

MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

SPECIAL PROVISION
FOR
**QUALITY CONTROL AND ACCEPTANCE OF PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE
(FOR LOCAL AGENCY PROJECTS ONLY)**

CFS:JFS

1 of 20

APPR:TES:DBP:07-08-16
FHWA:APPR:07-13-16

a. Description. The Contractor must administer quality control (QC) and the Agency will administer quality assurance (QA) procedures that will be used for acceptance of and payment for all Portland cement concrete (PCC) for the project. Except as explicitly modified by this special provision, all materials, test methods, and PCC mixture requirements of the standard specifications and the contract apply.

Do not place concrete until the Engineer's daily startup testing verifies that the fresh concrete properties have been met, in accordance with subsection d.2 of this special provision.

Provide the Engineer a minimum 24 hours notification prior to each concrete placement.

1. Terminology.

Air Content of Fresh Concrete. The recorded total air content of fresh concrete sampled and tested according to this special provision.

Air Content Test Results. The recorded air content of fresh concrete corresponding to the strength test specimens that were molded for acceptance.

Alkali-Silica Reactivity (ASR). A chemical reaction which occurs over time within concrete between high alkaline cement paste and reactive forms of silica found in some aggregates. In the presence of moisture, an expansive ASR gel is formed which can exert pressure within the concrete, causing random cracking and premature deterioration of the concrete. See subsection c.5.A of this special provision.

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

Concrete Mix Design. The process, by which the concrete mixture performance characteristics are defined, based on selected materials, performance requirements, environmental exposure considerations, placement methods, and other factors that control the plastic and hardened properties of the concrete in efforts to produce an economical and durable product.

Job Mix Formula (JMF). The actual batch quantities (mixture proportions) of each constituent included in the concrete mixture, based on adjustments to the target weights attained from the mix design process, necessary to optimize the concrete mixture properties.

Pay Factor (PF). The factor that is determined according to subsections d.3 of this special provision, used to calculate the price adjustment for a discrete quantity of concrete relative

to its respective level of quality. Pay factor will not exceed 1.00. Therefore, there will never be a positive pay adjustment.

Production Lot. A discrete cubic yard quantity of concrete containing the same JMF and used for the same application, as described in subsection d.2 of this special provision.

Quality Assurance (QA). Activities administered by the Engineer dealing with acceptance of the product, including, but not limited to, materials selection, sampling, testing, construction inspection, and review of Contractor QC documentation. All concrete QA sampling and testing will be administered by the Agency. Agency administered QA is described in section d of this special provision.

Quality Control (QC). All activities administered by the Contractor to monitor, assess, and adjust production and placement processes to ensure the final product will meet the specified levels of quality, including, but not limited to, training, materials selection, sampling, testing, project oversight and documentation. Contractor administered QC is described in section c of this special provision.

QC Action Limits. A range of values established by the Contractor in the QC plan that, if exceeded, requires that corrective action be taken by the Contractor to restore the continuity and uniformity of the mixture and methods in conformance with specification requirements. The QC action limits must not exceed the QC suspension limits.

QC Plan. The project-specific plan developed by the Contractor describing, in detail, all aspects of production and construction for the project to ensure consistent control of quality to meet specification requirements.

QC Plan Administrator. An employee of, or consultant engaged by the Contractor, responsible for developing and overseeing all aspects of QC for the project. This includes, but is not limited to preparing the QC plan, managing the Contractor QC personnel, communicating routinely with the production personnel to ensure quality, initiating corrective action and suspending operations when the process is found to be producing non-conforming materials, and preparing and submitting all necessary QC documentation to the Engineer within the specified time period.

QC Suspension Limits. A range of values defined in Table 1 that, if exceeded on a single QC test, requires that the Contractor suspend operations and determine, correct, and document the deficiencies before resuming production. The QC suspension limit must not exceed specification requirement thresholds.

Sample. A representative quantity of concrete taken during production which is used to measure the quality characteristics for the concrete.

Sampling Rate. The number of times the fresh concrete is sampled, as described in subsection d.2 of this special provision.

Small Incidental Quantity. A single day's placement of less than 20 cubic yards of concrete used for non-structural or non-pavement related applications, including, but not limited to: curb and gutter, sidewalks and sidewalk ramps (excluding driveways and driveway ramps), installing sign or fence posts, guard rail or cable rail foundations (excluding end anchorage foundations), or other contract items where the small quantity of concrete is not paid for

separately, as approved by the Engineer. Requirements for small incidental quantity consideration are described in subsections c.5.G, d.2.B and d.3 of this special provision. The corresponding weekly QA test results must meet specification limits defined in Table 3.

Specification Limits. The threshold values placed on a quality characteristic used to evaluate the quality of the material.

Strength Sample Test Result. The average of the two companion 28-day compressive strength test specimens taken from the same sample of concrete is considered a strength sample test result.

Strength Test Specimen. A strength test specimen is an individual 6-inch by 12-inch strength test cylinder or 4-inch by 8-inch strength test cylinder molded and cured according to *AASHTO T 23/ASTM C 31* and tested according to *AASHTO T 22/ASTM C 39*. All respective QC or QA strength test specimens must be the same nominal size. Strength test specimen cylinder size of 4-inch by 8-inch is permitted only if the nominal maximum coarse aggregate particle size, as specified for the coarse aggregate in the concrete mixture, is 1-inch, or less.

Sublot. A portion of a production lot, represented by a complete set of QA tests, as described in subsection d.2.A of this special provision. The Engineer and the Contractor may agree to reduce the typical subplot size based on project staging or other project conditions.

Supplementary Cementitious Materials (SCM). A mineral admixture (slag cement, fly ash) used to replace a portion of the Portland cement, either individually or as a blended cement, in the concrete mixture. SCM requirements are described in subsection c.5 of this special provision.

b. Materials. Mixture requirements must be in accordance with the contract.

c. Contractor Administered Quality Control (QC).

