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The purpose of this manual change transmittal is to announce updates and corrections to the Caltrans *Construction Manual*. Please note the updates, and print new sections for your manual as needed. Updated sections are published on <http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/construc/constmanual/> and are indicated by the date listed in the right-hand column on that page. Content changes, not including edits for clarity, are enumerated:

MCT 22-3 [3/29/2022]

Section 6-1, “Sample Types and Frequencies”

Updates add information to Table 6-1.14 to include use of compressive strength tests or use of maturity to verify that concrete pavement can be opened to traffic, as well as use of compressive strength tests for material acceptance.

Section 6-3, “Field Tests”

Updates in 6-305D (1) add information on requirements for acceptance tests of concrete pavement, which is now based on 42-day compressive strength correlated to the 42-day Modulus of Rupture of 650 pounds per square inch.

Chapter 6

Sampling and Testing

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Section 1 Sample Types and Frequencies

6-101 General

Sampling and testing materials and products must be in accordance with contract specifications. Sampling and testing are of equal importance for assuring materials and products meet acceptance specifications.

Caltrans representatives must be familiar with materials handling and processing methods to assure representative samples are obtained. Caltrans representatives should be sufficiently knowledgeable about test methods to ensure compatibility between sample and test procedure.

Samples for acceptance must be taken in accordance with California Test 125, "Method of Test for Sampling Highway Materials and Products Used in the Roadway Pavement Structure Sections," or sampling requirements in specifications. For California Tests, Caltrans representatives must be qualified testers in accordance with the *Independent Assurance Manual*.

It is the resident engineer's responsibility to assure the safety of the Caltrans representative. In accordance with *Material Plant Quality Program* or California Test 109, "Method for Testing of Material Production Plants," the district weights and measures coordinator inspects material plants for safety in areas that the Caltrans representative will enter.

In certain situations, to assure the Caltrans representative's safety, the contractor will take acceptance samples for Caltrans. The Caltrans representative must witness the contractor taking acceptance samples. The Caltrans representative must determine when the sample is taken and observe that the sample is taken in accordance with California Test 125, or sampling requirements in specifications. The Caltrans representative must take possession of the sample from the contractor and transport it to a Caltrans office or the testing laboratory. The Caltrans representative must properly fill out form TL-0101 "Sample Identification Card."

The resident engineer is responsible for the chain of custody for material acceptance samples. Material acceptance samples and dispute resolution samples must be in Caltrans' possession from the sampling point. Adequate sample storage facilities must be arranged for at construction field offices or other Caltrans facilities. The chain of custody for material samples is an important part of the Caltrans quality assurance program.

6-101A References

- Independent Assurance Program, Division of Engineering Services, Materials Engineering and Testing Services (METS), Caltrans:
<https://dot.ca.gov/programs/engineering-services/independent-assurance-program>

- California Test Methods, METS, Caltrans, available at:
<https://dot.ca.gov/programs/engineering-services/california-test-methods>
- American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO), American Society for Testing and Materials International (ASTM), and other test methods are available at the IHS Markit website, which can be accessed from a link on Design Engineering Services' METS webpage.
- *Material Plant Quality Program*, Division of Construction, Caltrans, available at:
<https://dot.ca.gov/programs/construction/material-plant-quality-program>

6-102 Types of Sampling and Testing

The following are the types of sampling and testing used by Caltrans.

6-102A Preliminary Samples and Tests

Preliminary samples and tests are made before award of a contract. Construction personnel rarely perform preliminary sampling and testing. The district materials engineer is responsible for preliminary sampling and testing. Such tests are used for design purposes, and to provide data for the materials information package for prospective bidders.

6-102B Initial Samples and Tests

Initial samples and tests are performed on materials proposed for use in the project. These initial tests determine whether proposed materials sources, local materials, or products meet the specifications.

Construction personnel may sample potential sources. For soils and aggregate tests, send samples to the district materials laboratory. Caltrans laboratories performing acceptance testing must be qualified under the AASHTO resource and Caltrans' Independent Assurance Program. Caltrans' field laboratories also meet the resource requirements when Caltrans' district or regional materials laboratory meets the requirement.

Sampling and testing potential local materials is not mandatory unless specified. Charge the contractor for the cost of sampling and testing potential local materials sources in accordance with Section 6, "Control of Materials," of the *Standard Specifications*.

The typical time required for testing initial source samples of potential local materials sources is shown in Table 6-1.1.

Table 6-1.1. Time Required for Source Testing

Material	Time
Aggregates for hot mix asphalt	2 weeks
Aggregates for cement treatment	4 weeks
Aggregates for concrete mixture	4 weeks

Material	Time
Aggregates for concrete pavement	60 days
Screenings for bituminous seals	2 weeks
Soils (R-value)	3 weeks
Untreated base materials	3 weeks

6-102B (1) Unprocessed Soils and Aggregates

The discussion on unprocessed soils and aggregates is primarily applicable to preliminary and initial sampling, although the same precautions apply when sampling for specification compliance.

6-102B (1a) Stone from Ledges and Quarries

Inspect the ledge or quarry face to determine any variations in strata, or in portions of the ledge. Observe and record differences in color and structure. Obtain separate samples of unweathered stone from all strata that appear to vary in color and structure.

6-102B (1b) Material Sites of Sand, Gravel, or Soil

Select samples representing the different materials available in the deposit. If the deposit is worked as an open face or pit, take the samples by channeling the face so that they will represent material that visual inspection indicates may be used. It is necessary, especially in small deposits, to excavate test holes some distance in back of, and parallel to, the face to determine the extent of the supply. The number and depth of these test holes depend on the quantity of material to be used from the deposit. Obtain samples from open test pits by channeling a face of the test pit in the same manner as sampling a face of a materials site. Do not include material in the sample that will be stripped from the pit as overburden. Obtain separate samples from the face of the bank and from the test holes. If visual inspection indicates that there is considerable variation in the material, obtain separate samples at different depths.

Use test holes to sample deposits that have no open faces. When sampling material sites, select depth and spacing of test holes considering the probable method of operating the pit. In general, dozers will combine the material laterally. A shovel will remove the material vertically. Test results in a “spotty” pit may be misleading to the extent that operations may be too expensive to make the required grading.

If possible, use a dozer or shovel to open up the pit before sampling rather than depending on test holes.

6-102B (2) Processed Aggregates

Sample processed aggregates from locations such as stockpiles, transportation units, conveyors, or windrows in accordance with California Test 125, “Methods of Test for Sampling Highway Materials and Products Used in the Roadway Pavement Structure Sections.”

6-102C Acceptance Samples and Tests

Acceptance tests are generally performed on materials that will be incorporated into the work. Some acceptance tests are performed on materials already incorporated into the work. Acceptance sampling and testing should begin as soon as the material is delivered or in place.

Sample materials at the locations specified in the *Standard Specifications*, the special provisions, or as required by California Test 125. If the sampling location is not specified, sample at the location indicated in the materials acceptance sampling and testing requirements tables in Section 6-107, "Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing" of this manual. Regardless of location, sample randomly and within the frequency specified to obtain representative samples of the material used in the work.

On Form TL-0101, "Sample Identification Card," use the "Priority" designation for the first few acceptance samples of each construction material. Use "Priority" for verification tests for acceptance. Use the "Priority" designation for all samples if the material being supplied is of questionable quality or if the construction means and methods or source of materials changes. For "Priority" tests, indicate if there is a preference for telephoned, faxed, or emailed test results on Form TL-0101, "Sample Identification Card," along with the telephone number of the person who is to receive them.

For "Priority" and "Normal" processing times for acceptance tests of materials, refer to Table 6-1.2, "Time Required for Materials Acceptance Tests," of this manual.

The minimum time required for acceptance tests of products is shown in Table 6-1.2, of this manual.

Make sure acceptance samples are shipped or transported to testing laboratories within the following timeframes:

1. Within 1 business day from sampling for projects within 50 miles of the testing laboratory
2. Within 2 business days from sampling for projects more than 50 miles from the testing laboratory

The specified timeframes are not applicable if specific sampling or test method requirements preclude doing so, for example, curing of specimens before transport.

Assure that proper chain of custody is maintained throughout the process, including delivery to and receipt from commercial shipping services.

Use Form CEM-3701, "Test Result Summary," to summarize acceptance test frequency and test results on each material. Use this form to record sampling and testing related dates and monitor timeliness of acceptance testing. Compare timeliness of material testing turnaround against Table 6-1.2, and verify that corrective actions are taken and documented if repeated deficiencies are detected.

Notify contractor of all acceptance test results within 2 business days of receipt from laboratory. Advise the contractor that all test results are available for their inspection, and provide copies of these test results upon their request. Maintain copies of the test results within the project files for ready accessibility.

Table 6-1.2. Time Required for Materials Acceptance Tests (1 of 4)

Material and Test	Sample to Lab (Note 1) (business days)	Lab Time Priority (Note 2) (business days)	Lab Time Normal (Note 2) (business days)	Reporting to Contractor (Note 3) (business days)	Total (business days)
SOILS					
Gradation (CT 202)	1 to 2	1	3	2	4 to 7
Sand Equivalent (CT 217)	1 to 2	1	3	2	4 to 7
Relative Compaction (CT 231/216)	1 to 2	1	2	2	4 to 6
Plasticity Index (Geosynthetic Reinforced Embankment)	1 to 2	3	7	2	6 to 11
pH (Geosynthetic Reinforced Embankment)	1 to 2	2	3	2	5 to 7
Percentage Crushed Particles (Shoulder Backing – CT 205)	1 to 2	2	5	2	5 to 9
Durability Index (Shoulder Backing – CT 229)	1 to 2	2	5	2	5 to 9
R-value (Imported Borrow – CT 301)	1 to 2	4	6	2	7 to 10
SUBBASES AND BASES					
Relative Compaction (CT 231/216)	1 to 2	1	2	2	4 to 6
Gradation (CT 202)	1 to 2	1	3	2	4 to 7
Sand Equivalent (CT 217)	1 to 2	1	3	2	4 to 7
R-value (CT 301)	1 to 2	4	6	2	7 to 10
Durability Index (CT 229)	1 to 2	2	5	2	5 to 9
Compressive Strength (Cement-treated base [CTB] aggregate – CT 312)	-	Age based	Age based	2	Age +2
Compressive Strength (Lean Concrete Base [LCB]–ASTM C39)	-	Age based	Age based	2	Age +2
Compressive Strength (LCB – rapid setting – CT 521)	-	Age based	Age based	2	Age +2
Modulus of Rupture (Concrete base – CT 523)	-	Age based	Age based	2	Age +2
Modulus of Rupture (Rapid strength concrete base – CT 524)	-	Age based	Age based	2	Age +2
Percentage of Crushed Particles (CT 205)	1 to 2	2	5	2	5 to 9
Los Angeles Abrasion Testing (CT 211)	1 to 2	2	4	2	5 to 8
Cleanness Value (CT 227)	1 to 2	2	3	2	5 to 7
Film Stripping (CT 302)	1 to 2	2	7	2	5 to 11
Asphalt Content (ATPB – CT 382)	1 to 2	1	5	2	4 to 9
Soundness (CTPB – CT 214)	1 to 2	8	10	2	11 to 14
BITUMINOUS SEALS					
Los Angeles Abrasion Testing (CT 211)	1 to 2	2	4	2	5 to 8
Percentage of Crushed Particles (CT 205)	1 to 2	2	5	2	5 to 9
Film Stripping (CT 302)	1 to 2	2	7	2	5 to 11
Gradation (CT 202)	1 to 2	1	3	2	4 to 7

Table 6-1.2. Time Required for Materials Acceptance Tests (2 of 4)

Material and Test	Sample to Lab (Note 1) (business days)	Lab Time Priority (Note 2) (business days)	Lab Time Normal (Note 2) (business days)	Reporting to Contractor (Note 3) (business days)	Total (business days)
BITUMINOUS SEALS (Cont.)					
Gradation (ASTM C136)	1 to 2	1	3	2	4 to 7
Cleanness Value (CT 227)	1 to 2	2	3	2	5 to 7
Durability Index (CT 229)	1 to 2	2	5	2	5 to 9
Sand Equivalent (CT 217)	1 to 2	1	3	2	4 to 7
Viscosity (AASHTO T 59)	1 to 2	3	15	2	6 to 19
Viscosity (ASTM D7741)	1 to 2	3	15	2	6 to 19
Viscosity (ASTM D445)	1 to 2	3	15	2	6 to 19
Flash Point (ASTM D92)	1 to 2	3	15	2	6 to 19
Aromatics (ASTM D2007)	1 to 2	7	15	2	10 to 19
Cone Penetration (ASTM D217)	1 to 2	3	15	2	6 to 19
Resilience (ASTM D5329)	1 to 2	3	15	2	6 to 19
Settlement (AASHTO T 59)	1 to 2	7	30	2	10 to 34
Sieve Test (AASHTO T 59)	1 to 2	3	15	2	6 to 19
Demulsibility (AASHTO T 59)	1 to 2	3	15	2	6 to 19
Torsional Recovery (CT 332)	1 to 2	3	15	2	6 to 19
Penetration (AASHTO T 49)	1 to 2	3	15	2	6 to 19
Ring and Ball Softening Point Temperature (AASHTO T 53)	1 to 2	3	15	2	6 to 19
Field Softening Point (ASTM D36)	1 to 2	3	15	2	6 to 19
Elastic Recovery (AASHTO T 301)	1 to 2	4	15	2	7 to 19
Ductility (AASHTO T 51)	1 to 2	4	15	2	7 to 19
Bending Beam Rheometer (AASHTO T 313)	1 to 2	5	8	2	8 to 12
HMA					
Gradation (AASHTO T 27)	1 to 2	1	3	2	4 to 7
Sand Equivalent (AASHTO T 176)	1 to 2	1	3	2	4 to 7
Los Angeles Abrasion Testing (AASHTO T 96)	1 to 2	2	4	2	5 to 8
Percentage of Crushed Particles (Coarse) (AASHTO T 335)	1 to 2	2	5	2	5 to 9
Percentage of Crushed Particles (Fine) (AASHTO T 335)	1 to 2	2	5	2	5 to 9
Flat and Elongated Particles (ASTM D4791)	1 to 2	2	4	2	5 to 8
Fine Aggregate Angularity (AASHTO T 304, Method A)	1 to 2	2	4	2	5 to 8
Asphalt Binder					
Flash Point (AASHTO T 48)	1 to 2	3	15	2	6 to 19
Solubility (AASHTO T 44)	1 to 2	3	15	2	6 to 19
Viscosity (AASHTO T 316)	1 to 2	3	15	2	6 to 19

