivalent alkalis level intended for production. Submit a sample to the Engineer of Tests for verification testing. Monthly quality control test reports will be monitored to verify the equivalent alkalis level of regular production remains below this maximum level. If production at a higher level is desired, complete requalification which establishes a new maximum limit will be required.

d. Field Mixed or Blended Cements.

(1) Cements for use in concrete that are mixed or blended in the field by substituting any pozzolan or blast furnace slag for portland cement whether in the mixer or otherwise, must comply with the following:

(a) Provide a written statement specifying the proportions and materials being blended to produce the total cementitious content, and that the amount of pozzolan or blast furnace slag will not vary more than $\pm 1.0\%$ by weight of the total cement from batch to batch.

(b) Use portland cement or blended hydraulic cement from sources prequalified under this specification.

(c) Use pozzolan or blast furnace slag from approved or prequalified sources.

(d) Test and provide project mix design results complying with **SECTION 401**.

(e) Concrete made with these mixtures is subject to strength and other requirements detailed in other parts of the specifications.

(2) Silica fume, which is specified elsewhere, is excluded from the requirements in **subsection 2001.2d.(1)**.

(3) Refer to **SECTION 401** for more specific information regarding the substitution of any pozzolan or blast furnace slag for portland cement as a field mixed or blended cement.

2001.3 TEST METHODS

Conduct all tests required by the applicable AASHTO, ASTM or other specifications of **subsection 2001.2** according to the procedures specified in that standard. Field sample cement in accordance with the procedures of Part V, KT-29. Obtain all other cement samples in accordance with the requirements and procedures of ASTM C 183.

2001.4 PREQUALIFICATION

a. Becoming Prequalified.

(1) Submit the following to the Engineer of Tests:

(a) A copy of the quality control plan for the source. The plan should include information on what cement types are produced, where and how sampling is done, frequency, and what standards (AASHTO, ASTM, etc.) are applied.

(b) A 1-gallon sample of each cement type produced by the source and permitted through this Section that is representative of the product intended for use on KDOT projects.

(c) Certified quality control test results of cement, by type, that was produced by the source during the 6 months immediately before the prequalification request. Provide the high, low and average values or statistical analysis for each month.

(d) Documentation of the source nominal cement production levels, by quantity of each type produced, for the 6 months preceding the prequalification request.

2001 - PORTLAND CEMENT AND BLENDED HYDRAULIC CEMENT

(e) Documentation of routine Cement and Concrete Reference Laboratory (CCRL) inspection of the source laboratory performing the cement quality control testing. Include the results of the most recent evaluation.

(f) The names of the individuals responsible for the quality control for cement production at the source.

(2) The Engineer of Tests will test the submitted sample and review the information submitted by the source for compliance with the requirements of this Section. The Bureau Chief, Materials and Research, will notify the source of the results in writing. Cement producing sources and terminals established and maintained by them that comply with all requirements will be placed on a list of prequalified cement sources, including cement types, maintained by the Bureau of Materials and Research.

(3) Prequalification of a cement source, by type, will be based on cement produced when the source is utilizing specific materials, equipment and processes. Any change in materials, materials sources, equipment or processes voids the source prequalification, and a new prequalification will be required.

b. Maintaining Prequalified Status. After a cement source has acquired prequalified status, the source will be permitted to provide cement, by prequalified type, for use on KDOT projects provided the following conditions are complied with:

(1) The quality-monitoring program meets the minimum sampling and testing frequencies established in ASTM C 183. This frequency may be altered somewhat with the approval of the Bureau Chief, Materials and Research.

(2) Submit monthly quality control reports for all prequalified cement types within 2 weeks after completion of the testing. Include a summary of the amount, composition and source of all process additions used under ASTM C 465 for each type of cement manufactured during the month. If none were used, report that fact also.

(3) Utilize an approved laboratory to conduct quality control tests. The laboratory will be considered approved if it is properly equipped, has the capabilities to perform the tests required through this subsection and is routinely inspected through the CCRL program. Continued approval of the control laboratory and the source, by cement type, will depend on satisfactory comparison of its test results with the results obtained by the Materials and Research Center on random verification samples of cement produced by the source.

(4) The source has not changed materials, material sources, equipment, or processes since prequalification.