1. Contractor Quality Control Plan (QC Plan). Prepare, implement, and maintain a QC plan specific to the project for concrete that will provide quality oversight for production, testing, and control of construction processes. The QC plan must be in conformance with the contract and must identify all procedures used to control production and placement including when to initiate corrective action necessary to maintain the quality and uniformity of the work.

Develop concrete mix designs and JMFs, as specified, and conduct QC sampling, testing, and inspection during all phases of the concrete work at the minimum frequency, or at an increased frequency sufficient to ensure that the work conforms to specification requirements.

Project-specific items required in the QC plan include (where applicable), but are not limited to the following:

A. Organization chart.

B. QC Plan Administrator and contact information.

- C. The name(s) and credentials of the QC staff.
- D. Methods for interaction between production and QC personnel to engage timely corrective action, including suspension of work.
- E. Coordination of activities.
- F. Documentation, procedures, and submittals.
- G. Project and plant specifics.
- H. Concrete production facilities inspections and certifications.
- I. Current testing equipment calibration documentation including calibration factor.
- J. Testing and initial field curing facilities for QC and QA strength test specimens (AASHTO T 23/ASTM C 31).
- K. Stockpile management plan.
- L. Corrective action plan.
- M. Mixing time and transportation, including time from batching to completion of delivery and batch placement rate (batches per hour), along with the manufacturer's documentation relative to the batching equipment's capabilities in terms of maximum mixing capacity and minimum mixing time (*ASTM C 94*).
- N. Placement and consolidation methods including monitoring of vibration, depth checks, and verification of pavement dowel bar alignment.
- O. Process for monitoring stability of air content of fresh concrete during concrete production and placement.
- P. Hot and cold weather protection considerations and methods.
- Q. Control charts with action and suspension limits.
- R. Verification for non-deleterious alkali-silica reactivity (see subsection c.5.A of this special provision).
- S. Mix design and JMFs.
- T. Proposed location for use of each JMF on the project.
- U. The frequency of sampling and testing.
- V. Handling, protection, initial curing, and transporting of strength test specimens (*AASHTO T 23/ASTM C 31*).
- W. Methods to monitor construction equipment loading and open-to-traffic strengths.

- X. Finishing and curing procedure.
- Y. Ride quality control.
- Z. List of QC records to be submitted to the Engineer in accordance with subsection c.2 of this special provision.

Submit the QC plan, for the appropriate items of work, to the Engineer for review a minimum of 10 working days before the start of related work. The Engineer will notify the Contractor of any objections relative to the content of the QC plan within 5 working days of receipt of the QC plan. Do not begin concrete placement before acceptance of the QC plan by the Engineer. If the approved QC plan fails to provide acceptable work, or acceptable control of the work, the Engineer may require the Contractor to revise the QC Plan. Revisions to the QC plan must be approved by the Engineer prior to resuming work.

2. QC Records. Maintain complete records of all QC tests and inspections. Document what action was taken to correct deficiencies. Include sufficient information to allow the test results to be correlated with the items of work represented.

Furnish one copy of all QC records, including test reports for the fresh concrete placement, to the Engineer within 24 hours after the date covered by the record in a format acceptable to the Engineer. The Engineer will withhold acceptance of the concrete for failure to provide properly documented and timely QC records and reports.

If the Engineer is performing QA sampling and testing at the same time the Contractor is performing QC sampling and testing, all associated QC records must include the appropriate production lot identification number that correlates with the Agency's QA production lot identification number.

3. Personnel Requirements. The QC Plan Administrator must have full authority and responsibility to take all actions necessary for the successful implementation of the QC plan, including but not limited to, the following:

A. Monitoring and utilizing QC tests, control charts, and other QC practices to ensure that delivered materials and proportioning meets specification requirements.

B. Monitoring materials shipped to the project, prior to their use, to ensure their continued compatibility toward producing consistent quality.

C. Periodically inspecting all equipment utilized in transporting, proportioning, mixing, placing, consolidating, finishing, and curing to ensure proper operation.

D. Monitoring materials stockpile management, concrete batching, mixing, transporting, placement, consolidation, finishing, and curing to ensure conformance with specification requirements.

E. Maintaining and submitting all QC records and reports.

F. Directing the necessary corrective action to ensure continual conformance within the QC action limits.

G. Suspending production for the project when suspension limits are exceeded.

H. Conducting or monitoring adjustments to the JMF.

Individuals performing QC tests must demonstrate that they are proficient and capable of sampling and testing concrete or aggregate, where applicable, in accordance with the associated test procedures and Agency requirements prior to commencement of related work. Any adjustments to the JMF must be made by a certified concrete technician (Michigan Concrete Association (MCA) Michigan Level II).

4. QC Laboratory Requirements. Laboratories, including field laboratories and all associated testing equipment that prepare concrete mixes or perform QC testing, must demonstrate to the Engineer that they are equipped, staffed, calibrated, and managed so as to be capable of batching, and testing PCC in accordance with the applicable test methods and procedures. Mix designs and their accompanying JMFs must include a statement, signed by a certified concrete technician (MCA Michigan Level II), that all applicable standard test methods have been followed in verifying the mix design and JMF.

5. Mix Design and Documentation. Design concrete mixtures meeting the requirements specified in Table 1. Provide the grade of concrete for the section number reference application specified in Table 1, or as specified in the contract. Request variance in writing when proposing a mix design that exhibits temperature, slump or air content other than those specified. Include the proposed mix design, JMF, and associated trial batch verification test data. Do not use a grade of concrete with a lower specification limit (LSL) 28-day compressive strength greater than what is designated for the application.

Blended cement meeting the requirements of *ASTM C 595 Type II* is permitted.

Ensure supplemental cementitious materials are from an MDOT Approved Manufacturer. Slag cement must meet the requirements of subsection 901.06 of the Standard Specifications for Construction. Fly ash must meet the requirements of subsection 901.07 of the Standard Specifications for Construction.