Table 6-1.2. Time Required for Materials Acceptance Tests (3 of 4)

Material and Test	Sample to Lab (Note 1) (business days)	Lab Time Priority (Note 2) (business days)	Lab Time Normal (Note 2) (business days)	Reporting to Contractor (Note 3) (business days)	Total (business days)
HMA (Cont.)					
Dynamic Shear – Original Phase (AASHTO T 315)	1 to 2	3	15	2	6 to 19
Dynamic Shear – Rolling Thin Film Oven (RTFO) Phase (AASHTO T 315)	1 to 2	4	15	2	7 to 19
Dynamic Shear – Pressure Aging Vessel (PAV) Phase (AASHTO T 315)	1 to 2	5	15	2	8 to 19
RTFO Test (AASHTO T 240)	1 to 2	3	15	2	6 to 19
Ductility (AASHTO T 51)	1 to 2	3	15	2	6 to 19
Elastic Recovery (AASHTO T 301)	1 to 2	3	15	2	6 to 19
PAV (AASHTO R 28)	1 to 2	4	15	2	7 to 19
Creep and Stiffness (AASHTO T 313)	1 to 2	5	15	2	8 to 19
Binder Recovery (AASHTO T164 / ASTM D1856)	1 to 2	2	15	2	5 to 19
Binder Recovery (AASHTO R 59)	1 to 2	4	15	2	7 to 19
Asphalt Rubber Binder					
Cone Penetration (ASTM D217)	1 to 2	4	15	2	7 to 19
Resilience (ASTM D5329)	1 to 2	4	15	2	7 to 19
Softening Point (ASTM D36)	1 to 2	3	15	2	6 to 19
Viscosity (ASTM D7741)	1 to 2	3	15	2	6 to 19
Asphalt Modifier Properties (ASTM D445, ASTM D92, ASTM D2007)	1 to 2	3	15	2	6 to 19
Crumb Rubber Modifier (CRM) properties (CT 208, CT 385, ASTM D297)	1 to 2	7	30	2	10 to 34
Hot Mix Asphalt Mix					
Moisture Content (AASHTO T 329)	1 to 2	2	5	2	5 to 9
Asphalt Binder Content (AASHTO T 308, Method A)	1 to 2	2	5	2	5 to 9
Hamburg Wheel Track (AASHTO T 324 [Modified])	1 to 2	7	30	2	10 to 34
Bulk Specific Gravity (AASHTO T 275)	1 to 2	2	7	2	5 to 11
Maximum Theoretical Density (AASHTO T 209)	1 to 2	2	7	2	5 to 11
Field Softening Point (ASTM D36)	1 to 2	3	15	2	6 to 19
Elastic Recovery (AASHTO T 301)	1 to 2	4	15	2	7 to 19
Ductility (AASHTO T 51)	1 to 2	4	15	2	7 to 19
Bending Beam Rheometer (AASHTO T 313)	1 to 2	5	8	2	8 to 12

Table 6-1.2. Time Required for Materials Acceptance Tests (4 of 4)

Material and Test	Sample to Lab (Note 1) (business days)	Lab Time Priority (Note 2) (business days)	Lab Time Normal (Note 2) (business days)	Reporting to Contractor (Note 3) (business days)	Total (business days)
CONCRETE PAVEMENT					
Los Angeles Abrasion Testing (CT 211)	1 to 2	2	4	2	5 to 8
Cleanness Value (CT 227)	1 to 2	2	3	2	5 to 7
Gradation (CT 202)	1 to 2	1	3	2	4 to 7
Sand Equivalent (CT 217)	1 to 2	1	3	2	4 to 7
Modulus of Rupture (CT 523)	-	Age based	Age based	2	Age +2
Thickness (CT 531)	2	2	7	2	6 to 11
Dowel bar alignment and concrete consolidation	2	2	5	2	6 to 9
Tie bar alignment and concrete consolidation	2	2	5	2	6 to 9
Coefficient of Friction (CT 342)	7*	2	5	2	11 to 14
Inertial Profiler (AASHTO R 56 & R 57)	7*	3	7	2	12 to 16
CONCRETE STRUCTURES					
Los Angeles Abrasion Testing (CT 211)	1 to 2	2	4	2	5 to 8
Cleanness Value (CT 227)	1 to 2	2	3	2	5 to 7
Gradation (CT 202)	1 to 2	1	3	2	4 to 7
Sand Equivalent (CT 217)	1 to 2	1	3	2	4 to 7
Compressive Strength (CT 521)	-	Age based	Age based	2	Age +2
CONCRETE					
Gradation (CT 202)	1 to 2	1	3	2	4 to 7
Cement (Various)	1 to 2	35	60	2	38 to 64
Supplementary Cementitious Materials (Various)	1 to 2	35	60	2	38 to 64
Shrinkage (AASHTO T 160)	1 to 2	42	60	2	45 to 64

Notes:

1. Time to testing laboratory begins from time of sampling and includes any required field curing time and time required for transport to the testing laboratory.
2. Time in laboratory begins from time laboratory receives the sample and includes any required laboratory curing time before testing and time required to prioritize samples. This time also includes the lab manager's review of test results and the time to notify the resident engineer.
3. Reporting time begins when the test is provided to the resident engineer and ends when the contractor is notified of the test results.

* Days to schedule lab for testing

Table 6-1.3. Time Required for Products Acceptance Tests

Product	Minimum Time (Business Days)
Coating tests	3
Expansion joint material	3
Fencing, all types	2
Guide posts	3
Geosynthetic fabrics	3
Geosynthetic fabrics (UV testing)	45
Metal guardrail	7
Pavement markers	4
Prestressing steel	10
Reinforcing steel and wire	2
Rubber (accompanied by manufacturer test report)	3
Rubber (without test report)	14
Structural steel	10
Type B joint seal	7

6-102D Dispute Resolution Samples

Code of Federal Regulations, Title 23, Section 637.207 (23 CFR 637.207), “Quality Assurance Program,” paragraph (a)(1)(iii), states, “If the results from the quality control sampling and testing are used in the acceptance program, the STD (state transportation department) shall establish a dispute resolution system. The dispute resolution system shall address the resolution of discrepancies occurring between the verification sampling and testing and the quality control sampling and testing.” When specified, the engineer must split acceptance test samples and store the split samples in case of a disputed test result. Caltrans requires split samples to be stored in a facility under state control in case they are needed for dispute resolution.

6-102E Investigation Samples and Tests

Specific materials or quality problems such as pavement failures, difficulty in achieving percent of maximum theoretical density, or inconsistent test results may require special samples and tests. When materials problems are encountered, contact the district materials engineer. The district materials engineer may request help from METS and the Division of Construction. METS will request all acceptance test results and contractor quality control test results along with material-specific additional samples and tests in order to conduct a forensic investigation.

6-102F Research Samples and Tests

Pilot projects usually have special requirements for sampling and testing of materials. Projects developed around research needs usually require larger samples and more frequent testing than what is required by Caltrans’ acceptance testing minimum

frequencies. The unit that requested the research project will provide oversight for all of the special sampling and testing requirements.

6-103 Field Sampled Material Identification for Testing

Samples must be properly identified so the testing laboratory can function efficiently and report results to the project in a timely manner. In addition, accuracy in identifying where the material was placed in the project can be very useful if the material must be rejected by the engineer and then removed by the contractor.

For requesting faster processing of samples, use the “priority” designation as discussed in Section 6-102C, “Acceptance Samples and Tests,” of this manual.

For field material samples, except for concrete cylinder compressive strength, use Form TL-0101, “Sample Identification Card.” For concrete cylinder compressive strength, use Form TL-0502, “Field Sample of Portland Cement Concrete Sample Card.”

In general, prepare Form TL-0101 as follows:

- Fill in every blank space with complete information, including the quantity and lot of material sampled.
- The “Location of Source” must clearly indicate the place (that is, behind paver, stockpile, cold feed belt) where the sample was taken.
- Indicate “Normal” for laboratory processing of sample or “Priority” if test result is needed quickly.
- If the sample was taken at the request of the contractor from local deposits as a potential source in accordance with Section 6-1.03, “Local Materials,” of the *Standard Specifications*, note this under “Remarks.” Request that the district materials laboratory provides the cost of testing so that Caltrans can be reimbursed by the contractor.
- To protect the sample identification card against moisture or stains, place it in a plastic bag or shipping label protector and tape it to the sample container.
- Distribute copies as shown on the form on the same day the sample is shipped.
- Prepare Form TL-0101 in accordance with the following details based on the type of material:
 - Aggregate sources must be in compliance with or not subject to the State Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA). Verify that sources of aggregates are indicated and include the SMARA listing number. For additional information, refer to Section 7-103H (2), “Surface Mining and Reclamation Act,” of this manual.
 - For hot mix asphalt (HMA) sample be sure to:
 1. Identify the HMA plant producing the material.
 2. Identify the job mix formula (JMF) producer identification number.
 3. Include the type of mix and aggregate grading specified.
 4. Under “Remarks,” include the grade and source of the asphalt binder.

5. Under “Remarks,” include the percentage of asphalt binder designated in the JMF.

- For asphalt binder sample be sure to:
 1. Identify the HMA plant using the material.
 2. Identify the source of asphalt binder.

A list of approved asphalt suppliers is available at:

<https://mets.dot.ca.gov/aml/AsphaltBindersList.php>

For nonapproved suppliers, identify the refinery and shipment number for each truckload.

- For tack coat or asphalt emulsion samples, be sure to:
 1. Identify the source of the asphalt binder or asphaltic emulsion.
 2. Under “Remarks” include the dilution rate (50/50 or 60/40) for asphaltic emulsions or enter “Not Diluted.”
- If the specification has requirements based on the use of the material, include the intended use under “Remarks.” This is especially important for electrical conductors, because the applicable specifications depend on where and how the conductor is used.
- Prepare Form TL-0502, “Field Sample of Portland Cement Concrete Sample Card,” for each set of two cylinders, set of three cylinders, or set of five cylinders shipped as follows:
 - Fill in every blank space with complete information.
 - Indicate sources of aggregates and include the SMARA listing number. Aggregate sources must be in compliance with or not subject to SMARA. For additional information, refer to Section 7-103H (2), “Surface Mining and Reclamation Act,” of this manual. Indicate in the space for water the total weight of water used per cubic yard of cementitious material in the mix based on actual weight (not design weight).
 - Under “Remarks,” indicate the specified concrete strength.
 - Under “Remarks,” indicate if the unit weight of the hardened concrete cylinders is required. The testing laboratory will not furnish unit weight data unless it is specifically requested.
 - To protect the sample card against moisture or stains, place it in a plastic bag or shipping label protector, and tape it to the sample container.
 - Distribute copies as shown on the form on the same day the sample is shipped.

A uniform system for marking cylinders is used. This system consists of the contract number and the sample number. The sample number consists of a series of digits separated by dashes (-) to indicate: method of storage for curing; age at which cylinders are to be tested; the cylinder number of the set of two, set of three, or set of five, that is to be tested; and project coding. Use a flow pen or permanent marker to mark the cylinders.

Following are examples of the cylinder marking system.

Example 6-1.1. Sample Cylinder Label (Set of either five 6- by 12-inch or five 4- by 8-inch cylinders)

Contract No. 03-100844
Sample No. 1-28-1/5_ _ _ _ _
Date Cast _____
Structure ID: 59-5629L

For sample shown in Example 6-1.1, (Set of either five 6- by 12-inch or five 4- by 8-inch cylinders):

- The first digit indicates method 1 storage for curing.
- The second two digits indicate that the cylinder is to be tested at 28 days.
- The 1/5 set indicates that it is the No. 1 cylinder of 5 cylinders. The No. 2 cylinder would be marked 2/5, and so on, for the remaining cylinders of the group.
- The last four spaces are reserved for any project coding consisting of numbers, letters, or a combination.

Note if only one sample card was made for five cylinders, the third symbol on the card would be 1,2,3,4,5/5.

Example 6-1.2. Sample Cylinder Label (Set of two 6- by 12-inch cylinders)

Contract No. 03-100844
Sample No. 2-14-2/2_ _ _ _ _
Date Cast _____
Structure ID: 59-5629L

For sample shown in Example 6-1.2 (Set of two 6- by 12-inch cylinders):

- The first digit indicates method 2 storage for curing.
- The second two digits indicate that the cylinder is to be tested at 14 days.
- The 2/2 set indicates that it is the No. 2 cylinder of a group of 2 cylinders.
- The last four spaces are reserved for any project coding consisting of numbers, letters or a combination.

Note if one sample card is made for the two cylinders, the third symbol on the card would be 1,2/2.

Example 6-1.3. Sample Cylinder Label (Set of three 4- by 8-inch cylinders)

Contract No. 03-100844
Sample No. 2-07-3/3_ _ _ _ _
Date Cast _____
Structure ID: 59-5629L

For sample shown in Example 6-1.3 (Set of three 4- by 8-inch cylinders)

- The first digit indicates method 2 storage for curing.
- The second two digits indicate that the cylinder is to be tested at 7 days.
- The 3/3 set indicates that it is the No. 3 cylinder of a group of 3 cylinders.
- The last four spaces are reserved for any project coding consisting of numbers, letters or a combination.

