

SECTION 02241

LIME STABILIZED SUBGRADE

PART 1 GENERAL

1.01 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. Foundation course of lime stabilized natural subgrade material.

1.02 UNIT PRICES

- A. Measurement for Lime Stabilized Subgrade is on a square yard basis. Separate measurement will be made for each different required thickness of stabilized subgrade.

1.03 SUBMITTALS

- A. Submittals shall conform to requirements of all sections and provisions of these specifications.
- B. Submit certificates stating that hydrated lime, quicklime, or commercial lime slurry complies with these specifications.
- C. Submit weight tickets, certified by supplier, with each bulk delivery of lime to work site.
- D. Submit manufacturer's description and characteristics for rotary speed mixer and compaction equipment for approval.

1.04 TESTS

- A. Testing will be performed under provisions of Section 01410 - Testing Laboratory Services.
- B. Tests and analysis of soil materials will be performed in accordance with ASTM D4318.
- C. Sampling and testing of lime slurry shall be in accordance with Tex-600-J.
- D. Sample mixtures of hydrated lime or quicklime in slurry form will be tested to establish compliance with specifications.
- E. Soil will be evaluated to establish percent of hydrated lime, quicklime, or lime slurry to be applied to subgrade material.

- F. Moisture-density relationship will be established on material sample from roadway, after stabilization with lime, in accordance with ASTM D698.

1.05 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Bagged lime shall bear manufacturer's name, product identification, and certified weight. Bags varying more than 5 percent of certified weight may be rejected; average weight of 50 random bags in each shipment shall not be less than certified weight.
- B. Store lime in weatherproof enclosures. Protect lime from ground dampness.
- C. Quicklime can be dangerous; exercise extreme caution if used for the Work. Contractor shall become informed about recommended precautions in the handling, storage and use of quicklime.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.01 WATER

- A. Water shall be clean; clear; and free from oil, acids, alkali, or organic matter.

2.02 LIME

- A. Type A - Hydrated lime: Dry material consisting essentially of calcium hydroxide or mixture of calcium hydroxide and an allowable percentage of calcium oxide and magnesium hydroxide.
- B. Type B - Commercial lime slurry: Liquid mixture consisting essentially of lime solids and water in slurry form. Water or liquid portion shall not contain dissolved material in sufficient quantity to be injurious or objectionable for purpose intended.
- C. Type C - Quicklime: Dry material consisting essentially of calcium oxide. Furnish quicklime in either of the following grades:
 - 1. Grade DS: Pebble quicklime of a gradation suitable for use in the preparation of a slurry for wet placing.
 - 2. Grade S: Finely-graded quicklime for use in the preparation of a slurry for wet placing. Do not use grade S quicklime for dry placing.

D. Lime shall conform to following requirements:

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION	TYPE		
	A	B	C
Active lime content, % by weight $\text{Ca(OH)}_2 + \text{CaO}$	90.0 min ¹	87.0 min ²	-
Unhydrated lime content, % by weight CaO	5.0 max	-	87.0 min
Free water content, % by weight H ₂ O:	5.0 max	-	-
SIZING			
Wet Sieve, as % by weight residue retained:			
No. 6	0.2 max	0.2 max ²	8.0 max ³
No. 30	4.0 max	4.0 max ²	-
Dry sieve, as % by weight residue retained:			
1 – inch	-	-	0.0
3/4-inch	-	-	10.0 max
Notes:			
1. Maximum 5.0% by weight CaO shall be allowed in determining total active lime content.			
2. Maximum solids content of slurry.			
3. Total active lime content, as CaO, in material retained on the No. 6 sieve shall not exceed 2.0% by weight of original Type C lime.			

E. Lime slurry may be delivered to the job site as commercial lime, or may be prepared at the job site by using hydrated lime or quicklime. The slurry shall be free of liquids

other than water and shall be of a consistency that can be handled and uniformly applied without difficulty.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.01 EXAMINATION

- A. Verify compacted subgrade is ready to support imposed loads.
- B. Verify subgrade lines and grades are correct.

3.02 PREPARATION

- A. Complete backfill of new utilities below future grade.
- B. Cut material to bottom of subgrade using an approved cutting and pulverizing machine meeting following requirements:
 - 1. Cutters accurately provide a smooth surface over entire width of cut to plane of secondary grade.
 - 2. Visible indication that cut is to proper depth.
- C. Alternatively, scarify or excavate to bottom of stabilized subgrade. Remove material or windrow to expose secondary grade. Correct wet or unstable material below secondary grade by scarifying, adding lime, and compacting. Obtain uniform stability.
- D. Proof roll subgrade prior to lime application.