Secure prior approval from the Engineer to use concrete intended for early opening to traffic to facilitate driveway gaps or other features necessary for required local access.

Unless otherwise specified in the contract, set accelerating admixtures are prohibited.

Unless otherwise specified in the contract, provide either concrete Grade P1 or Grade D for bridge approach slab applications.

Unless otherwise specified in the contract, do not exceed 40 percent replacement of the Portland cement in the concrete mixture with a supplementary cementitious material. Do not exceed 40 percent total replacement of the Portland cement if more than one supplementary cementitious material is used in the concrete mixture.

Use the combined weight of all cementitious materials to determine compliance with the maximum water-cementitious ratio and cementitious material content requirements specified in Table 1.

For night casting, where applicable, a water-reducing admixture may be used in lieu of a

water-reducing and retarding admixture, provided the concrete can be placed and finished in the sequence specified on the plans prior to initial set, is not subjected to residual vibration, or is not within the areas influenced by dead load deflections as a result of adjacent concrete placement operations. When the maximum air temperature is not forecast to exceed 60 degrees F for the day, the Contractor may use a water-reducing admixture or a water-reducing retarding admixture.

Table 1: Minimum Mix Design Requirements for Concrete

Mix Design Parameter	Grade of Concrete																												
	P1M (a,b,e)	P1 (a,b)	D,DM (a,b,e)	T	S1 (a)	S2,S2M (a,b,e)	S3/P2 (a)																						
Lower Specification Limit (LSL) (28-day compressive, psi)	3500	3500	4500	3500	4000	3500	3000																						
Rejection Limit for an Individual Strength Sample Test Result	3000	3000	4000	3000	3500	3000	2500																						
Maximum Water/Cementitious Ratio (lb/lb) (c)	0.45																												
Cementitious Material Content (lb/yd ³) (d)	470-564	517-611	517-658	517-611	517-611	517-611	489-517																						
Air Content (percent) (f)	5.5-8.0																												
Slump (inch) (max.)	(g)																												
Section Number Reference (h)	602, 603	602, 603, 801, 802, 803, 810	706, 711, 712	706, 718	705	401, 706, 712, 713, 718, 801, 802, 803, 810, 819	402, 403, 602, 803, 804, 806, 808, 810, 813, 814																						
<p>a. If the local average minimum temperature in the next 10 consecutive days is forecast to be below 40 degrees F, submit a revised QC plan, for the Engineer's approval, addressing, in detail, changes in materials, concrete batching and mixing processes, construction methods, curing, and protection of the in situ concrete to ensure that the necessary quality characteristics of the hardened concrete product will not be compromised as a result of the cold weather. The revised QC plan must be approved by the Engineer prior to cold weather concrete placement.</p> <p>b. Use aggregates from only geologically natural sources for pavement, shoulder, miscellaneous pavement (including ramps), concrete pavement overlay, bridge approach slab, structural concrete, drilled shaft, bridge railing, and bridge sidewalk applications.</p> <p>c. Use admixtures as listed in the Qualified Products Lists to reduce mixing water. Ensure concrete in concrete diaphragms contains a water-reducing admixture, or a water-reducing retarding admixture.</p> <p>d. Type III cement is not permitted.</p> <p>e. For grades of concrete requiring optimized gradation, aggregates must meet the physical requirements specified in subsection 902.03.C of the Standard Specifications for Construction.</p> <p>f. For action, suspension, and specification limits, see Tables 2 and 3, where applicable. Air content of fresh concrete less than 5.5 percent for concrete that lies in the finished work at least 3 feet below the surface of the ground or entirely under water will not be cause for rejection or air content of fresh concrete pay factor P_{Fac} reduction.</p> <p>g. The maximum slump for Grades P1, P1M, and P2 concrete is 3 inches or as documented on the approved JMF. All other grades of concrete will be according to Table 701-1 of the Standard Specifications for Construction.</p>																													
<p>h. Section Number Reference:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>401 Culverts</td> <td>402 Storm Sewers</td> </tr> <tr> <td>403 Drainage Structures</td> <td>602 Concrete Pavement</td> </tr> <tr> <td>603 Concrete Pavement Restoration</td> <td>705 Foundation Piling</td> </tr> <tr> <td>706 Structural Concrete Construction</td> <td>711 Bridge Railings</td> </tr> <tr> <td>712 Bridge Rehabilitation-Concrete</td> <td>713 Bridge Rehabilitation-Steel</td> </tr> <tr> <td>718 Drilled Shafts</td> <td>801 Concrete Driveways</td> </tr> <tr> <td>802 Concrete Curb, Gutter and Dividers</td> <td>803 Concrete Sidewalk, Sidewalk Ramps, and Steps</td> </tr> <tr> <td>804 Concrete Barriers and Glare Screens</td> <td>806 Shared Use Paths</td> </tr> <tr> <td>808 Fencing</td> <td>810 Permanent Traffic Signs and Supports</td> </tr> <tr> <td>813 Slope Protection</td> <td>814 Paved Ditches</td> </tr> <tr> <td>819 Electrical and Lighting</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>								401 Culverts	402 Storm Sewers	403 Drainage Structures	602 Concrete Pavement	603 Concrete Pavement Restoration	705 Foundation Piling	706 Structural Concrete Construction	711 Bridge Railings	712 Bridge Rehabilitation-Concrete	713 Bridge Rehabilitation-Steel	718 Drilled Shafts	801 Concrete Driveways	802 Concrete Curb, Gutter and Dividers	803 Concrete Sidewalk, Sidewalk Ramps, and Steps	804 Concrete Barriers and Glare Screens	806 Shared Use Paths	808 Fencing	810 Permanent Traffic Signs and Supports	813 Slope Protection	814 Paved Ditches	819 Electrical and Lighting	
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A. Alkali-Silica Reactivity. Provide documentation to the Engineer that the concrete

mixture does not present the potential for excessive expansion caused by alkali-silica reactivity (ASR). Provide current ASR test results (valid for 2 years from completion of testing), for the fine aggregate that is proposed to be used in the concrete, from an independent testing laboratory proficient in ASR testing. The independent testing laboratory must certify in writing, including a signed statement that all testing was conducted in accordance with the designated standard test procedures, described herein. Test results must conform to the specified criterion for one of the following standard test methods. ASR requirements specified in subsection c.5.A of this special provision are not required for concrete pavement repairs and temporary concrete pavements. Use the Rounding Method described in *ASTM E 29* when determining significant digits for reporting expansion test results.