Note if one sample card is made for the three cylinders, the third symbol on the card would be 1,2,3/3.

6-104 Shipping of Field Samples

Based on turnaround time needed to receive a test result, ship samples from the job site to the laboratory using the most economical mode of transportation available consistent with the time element involved. Do not accumulate samples at the project site to save transportation costs.

Concrete cylinders are shipped to the laboratory in accordance with California Test 540, "Method of Test for Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Field." Cylinders are shipped without removing the mold and are packed in cardboard containers available at the district warehouse.

If the district laboratory is equipped to test concrete cylinders, they should be shipped there. Otherwise cylinders may be delivered either to the Southern Regional Lab at 13970 Victoria Street, Fontana, CA 92336, or METS at 5900 Folsom Boulevard, Sacramento, CA 95819, whichever is more convenient. Ship concrete cylinders within the time limits specified in California Test 540 or the test result cannot be used as an acceptance test.

Shipping costs to district materials laboratories, the Southern Regional Lab, or METS, are to be prepaid.

6-105 Acceptance Records

Keep records of all samples and tests in the project files as permanent job records. Monitor acceptance testing frequency, results, and timelines by using Form CEM-3701, "Test Result Summary." Corrective action or retesting of failing tests must be noted in the "Remarks" column of the form.

Documentation of the reason materials represented by failing tests were incorporated into the project must be included in the project files. For more information on procedures to follow in the case of failing tests, refer to Section 3-6, "Control of Materials," of this manual.

It is not necessary to secure separate samples for each project when two or more projects receive materials from the same source. File a copy of the test report with each project.

6-106 Project Materials Certification

When construction work on the project is complete, prepare Form CEM-6302, "Final Materials Certification." Use the form to certify that, other than for the exceptions listed

on the form, the results of tests performed on acceptance samples show that the materials used in the work controlled by sampling and testing conform to the approved plans and specifications.

If exceptions exist, check the exceptions box and note all nonconforming materials on the form. The following are examples of nonconforming materials that must be noted as exceptions:

- Materials accepted by applying a specified pay factor or deficiency adjustment, such as for hot mix asphalt, concrete pavement, or rapid-strength concrete.
- Materials out of “operating range” but within “contract compliance” for which a specified payment deduction was made.
- Materials not in compliance with the as-bid contract plans or specifications for which a change order was approved to accept the material.
- Materials that require certificates of compliance but one or more have not been submitted.

Sign the form and put the original in the project files. Send a copy to district Construction and, if the project is subject to Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) construction oversight activities, send a copy to the FHWA California division administrator. The name and address of the FHWA California division administrator is available at:

<https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/cadiv/directory.cfm>

6-107 Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing

Sampling and testing materials and products must be in accordance with contract specifications. Sampling and testing are of equal importance for assuring materials and products meet acceptance specifications.

The tables that make up Table 6-1.4, “Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements,” contain Caltrans’ minimum sampling and testing requirements for materials acceptance. The frequency of sampling and testing indicated in the tables is to be used under normal conditions. Materials that are marginal in meeting the specifications should be sampled and tested on a more frequent basis. Request “Priority” testing for samples taken on potentially marginal materials.

When shown in the tables that testing frequencies may be adjusted, document any adjustment in a “Memo to File.” Place the “Memo to File” in the appropriate part of Category 37, “Initial Tests and Acceptance Tests,” of the project files.

Adherence to the sample size requirements shown in the tables will prevent unnecessary delays and expense of obtaining supplementary samples to complete tests.

Refer to Section 6-105 “Acceptance Records,” of this manual for documenting acceptance tests results. For more information on procedures to follow in the case of failing tests, refer to Section 3-6, “Control of Materials,” of this manual.

Table 6-1.4. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Earthwork (*Standard Specifications* Section 19) (1 of 3)

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Size	Sampling Location (Note 1)	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
STRUCTURE BACKFILL (Section 19-3.02C)					
Sieve Analysis	California Test 202	50 lb	Materials site or stockpile	1 every 3,000 tons or 2,000 cu yd	If uniform material is within specification limits, test frequency may be decreased to 1 per day
Sand Equivalent	California Test 217	50 lb	Materials site or stockpile	1 every 3,000 tons or 2,000 cu yd	If uniform material is within specification limits, test frequency may be decreased to 1 per day
Relative Compaction	California Test 231	Sample for California Test 216	Project site in accordance with California Test 231	1 every 2,000 sq yd and test compaction at every 8 in. of thickness	Relative compaction test is required at each location structure backfill is placed
Maximum Wet Density	California Test 216	35 lb	Relative compaction test site locations	1 every relative compaction test	Wet common-composite test maximum value may be used in accordance with California Test 231
PERVIOUS BACKFILL MATERIAL (Section 19-3.02D)					
Sieve Analysis	California Test 202	50 lb	Stockpile	1 every 3,000 tons or 2,000 cu yd	If uniform material within specification limits, test frequency may be decreased to 1 per day
COMPACTION (Section 19-5)					
R-Value	California Test 301	50 lb	Project site	Test to verify R-value if differing site conditions are encountered	If R-value testing in the materials report is incomplete because of preproject conditions, then test to verify design R-value
Relative Compaction	California Test 231	Sample for California Test 216	California Test 216	1 every 2,000 sq yd	
Maximum Wet Density	California Test 216	35 lb	Relative compaction test site locations	1 every relative compaction test	

Table 6-1.4. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Earthwork (*Standard Specifications* Section 19) (2 of 3)

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Size	Sampling Location (See Note 1)	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
EMBANKMENT CONSTRUCTION (Section 19-6)					
Relative Compaction	California Test 231	Sample for California Test 216	Project site in accordance with California Test 231	1 every 2,000 sq yd and test compaction at every 8 in. of thickness	
Maximum Wet Density	California Test 216	35 lb	Relative compaction test site locations	1 every relative compaction test	Wet common-composite test maximum value may be used in accordance with California Test 231
GEOSYNTHETIC REINFORCED EMBANKMENT (Section 19-6.02B)					
Plasticity Index	California Test 204	50 lb	Materials site or stockpile	1 per source before use	
pH	California Test 643	50 lb	Materials site or stockpile	1 per source before use	
Sieve Analysis	California Test 202	50 lb	Stockpile	Before use, 1 every 3,000 tons or 2,000 cu yd	If material is uniform and well within specification limits, the test frequency may be decreased to 1 per day
BORROW MATERIAL (Section 19-7)					
R-Value	California Test 301	50 lb	Import borrow source	1 per source	Test for R-value only when an R-value is specified for import borrow in the special provisions; if material at import borrow source is not uniform, increase testing frequency

Table 6-1.4. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Earthwork (*Standard Specifications* Section 19) (3 of 3)

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Size	Sampling Location (Note 1)	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
SHOULDER BACKING (Section 19-9)					
Crushed Particles	California Test 205	50 lb	Materials site or stockpile	1 per project before use	
Durability	California Test 229	50 lb	Materials site or stockpile	1 per project before use	
Unit Weight	California Test 212 Rodding Method	50 lb	Materials site or stockpile	1 per project before use	
Sieve Analysis	California Test 202	50 lb	Materials site or stockpile	1 every 3,000 tons or 2,000 cu yd	If uniform material is within specification limits, test frequency may be decreased to 1 per day
Sand Equivalent	California Test 217	50 lb	Materials site or stockpile	1 every 3,000 tons or 2,000 cu yd	If uniform material is within specification limits, test frequency may be decreased to 1 per day

Note:

1. Refer to California Test 125 for sampling procedures.

Table 6-1.5. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Stabilized Soils (*Standard Specifications* Section 24) (1 of 3)

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Size	Sampling Location (Note 1)	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
LIME (Section 24-2.02)					
Various properties	See <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 24-2.02	One 10-lb sample for each type and source of lime; use a 2-qt airtight container	Initial sample provided by contractor; subsequent sampling from mid-point of delivery	Each 100 tons of lime, 2 per day maximum	Must be on an Authorized Material List and certificate of compliance must accompany each shipment; recommend 1 acceptance test per 5 samples of lime
LIME TREATMENT					
DETERMINATION OF LIME APPLICATION RATE (Section 24-2.01D)					
Unconfined Compressive Strength	California Test 373	100 lb	Native soils; test each type of material to be treated	Before soil stabilization work and if source of lime changes	To determine appropriate lime content
Optimum Moisture Content	California Test 373	100 lb	Native soils; test each type of material to be treated	Before soil stabilization work	
VERIFICATION OF LIME APPLICATION RATE AND STABILIZED SOIL MIXTURE (Section 24-2.01D)					
Lime Application (Dry Form)	Calibrated tray method or equal	Building paper or pan of known area	Surface receiving lime	Each 40,000 sq ft, 2 per day minimum	To determine if application rate is within $\pm 5\%$ of ordered application rate
Lime Application (Slurry Form)	Volumetric measurement that is then reduced to lime weight	Determined over known area	Slurry holding tank	Each 40,000 sq ft, 2 per day minimum	To determine if application rate is within $\pm 5\%$ of ordered application rate
Uniformity of Mixed Stabilized Soil	Phenolphthalein alcohol indicator solution spray	N/A	Representative areas	Each day at five separate locations	Taken after completion of initial mixing

Table 6-1.5. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Stabilized Soils (*Standard Specifications* Section 24) (2 of 3)

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Size	Sampling Location (Note 1)	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
VERIFICATION OF LIME APPLICATION RATE AND STABILIZED SOIL MIXTURE (Section 24-2.01D)					
Moisture Content of Mixed Stabilized Soil	California Test 226	0.25 lb each sample	Representative areas at mid depth	Each day at five separate locations to verify contractor's quality control tests	Taken during mellowing period
Gradation of Mixed Stabilized Soil	California Test 202	25 lb	Representative areas	1 every 4,000 sq yd, 1 per day minimum	Taken before compaction
MIXED STABILIZED SOIL (Sections 24-2.01 and 24-2.03)					
Relative Compaction	California Test 231	Sample for California Test 216	Project site in accordance with California Test 231	1 every 2,000 sq yd and test compaction at every 6 in. of thickness	
Maximum Wet Density	California Test 216	35 lb	Relative compaction test site locations	1 every relative compaction test	Wet common-composite test maximum value may be used in accordance with California Test 231
Dimensions	Measurement	N/A	Random locations in place after compaction	As necessary for verification of stabilized soil thickness and surface grades	

Table 6-1.5. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Stabilized Soils (*Standard Specifications* Section 24) (3 of 3)

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Size	Sampling Location (Note 1)	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
CURING SEAL-ASPHALTIC EMULSION (Section 24-1.02C)					
Various properties based on asphaltic emulsion type used	Based on asphaltic emulsion type used; see <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 94	1 liter (or 1 qt) wide-mouth plastic bottle with screw on lids that are sealed with tape	Sampling line leading to the spray bar	1 each shipment	Each shipment must be accompanied by a certificate of compliance; recommend 1 random test from samples taken

Note:

1. Refer to California Test 125 for sampling procedures.

Table 6-1.6. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Aggregate Subbases (*Standard Specifications* Section 25)

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Size	Sampling Location (Note 1)	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
AGGREGATE SUBBASE					
Gradation (Sieve Analysis)	California Test 202	50 lb	Windrow or roadway	Every 3,000 tons or 2,000 cu yd (See Note 2)	If uniform material is within specification limits, frequency may be decreased to 1 test per day
Sand Equivalent	California Test 217	50 lb	Windrow or roadway	Every 3,000 tons or 2,000 cu yd (See Note 2)	If uniform material within specification limits, frequency may be decreased to 1 test per day
R-Value	California Test 301	50 lb	Windrow or roadway	Every 3,000 tons or 2,000 cu yd	R-value testing may be reduced to 1 acceptance test per project when test records demonstrate that comparable material from the same source meets minimum R-value requirements
Relative Compaction	California Test 231	Sample for California Test 216	Roadway in accordance with California Test 231	Every 2,000 sq yd	
Maximum Wet Density	California Test 216	35 lb	Relative compaction test site locations	Every 2,000 sq yd	Wet common-composite test maximum value may be used in accordance with California Test 231
Dimensions	N/A	N/A	Random locations	As necessary for acceptance	Verify thickness of aggregate subbase

Notes:

1. Refer to California Test 125 for sampling procedures.
2. If material is outside the specification limits, sample and test representative material every 500 cu yd so that deductions may be taken for noncompliant material.

Table 6-1.7. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Aggregate Bases (*Standard Specifications* Section 26)

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Size	Sampling Location (Note 1)	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
AGGREGATE BASES					
Gradation (Sieve Analysis)	California Test 202	50 lb	Windrow or roadway	Every 3,000 tons or 2,000 cu yd (See Note 2)	If uniform material is within specification limits, frequency may be decreased to 1 test per day
Sand Equivalent	California Test 217	50 lb	Windrow or roadway	Every 3,000 tons or 2,000 cu yd (See Note 2)	If uniform material is within specification limits, frequency may be decreased to 1 test per day
Resistance Value (R-Value)	California Test 301	50 lb	Windrow or roadway	Every 3,000 tons or 2,000 cu yd	R-value testing may be reduced to 1 acceptance test per project when test records demonstrate that comparable material from the same source meets minimum R-value requirements
Durability Index	California Test 229	50 lb	Windrow or roadway	1 per project	Durability test not required for Class 3 aggregate base
Moisture	California Test 226	25 lb	Materials site or stockpile	2 daily when aggregate base is paid for by weight	
Relative Compaction	California Test 231	Sample for California Test 216	Roadway in accordance with California Test 231	Every 2,000 sq yd	
Maximum Wet Density	California Test 216	35 lb	Relative compaction test site locations	Every 2,000 sq yd	Wet common-composite test maximum value may be used in accordance with California Test 231
Dimensions	N/A	N/A	Random locations	As necessary for acceptance	Verify thickness of aggregate base

Notes:

1. Refer to California Test 125 for sampling procedures.

2. If material is outside the specification limits, sample and test representative material every 500 cu yd so that deductions may be taken for noncompliant material.