3.03 LIME SLURRY APPLICATION

- A. Mix hydrated lime or quicklime with water to form a slurry of the solids content specified. Commercial lime slurry shall have dry solids content as specified. Conform to cautionary requirements of Paragraph 1.05C concerning use of quicklime.
- B. Apply slurry with a distributor truck equipped with an agitator to keep lime and water in a consistent mixture. Make successive passes over measured section of roadway to attain proper moisture and lime content. Limit spreading to an area where preliminary mixing operations can be completed on the same working day.
- C. Apply so that dry subgrade will contain a minimum lime content of 5 percent by weight of dry subgrade unless otherwise instructed by Testing Laboratory.

3.04 PRELIMINARY MIXING

- A. Do not mix and place material when temperature is below 40 degrees F and falling. Base may be placed when temperature taken in shade and away from artificial heat is above 35 degrees F and rising.
- B. Use approved single-pass or multiple-pass rotary speed mixers to mix soil, lime, and water to required depth. Obtain a homogeneous friable mixture free of clods and lumps.
- C. Shape mixed subgrade to final lines and grades.
- D. Eliminate following operations and final mixing if pulverization requirements of Paragraph 3.05C can be met during preliminary mixing:
 - 1. Seal subgrade as a precaution against heavy rainfall by rolling lightly with light pneumatic rollers.
 - 2. Cure soil-lime material for 3 days minimum. Keep subgrade moist during cure.

3.05 FINAL MIXING

- A. Use approved single-pass or multiple-pass rotary speed mixers to uniformly mix cured soil and lime to required depth.
- B. Add water to bring moisture content of soil mixture to a minimum of optimum or above.
- C. Mix and pulverize until all material passes a 1-3/4-inch sieve; a minimum of 85 percent, excluding nonslacking fractions, passes a 3/4-inch sieve; and a minimum of 60 percent excluding nonslacking fractions passes a No. 4 sieve.
- D. Shape mixed subgrade to final lines and grades.
- E. Do not expose hydrated lime to open air for 6 hours or more during interval between application and mixing. Avoid excessive hydrated lime loss due to washing or blowing.

3.06 COMPACTION

- A. Aerate or sprinkle to attain optimum moisture content as determined by Testing Laboratory. Remove and reconstruct sections where average moisture content exceeds ranges specified at time of final compaction.
- B. Start compaction immediately after final mixing, unless approved by Owner's Representative.

- C. Spread and compact in two or more approximately equal layers where total compacted thickness is to be greater than 8 inches.
- D. Compact with approved heavy pneumatic or vibrating rollers, or a combination of tamping rollers and light pneumatic rollers. Begin compaction at the bottom and continue until entire depth is uniformly compacted.
- E. Do not allow stabilized base to mix with underlying material. Correct irregularities or weak spots immediately by replacing material and recompacting.
- F. Compact to following minimum densities at a moisture content of optimum to 3 percent above optimum as determined by ASTM D698, unless otherwise indicated on the Drawings:
 - 1. Areas to receive pavement without subsequent base course: Minimum density of 98 percent of maximum dry density.
 - 2. Areas to receive subsequent base course: Minimum density of 95 percent of maximum dry density.
- G. Seal with approved light pneumatic tired rollers: Prevent surface hair line cracking. Rework and recompact at areas where hairline cracking develops.

3.07 CURING

- A. Moist cure for a minimum of 3 days before placing base or surface course, or opening to traffic. Time may be adjusted as approved by Owner's Representative. Subgrade may be opened to traffic after 2 days if adequate strength has been attained to prevent damage. Restrict traffic to light pneumatic rollers or vehicles weighing less than 10 tons.
- B. Keep subgrade surface damp by sprinkling. Roll with light pneumatic roller to keep surface knit together.
- C. Place base, surface, or seal course within 14 days after final mixing and compaction unless prior approval is obtained from Owner's Representative.

3.08 TOLERANCES

- A. Completed surface shall be smooth and conform to typical section and established lines and grades.
- B. Top of compacted surface: Plus or minus 1/4 inch in cross section or in 16-foot length.

3.09 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Testing will be performed under provisions of Section 01410 - Testing Laboratory Services.
- B. A minimum of one phenolphthalein test will be made at random locations per 1000 linear feet per lane of roadway or 1000 square yards of base to determine in-place depth.
- C. Contractor may, at his own expense, request additional cores in the vicinity of cores indicating nonconforming in-place depths. If the average of the tests falls below the required depth, place and compact additional material at no cost to the Owner.
- D. Compaction Testing will be performed in accordance with ASTM D1556 or ASTM D2922 and ASTM D3017 at a random location near depth determination tests. Rework and recompact areas that do not conform to compaction requirements at no cost to the Owner.
- E. Fill test sections with new compacted lime stabilized subgrade.

3.10 PROTECTION

- A. Maintain stabilized subgrade to lines and grades and in good condition until placement of base or surface course. Protect the asphalt membrane, if used, from being picked up by traffic.
- B. Repair defects immediately by replacing material to full depth.

END OF SECTION