(1) Method 1. *ASTM C 1260*. Mortar Bar Test. If the expansion of the mortar bars is less than 0.10 percent (rounded to the nearest 0.01 percent) at 14 days of immersion, the fine aggregate is considered non-deleterious to ASR and may be used in the concrete without the need for ASR mitigation.

(2) Method 2. *ASTM C 1293*. Concrete Prism Test.

(a) If the expansion of concrete prisms is not greater than 0.040 percent (rounded to the nearest 0.001 percent) after 1 year, the fine aggregate is considered non-deleterious to ASR and may be used in the concrete without the need for ASR mitigation.

(b) If the expansion of concrete prisms is greater than 0.040 percent, but not exceeding 0.120 percent (rounded to the nearest 0.001 percent) after 1 year, the fine aggregate is considered moderately deleterious to ASR and mitigation is required, as follows. A low-alkali cement with Na₂O equivalent alkalies (Na₂O + 0.658 × percent K₂O) not exceeding 0.60 percent must be used in the concrete mixture to mitigate the potential for ASR. A supplementary cementitious material may be used in conjunction with the low-alkali cement. The total alkali content for the cementitious materials combination must not exceed 3.0 pounds per cubic yard of Na₂O equivalent.

(3) Method 3. *ASTM C 1567*. Mortar Bar Test. If no previous test data are available for the fine aggregate that shows it is resistant to ASR using either Method 1 or 2, above, replace 25 to 40 percent of the Portland cement in the concrete mixture with a supplementary cementitious material. A blended cement meeting the requirements of *ASTM C 595* containing Portland cement and a supplementary cementitious material may also be used.

Demonstrate the ability of the supplementary cementitious material to control the deleterious expansion caused by ASR by molding and testing mortar bars according to the standard test method described in *ASTM C 1567* using the mix proportions and constituent sources for both the aggregates and the cementitious materials that will be used for the project. Make at least three test specimens for each cementitious materials-aggregate combination. If the average of three mortar bars for a given cementitious materials-aggregate combination produces an expansion less than 0.10 percent (rounded to the nearest 0.01 percent) at 14 days of immersion, the JMF associated with that combination will be considered non-deleterious to ASR. If the average expansion is 0.10 percent (rounded to the nearest 0.01 percent) or greater,

the JMF associated with that combination will be considered not sufficient to control the deleterious expansion caused by ASR and the JMF will be rejected.

The Engineer will not approve the use of the JMF if the expansion exceeds the respective threshold limits for the respective ASTM test method used.

B. Contractor Provided Mixes. Provide mix design and accompanying JMFs using the methods of verification included in this special provision. Include sufficient information on constituent materials and admixtures along with trial batch verified physical properties of the fresh concrete, mix proportions per cubic yard for all constituents and compressive strength test results necessary to allow the Engineer to fully evaluate the expected performance of the concrete mixture.

(1) Mix Documentation. Prepare mix designs for each grade of concrete required on the project. Submit JMF for each mix design, including all required documentation, to the Engineer for review 10 working days before the anticipated date of placement. The Engineer will notify the Contractor of any objections within 5 working days of receipt of the mix documentation. Number or otherwise identify each JMF and reference all accompanying documentation to this identification. Reference each JMF to the appropriate method of verification. Mix design and JMF submittals that do not include all required documentation will be considered incomplete and the Engineer will return them without review.

Mix documentation is valid for 2 years.

All mix designs and accompanying JMFs must be traceable to a laboratory meeting the requirements of this special provision.

Submit mix design and JMF on the MDOT Job Mix Formula (JMF) Concrete Field Communication form (MDOT Form Number 1976); include accompanying documentation. List the source of materials, bulk density (unit weight) of coarse aggregate (rodding procedure or shoveling procedure), absorption of aggregates, relative density (specific gravity) of aggregates, aggregate correction factors, batch weights, and project specific or historical laboratory test data. Include the recorded air content of fresh concrete using the same admixture and cementitious material sources to be used in the production of the concrete for the project. A JMF will be approved only if all of the minimum mix design requirements specified in the contract have been met.

(2) Job Mix Formula (JMF). Select proportions for concrete mixtures according to *ACI Standard 211.1*. The volume (oven-dry-rodded) of coarse aggregate per unit volume of concrete must be 65 percent, minimum.

Four methods of verification of proposed JMF are acceptable.

(a) Method 1. Trial Batches. Verification of JMF is based on trial batches with the same materials and proportions proposed for use on the project. Prepare at least one trial batch for each mix design in sufficient time before starting concrete placement to allow for review according to subsection c.5.B.(1) of this special provision. Provide the results of temperature, slump, density (unit weight), air content of fresh concrete, 28-day compressive strength, and age of

concrete at the time of strength testing, for a minimum of three independent samples. All samples may be taken from a single trial batch for a mix design provided the trial batch is at least four cubic yards in volume. For JMF trial batch verification purposes only, 7-day compressive strength test results which report at least 70 percent of the specified 28-day lower specification limit (LSL) will be sufficient documentation in lieu of 28-day compressive strengths. The average of at least two strength test specimens represents one compressive strength sample test result for each independent sample. Provide the necessary ASR documentation as described in subsection c.5.A of this special provision.