Table 6-1.8. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Cement Treated Bases (*Standard Specifications* Section 27) (1 of 3)

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Size	Sampling Location (Note 1)	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
CEMENT TREATED BASE Class A or Class B					
AGGREGATE					
Gradation (Sieve Analysis)	California Test 202, California Test 105	40 lb	Plant, truck, windrow, or roadway	1 every 3,000 tons or 2,000 cu yd, minimum 1 per day of production	
Sand Equivalent	California Test 217	40 lb	Plant, truck, windrow, or roadway	1 every 3,000 tons or 2,000 cu yd, minimum 1 per day of production	
AGGREGATE Class B					
R-Value (with and without cement)	California Test 301	100 lb for aggregate qualification	Windrow or roadway	Before production	
CEMENT Type II Portland Cement					
Various properties must comply with <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 90-1.02B(2)	See <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 90-1.02B(2)	8 lb	Cement treated base plant or cement spreader	1 each 100 tons of cement, 2 per day maximum	Recommend 1 acceptance test per project for cement from approved suppliers and certificate of compliance with each shipment
WATER					
Chlorides	California Test 422	Clean 2-qt plastic jug with lined, sealed lid	1 per source; at point of use		Water supplies for domestic use do not need to be tested

Table 6-1.8. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Cement Treated Bases (*Standard Specifications* Section 27) (2 of 3)

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Size	Sampling Location (Note 1)	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
WATER (Cont.)					
Sulfates	California Test 417	Clean 2-qt plastic jug with lined, sealed lid	1 per source; at point of use		Water supplies for domestic use do not need to be tested
COMPLETED MIX Class A					
Compressive Strength	California Test 312	See California Test 312, Part II	Windrow or roadway before compaction	1 per day	If first 3 days of production test records demonstrate materials are in compliance, recommend test every 5 days of production
COMPLETED MIX Class B					
R-Value	California Test 301	50 lb	Windrow or roadway before compaction	1 every 3,000 tons or 2,000 cu yd	Recommend R-value testing be reduced to 1 every 10,000 cu yd when test records demonstrate that material from the same source, and having comparable grading and sand equivalent values, meets the minimum R-value requirements

Table 6-1.8. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Cement Treated Bases (*Standard Specifications* Section 27) (3 of 3)

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Size	Sampling Location (Note 1)	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
COMPLETED MIX Class A and Class B					
Cement Content	California Test 338	See California Test 338, Part I	Windrow or roadway before compaction	1 every 1,500 tons or 1,000 cu yd, minimum 1 per day of production	
Optimum Moisture	California Test 312	See California Test 312	Windrow or roadway	Before production	
Moisture Content	California Test 226	10 lb in sealed container	Roadway before compaction	2 daily	
Relative Compaction	California Test 312 or 231	Sample for California Test 216	Roadway in accordance with California Test 231	1 every 2,000 sq yd	
Maximum Wet Density	California Test 216, California Test 312	35 lb	Relative compaction test site locations	1 every 2,000 sq yd	Wet common-composite test maximum value may be used in accordance with California Test 231
Dimensions	N/A	N/A	Random locations	As necessary for acceptance	Verify thickness of cement treated base

Note:

1. Refer to California Test 125 for sampling procedures.

Table 6-1.9. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Concrete Bases (*Standard Specifications* Section 28)
Lean Concrete Base

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Size	Sampling Location (Note 1)	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
LEAN CONCRETE BASES					
Compressive strength (7-days)	ASTM C39	6 cylinders 6x12 in. - 3 tests	Concrete truck discharge chute	1,000 cu yd or 1 day's production if less than 1,000 cu yd	
Compressive strength (3-days)	ASTM C39	6 cylinders 6x12 in. - 3 tests	Concrete truck discharge chute	1,000 cu yd or 1 day's production if less than 1,000 cu yd	Optional test to qualify for a transverse contraction joint waiver
RAPID STRENGTH CONCRETE BASE					
Modulus of rupture (7-days)	California Test 524	3 beams - 6x6x20 inches	Concrete truck discharge chute	1 per 500 cu yd or 1 day's production if less than 500 cu yd	
LEAN CONCRETE BASE RAPID SETTING					
Compressive strength (7-days)	California Test 521	6 cylinders 6x12 in. - 3 tests	Concrete truck discharge chute	1 per 500 cu yd or 1 day's production if less than 500 cu yd	
CONCRETE BASE					
Modulus of rupture (7-days)	California Test 523	2 beams of 6x6x32 in. for centerpoint loading or 6x6x20 in. for third-point loading	Concrete truck discharge chute	1,000 cu yd or 1 day's production if less than 1,000 cu yd	
Dimensions	N/A	N/A	Random locations	As necessary for acceptance	Verify thickness of base

Note:

1. Refer to California Test 125 for sampling procedures.

Table 6-1.10. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Treated Permeable Bases (*Standard Specifications* Section 29)
Asphalt Treated Permeable Base (ATPB) (1 of 4)

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Size	Sampling Location (Note 1)	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
AGGREGATE					
Percentage Crushed Particles	California Test 205	Combined two 40-lb canvas bags (See Note 2) or Batch 160 lb (proportioned per bin percentages)	Plant	Before production and minimum 1 random for every 50,000 tons or less of paving	
Los Angeles Abrasion Testing (at 500 revolutions)	California Test 211	Combined two 40-lb canvas bags (See Note 2) or Batch 160 lb (proportioned per bin percentages)	Plant	Before production and minimum 1 random for every 50,000 tons or less of paving	
Film Stripping	California Test 302	Combined two 40-lb canvas bags (See Note 2) or Batch 160 lb (proportioned per bin percentages)	Plant	Before production and minimum 1 random for every 50,000 tons or less of paving	
Gradation (Sieve Analysis)	California Test 202	Combined two 20-lb canvas bags (See Note 3) or Batch 40 lb (proportioned per bin percentages)	Plant	1 for every 4 hours of production	

Table 6-1.10. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Treated Permeable Bases (*Standard Specifications* Section 29)
Asphalt Treated Permeable Base (ATPB) (2 of 4)

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Size	Sampling Location (Note 1)	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
AGGREGATE (Cont.)					
Cleanness Value	California Test 227	Combined two 20-lb canvas bags (See Note 3) or Batch 40 lb (proportioned per bin percentages)	Plant	1 for every 4 hours of production	Recommend 1 acceptance test per day if 3 consecutive results exceed 62
ASPHALT					
Various properties based on asphalt type used; see <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 92	Based on asphalt type used; see <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 92	1-qt double-seal friction-top metal cylindrical shaped can	Asphalt feed line connecting plant storage tanks	1 per day	Certificate of compliance required for each shipment; if asphalt binder source is not on approved list, sample and test asphalt before use
COMPLETED MIX					
Asphalt Content	California Test 382	40 lb in metal containers	Plant, truck, windrow, or roadbed	1 for every 4 hours of production	
AGGREGATE					
Los Angeles Abrasion Testing (loss at 500 revolutions)	California Test 211	50 lb	Plant	Before production and minimum 1 random for every 25,000 cu yd	
Soundness	California Test 214	50 lb	Plant		
Sieve Analysis (Gradation)	California Test 202	40 lb	Plant	1 for every 4 hours of production; (See Note 4)	

Table 6-1.10. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Treated Permeable Bases (*Standard Specifications* Section 29)
Asphalt Treated Permeable Base (ATPB) (3 of 4)

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Size	Sampling Location (See Note 1)	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
AGGREGATE (Cont.)					
Cleanness Value	California Test 227				
CEMENT					
Cement, various properties; must comply with <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 90-1.02B(2)	Must comply with <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 90-1.02B(2)	8 lb	Concrete plant	1 for each 100 tons, 2 per day max	Recommend 1 acceptance test per project for cement from approved suppliers with certificate of compliance
WATER					
Chlorides	California Test 422	Clean 2-qt plastic jug with lined, sealed lid At point of use; see Remarks	1 per source		Water supplies for domestic use do not need to be tested
Sulfates	California Test 417	Clean 2-qt plastic jug with lined, sealed lid At point of use; see Remarks	1 per source		Water supplies for domestic use do not need to be tested
Setting Time	ASTM C 191 or ASTM C 266	Contact METS for required quantity of water sample	At point of use	1 per source	Water supplies for domestic use do not need to be tested
Mortar Compressive Strength	ASTM C109	Contact METS for required quantity of water sample	At point of use	1 per source	Water supplies for domestic use do not need to be tested
Coloring Agents	Must comply with <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 90-1.02D	Contact METS for required quantity of water sample	At point of use	1 per source	Water supplies for domestic use do not need to be tested

Table 6-1.10. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Treated Permeable Bases (*Standard Specifications* Section 29)
Asphalt Treated Permeable Base (ATPB) (4 of 4)

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Size	Sampling Location (Note 1)	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
WATER					
Alkalis	Must comply with <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 90-1.02D	Contact METS for required quantity of water sample	At point of use	1 per source	Water supplies for domestic use do not need to be tested
Specific Gravity	Must comply with <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 90-1.02D	Contact METS for required quantity of water sample	At point of use	1 per source	Water supplies for domestic use do not need to be tested

Notes:

1. Refer to California Test 125 for sampling procedures.
2. Store one 40-lb canvas bag for dispute resolution.
3. Store one 20-lb. canvas bag for dispute resolution.
4. If test records determine that aggregate gradation or cleanness value is close to specification limit or outside the specification limits, sample and test concrete every 300 cu yd so that deductions may be taken for noncompliant material.

Table 6-1.11. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Recycled Pavement (*Standard Specifications* Section 30)

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Size	Sampling Location (Note 1)	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
FULL-DEPTH RECYCLING WITH NO STABILIZER (Section 30-2)					
Thickness	Thickness-Field Measurement	Field Measurement	Random location	3 per lot	
Relative Compaction (% min)	California Test 231	Sample for California Test 216	In accordance with California Test 231	1 every 2,000 sq yd and test compaction at every 6 in. of thickness	
FULL DEPTH RECYCLING—FOAMED ASPHALT (Section 30-3)					
Relative Compaction (% min)	California Test 231	Sample for California Test 216	In accordance with California Test 231	1 every 2,000 sq yd and test compaction at every 6 in. of thickness	
Thickness	Thickness	California Test 531. 4- or 6-in.-diameter core, full thickness	3 random locations per lot	See Section 4-4004 of this manual	
FULL DEPTH RECYCLING—Cement (Section 30-4)					
Thickness	Thickness-Core thickness measurement	California Test 531, 4- or 6-in.-diameter core, full thickness	3 random locations per lot	See Section 4-4004 of this manual	
Cement application rate	Calibrated tray or equal	Building paper or pan of known area	Surface receiving cement	Each 40,000 sq ft, 2 per day minimum	To determine if application rate is within $\pm 5\%$ of mix design rate
Relative Compaction (% min)	California Test 231	Sample for California Test 216	In accordance with California Test 231	1 every 2,000 sq yd and test compaction at every 6 in. of thickness	

Notes:

1. Refer to California Test 125 for sampling procedures.

Table 6-1.12. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Bituminous Seals (*Standard Specifications* Section 37) (1 of 9)

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Size	Sampling Location (Note 1)	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
ASPHALTIC EMULSION AND ASPHALTIC EMULSION FOR FLUSH COAT					
Various properties in accordance with Section 37 of <i>Standard Specifications</i>	See Section 37-2.02A(4)(b)(ii) of <i>Standard Specifications</i>	1 liter (or 1 qt) wide-mouth plastic bottle with screw on lids that are sealed with tape	Transport tanker	Each shipment	Certificate of compliance required with each shipment
Asphaltic emulsion spread rate	CT 339	Per test method	Full width of boot truck	Once per project	
POLYMER MODIFIED ASPHALTIC EMULSION					
Viscosity	AASHTO T 59	1 liter (or 1 qt) wide-mouth plastic bottle with screw on lids that are sealed with tape	Transport tanker	Each shipment	Certificate of compliance required with each shipment
Sieve Test	AASHTO T 59	1 liter (or 1 qt) wide-mouth plastic bottle with screw on lids that are sealed with tape	Transport tanker	Each shipment	Certificate of compliance required with each shipment
Demulsibility	AASHTO T 59	1 liter (or 1 qt) wide-mouth plastic bottle with screw on lids that are sealed with tape	Transport tanker	Each shipment	Certificate of compliance required with each shipment

Table 6-1.12. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
 Bituminous Seals (*Standard Specifications* Section 37) (2 of 9)

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Size	Sampling Location (Note 1)	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
POLYMER MODIFIED ASPHALTIC EMULSION (Cont.)					
Torsional Recovery	California Test 332	1 liter (or 1 qt) wide-mouth plastic bottle with screw on lids that are sealed with tape	Transport tanker	Each shipment	Certificate of compliance required with each shipment
Penetration	AASHTO T 49	1 liter (or 1 qt) wide-mouth plastic bottle with screw on lids that are sealed with tape	Transport tanker	Each shipment	Certificate of compliance required with each shipment
Ring and Ball	AASHTO T 53	1 liter (or 1 qt) wide-mouth plastic bottle with screw on lids that are sealed with tape	Transport tanker	Each shipment	Certificate of compliance required with each shipment

Table 6-1.12. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Bituminous Seals (*Standard Specifications* Section 37) (3 of 9)