2001.5 BASIS OF ACCEPTANCE

a. Prequalification as specified in **subsection 2001.4.**

b. A proper certification must accompany each shipment of cement. Provide a copy of the bill of lading which includes the following certification statement and the signature of a responsible source representative to the Field Engineer responsible for the project.

Certification Statement

The material herein has been sampled and tested as prescribed by the KDOT and complies with the applicable specification requirements for Type __ cement in accordance with the requirements of AASHTO_____.

Date _____ Signed _____

If a process addition (ASTM C 465) is used in the manufacture of the cement, include the following as a part of the certification statement:

A process addition consisting of __ % of _____ has been used in the manufacture of this cement as prescribed in ASTM C 465.

2001 - PORTLAND CEMENT AND BLENDED HYDRAULIC CEMENT

c. Identify the bills of lading with a project number, and denote the cement source, the type, and the quantity in the shipment. Retain this copy at the project or Contractor or distributor facility for the Engineer's representative's records.

d. In the case of more than one project being supplied by a contractor or distributor facility, the facility must provide the Engineer's representative either a copy of the bill of lading, or a signed listing of the bills of lading representing the cement, by type and source, incorporated into each project.

Note: Verification samples will be obtained by KDOT personnel at the project site. Test results that do not comply with the specifications of this subsection may be considered sufficient cause to rescind approval to furnish cement, by type, on a certification basis.

2002 - HYDRATED LIME

SECTION 2002

HYDRATED LIME

2002.1 DESCRIPTION

This specification covers hydrated lime suitable for use in mortar, portland cement concrete and the treatment of soil, soil-aggregate and asphalt mixtures.

2002.2 REQUIREMENTS

a. General. Ship and store lime in moisture proof containers. Lime that has become partially set or caked will be rejected.

b. Hydrated Lime for Mortar and Concrete. Provide Type N, normal finishing hydrated lime that complies with ASTM C 206.

c. Hydrated Lime for Treating Soil, Soil-Aggregate and Asphalt Mixtures.

(1) Hydrated lime for this purpose is any hydrated lime product consisting of hydrated lime and insoluble inert material and complying to the following:

- Available Lime Index as Calcium Hydroxide, %, min 90
- Residue retained on a No. 30 sieve, %, max. 1
- Residue retained on a No. 200 sieve, %, max. 20

(2) Hydrated lime for treating soil, soil-aggregate and cold in-place recycle asphalt pavement may be manufactured at the jobsite by slaking pebble quicklime. Use equipment specifically manufactured for this purpose and approved by the Field Engineer. Provide a certification stating the purity of the load with each load of quicklime.

Using the relationship for Pure Quicklime $(CaO) \times 1.32 = \text{Hydrated Lime } (Ca(OH)_2)$, determine the basis of pay for jobsite slaked hydrated lime with the "calculated method" using the certified lime purity for each load. Determine the amount of water needed to make slurry from dry quick lime using the following:

$$W_w = ((A+B)/P_s) - W_{QL}$$

Where:

$$A = (\text{Quicklime Delivered}) * (\% \text{ purity in decimal form}) * 1.32 = W_{QL} * P_{CaO} * 1.32$$

$$B = (\text{Quicklime Delivered}) * (\% \text{ inert material}) * 1.0 = W_{QL} * P_I$$

A + B = Total Hydrated Lime Produced (Pay Quantity)

W_w = Weight of Water Required for Slurry of Given Percent Solids, tons

W_{QL} = Quicklime Weight, tons

P_{CaO} = Percent of CaO in the Quicklime, purity (as a decimal)

P_I = Percent of Inert Material in the Quicklime (as a decimal)

P_s = Percent Solids in the Lime Slurry (as a decimal)

$$\text{Gallons of Water} = W_w * 2000/8.34$$

Verification sampling of the pebble quicklime is required on the basis of 1 sample per 10 loads. Identify the sample as raw material for lime slaking, and accompany the sample with the certification for the load sampled to the MRC for comparison to the laboratory test.