(b) Method 2. Same Mix. Verification of JMF is based on experience with the same mix design, JMF, and the same materials. Provide the results of temperature, slump, density (unit weight), air content of fresh concrete, 28-day compressive strength, and age of concrete at the time of strength testing, for a minimum of three independent samples. The average of at least two strength test specimens represents one compressive strength sample test result for each independent sample. Do not substitute material types or sources, including admixtures or cementitious materials, nor change mix proportions in the JMF. Provide the necessary ASR documentation as described in subsection c.5.A of this special provision.

(c) Method 3. Similar Mix. Verification of JMF is based on requirements described in method 2, above. Substitution of coarse aggregate source is permitted if the new source is of the same geologic type as the original aggregate, and conforms to the specification requirements for the application. Substitution of fine aggregate is permitted only if the new source has been tested for ASR. Provide the necessary ASR documentation as described in subsection c.5.A of this special provision.

Provide the supporting laboratory trial batch documentation and accompanying calculations showing how the mix proportions in the JMF were adjusted, based on the documented differences in relative density (specific gravity), bulk density (unit weight) and absorption of the substituted aggregate sources, to produce a theoretical yield of 100 percent and the required fresh concrete properties.

(d) Method 4. Annual Verification. At the Engineer's option, verification may be accepted annually for a concrete plant rather than on a project basis provided the sources and proportions of the constituent materials, including cementitious materials and source and types admixtures, do not change. If the project is the continuation of work in progress during the previous construction season and written certification is submitted to the Engineer that materials from the same source and with the same mixture properties are to be used, the Engineer may waive the requirement for annual renewal verification of the JMF for the project. Provide the necessary ASR documentation as described in subsection c.5.A of this special provision.

C. Agency Provided Mixes. Unless otherwise specified in the contract or approved by the Engineer, the Engineer will provide the concrete JMF for the following types of concrete regardless of the total quantity for the project.

(1) Structural concrete patching mixtures, mortar and grout.

(2) Bridge deck overlay concrete mixtures.

(3) Project-specific concrete mixtures and grades not defined in Table 1.

Provide all other mix designs and accompanying JMF's according to subsection c.5.B of this special provision.

The ASR documentation for the fine aggregate described in subsection c.5.A of this special provision must accompany the Contractor's request for the concrete JMF.

D. Changes in Materials and Proportions. Any changing from one approved JMF to another for the same grade of concrete must have prior approval by the Engineer.

Prior to batching, verify that the proposed JMF changes will not affect the properties of the fresh concrete (slump, temperature, air content, density (unit weight), workability), nor result in excessive mortar bar expansion as a result of deleterious reactivity between the aggregates and cementitious materials as described in subsection c.5.A of this special provision.

Record all changes to JMF in the QC records along with the rationale for the change.

E. QC Sampling and Testing. Conduct startup sampling and testing for temperature, slump, density (unit weight), and air content on the first load. Do not place concrete until testing verifies that the fresh concrete properties have not exceeded the QC action and suspension limit thresholds specified in Table 2 and the testing correlation requirements of subsection d.1.B of this special provision have been met. Continue testing subsequent loads as described in the QC plan, for each grade of concrete delivered to the work site each day. The QC sampling and testing must be random and independent from the Agencies QA sampling and testing.

Provide the curing facilities in accordance with subsection d.2.C of this special provision prior to start of concrete production.

Perform QC sampling and testing for air content of fresh concrete that is either slipformed or pumped, as follows:

(1) At least once during each week of production.

(2) Whenever the concrete pump is relocated, where applicable.

(3) Whenever there is a significant change in the boom angle of the concrete pump during concrete placement, where applicable.

Sample and test a representative haul unit of concrete immediately after its discharge but before the slipform paver or pump hopper, where applicable. Sample and test the concrete representing the same haul unit, again, after the slipform paver or after discharge from the pump (after vibration), where applicable. If the difference in measured air content between the two test locations for the same concrete is greater than 1.5 percent air by volume of concrete, suspend operations and administer corrective action. Resume concrete placement only after taking the necessary corrective action to

reduce the loss in air content of fresh concrete between the two test locations, as approved by the Engineer. Document the corrective action to be taken in the QC records and make the necessary changes to the QC plan, where applicable.

Concrete exceeding the maximum specification limits for slump or temperature must be rejected regardless of the total mixing time at the time of arrival to the project.

The Engineer may require the Contractor to administer additional QC sampling and testing if the Engineer determines the Contractor's current QC sampling and testing methodology is shown to be insufficient to ensure continual control of the quality of the concrete.

Take the appropriate corrective action, as described in the QC plan, when QC testing shows the QC action limits for any quality characteristic are exceeded. Suspend production if any of the QC suspension limits are exceeded or if the corrective action is not sufficient to restore the quality to acceptable levels.

Resume production only after making all necessary adjustments to bring the mixture into conformance with all applicable specifications and receiving approval to resume work from the Engineer. Document these adjustments in the QC records.

Table 2: QC Action and Suspension Limits

Quality Characteristic	Action Limits	Suspension Limits
Air Content (percent)	See Note Below	< 5.0 or > 8.5
Air Content Loss (percent)	As Defined in the Contractor QC Plan	Greater than 1.5
Conc. Temp. (Deg. F)		< 45 or > 90 at time of placement
Slump (max.) (inch)		See Table 1, footnote (g)
Density (unit weight)		N/A
Note: Action limits must be defined in the Contractor QC Plan and cannot be < 5.5 or > 8.0		

F. Work Progress Test Specimens. Determine the strength of concrete for opening to construction traffic or regular traffic, for removing shoring and forms, or for similar purposes in accordance with subsections 104.11, 601.03.H and 701.03.D of the Standard Specifications for Construction, and as approved by the Engineer. Cure work progress test specimens in the same manner as the in-situ concrete. Allow the Engineer to witness testing of work progress test specimens.