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Size	Sampling Location (Note 1)	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
ASPHALT MODIFIER FOR ASPHALT RUBBER BINDER					
Viscosity	ASTM D445	1-qt round wide-mouth can with friction top lid or 1-qt rectangular can with screw-on lid	Sample port on tanker truck	1 random per project	
Flash Point	ASTM D92	1-qt round wide-mouth can with friction top lid or 1-qt rectangular can with screw-on lid	Sample port on tanker truck	1 random per project	
Molecular Analysis	ASTM D2007	1-qt round wide-mouth can with friction top lid or 1-qt rectangular can with screw-on lid	Sample port on tanker truck	1 random per project	
CRUMB RUBBER MODIFIER FOR ASPHALT RUBBER BINDER					
Wire in CRM (max %)	CT 385	CRM scrap tire: Two 2.5 lb in gallon zip-lock bags CRM high natural: Two 2.5 lb in gallon zip-lock bags	CRM bulk bag	Minimum 1 random per project	

Table 6-1.12. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Bituminous Seals (*Standard Specifications* Section 37) (4 of 9)

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Size	Sampling Location (Note 1)	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
CRUMB RUBBER MODIFIER FOR ASPHALT RUBBER BINDER (Cont.)					
Fabric in CRM (max %)	CT 385	CRM scrap tire: Two 2.5 lb in gallon zip-lock bags CRM high natural: Two 2.5 lb in gallon zip-lock bags	CRM bulk bag	Minimum 1 random per project	
CRM particle length		CRM scrap tire: Two 2.5 lb in gallon zip-lock bags CRM high natural: Two 2.5 lb in gallon zip-lock bags	CRM bulk bag	Minimum 1 random per project	
CRM specific gravity	CT 208				
Natural rubber content in high nature CRM (%)	ASTM D297				
ASPHALT RUBBER BINDER					
Cone Penetration		1-qt double-seal friction-top metal cylindrical shaped can	Asphalt feed line connecting to the HMA plant	Production start-up evaluation and 1 random per 5 samples	Certificate of compliance required with each shipment

Table 6-1.12. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Bituminous Seals (*Standard Specifications* Section 37) (5 of 9)

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Size	Sampling Location (Note 1)	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
ASPHALT RUBBER BINDER (Cont.)					
Resilience		1-qt double-seal friction-top metal cylindrical shaped can	Asphalt feed line connecting to the HMA plant	Production start-up evaluation and 1 random per 5 samples	Certificate of compliance required with each shipment
Softening point		1-qt double-seal friction-top metal cylindrical shaped can	Asphalt feed line connecting to the HMA plant	Production start-up evaluation and 1 random per 5 samples	Certificate of compliance required with each shipment
Asphalt Rubber Binder Viscosity	ASTM D7741	1 gal metal cylindrical shaped can with double-seal friction top	Asphalt storage tank	The greater of 1 every 5 lots or once a day	For safety, engineer may witness contractor perform test
Base Asphalt Binder Properties	See <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 92	Five 1-qt double-seal friction-top metal cylindrical shaped can	Asphalt storage tank	The greater of 1 every 5 lots or once a day	Certificate of compliance required for each shipment; if asphalt binder source is not on approved list, test before use
SCREENINGS/AGGREGATE FOR CHIP SEALS					
Los Angeles Abrasion Testing	California Test 211	50 lb in canvas bags or 5-gal buckets	Stockpile	Once per project	
% Crushed Particles	AASHTO T 335	50 lb in canvas bags or 5-gal buckets	Stockpile	Once per project	

Table 6-1.12. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Bituminous Seals (*Standard Specifications* Section 37) (6 of 9)

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Size	Sampling Location (Note 1)	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
SCREENINGS/AGGREGATE FOR CHIP SEALS					
Film Stripping	California Test 302	50 lb in canvas bags or 5-gal buckets	Stockpile	Once per project	
Sieve Analysis	California Test 202	30 lb	Stockpile	Twice daily	
Cleanness Value	California Test 227	30 lb	Stockpile	Once daily	
SAND FOR FLUSH COAT					
Sieve Analysis	California Test 202	25 lb	Stockpile	Once per project	
CRACK TREATMENTS					
Crack Treatment Material					
Softening point	ASTM D36	2 each 3-lb minimum samples in silicone release boxes	From crack treatment material dispensing wand	Once per project	Indicate the specified type of crack treatment material on the TL-0101
Cone penetration	ASTM D5329	2 each 3-lb minimum samples in silicone release boxes	From crack treatment material dispensing wand	Once per project	Indicate the specified type of crack treatment material on the TL-0101
Resilience	ASTM D5329	2 each 3-lb minimum samples in silicone release boxes	From crack treatment material dispensing wand	Once per project	Indicate the specified type of crack treatment material on the TL-0101

Table 6-1.12. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Bituminous Seals (*Standard Specifications* Section 37) (7 of 9)

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Size	Sampling Location (Note 1)	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
CRACK TREATMENTS (Cont.)					
Crack Treatment Material					
Tensile adhesion	ASTM D5329	2 each 3-lb minimum samples in silicone release boxes	From crack treatment material dispensing wand	Once per project	Indicate the specified type of material on the TL-0101
Asphalt compatibility	ASTM D5329	2 each 3-lb minimum samples in silicone release boxes	From crack treatment material dispensing wand	Once per project	Indicate the specified type of material on the TL-0101
Flexibility	ASTM D3111	2 each 3-lb minimum samples in silicone release boxes	From crack treatment material dispensing wand	Once per project	Indicate the specified type of material on the TL-0101
Specific gravity	ASTM D70	2 each 3-lb minimum samples in silicone release boxes	From crack treatment material dispensing wand	Once per project	Indicate the specified type of material on the TL-0101
Sieve test	See note in Section 37-6.01D(3) "Department Acceptance" of the <i>Standard Specifications</i>	2 each 3-lb minimum samples in silicone release boxes	From crack treatment material dispensing wand	Once per project	Indicate the specified type of material on the TL-0101

Table 6-1.12. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Bituminous Seals (*Standard Specifications* Section 37) (8 of 9)

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Size	Sampling Location (Note 1)	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
SAND FOR CRACK TREATMENT					
Sieve Analysis	California Test 202	25 lb	Stockpile	Once per project	
SLURRY SEAL AGGREGATE					
Los Angeles Abrasion Testing (loss at 500 revolutions)	California Test 211	50 lb	Stockpile	Once per project	
Percentage of Crushed Particles	California Test 205	50 lb	Stockpile	Once per project	
Film Stripping	California Test 302	50 lb	Stockpile	Once per project	
Durability Index	California Test 229	50 lb	Stockpile	Once per project	
Sieve Analysis	California Test 202, California Test 105	30 lb	Stockpile	Once daily	
Sand Equivalent	California Test 217	30 lb	Stockpile	Once daily	
MICRO-SURFACING AGGREGATES					
Los Angeles Abrasion Testing (loss at 500 revolutions)	California Test 211	50 lb	Stockpile	Once per project	
Percentage of Crushed Particles	California Test 205	50 lb	Stockpile	Once per project	
Durability Index	California Test 302	50 lb	Stockpile	Once per project	

Table 6-1.12. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
 Bituminous Seals (*Standard Specifications* Section 37) (9 of 9)

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Size	Sampling Location (Note 1)	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
MICRO-SURFACING AGGREGATES (Cont.)					
Sieve Analysis	California Test 202	30 lb	Stockpile	Once daily	
Sand Equivalent	California Test 217	30 lb	Stockpile	Once daily	

Note:

1. Refer to California Test 125 for sampling procedures.

Table 6-1.13. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Asphalt Concrete (*Standard Specifications* Section 39) (1 of 14)

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Type	Sampling Location (Note 1)	Sampling Frequency	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
AGGREGATE: All Types of HMA						
Gradation (Sieve Analysis) (See Note 2)	AASHTO T 27, California Test 105, California Test 384	Combined six 20-lb canvas bags (see See Note 3) or Batch 30 lb (proportioned per bin percentages)	HMA plant	For standard process, 1 for each 750 tons, 1 per day minimum For statistical pay factor (SPF) process, per stratified random sampling plan (See Notes 10 and 11)	Production start-up evaluation. For standard process, minimum 1 per day of paving For SPF process, test per stratified random sampling plan (See Note 14)	
Sand Equivalent	AASHTO T 176	Combined six 20-lb canvas bags (See Note 3) or Batch 30 lb (proportioned per bin percentages)	HMA plant or before lime treatment	For standard process, 1 for each 750 tons, 1 per day minimum, For SPF process, same frequency as gradations	Production start-up evaluation. For standard process, minimum 1 per day of paving For SPF process, test with gradation samples	Not required for OGFC (open graded friction course)

Table 6-1.13. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Asphalt Concrete (*Standard Specifications* Section 39) (2 of 14)

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Type	Sampling Location (Note 1)	Sampling Frequency	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
AGGREGATE: All Types of HMA						
Percent Crushed Particles (Coarse)	AASHTO T 335	Combined six 20-lb canvas bags (See Note 3) or Batch 30 lb (proportioned per bin percentages)	HMA plant or before lime treatment	1 for each 750 tons, 1 per day minimum For the SPF process, see Note 17	Production start-up evaluation, and minimum 1 random for every 25,000 tons or less of paving For the SPF process, see Note 17	
Percent Crushed Particles (Fine)	AASHTO T 335	Combined six 20-lb canvas bags (See Note 3) or Batch 30 lb (proportioned per bin percentages)	HMA plant or before lime treatment	1 for each 750 tons, 1 per day minimum For the SPF process, see Note 17	Production start-up evaluation, and minimum 1 random for every 25,000 tons or less of paving For the SPF process, see Note 17	
Los Angeles Abrasion Testing (500 Revolutions)	AASHTO T 96	Combined six 20-lb canvas bags (See Note 3) or Batch 30 lb (proportioned per bin percentages)	HMA plant or before lime treatment	1 for each 750 tons, 1 per day minimum For the SPF process, see Note 17	Production start-up evaluation, and minimum 1 random for every 50,000 tons or less of paving For the SPF process, see Note 17	

Table 6-1.13. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Asphalt Concrete (*Standard Specifications* Section 39) (3 of 14)

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Type	Sampling Location (Note 1)	Sampling Frequency	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
AGGREGATE: All Types of HMA (Cont.)						
Los Angeles Abrasion Testing (100 Revolutions)	AASHTO T 96	Combined six 20-lb canvas bags (See Note 3) or Batch 30 lb (proportioned per bin percentages)	HMA plant or before lime treatment	1 for each 750 tons, 1 per day minimum For the SPF process, see Note 17	Production start-up evaluation, and minimum 1 random for every 50,000 tons or less of paving For the SPF process, see Note 17	
Fine Aggregate Angularity	AASHTO T 304, Method A	Combined six 20-lb canvas bags (See Note 3) or Batch 30 lb (proportioned per bin percentages)	HMA plant or before lime treatment	1 for each 750 tons, 1 per day minimum For the SPF process, see Note 17	Production start-up evaluation, and minimum 1 random for every 50,000 tons or less of paving For the SPF process, see Note 17	Not required for OGFC or Minor HMA
Flat and Elongated Particles	ASTM D4791	Combined six 20-lb canvas bags (See Note 3) or Batch 30 lb (proportioned per bin percentages)	HMA plant or before lime treatment	1 for each 750 tons, 1 per day minimum For the SPF process, see Note 17	Production start-up evaluation, and minimum 1 random for every 50,000 tons or less of paving For the SPF process, see Note 17	Not required for Minor HMA

Table 6-1.13. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Asphalt Concrete (*Standard Specifications* Section 39) (4 of 14)

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Type	Sampling Location (Note 1)	Sampling Frequency	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
ASPHALT BINDER						
Various properties based on asphalt type used (see <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 92)	See <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 92	1-qt double-seal friction-top metal cylindrical shaped can	Asphalt feed line connecting the plant storage tanks	1 per day of HMA production	1 random for every 5 samples	Certificate of compliance required for each shipment; if asphalt binder source is not on approved list, sample and test asphalt before use
ASPHALT RUBBER BINDER						
Asphalt Rubber Binder Properties	See <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 39-2.03A(4)(e)(ii)	1-qt double-seal friction-top metal cylindrical shaped can	Asphalt rubber feed line from the HMA plant	1 every lot	Production start-up evaluation and 1 random per 5 samples	Certificate of compliance required for each lot
Asphalt Rubber Binder Viscosity	ASTM D7741	1 gal double-seal friction-top metal cylindrical shaped can	Asphalt rubber feed line connecting to the HMA plant	1 every lot	1 every lot	For safety, engineer may witness contractor perform test

Table 6-1.13. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Asphalt Concrete (*Standard Specifications* Section 39) (5 of 14)

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Type	Sampling Location (Note 1)	Sampling Frequency	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
ASPHALT RUBBER BINDER (Cont.)						
Base Asphalt Binder Properties	See <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 92	1-qt double-seal friction-top metal cylindrical shaped can	Asphalt storage tank	Each shipment	Production start-up evaluation and 1 random per 5 samples	Certificate of compliance required for each shipment; if asphalt binder source is not on approved list, sample and test asphalt before use
Asphalt Modifier Properties	ASTM D445 ASTM D92 ASTM D2007	1-qt double-seal friction-top metal cylindrical shaped can or 1-qt rectangular can with screw-on lid	Sample port on tanker truck	Each shipment	1 random per project	
Crumb Rubber Modifier (CRM) Properties	California Test 208, California Test 385, ASTM D297	CRM scrap tire: Two 2.5 lb in gallon zip-lock bags; CRM high natural: Two 2.5 lb in gallon zip-lock bags	CRM bulk bag	Each shipment	1 random per project	

Table 6-1.13. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Asphalt Concrete (*Standard Specifications* Section 39) (6 of 14)