(3) Carbide lime may also be used for treating soil and soil-aggregate. Carbide lime is hydrated lime created as a by-product of acetylene gas manufacturing. It is a relatively pure form of hydrated lime and retains approximately 50% moisture indefinitely after the manufacturing process. Its consistency at delivery is that of a flowable to semi-flowable paste which can be spread evenly over the subgrade. Provide hauling equipment that can be sufficiently sealed to prevent loss of the material during transportation.

During loading of the material, thoroughly mix the upper crust with the lower portions to provide a consistent product. The solids portion of the carbide lime material must comply with all chemical and physical requirements of **subsection 2002.2c** above, except as noted below.

Determine the percent solids of the material by using a rapid method (e.g. microwave), approved by the Engineer. Represent the quantity of material by randomly selecting 1 test per 5 loads for pay, and for determining the rate of application. Provide a copy of each test report to the Engineer along with copies of the weigh tickets

2002 - HYDRATED LIME

represented. If the material demonstrates consistent moisture content, a reduced testing frequency may be requested according to Part V. Periodic unannounced check tests for moisture content will be conducted by the Engineer.

Calculate the pay quantity for carbide lime as follows:

(Weight of material delivered) (% solids) = Pay Quantity

The percent moisture will not be credited toward water for pay.

Verification sampling of carbide lime is required on the basis of 1 sample per 10 loads. Place the samples in sealed, airtight containers and forward them to the MRC for analysis.

The source of carbide lime used on a project must be tested and approved prior to use. The Engineer will take a representative sample of the material and forward it to the MRC for analysis. The source may be approved without testing if the material is currently being used on another KDOT project and has already been tested and approved.

If the available lime index falls below 90% during source qualification or verification testing, the first occurrence will be reported as non-comply (NCPL), and the Project Engineer will be notified. The DME may allow continued use of the source, and adjust the application and pay rates based on the test results, or may require the Contractor to use lime in another form or from another source. All subsequent verification samples from the same source that fail the available lime index will be reported as pass, attention advised (PAAA).

(4) Gypsum may be added, no more than 1% by weight, to assist in the pumpability of the lime slurry. If gypsum is used, it shall be incorporated into the process prior to slaking. Any addition of gypsum will be considered subsidiary to the Contract Documents.

2002.3 TEST METHODS

Sample and test according to the following methods:

- Chemical Analysis ASTM C 25
- Sampling, other than field ASTM C 50
- Sampling, Field KT-29
- Physical Tests ASTM C 110

2002.4 PREQUALIFICATION

None required, except for source qualification of carbide lime as outlined above. No prequalified lists are maintained for any hydrated lime products.

2002.5 BASIS OF ACCEPTANCE

a. Hydrated Lime.

(1) Receipt and approval of a Type D certification as specified in **DIVISION 2600**.

b. Pebble Quicklime (for slaking).

(1) Receipt and approval of the certified lime purity for each load of quicklime.

(2) Visual inspection of the final product in the field.

c. Carbide Lime (for use as hydrated lime).

(1) Approval of the source as outlined in **subsection 2002.2c(3)**.

(2) Receipt and approval of a Type C certification as specified in **DIVISION 2600**.

(3) Visual inspection of the material in the field.

(4) Adjustments for moisture and available lime index as outlined in **subsection 2002.2c(3)**.

2003 - PEBBLE QUICKLIME

SECTION 2003

PEBBLE QUICKLIME

2003.1 DESCRIPTION

This specification covers pebble quicklime suitable for treatment of soil and soil-aggregate mixtures for purposes of stabilization. Pebble quicklime is a calcined material, the major part of which is calcium oxide or calcium oxide in natural association with a lesser amount of magnesium oxide capable of slaking with water. This specification applies specifically to lime made from calcium type limestone.

2003.2 REQUIREMENTS

Provide material that complies with the requirements of AASHTO M 216. When pebble quicklime is used as lime slurry, gypsum may be added (no more than 1% by weight) to assist in pumping the material. If Gypsum is used, incorporate into the process prior to slaking. Any addition of gypsum is considered subsidiary to the Contract Documents.

2003.3 TEST METHODS

Test according to the applicable provisions of ASTM C 25 and ASTM C 110.

2003.4 PREQUALIFICATION

Not Required.

2003.5 BASIS OF ACCEPTANCE

Receipt and approval of a Type D certification as specified in **DIVISION 2600**.
Satisfactory performance in the field.