The maturity method may be used to determine the in-place, opening-to-traffic flexural strength, provided the necessary preliminary flexural strength versus time-temperature factor correlation, using the same materials and JMF, is established according to Agency procedures and approved by the Engineer before placing the concrete.

G. Reduced QC for Small Incidental Quantities. If approved by the Engineer, reduced levels of on-site QC testing for concrete may be considered for small incidental quantities defined in subsection a.1 of this special provision.

Unless approved by the Engineer, multiple small incidental quantities, including ones that are consecutively placed throughout the project on the same day, are not eligible for reduced QC consideration if the total plan quantity of concrete for the item exceeds 100 cubic yards in volume. Include details for reduced QC testing and oversight in the approved QC plan, and in accordance with following:

(1) The small incidental quantity of concrete will be limited to a single day's concrete placement of a maximum 20 cubic yards in volume.

(2) The small incidental quantity of concrete is not an integral part of a structural load bearing element.

(3) The Engineer received written certification from the Contractor that the concrete supplier has a current QC plan in place and available for review upon request by the Engineer.

(4) The concrete supplier employs a certified concrete technician (MCA Michigan Level II) available at the plant or on call during concrete placement to validate and authorize modifications to the concrete JMF, as necessary.

(5) Prior to the first concreting operation, concrete representing the JMF for the small incidental quantity has been sampled and tested by a certified concrete technician (MCA Michigan Level I or II) to verify that, historically, the JMF produced a concrete mixture meeting the minimum requirements for density (unit weight), slump, air content, and strength. Annual verification may be acceptable provided there are no changes to the material types or sources, including the cementitious materials and admixtures.

(6) The Engineer verified that the temperature, slump, and air content conform to specification requirements at the start of the day's concreting operation associated with the small incidental quantity.

(7) The Engineer is notified and provided sufficient opportunity to witness concrete placement.

d. Agency Administered Quality Assurance (Acceptance).

1. Agency Quality Assurance Plan (QA plan). The Engineer will be responsible for administering the quality-based acceptance and will institute any actions necessary toward its successful implementation.

Acceptance of concrete pavement repair mixtures and concrete mixtures not included in Table 1 will be in accordance with the contract.

The Engineer will develop and follow a QA plan. The Engineer will provide the QA plan to the QC Plan Administrator a minimum of 5 working days prior to the pre-production meeting. The QA plan will be reviewed at the pre-production meeting and any proposed changes will be documented.

The nominal QA strength test specimen size, defined in subsection a.1 of this special provision will be noted in the QA plan.

A. Personnel Requirements. The personnel responsible for field inspection and for obtaining QA samples will possess the required qualifications to collect QA samples. Sampling will be performed by a certified concrete technician (MCA Michigan Level I or II) or (MCAT) certified aggregate technician, where applicable.

B. Testing Correlation. The testing equipment and associated testing personnel for both the Engineer's QA testing and Contractor's QC testing must be used to conduct side by side correlation testing of the same concrete from the first load to verify correlation of both the Agency's and the Contractor's test results for temperature and air content of fresh concrete. Side by side testing correlation must be conducted whenever there is a change in QC or QA equipment and/or personnel for the project, or as directed by the Engineer. The temperature measuring devices used for QC and QA must correlate relative to each other within 2 degrees F. If the air content results of two tests conducted between the Engineer's and the Contractor's testers differ by more than 0.8 percent air by volume of concrete, an air content test of fresh concrete must be conducted by a third party, designated by the Engineer but independent of the project, prior to commencement of concrete placement in efforts to resolve issues relative to non-correlation.

C. Laboratory Facilities. The testing laboratory with responsibility for acceptance testing on this project is the Agency testing laboratory, or a qualified facility under the authority of the Engineer.

2. QA Sampling and Testing. The Engineer will verify the Contractor's daily startup sampling and testing of temperature, slump, and air content of fresh concrete on the first load; conduct QA sampling and testing; monitor Contractor adherence to the QC plan; and inspect field placed materials in such a manner as to ensure that all concrete for the project is represented. The testing correlation requirements of subsection d.1.B of this special provision must be met prior to concrete placement.

The following *ASTM* test methods will apply. The Agency's established procedures for sampling and testing are acceptable alternatives.

C 31 Practice for Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Field

C 39 Test Method for Compressive Strength of Cylindrical Concrete Specimens

C 78 Test Method for Flexural Strength of Concrete (Using Simple Beam with Third-Point Loading)

C 138 Test Method for Density (Unit Weight), Yield and Air Content (Gravimetric) of Concrete

C 143 Test Method for Slump of Hydraulic-Cement Concrete

C 172 Practice for Sampling Freshly Mixed Concrete

C 173 Test Method for Air Content of Freshly Mixed Concrete by the Volumetric Method

C 231 Test Method for Air Content of Freshly Mixed Concrete by the Pressure Method

C 293 Test Method for Flexural Strength of Concrete (Using Simple Beam with Center-Point Loading)

A. Lot Size and Make Up. A production lot will not include more than one grade of concrete, concrete of the same grade having different specified slump or air content, or concrete of the same grade having different mix designs, or JMFs. Lot size and makeup

will be determined by the Engineer, based on site conditions. A production lot may consist of a single day's production, individual concrete structural elements (eg. footing, column, pier cap, deck, bridge approach slab), or any combination thereof, provided they are of the same JMF. Each production lot will be divided into sublots of approximately equal size, as determined by the Engineer. The minimum number of sublots will be one per production lot, with the maximum number of sublots based on the anticipated total quantity of concrete to be placed and site conditions. A minimum of one subplot will be required for each day of production.

B. Sampling. QA sampling and testing will be conducted by the Engineer during concrete placement. Where practical, the random number method (as described in the "Random Sampling for Quality Control/Quality Assurance Projects" section of the Materials Quality Assurance Procedures Manual) will be used to determine the sampling locations. The sampling rate will be determined by the Engineer, based on the anticipated total quantity of concrete to be placed and site conditions, with a minimum of one sampling for each day of production.