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Type	Sampling Location (Note 1)	Sampling Frequency	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
HOT MIX ASPHALT: Type A						
Moisture Content	AASHTO T 329	10 lb, sealed metal container	Loose mix from behind the paver (See Note 4)	Production start-up evaluation, and minimum 1 per project	Production start-up evaluation, and minimum 1 per project during paving	Test within 1 hour of sampling
Asphalt Binder Content	AASHTO T 308, Method A	60 lb (See Notes 5 and 18) (8x8x4=6 boxes, 8½x8½x4½=4 boxes) (See Notes 5 and 18)	Loose mix from behind the paver (See Note 4)	For standard process, 1 for each 750 tons, 1 per day minimum. For SPF process, per stratified random sampling plan (See Notes 10 and 11)	Production start-up evaluation; For standard process, minimum 1 per day of paving For SPF process, per stratified random sampling plan (See Note 14)	
Maximum Theoretical Density	AASHTO T 209	60 lb (See Notes 5 and 18) (8x8x4=6 boxes, 8½x8½x4½=4 boxes) (See Notes 5 and 18)	Loose mix from behind the paver (See Note 4)	For standard process, 1 for each 750 tons, 1 per day minimum For SPF process, two samples per shift with verification density cores (See Notes 10 and 13)	Production start-up evaluation. For standard process, 1 random test per day of paving For SPF process, per stratified random sampling plan	

Table 6-1.13. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Asphalt Concrete (*Standard Specifications* Section 39) (7 of 14)

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Type	Sampling Location (See Note 1)	Sampling Frequency	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
HOT MIX ASPHALT: Type A (Cont.)						
Air Void Content	AASHTO T 269	100 lb (See Note 5) (8x8x4=10 boxes, 8½x8½x4½=8 boxes)	Loose mix from behind the paver (See Note 4)	Production start-up evaluation, 1 every 25,000 tons of paving. For HMA placed using SPF, see Notes 10 and 11	Production start-up evaluation, and minimum 1 random for every 25,000 tons of paving, except for HMA placed using SPF, see Note 14	
Voids in Mineral Aggregate	SP-2 Asphalt Mixture Volumetrics	100 lb (See Note 5) (8x8x4=10 boxes, 8½x8½x4½=8 boxes)	Loose mix from behind the paver (See Note 4)	Production start-up evaluation, 1 every 25,000 tons of paving	Production start-up evaluation, and minimum 1 random for every 25,000 tons of paving	
Dust Proportion	SP-2 Asphalt Mixture Volumetrics	100 lb (See Note 5) (8x8x4=10 boxes, 8½x8½x4½=8 boxes)	Loose mix from behind the paver (See Note 4)	Production start-up evaluation, 1 every 25,000 tons of paving	Production start-up evaluation, and minimum 1 random for every 25,000 tons of paving	

Table 6-1.13. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Asphalt Concrete (*Standard Specifications* Section 39) (8 of 14)

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Type	Sampling Location (Note 1)	Sampling Frequency	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
HOT MIX ASPHALT: Type A (Cont.)						
Hamburg Wheel Track	California Test 389	70 lb (See Notes 5 and 18) (8x8x4=7 boxes, 8½x8½x4½=6 boxes)	Loose mix at plant, truck, or windrow	Production start-up evaluation, 1 every 10,000 tons of paving For SPF process, see Note 16	Production start-up evaluation, and minimum 1 random for every 10,000 tons or less of paving For SPF process, see Note 16	Not required for Minor HMA
Moisture Susceptibility	AASHTO T 283	140 lb (See Notes 5, 6 and 18) (8x8x4=15 boxes, 8½x8½x4½=12 boxes)	Loose mix at plant, truck, or windrow	Production start-up evaluation, 1 every 50,000 tons of paving	Production start-up evaluation, and minimum 1 random test for every 50,000 tons of paving	Test for dry strength and wet strength; not required for Minor HMA
HOT MIX ASPHALT: With RAP/RAS						
Binder Recovery	AASHTO T 164 ASTM D1856	10 lb (8x8x4=1 box, 8½x8½x4½=1 box) (See Note 18)	Loose mix from behind the paver (See Note 4)	Production start-up evaluation, 1 every 25,000 tons of paving	1 random for every 25,000 tons or less of paving	

Table 6-1.13. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Asphalt Concrete (*Standard Specifications* Section 39) (9 of 14)

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Type	Sampling Location (Note 1)	Sampling Frequency	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
RUBBERIZED HOT MIX ASPHALT: Gap Graded						
Moisture Content	AASHTO T 329	10 lb, sealed metal container	Loose mix from behind the paver (See Note 4)	Production start-up evaluation, and minimum 1 per project	Production start-up evaluation, and minimum 1 per project during paving	Test within 1 hour of sampling
Asphalt Binder Content	AASHTO T 308, Method A	60 lb (See Notes 5 and 18) (8x8x4=6 boxes, 8½x8½x4½=4 boxes)	Loose mix from behind the paver (See Note 4)	1 for each 750 tons, 1 per day minimum. For HMA placed using SPF, see Notes 10 and 11	Production start-up evaluation; 1 random test per day of paving. For HMA placed using SPF, see Note 10	
Maximum Theoretical Density	AASHTO T 209	60 lb (See Notes 5 and 18) (8x8x4=6 boxes, 8½x8½x4½=4 boxes)	Loose mix from behind the paver (See Note 4)	1 for each 750 tons, 1 per day minimum. For HMA placed using SPF, see Notes 11 and 13	Production start-up evaluation; minimum 1 per day of paving, except for HMA placed using SPF, see Notes 10 and 13	

Table 6-1.13. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Asphalt Concrete (*Standard Specifications* Section 39) (10 of 14)

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Type	Sampling Location (Note 1)	Sampling Frequency	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
RUBBERIZED HOT MIX ASPHALT: Gap Graded (Cont.)						
Air Void Content	AASHTO T 269	100 lb (See Notes 5 and 18) (8x8x4= 10 boxes, 8½x8½x4 ½=8 boxes)	Loose mix from behind the paver (See Note 4)	Production start-up evaluation, 1 every 25,000 tons of paving. For HMA placed using SPF, see notes 10 and 11	Production start-up evaluation, and minimum 1 random test for every 25,000 tons of paving For SPF process, test per stratified random sampling plan. See note 14	
Voids in Mineral Aggregate	SP-2 Asphalt Mixture Volumetrics	100 lb (See Notes 5 and 18) (8x8x4= 10 boxes, 8½x8½x4 ½=8 boxes)	Loose mix from behind the paver (See Note 4)	Production start-up evaluation, 1 every 25,000 tons of paving	Production start-up evaluation, and minimum 1 random test for every 25,000 tons of paving	
Dust Proportion	SP-2 Asphalt Mixture Volumetrics	100 lb (See Notes 5 and 18) (boxes, 8x8x4=10 boxes, 8½x8½x4 ½=8 boxes)	Loose mix from behind the paver (See Note 4)	Production start-up evaluation, 1 every 25,000 tons of paving	Production start-up evaluation, and minimum 1 random test for every 25,000 tons of paving	

Table 6-1.13. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Asphalt Concrete (*Standard Specifications* Section 39) (11 of 14)

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Type	Sampling Location (Note 1)	Sampling Frequency	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
RUBBERIZED HOT MIX ASPHALT: Gap Graded (Cont.)						
Hamburg Wheel Track	California Test 389	75 lb (See Notes 5 and 18) (8x8x4=7 boxes, 8½x8½x4½=6 boxes)	Loose mix at plant, truck, or windrow	Production start-up evaluation 1 every 10,000 tons of paving For SPF process, see Note 16	Production start-up evaluation, and minimum 1 random test for every 10,000 tons or less of paving For SPF process, see Note 16	
Moisture Susceptibility	AASHTO T 283	75 lb (See Notes 5, 6 and 18) (8x8x4=15 boxes, 8½x8½x4½=12 boxes)	Loose mix at plant, truck, or windrow	Production start-up evaluation, 1 every 50,000 tons of paving	Production start-up evaluation, and minimum 1 random test for every 50,000 tons of paving	Test for dry strength and wet strength
OPEN GRADED FRICTION COURSE (OGFC)						
Asphalt Binder Content	AASHTO T 308, Method A	20 lb (See Note 5) 4, 1-gal metal containers with friction lids	Loose mix from behind the paver (See Note 4)	1 for each 750 tons, 1 per day minimum	Production start-up evaluation; minimum 1 per day of paving	

Table 6-1.13. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Asphalt Concrete (*Standard Specifications* Section 39) (12 of 14)

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Type	Sampling Location (Note 1)	Sampling Frequency	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
OPEN GRADED FRICTION COURSE (OGFC) (Cont.)						
Moisture Content	AASHTO T 329	10 lb, sealed metal container	Loose mix from behind the paver (See Note 4)	Production start-up evaluation, and minimum 1 per project	Production start-up evaluation, and minimum 1 per project during paving	Test within 1 hour of sampling
BONDED WEARING COURSE: Gap Graded (BWC-G) (See Note 7)						
Asphalt Binder Content	AASHTO T 308, Method A	20 lb (See Note 5) 4, 1-gal metal containers with friction lids	Loose mix at plant	1 for each 750 tons, 1 per day minimum	Production start-up evaluation. Minimum 1 per day of paving	
Moisture Content	AASHTO T 329	10 lb sealed metal container	Loose mix at plant	Production start-up evaluation, and minimum 1 per project	Production start-up evaluation, and minimum 1 per project during paving	Samples should be tested within 1 hour of sampling
PAVEMENT DENSITY						
Density of cores (% of maximum theoretical density) (See Note 8)	California Test 375	4- or 6-in cores	Final layer, cored to the specified total paved thickness	For the standard process, 1 for each 250 tons For the SPF process, see Note 12	For the standard process, 1 for each 250 tons For SPF process, test per stratified random sampling plan. See Note 14	Density applies to HMA thickness of 0.15 ft or greater

Table 6-1.13. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Asphalt Concrete (*Standard Specifications* Section 39) (13 of 14)

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Type	Sampling Location (See Note 1)	Sampling Frequency	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
PAVEMENT SMOOTHNESS						
Straightedge	N/A	N/A	Pavement surface (See Note 9)	Entire final surface	Entire final surface	Areas exempt from Inertial Profiler
Inertial Profiler for Mean Roughness Index and Areas of Localized Roughness	California Test 387 AASHTO R 56 & AASHTO R 57	Each 0.1 mile	Pavement surface	Entire final surface	Entire final surface	Entire final surface excluding areas requiring straightedge; use contractor-furnished profiles for IRI values within 10% of Caltrans' IRI values
TACK COAT						
Asphalt Binder	Based on asphalt type used (see <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 92)	1-qt double-seal friction-top metal cylindrical shaped can	Spray bar on asphalt distributor truck	Each truckload	1 random per project	

Table 6-1.13. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Asphalt Concrete (*Standard Specifications* Section 39) (14 of 14)

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Type	Sampling Location (See Note 1)	Sampling Frequency	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
TACK COAT (Cont.)						
Spread Rate	California Test 339	N/A	Pavement	N/A	As necessary for verification of tack coat spread rate	Verify tack coat spray rate is sufficient to meet the minimum specified residual rate. (See example in Section 4-9403, "During the Course of Work," in this manual)
Asphaltic Emulsion	Based on emulsion type used (see <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 94)	1 liter (or 1 qt) wide-mouth plastic bottle with screw on lids that are sealed with tape	Spray bar on emulsion distributor truck	Each truckload	1 random per project	

Notes:

1. Refer to California Test 125 for sampling procedures.
2. When using RAP, RAS, or RAP/RAS, adjust gradation by the correction factor determined under California Test 384.
3. Store three 20-lb canvas bags for dispute resolution.
4. Sampling HMA behind the paver is the preferred location. You may also take samples from the windrow, production plant, or truck.
5. Sample sizes are based on split samples—one sample for acceptance testing, and one for dispute resolution. Store one-half of the boxes or cans for dispute resolution.

6. Contractor ships directly to district material laboratory.
7. For bonded wearing course using RHMA-G, RHMA-O, or HMA-O, sampling and testing must comply with requirements for RHMA-G, RHMA-O, or HMA-O.
8. Determine percent of maximum theoretical density under California Test 375, except use AASHTO T 275 to determine in-place density of each core and AASHTO T 209, Method A to determine maximum theoretical density instead of calculating maximum density.
9. May use Inertial Profiler data and ProVAL Rolling Straightedge module to assist in determining where to check with 12-foot straightedge.
10. For the statistical pay factor (SPF) process, and for each lot, prepare a stratified random sampling plan for the following pay factor quality characteristic: aggregate gradations, binder content, air voids, and percent of maximum theoretical density. Sample at milestones identified in the stratified random sampling plan. Do not share the verification sampling time or location with the contractor until immediately before sampling. Do not share the stratified random sampling plan with the contractor until completion of the lot. For guidance on developing the engineer's stratified random sampling plans, refer to section 4-3902K, "Stratified Random Sampling Plan" of this manual.
11. Obtain enough material to split each sample into four parts. Perform verification testing on one part, provide one part to the contractor, hold one part for dispute resolution testing, and reserve the fourth part for additional verification testing in the event the lot runs short and you do not have at least the 3 tests needed for verification.
12. To determine in-place density, obtain verification density cores from the contractor's subplot identified in the engineer's stratified random sampling plan. Break the identified subplot into three equal parts, and randomly determine the coring location of each part. At each location, core three samples aligned longitudinally within 1 to 2 feet of the center core. Retain the center core for verification testing, and randomly determine which of the two remaining cores will be provided to the contractor and which will be retained by the engineer.
13. To determine the paving shift's maximum theoretical density value used for verification of percent in-place density, obtain two samples of HMA from each paving shift the verification density cores are obtained from. Determine the shift's maximum theoretical density value used for the verification by averaging the test results of the two samples. The two samples must be obtained randomly from the first and last half of the paving shift, or from a split of a single sample pulled within the subplot the density cores are obtained from.
14. Do not share the test results of pay factor quality characteristics with the contractor until completion of the lot.
15. For HMA placed using SPF, during production, sample non-pay factor items at the frequency determined by the engineer. Notify the contractor of your intent to sample, and obtain enough material to split into four parts. Test one part, provide one part to the contractor, and retain one part for independent third party testing. When sampling for non-pay factors, except sand equivalent testing, pull two samples from two consecutive sublots. If the first sample fails, immediately test the second sample. Refer to Section 4-3904A(5), "Monitoring Non-Pay Factor Quality Characteristics Using Statistical Pay Factor Specifications" of this manual for guidance related to non-pay factor testing.
16. For HMA placed using SPF, when sampling for Hamburg Wheel Track, pull one additional sample for testing from the contractor's next subplot. Test this second sample if the first sample fails.