2004 - FLY ASH FOR USE IN CONCRETE

SECTION 2004

FLY ASH FOR USE IN CONCRETE

2004.1 DESCRIPTION

This specification covers fly ash that may be used as a partial replacement for portland cement and blended hydraulic cement in concrete, when allowed by other parts of the Contract Documents.

2004.2 REQUIREMENTS

- a. Fly ash sources must be prequalified.
- b. Provide material that complies with the chemical and physical requirements of ASTM C 618, Class C or Class F, except the loss on ignition may not exceed 3.0%. The supplementary optional physical requirements apply.
- c. The quality-monitoring program must comply with the minimum sampling and testing frequencies established in ASTM C 311. This frequency may be altered slightly with the approval of the Bureau Chief of Materials and Research, provided the monitoring intent of ASTM C 311 is met or exceeded.
- d. There are other requirements that must be met for the fly ash/cement mixture in addition to those cited above for qualification of the fly ash alone. Additional testing will be required for specific applications. Consult the Contract Documents before proposing the use of fly ash in concrete.

2004.3 TEST METHODS

Sample and test fly ash according to ASTM C 311. Field sample according to Part V, KT-29.

2004.4 PREQUALIFICATION

a. Becoming Prequalified.

- (1) Submit the following to the Engineer of Tests:
 - (a) A copy of the quality control plan for the source. The plan should include information on where and how sampling is performed, frequency, and what standards (ASTM, etc.) are used.
 - (b) A 1-gallon sample of fly ash representative of material intended for use on KDOT projects.
 - (c) Certified test results of fly ash produced by the power plant during the 6 months immediately before the prequalification request. Show the high, low and average values or statistical analysis for each month.
 - (d) Written information regarding the sources of coal utilized in the production of fly ash for the preceding 6 months, and that anticipated for the future.
 - (e) Written evidence of the latest Cement and Concrete Reference Laboratory (CCRL) inspection of the laboratory performing the fly ash testing.
- (2) The Engineer of Tests will test the submitted sample and review the information submitted by the source, for compliance with the Contract Documents. The Bureau Chief of Materials and Research will notify the source of the results in writing. Power plants complying with all requirements will be placed on a list of prequalified fly ash sources maintained by the Bureau of Materials and Research.
- (3) Prequalification of the source of fly ash will be based on material produced when the power plant is using specific materials, equipment and processes. Any change in materials, materials sources, equipment or processes voids the source prequalification, and a new prequalification will be required.

b. Maintaining Prequalified Status. After a fly ash source has gained prequalified status, the source will be permitted to furnish fly ash for use on KDOT projects provided the following conditions are met.

- (1) Submit quality monitoring test reports monthly for all monitoring samples.
- (2) Use an approved laboratory to conduct quality control tests. The laboratory will be considered approved if it is properly equipped, has the capabilities to perform the tests required by the Contract Documents and is regularly

2004 - FLY ASH FOR USE IN CONCRETE

inspected by the CCRL program. Continued approval of the control laboratory and the source will depend on satisfactory comparison of its test results with the results obtained by the Materials and Research Center.

(3) The source has not changed materials, material sources, equipment or processes since prequalification.

2004.5 BASIS OF ACCEPTANCE

a. Prequalification as specified in **subsection 2004.4**.

b. A proper certification must accompany each shipment of fly ash. Provide to the Field Engineer 2 copies of the bill of lading which includes the following certification statement and the signature of a responsible company representative.

Certification Statement

The material herein has been sampled and tested as prescribed by the KDOT and complies with the applicable specification requirements for Class ___ fly ash.

Date _____ Signed _____

Identify the bills of lading with a project number, and denote the fly ash source, the type and the quantity in the shipment. Retain these copies at the project or ready mix plant for the Field Engineer's records.

In the case of more than one project being supplied by a ready mix plant, the plant must provide the Field Engineer with a copy of the bill of lading, or a signed listing of the bills of lading representing the fly ash incorporated in each project.

Note: Verification samples will be obtained by KDOT personnel at the project site. Test results which do not comply with the Contract Documents may be considered sufficient cause to rescind approval to furnish fly ash on a certification basis.