At the option of the Engineer, small incidental quantities as defined in subsection a.1 of this special provision may be accepted (visually inspected and noted on the Inspector's Daily Report) without daily 28-day compressive strength QA test specimens provided there is a current acceptable strength test history of the JMF for the project prior to placement of the small incidental quantity. One set of compressive strength QA test specimens will then be molded for each small incidental quantity JMF at least once per week during production, thereafter, as determined by the Engineer (note the test results or identification number for the corresponding weekly QA compressive strength test result on the Inspector's Daily Report for each small incidental quantity). Quality control testing and daily QA testing for temperature, slump, and air content of fresh concrete are still required. Reduced QC for small incidental quantities, as described in subsection c.5.G of this special provision, may be considered.

The QA sampling rate and sample location will be based on cubic yard quantities.

Samples will be taken from the concrete at the location as close to its final placement into the forms or on the grade as practical. If sampling from the discharge of the haul unit, the sample will be taken from approximately the middle one-third of the load.

Samples for acceptance will not be taken at the concrete production facility (batch plant), nor prior to discharge from a concrete pump (excluding tremie seal placement applications). Mix adjustments to the concrete contained within the haul unit selected for QA sampling and testing (beyond normal QC) will not be permitted prior to QA sampling and testing. QA sampling will be random and without prior notification.

C. Testing. The location(s) within the project limits for QA testing of the fresh concrete and placement of curing facilities for initial curing of the 28-day compressive strength QA test cylinders will be determined by the Engineer in conformance with the following criteria:

(1) The elapsed time between obtaining the first and the final portion of the composite sample must not exceed 15 minutes.

(2) Testing for slump, temperature, and air content of fresh concrete must begin within 5 minutes after obtaining the final portion of the composite sample.

(3) Molding of the 28-day compressive strength QA test cylinders must begin within 15 minutes after obtaining the final portion of the composite sample.

(4) The concrete sample must be protected from the sun, wind, and other sources of rapid evaporation, and from contamination.

Two QA concrete strength test specimens per sample will be molded for 28-day compressive strength QA testing.

The Contractor will provide curing facilities equipped to ensure the proper environment for the Agencies QA concrete strength test specimens during initial cure. Each initial cure facility must provide ventilation or insulation, where applicable, to ensure the ambient temperature surrounding the specimens is maintained according to *AASHTO T 23/ASTM C 31*. Failure by the Contractor to maintain the proper curing environment during initial cure will not be basis for rejection of samples or claims against the Agency. Each initial curing facility must be capable of being locked, using an Agency provided padlock. The Contractor will ensure that all initial curing facilities are accounted for at all time, and protected against theft and damage. The Contractor will place and secure each initial cure facility throughout the project limits in such a manner so as to minimize excessive transport of the test specimens prior to initial cure, as follows:

(5) Immediately after finishing molded specimens, the Engineer will move the QA concrete strength test specimens to the closest initial cure facility provided by the Contractor.

(6) Immediately after all QA concrete strength test specimens are placed into the cure facility and the proper initial curing conditions have been established, the Engineer will secure the facility using the Agency provided padlock. Access to the QA concrete strength test specimens, thereafter, must be coordinated with the Engineer and will only be permitted in the presence of the Engineer.

(7) The Engineer will transport the QA concrete strength test specimens within 48 hours after molding, but not prior to 8 hours after final set of the concrete, from the initial curing facility to the Agency's designated testing laboratory for final curing and strength testing. The specimens will be protected with a suitable cushioning material to prevent damage from jarring during transport. The total transportation time must not exceed 4 hours prior to commencement of final curing.

D. QA Stop Production Criteria. The Engineer will issue a Notice of Non-Compliance with Contract Requirements (Form 1165) and concrete production must stop when one or more of the following are observed.

(1) The QA testing shows that one or more of the suspension limits for quality characteristics defined in Table 2 are in non-compliance.

(2) The QC plan is not being followed.

(3) Segregation, excessive slumping of unsupported slipformed edges, or other notable changes in the fresh concrete properties is observed that may prevent proper placement, consolidation and finishing, or compromise the performance or long-term

durability of the finished product.

(4) The required curing system is not being applied in a timely manner, as specified by the contract.

(5) If the measured air content loss between the two testing locations for the same concrete is greater than 1.5 percent air by volume of concrete as described in subsection c.5.E of this special provision.

The Engineer will issue a Notice to Resume Work (Form 1165) only after all necessary adjustments are made to restore conformance with all applicable specifications, and the appropriate documentation is made in the QC records.

E. QA Records. The Engineer will maintain a complete record of all QA tests and inspections. The records will contain, as a minimum, signed originals of all QA test results and raw data, random numbers used (where applicable) and resulting calculations. The QA test results will not be provided to the Contractor until the corresponding QC test results are received by the Engineer.

3. Quality Index Analysis. The Engineer's QA test results will be used to determine the pay factor (PF) and price adjustment (ADJ). The Contractor's QC test results will not be used for pay factor and price adjustment analysis. The Engineer will complete pay factor and price adjustment analysis within 7 working days after completion of all 28-day compressive strength testing for the representative production lot or quantity of concrete. The quality index parameter specification limits are defined in Table 3. Unless otherwise specified in the contract, concrete not conforming to the requirements specified in Table 3 is rejectable and subject to further evaluation. All values of PF and OLPF in these formulae are decimal, not percent. All values of PF and OLPF are rounded to two decimal places.

Price adjustment will not be applied to small incidental quantities provided the concrete is of acceptable quality and all other provisions are met for the contract item. Price adjustment for 28-day compressive strength deficiencies will be based on test results for the corresponding weekly QA test specimens and the pay factor (PFs) calculated according to the formula defined in subsection d.3.A. The price adjustment (ADJ) = (PFs – 1)(Price).