17. For HMA placed using SPF, sample at same frequency as aggregate gradations, except pull two samples and test the second sample if the first sample fails.
18. Box quantities indicated represent recommended amounts for each individual test. Use CT 125 Appendix B Table 1 for more comprehensive quantities or suites of tests.

Table 6-1.14. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
 Concrete Pavement (*Standard Specifications* Section 40) (1 of 3)
 See Table 6-1.17 for concrete materials

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Size	Sampling Location (Note 1)	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
CONCRETE					
Modulus of Rupture (Open to Traffic)	California Test 523 (Field Curing)	3 beams of 6x6x20 in. for third-point loading	Concrete truck discharge chute	1 set for the last pavement section placed before opening to traffic	Not used for acceptance, only to verify that pavement can be opened to traffic
Compressive Strength Equivalent to Modulus of Rupture (Open to Traffic)	California Test 540, California Test 521	3 cylinders of the same size (either 6x12 in. or 4x8 in.) for compressive strength equivalent to Modulus of Rupture	Concrete truck discharge chute	1 set for the last pavement section placed before opening to traffic	Not used for acceptance, only to verify that pavement can be opened to traffic
Use of the Maturity Method (Open to Traffic)	ASTM C1074, California Test 523 (Field Curing), California Test 540, California Test 521	Contractor develops the strength-maturity relationship using specimens prepared under ASTM C1074	Estimate in-place strength of concrete based on strength-maturity relationship per ASTM C1074 and sensors embedded in the concrete placement	Place a sensor at the beginning and end of the concrete placement	Not used for acceptance, only to verify that pavement can be opened to traffic. Contractor validates test strip once and every 15,000 cu yd or 30 days, whichever comes first.

Table 6-1.14. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Concrete Pavement (*Standard Specifications* Section 40) (2 of 3)
See Table 6-1.17 for concrete materials

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Size	Sampling Location (Note 1)	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
CONCRETE (Cont.)					
Compressive Strength Equivalent to Modulus of Rupture (42-days)	California Test 540, California Test 521	3 cylinders of the same size (either 6x12 in. or 4x8 in.) for compressive strength equivalent to Modulus of Rupture	Concrete truck discharge chute	1 set per age for each 1,000 cu yd, 1 per day minimum (See Note 2)	Recommend frequency of every 2,000 cu yd if after 10 sets all tests are in compliance
Air Content	California Test 504	See test method	Concrete truck discharge chute	1 every day of production	Only test when air entrainment is specified
PAVEMENT					
Thickness	California Test 531	4-in. diameter core, full thickness of pavement	See Section 4-4004, "Level of Inspection," of this manual	1 every 1,200 sq yd	
Dowel Bar Alignment and Concrete Consolidation	Measurement and Inspection	4-in. diameter core size	Transverse pavement joints	1 test every 700 sq yd	Each test consists of 2 cores, one on each end of dowel bar
Tie Bar Alignment and Concrete Consolidation	Measurement and Inspection	4-in. diameter core size	Longitudinal pavement joints	1 test every 4,000 sq yd	Each test consists of 2 cores, one on each end of tie bar
Coefficient of Friction	California Test 342	N/A	Pavement surface	1 test for each day of paving	Each test consists of 5 measurements
Smoothness - Straightedge	Measurement with 12-ft straightedge	N/A	Pavement surface	Entire final surface requiring straightedge	

Table 6-1.14. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
 Concrete Pavement (Standard Specifications Section 40) (3 of 3)
 See Table 6-1.17 for concrete materials

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Size	Sampling Location (Note 1)	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
PAVEMENT (Cont.)					
Smoothness - Inertial Profiler for Mean Roughness Index and Areas of Localized Roughness	AASHTO R 56, AASHTO R 57, and California Test 387	0.1 mile	Pavement surface	Entire final surface	Entire final surface excluding specified areas

Notes:

1. Refer to California Test 125 for sampling procedures.
2. If concrete **compressive strength** is close to specification limit or outside the specification limits, sample and test concrete every 1,000 cu yd so that deductions may be taken for noncompliant material.

Table 6-1.15. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Existing Concrete Pavement (*Standard Specifications* Section 41)

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Size	Sampling Location (Note 1)	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
INDIVIDUAL SLAB REPLACEMENT WITH RAPID STRENGTH CONCRETE (Section 41-9)					
Coefficient of Friction	California Test 342	N/A	Pavement surface	1 every 1,200 sq yd	Each test consists of 5 measurements
Smoothness - Straightedge	Measurement with 12-ft straightedge	N/A	Pavement surface	Entire final surface	Areas exempt from Inertial Profiler
Modulus of rupture (3-days)	California Test 524	3 beams of 6x6x20 inches	Concrete truck discharge chute	1 per shift	

Notes:

1. Refer to California Test 125 for sampling procedures.

Table 6-1.16. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
 Concrete Structures (*Standard Specifications* Section 51)
 See Table 6-1.17 for concrete materials

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Size	Sampling Location (Note 1)	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
JOINT SEALS TYPE B (Section 51-2.02C)					
Various properties; must comply with <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 51-2.02C(2)	See <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 51-2.02C(2)	1 piece, 3 ft	Job site	Each lot	Certificate of compliance and certified test report required for each lot; test report must include the seal movement rating, manufacturer minimum uncompressed width and test results; submit samples at least 30 days before use
JOINT SEALS TYPE A AND TYPE AL (Section 51-2.02B)					
	Use Authorized Material List at: https://dot.ca.gov/programs/engineering-services/authorized-materials-lists			Type A and AL joint seals must be on the Authorized Materials List for Type A and AL joint seals	Submit a certificate of compliance for each batch of sealant at least 15 days before use

Notes:

1. Refer to California Test 125 for sampling procedures.

Table 6-1.17. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
 Concrete (*Standard Specifications* Section 90) (1 of 9)
 Concrete, Except Minor Concrete and Rapid Strength Concrete

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Size	Sampling Location (Note 1)	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
AGGREGATE: Coarse Aggregate					
Los Angeles Abrasion Testing (loss at 500 revolutions)	California Test 211	See Note 2	Stockpile	Before production and minimum 1 random test for every 25,000 cu yd	1 for every 4,000 cu yd, if initial test shows abrasion loss greater than 40%
Clean-ness Value	California Test 227	25 lb	Stockpile	Before production and minimum 1 for every 600 cu yd, 1 per day minimum	Recommend 1 acceptance test per day if 3 consecutive results exceed 80; increase sampling to 1 for every 300 cu yd (deductive lot) with engineer's authorization
Sieve Analysis	California Test 202	50 lb	Belt Feed	Before production and minimum 1 for every 600 cu yd, 1 per day minimum	Recommend 1 acceptance test per day if 3 consecutive results are within operating range; increase sampling to 1 for every 300 cu yd (deductive lot) with engineer's authorization
AGGREGATE: Fine Aggregate					
Organic Impurities	California Test 213	See Note 2	Stockpile	Before production or when contamination is suspected	
Durability	California Test 229	See Note 2	Stockpile	Before production	
Sand Equivalent	California Test 217	25 lb	Stockpile	Before production and minimum 1 for every 600 cu yd, 1 per day minimum	Recommend 1 acceptance test per day if 3 consecutive results exceed 80; increase sampling to 1 for every 300 cu yd (deductive lot) with engineer's authorization

Table 6-1.17. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Concrete (*Standard Specifications* Section 90) (2 of 9)
Concrete, Except Minor Concrete and Rapid Strength Concrete

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Size	Sampling Location (Note 1)	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
AGGREGATE: Fine Aggregate					
Sieve Analysis	California Test 202	50 lb	Belt feed	Before production and minimum 1 for every 600 cu yd, 1 per day minimum	Recommend 1 acceptance test per day if 3 consecutive results are within operating range; increase sampling to 1 for every 300 cu yd (deductive lot) with engineer's authorization
AGGREGATE: Coarse & Fine Aggregate					
Specific Gravity and Absorption	California Test 206, California Test 207	See Note 2	Stockpile	Before production and when aggregate source changes	
Soundness	California Test 214	See Note 2	Stockpile	Before production	Soundness for fine aggregate waived if durability is ≥ 60
Sieve Analysis (combined gradation determined with fine and coarse aggregate sieve analyses)	California Test 202		N/A	Before production and minimum 1 for every 600 cu yd, 1 per day minimum	Recommend 1 acceptance test per day if 3 consecutive results are within operating range. Increase sampling to 1 for every 300 cu yd (deductive lot) with engineer's authorization

Table 6-1.17. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
 Concrete (*Standard Specifications* Section 90) (3 of 9)
 Concrete, Except Minor Concrete and Rapid Strength Concrete

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Size	Sampling Location (Note 1)	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
CEMENTITIOUS MATERIALS					
Cement, various properties; must comply with <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 90-1.02B(2)	See <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 90-1.02B(2)	8 lb	Concrete plant	Sample each 100 tons of cement, 2 per day maximum	Cement must be on Authorized Material List; cement accepted based on certificate of compliance with each shipment; recommend 1 verification test per 5 samples
Supplementary Cementitious Materials (SCM), various properties; must comply with <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 90-1.02B(3)	See <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 90-1.02B(3)	8 lb	Concrete plant	Sample each 100 tons of SCM, 2 per day maximum	SCM must be on Authorized Materials List; SCM accepted based on certificate of compliance with each shipment; recommend 1 verification test per 5 samples
WATER					
Chlorides	California Test 422	Clean 2-qt plastic jug with lined, sealed lid	At point of use	1 per source	Water supplies for domestic use do not need to be tested
Sulfates	California Test 417	Clean 2-qt plastic jug with lined, sealed lid	At point of use	1 per source	Water supplies for domestic use do not need to be tested
Setting Time	ASTM C 191 or ASTM C 266	Contact METS for required quantity of water sample	At point of use	1 per source	Water supplies for domestic use do not need to be tested

Table 6-1.17. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Concrete (Standard Specifications Section 90) (4 of 9)
Concrete, Except Minor Concrete and Rapid Strength Concrete

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Size	Sampling Location (Note 1)	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
WATER (Cont.)					
Mortar Compressive Strength	ASTM C109	Contact METS for required quantity of water sample	At point of use	1 per source	Water supplies for domestic use do not need to be tested
Coloring Agents	Must comply with <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 90-1.02D	Contact METS for required quantity of water sample	At point of use	1 per source	Water supplies for domestic use do not need to be tested
Alkalis	Must comply with <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 90-1.02D	Contact METS for required quantity of water sample	At point of use	1 per source	Water supplies for domestic use do not need to be tested
Specific Gravity	Must comply with <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 90-1.02D	Contact METS for required quantity of water sample	At point of use	1 per source	Water supplies for domestic use do not need to be tested
ADMIXTURES: Air Entraining Agent					
Air entraining properties Must comply with <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 90-1.02E	See <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 90-1.02E	1-qt can or plastic bottle of liquid, 2 lb of powder	Concrete plant	Sample each shipment	Must be on Authorized Materials List and certificate of compliance must accompany each shipment; recommend 1 verification test per 5 samples

Table 6-1.17. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Concrete (*Standard Specifications* Section 90) (5 of 9)
Concrete, Except Minor Concrete and Rapid Strength Concrete

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Size	Sampling Location (Note 1)	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
CHEMICAL ADMIXTURE: Water Reducers or Set Retarders					
Claimed properties, chloride identification	ASTM C494 Type A, B, D, F or Type G California Test 415	1-qt can of liquid, 2 lb of powder	Concrete plant	Sample each shipment	Must be on Authorized Materials List and certificate of compliance must accompany each shipment; recommend 1 verification test per 5 samples
CONCRETE for Pavement and Structures					
Shrinkage	AASHTO T 160 Modified See <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 90-1.01D(3)	Set of three: 4x4x11¼ in.	During mix design process	Before production	Engineer may use contractor-provided test result for acceptance; test results must be within 3 years of contract authorization date
CONCRETE Designated Compressive Strength 3600 psi or Greater					
Yield	California Test 518	See test method	Concrete truck discharge chute; (See Note 3)	As necessary to assure accuracy of mix design; minimum 2 per each mix design	No deductions for cement content will be made based on the results of California Test 518
Concrete Uniformity	ASTM C143, California Test 533	See test method	Concrete truck discharge chute (See Note 3)	When compressive test specimen is fabricated and when consistency or uniformity is questionable, minimum 2 per day	

Table 6-1.17. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Concrete (*Standard Specifications* Section 90) (6 of 9)
Concrete, Except Minor Concrete and Rapid Strength Concrete