**2005 - FLY ASH FOR STABILIZATION, MODIFICATION
AND COLD RECYCLE ASPHALT MATERIAL**

SECTION 2005

**FLY ASH FOR STABILIZATION, MODIFICATION
AND COLD RECYCLE ASPHALT MATERIAL**

2005.1 DESCRIPTION

This specification covers fly ash which is suitable for treatment of sub-grade stabilization and modification, and cold recycle asphalt material. Using fly ash to improve strength is the primary benefit for cold recycle asphalt material and sub-grade stabilization. Changing the moisture sensitivity of sub-grade is the primary benefit of modification, however; soil strength improvements are also expected. Fly ash is a finely divided residue that results from the combustion of ground or powdered coal.

2005.2 REQUIREMENTS

a. General. Comply with the physical requirements of ASTM D 5239, paragraph 6.4, and the chemical requirements of ASTM C 618, Table 1, for Class C fly ash. Sample and test production a minimum of once per month for quality control.

b. Fly Ash for Stabilization and Cold Recycle. Do not use fly ash as a substitute for lime. Meet or exceed a compressive strength of 500 psi at 7 days.

c. Fly Ash for Modification. Meet or exceed a compressive strength of 100 psi at 7 days.

d. Storage and Handling. Store and handle fly ash in closed waterproof containers before distribution on the roadway or fill. Other methods of storage and handling are subject to the approval of the Engineer. Partially caked or set fly ash is unacceptable for use.

2005.3 TEST METHODS

Sample the fly ash using KT-29. Test the chemical composition of fly ash in accordance with ASTM C 311. Test physical properties of fly ash by ASTM D 5239, paragraph 6.4.

2005.4 PREQUALIFICATION

New sources, sources that have not been used on a KDOT project within the last 12 months, and sources which have allowed the required monthly reporting of quality control test results to lapse, must be prequalified. Submit certified analyses of the quality control tests completed during the 90 day period immediately prior to the prequalification request. Certified analyses are defined as representative materials tested by a laboratory regularly inspected and certified by the Cement and Concrete Reference Laboratory (CCRL).

Forward the certified analyses and a 2-quart sample to the Engineer of Tests. The sample will be tested in accordance with this specification, and compared to the certified analysis of the quality control test.

If the material satisfies all requirements, the source will be placed on a prequalified list. Monthly results of the producers quality control testing are required to be forwarded to the Bureau of Materials and Research to maintain status on the prequalified list. Active sources will remain on the prequalified list so long as verification samples and monthly test results comply with all requirements and indicate acceptable quality control.

2005.5 BASIS OF ACCEPTANCE

Prequalification as required by **subsection 2005.4**.

Receipt and approval of a Type C certification as specified in **DIVISION 2600**.

2006 - FLY ASH FOR USE IN CONCRETE PIPE

SECTION 2006

FLY ASH FOR USE IN CONCRETE PIPE

2006.1 DESCRIPTION

This specification covers fly ash that may be used as a partial replacement for portland cement in concrete pipe.

2006.2 REQUIREMENTS

- a. Fly ash sources must be prequalified.
- b. Provide material that complies with the chemical and physical requirements of ASTM C 618, Class C or Class F, except the loss on ignition may not exceed 3.0%. The supplementary optional physical requirements apply, except that with the "Effectiveness in Controlling Alkali-Silica Reaction," the expansion of the test mixture as a percentage of the low-alkali cement control at 14 days may not exceed 400%.
- c. The quality-monitoring program must comply with the minimum sampling and testing frequencies established in ASTM C 311. This frequency may be altered slightly with the approval of the Bureau Chief of Materials and Research, provided the monitoring intent of ASTM C 311 is met or exceeded.
- d. There are other requirements that must be met for the fly ash/cement/sand mixture in addition to those cited above for qualification of the fly ash alone. Additional testing will be required. Consult the Specifications and applicable Special Provisions before proposing the use of fly ash in concrete pipe.

2006.3 TEST METHODS

Sample and test fly ash in accordance with ASTM C 311. Field sampling will be in accordance with Part V, KT-29.

2006.4 PREQUALIFICATION

a. Becoming Prequalified.