Table 3: Quality Index Parameter Specification Limits

Quality Characteristic	Specification Limits
Air Content of Fresh Concrete (percent)	5.5 – 8.0
Rejection Limit (percent)	<5.0 or >8.5
Conc. Temp. (deg. F)	45 - 90 at time of placement
Slump (max.) (inch)	See Table 1, footnote (g)
28-day Compressive Strength (psi)	For LSL see Table 1
Rejection Limit - 28-day Compressive Strength	See Table 1

A. Pay Factor for 28-Day Compressive Strength (PFs).

$$\text{PFs} = \frac{\text{Tested Strength}}{\text{LSL}}$$

Where:

PFs = Pay Factor for 28-day compressive strength (not to exceed 1.00)

Tested Strength = QA 28-day compressive strength sample test result

LSL = Lower specification limit (see Table 1)

If the tested strength does not meet the rejection limit specified in Table 1, the Engineer will require additional evaluation as described in subsection d.4 of this special provision.

B. Pay Factor for Air Content of Fresh Concrete (PFac). The pay factor for air content of fresh concrete (PFac) will be according to Table 4.

Table 4: Air Content of Fresh Concrete Pay Factor (PFac)

Air Content of Fresh Concrete (percent)	Pay Factor (PFac)
5.5 – 8.0	1.00
5.0 – 5.4	0.50
Below 5.0	Rejection
8.1 – 8.5	0.75
Above 8.5	Rejection

If the air content of fresh concrete is below 5.0 or above 8.5 percent, the Engineer will elect to do one of the following.

(1) Require removal and replacement of the entire quantity of concrete represented by the test with new testing conducted on the replacement concrete and repeat the evaluation procedure.

(2) Allow submittal of a corrective action plan for the Engineer's approval. If the Engineer does not approve the plan for corrective action, subsection d.3.B.(1) of this special provision will be applied. All costs associated with plan submittal and corrective action under this subsection will be borne by the Contractor.

C. Overall Lot Pay Factor (OLPF). The following formulae are used to calculate the OLPF and ADJ. The OLPF will not exceed 1.00.

$$\text{OLPF} = (0.60 \times \text{PFs}) + (0.40 \times \text{PFac})$$

$$\text{ADJ} = (\text{OLPF} - 1)(\text{Price})$$

ADJ = Price adjustment per pay unit to be applied to the quantity represented by the QA test

Price = Base price established for the pay item

4. Evaluation of Rejectable Concrete. The Engineer will require additional evaluation to decide what further action may be warranted, as described below. Acceptance for air content of fresh concrete will be based on QA test results reported at the time of concrete placement.

If the Engineer determines that non-destructive testing (NDT) is appropriate, this work will be done by the Contractor in the presence of the Engineer within 45 calendar days from concrete placement. All costs associated with this work will be borne by the Contractor. A complete set of non-destructive tests must be conducted (in accordance with the respective standard test method) at a minimum three randomly selected locations. If NDT is used to estimate the in-situ strength, a calibrated relationship between the project JMF under evaluation and the NDT apparatus must have been established prior to NDT testing according to its respective standard test method.

If the 28-day compressive strength QA test results show that the rejection limit (as specified in Table 1) has not been achieved, the quantity of concrete under evaluation will be rejected and the Engineer will require additional evaluation to decide what further action may be warranted.

Propose an evaluation plan and submit it to the Engineer for approval before proceeding. The results from NDT will be used only to decide what further action is required. This determination will be made by the Engineer, as follows:

A. For non-structural concrete. If no test result from non-destructive testing falls below the lower specification (LSL) 28-day compressive strength, the represented quantity of concrete under evaluation will remain in place and a pay factor for 28-day compressive strength (PFs) of 1.00 will be applied for overall lot pay factor (OLPF) and price adjustment (ADJ) determinations according to subsection d.3 of this special provision.

B. For structural concrete (including overhead sign foundations). If no test result from non-destructive testing falls below the lower specification limit 28-day compressive strength, the represented quantity of concrete under evaluation will remain in place and a pay factor for 28-day compressive strength (PFs) of 0.85 will be applied for overall lot pay factor (OLPF) and price adjustment (ADJ) determinations according to subsection d.3 of this special provision.

C. If one or more of the non-destructive test results fall below the lower specification limit (LSL) 28-day compressive strength, the Engineer may elect to do one of the following:

(1) Require removal and replacement of the entire rejected quantity of concrete, including new initial tests for pay factor (PF) determination and price adjustment conducted according to subsection d.3 of this special provision.

(2) Allow the Contractor to submit a plan for corrective action, for the Engineer's approval, to address the disposition of the rejected concrete. If the Engineer does not approve the plan for corrective action, subsection d.4.C.(1) of this special provision will be applied. All costs associated with plan submittal and corrective action under this subsection will be borne by the Contractor.

(3) Allow the in-situ quantity of concrete under evaluation to remain in place and a pay factor (PFs) of 0.50 will be applied for overall lot pay factor (OLPF) and price adjustment (ADJ) determinations according to subsection d.3 of this special provision.

e. Measurement and Payment. If a price adjustment is made for reasons included in this special provision, that adjustment will be made using the base price established for the specific item. If a contract unit price requires adjustment for other reasons not described in this special provision, the adjustments will be made using the unit price and the adjustments will be cumulative.

Separate payment will not be made for providing, implementing, and maintaining an effective QC program. All costs associated with this work will be included in the applicable unit prices for the concrete items. Failure by the Contractor to maintain the proper curing environment during initial cure will not be basis for claim against the Agency.

All costs associated with providing, locating, relocating, maintaining, and securing the adequate number of portable initial curing facilities for both the QC and QA strength test specimens will be included in the applicable unit prices for the concrete items. No additional payment will be permitted. The Contractor is responsible for damage, theft, subsequent replacement, and removal after completion of the work for each curing facility used on the project.