- (1) Submit the following to the Engineer of Tests:
 - (a) A copy of the quality control plan for the source. The plan should include information on where and how sampling is accomplished, frequency, and what standards (ASTM, etc.) are used.
 - (b) A 1-gallon sample of fly ash representative of material intended for use on KDOT projects.
 - (c) Certified test results of fly ash produced by the power plant during the 6 months immediately before the prequalification request.
 - (d) Written information regarding the sources of coal utilized in the production of fly ash for the preceding 6 months, and that anticipated for the future.
 - (e) Written evidence of the latest Cement and Concrete Reference Laboratory (CCRL) inspection of the laboratory performing the fly ash testing.
- (2) The Engineer of Tests will test the submitted sample and review the information submitted by the source, for compliance with the specifications. The Bureau Chief of Materials and Research will notify the source in writing of the results. Power plants complying with all requirements will be placed on a list of prequalified fly ash sources maintained by the Bureau of Materials and Research.
- (3) Prequalification of the source of fly ash will be based on material produced when the power plant is using specific materials, equipment and processes. Any change in materials, materials sources, equipment or processes voids the source prequalification, and a new prequalification will be required.

b. Maintaining Prequalified Status. After a fly ash source has gained prequalified status, the source will be permitted to furnish fly ash for use on KDOT projects provided the following conditions are met.

- (1) Submit quality monitoring test reports monthly for all monitoring samples.

2006 - FLY ASH FOR USE IN CONCRETE PIPE

(2) Use an approved laboratory to conduct quality control tests. The laboratory will be considered approved if it is properly equipped, has the capabilities to perform the tests required by these specifications and is regularly inspected by the CCRL program. Continued approval of the control laboratory and the source will depend on satisfactory comparison of its test results with the results obtained by the Materials and Research Center.

(3) The source has not changed materials, material sources, equipment or processes since prequalification.

2006.5 BASIS OF ACCEPTANCE

a. Prequalification as specified in **subsection 2006.4**.

b. A proper certification must accompany each shipment of fly ash. Provide the Engineer a copy of the bill of lading that includes the following certification statement and the signature of a responsible company representative.

Certification Statement

The material herein has been sampled and tested as prescribed by the KDOT and complies with the applicable specification requirements for Class ___ fly ash.

Date _____ Signed _____

Identify the bills of lading with a project number, and denote the fly ash source, the type and the quantity in the shipment. Retain these copies at the concrete pipe plant for the Engineer's records.

Note: Verification samples will be obtained by KDOT personnel at the project site. Test results that do not comply with the specifications may be considered sufficient cause to rescind approval to furnish fly ash on a certification basis.

**2007 - GROUND GRANULATED BLAST FURNACE SLAG
FOR USE IN CONCRETE AND MORTARS**

SECTION 2007

**GROUND GRANULATED BLAST FURNACE SLAG
FOR USE IN CONCRETE AND MORTARS**

2007.1 DESCRIPTION

This specification covers ground granulated blast furnace slag (GGBFS) for use in concrete and mortars.

2007.2 REQUIREMENTS

Provide material that complies with the requirements of ASTM C 989, "Ground Granulated Blast-Furnace Slag for Use in Concrete and Mortars."

2007.3 TEST METHODS

As specified in ASTM C 989.

2007.4 PREQUALIFICATION

a. Manufacturers desiring to provide material under this specification are to submit the following to the Engineer of Tests:

(1) A 1-gallon prequalification sample of each product they wish to prequalify.

(2) Complete instructions on the use of the material and a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS).

(3) Copies of quality control test reports for the 6 months before to the date of submittal to substantiate a history of satisfactory quality control. Also, provide evidence that the quality control laboratory is regularly inspected by the Cement and Concrete Reference Laboratory (CCRL).

b. If the prequalification samples comply with the requirements of **subsection 2007.2**, and the other submittals are satisfactory, the name of the product will be placed on a list of prequalified products maintained by the Bureau of Materials and Research.

c. A prequalified plant will retain its prequalified status as long as test results of random samples obtained by the KDOT and quality control samples obtained by the producer indicate that the plant is exercising acceptable quality control.

d. A terminal established by a prequalified plant will be considered prequalified to supply GGBFS under this specification.

2007.5 BASIS OF ACCEPTANCE

Prequalification as required by **subsection 2007.4**.

Receipt and approval of a Type C certification as specified in **DIVISION 2600**.