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Size	Sampling Location See Note 1)	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
CONCRETE Designated Compressive Strength 3600 psi or Greater (Cont.)					
Concrete Uniformity	California Test 529	100 lb	Concrete truck discharge chute (See Note 3)	When uniformity is questionable	
Compressive Strength	ASTM C172, California Test 540	1 set of 2 cylinders 6x12 in. or 1 set of 3 cylinders 4x8 in. for each test	Concrete truck discharge chute (See Note 3)	1 set per age for every 300 cu yd concrete or as required for acceptance, minimum 1 set per project	For trial batches, see <i>Standard Specifications</i> or job special provisions and Section 6-3, "Field Tests," of this manual
Air Content	California Test 504	See test method	Concrete truck discharge chute (See Note 3)	1 every 4 hours of production and when test specimens are fabricated	Where air is specified for freeze-thaw resistance, a minimum of 1 every 30 cu yd
CONCRETE WITH COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH LESS THAN 3,600 psi					
Concrete Uniformity	ASTM C143, California Test 533	See test method	Concrete truck discharge chute (See Note 3)	When compressive test specimen is fabricated and when uniformity is questionable	

Table 6-1.17. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Concrete (*Standard Specifications* Section 90) (7 of 9)
Concrete, Except Minor Concrete and Rapid Strength Concrete

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Size	Sampling Location (Note 1)	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
CONCRETE WITH COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH LESS THAN 3,600 psi					
Concrete Uniformity	California Test 529	100 lb	Concrete truck discharge chute (See Note 3)	When uniformity is questionable	
Compressive Strength	California Test 540, California Test 521	1 set of 2 cylinders, 6x12 in. or 1 set of 3 cylinders 4x8 in. for each test	Concrete truck discharge chute (See Note 3)	1 set per age for every 300 cu yd, minimum 1 set per project	
Air Content	California Test 504	See test method	Concrete truck discharge chute (See Note 3)	When compressive test specimens are fabricated	Where air is specified for freeze-thaw resistance, a minimum of 1 every 100 cu yd
CURING COMPOUND					
Curing Compound; must comply with <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 90-1.03B(3)	ASTM C309	1-qt can	At time of use (See Note 1)	1 every shipment	Each shipment must have certificate of compliance that includes: 1. Test results for tests specified in Section 90-1.01D(6) of <i>Standard Specifications</i> 2. Certification that material was tested within 12 months before use

Table 6-1.17. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Concrete (*Standard Specifications* Section 90) (8 of 9)
Concrete, Except Minor Concrete and Rapid Strength Concrete

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Size	Sampling Location (Note 1)	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
CEMENTITIOUS MATERIALS					
Cement, various properties; must comply with <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 90-1.02B(2)	See <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 90-1.02B(2)	8 lb	Concrete plant	Sample and test if cement quality is questionable	Cement source must be shown on Authorized Materials List; certificate of compliance must accompany each cement shipment
Supplementary cementitious materials (SCM), various properties; must comply with <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 90-1.02B(3)	See <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 90-1.02B(3)	8 lb	Concrete plant	Sample and test if SCM quality is questionable	SCM source must be shown on Authorized Materials List; certificate of compliance must accompany each SCM shipment
ADMIXTURES: Air Entraining Agent					
Air entraining properties; must comply with <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 90-1.02E	See <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 90-1.02E	N/A	N/A		Must be on Authorized Materials List and certificate of compliance must accompany each shipment
CHEMICAL ADMIXTURES: Water Reducers or Set Retarders					
Claimed properties, chloride identification	ASTM C494 Type A, B, D, F or Type G California Test 415	N/A	N/A		Must be on Authorized Materials List and certificate of compliance must accompany each shipment

Table 6-1.17. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
 Concrete (*Standard Specifications* Section 90) (9 of 9)
 Minor Concrete

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Size	Sampling Location	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
CONCRETE					
Yield	California Test 518	See test method	Concrete truck discharge chute (See Note 3)	As necessary to assure accuracy of mix design; minimum 1 per each mix design	No deductions for cement content will be made based on the results of California Test 518
Compressive Strength	California Test 540, California Test 521	1 set of 2 cylinders 6x12 in. or 1 set of 3 cylinders 4x8 in. for each test	Concrete truck discharge chute (See Note 3)	Sample and test if concrete quality is questionable; minimum 1 per mix design	Minor concrete must have the strength described or 2,500 psi, whichever is greater; see <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 90-1.02A
Air Content	California Test 504	See test method	Concrete truck discharge chute (See Note 3)	Where air is specified for freeze-thaw resistance, a minimum of 1 every 100 cu yd	
CURING COMPOUND					
Curing Compound; must comply with <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 90-1.03B(3)	ASTM C309	1-qt can	At time of use; (See Note 1)	1 every shipment	Each shipment must have certificate of compliance that includes: 1. Results for tests specified in Section 90-1.01D(6) of <i>Standard Specifications</i> 2. Certification that material was tested within 12 months before use

Notes:

1. Refer to California Test 125 for sampling procedures.

2. For initial testing, provide 100 lb of 1-1/2 in. x 3/4 in., 75 lb of 3/4 in. x No. 4, 75 lb of pea gravel, and 50 lb of sand. Use this material for California Test 202, 206, 207, 211, 213, 214, 217, 227 and 229.
3. Refer to California Test 539 for method of sampling fresh concrete.

Table 6-1.18. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Miscellaneous Materials (1 of 5)

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Size	Sampling Location	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
BARBED WIRE AND WIRE MESH FENCES (Section 80-2)					
Barbed Wire, various properties; must comply with <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 80-2.02D	ASTM A121	1 yd length	Job site	As necessary for verification if quality is questionable	
BOLTS AND HARDWARE (Section 75)					
		2 samples each diameter		Each lot	Sample and test if not previously inspected at the source
CHAIN LINK FENCES (Section 80-3)					
Wire Mesh, various properties; must comply with <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 80	ASTM A116, Class 1	2 ft width	Job site	Each lot for verification if quality is questionable	Certificate of compliance required for vinyl clad fencing
CONCRETE PIPE (Section 65)					
Compliance with specifications		Contact METS for instructions		Contact METS for instructions	Sample and test if not previously inspected at source
CONDUIT (Section 86-1.02B)					
Conduit, various properties; must comply with <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 86-1.02B	See <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 86-1.02B	2 ft. long from center of length, 2 samples each size	Job site	As necessary for verification if quality is questionable	

Table 6-1.18. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Miscellaneous Materials (2 of 5)

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Size	Sampling Location	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
ELECTRICAL CONDUCTORS AND CABLES (Section 86-1.02F)					
Electrical conductors and cables, various properties; must comply with <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 86-1.02F	See <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 86	2 ft. long, include markings, 2 samples per gauge	Job site	Each lot for verification if quality is questionable	
EXPANSION JOINT FILLER					
Compliance with specifications		6 in. long, full width of sheet		Each 1,000 sq ft not less than 2 per shipment	
GEOSYNTHETICS (Section 96)					
Various properties; must comply with <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 96	See <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 96	1 piece, 3 ft x full width of roll	Job site	Each lot for verification if quality is questionable. See Remarks	Certificate of compliance required for each lot; unroll at least 1 circumference before sampling
PAINT (Section 91)					
Paint, various properties; must comply with <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 91	See <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 91	For miscellaneous painting, 1 qt (see Section 6-2 of this manual)	Job site	Each batch	If less than 20 gallons, testing not required and resident engineer must field release. Zinc-rich primer must be on the Authorized Materials List
PAVEMENT MARKERS (Section 81-3)					
Pavement Markers, various properties; must comply with <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 81-3	See <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 81-3	20 markers	Job site	As necessary for verification if quality is questionable	Each shipment must have certificate of compliance

Table 6-1.18. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Miscellaneous Materials (3 of 5)

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Size	Sampling Location	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
PERMEABLE MATERIALS: (Section 68-2.02F)					
Durability Index	California Test 229	50 lb	Stockpile	Before use	
Sieve Analysis	California Test 202	50 lb	Stockpile	Before use, 1 every day	
PERMEABLE MATERIALS: Class 3 (Section 68-2.02F)					
Crushed Faces	California Test 205	50 lb	Stockpile	Before use	
PRESTRESSED TENDON GROUT (Section 50)					
Efflux time	California Test 541	One 6x12 in. cylinder mold can	From batch immediately after mixing for prequalification, thereafter from outlet end of tendon, storage tank, or both	At the start of each day's work, and thereafter 1 test per each 5% of ducts; see Remarks	Repeat acceptance tests whenever source of material is changed
RAISED BARS (PRECAST)					
Compliance with specifications		1 unit or full size bar		Each lot	Sample and test if not previously inspected at the source
REINFORCING STEEL (Section 52)					
Reinforcing Steel, various properties	See <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 52	2 samples, 30 in., except 40 in. for No. 14 and No. 18	Job site	As necessary for verification if quality is questionable	Each shipment must be accompanied by a certificate of compliance
SLOPE PROTECTION (Section 72)					
Size	N/A		Quarry or stockpile	As required for acceptance	Adequate size of slope protection documented by measuring or weighing the material
Apparent Specific Gravity	California Test 206	75 lb	Quarry or stockpile	Before use	

Table 6-1.18. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Miscellaneous Materials (4 of 5)

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Size	Sampling Location	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
SLOPE PROTECTION (Section 72) (Cont.)					
Absorption	California Test 206	75 lb	Quarry or stockpile	Before use	
Durability Index	California Test 229	75 lb	Quarry or stockpile	Before use	
STEEL PRODUCTS					
		Contact METS for instructions		Contact METS for instructions	
STRUCTURAL STEEL AND MISCELLANEOUS METAL (Sections 55 & 75)					
		2 samples, 30-in., cut parallel to direction of rolling		Each heat or melt or 10 tons or fraction	Sample and test if not previously inspected at the source
STRUCTURAL STEEL COATINGS (Section 59)					
Paint, various properties; must comply with <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 59	See <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 59	For bridge or major structure, send an unopened 5-gal can	Job site	Each batch; see Remarks	Unused portion of 5-gal sample will be returned to job; see Section 6-2, "Acceptance of Manufactured or Fabricated Materials and Products," of this manual
WATER-PROOFING MATERIALS (Section 54)					
Glass Fiber	ASTM D1668, Type 1	9 sq ft of asphalt saturated cotton fabric	Job site	1 sample from each lot	
Asphalt	ASTM D449	5 lb of asphalt	Job site	1 sample from each lot	
Primer	ASTM D41	1 qt of asphalt primer	Job site	1 sample from each lot	

Table 6-1.18. Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing Requirements:
Miscellaneous Materials (5 of 5)

Test	Test Method	Sample Size & Container Size	Sampling Location	Acceptance Test Frequency	Remarks
WELDED WIRE REINFORCEMENT (Section 52-1.02C)					
Welded Wire Reinforcing Steel, must comply with <i>Standard Specifications</i> Section 52-1.02C	ASTM A 1064/A 1064M	9 sq ft	Job site	As necessary for verification if quality is questionable	Each shipment must be accompanied by a certificate of compliance

Section 3 Field Tests

6-301 General

6-301A References

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Section 3 Field Tests

6-301 General

The resident engineer must make sure that materials incorporated into the project comply with specifications. Refer to Section 3-609, “Testing by Caltrans,” of this manual.

Perform field inspection of material and testing in accordance with the guidelines in this chapter. Sampling and testing frequencies for materials acceptance are shown in the tables included in Section 6-107, “Materials Acceptance Sampling and Testing,” of this manual. Maintain a record of field tests and material inspected and released on the job as described in Section 5-102, “Organization of Project Documents,” of this manual.

6-301A References

Unless specified, references are Caltrans guides and manuals.

California Test guidance, Materials Engineering and Testing Services (METS):

<https://dot.ca.gov/programs/engineering-services/california-test-methods>

American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO), American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), and other test methods are available at the IHS Markit Standards Store website, which is accessible to Caltrans staff who click on the Material Standards (ASTM/AASHTO) link after pasting the following link into their browser for this Caltrans-only web page:

<http://des.onramp.dot.ca.gov/materials-engineering-and-testing-services-mets>

Material Plant Quality Program (MPQP), Division of Construction:

<https://dot.ca.gov/programs/construction/publications>

Laboratory Safety Manual, paste the following link into your browser:

<http://des.onramp.dot.ca.gov/des-safety-meeting-information>

6-302 Field Inspection and Release of Materials

When materials or products listed in Table 6-2.3, “Materials Accepted by Certificate of Compliance,” of this manual arrive on the job site, or where METS assigns inspection of products for which they normally have responsibility back to the resident engineer, use the following procedure:

- Verify that METS has sent Form TL-0028, “Notice of Materials to Be Inspected at Job Site.” If a material does not have a corresponding TL-0028, contact the project’s structural materials representative.
- Verify that the material meets the requirements of the specification and is undamaged by shipping and handling.

- When required by the specifications, verify that the material has a certificate of compliance from the supplier stating that the material meets all required specifications for the contract.
- Check that the appropriate documentation is included for materials covered by the Buy America requirements. Refer to Section 3-604, “Buy America,” of this manual for Buy America information.
- Verify that the applicable documentation (environmental product declaration) is provided for materials subject to Buy Clean California Act requirements. Refer to Section 3-606, “Buy Clean California Act,” of this manual for information.
- Complete Form CEM-4102, “Material Inspected and Released on Job.”

6-303 Field Laboratory

Suitable laboratories and equipment are necessary to perform proper field testing. When economically feasible, a field laboratory should be established to assess multiple construction projects in the immediate area.

Field laboratories must comply with the *Laboratory Safety Manual*. The *Laboratory Safety Manual* is required under California Code of Regulations Title 8, Section 5191 (8 CCR 5191). The *Laboratory Safety Manual* guidelines and procedures must be implemented and enforced at all materials testing laboratories in Caltrans, including field construction laboratories.

Most laboratories have water, gas, and electricity. Field laboratory facilities are provided by any of the methods covered under Sections 1-4, “Facilities and Equipment,” and 1-5, “Field Expenses and Purchases,” of this manual.

The resident engineer should coordinate with the district materials engineer to establish a field laboratory.

6-304 Field Testing Equipment

Each district materials engineer must have an effective calibration program for equipment used for materials acceptance testing. Testing equipment must be in proper operating condition and calibrated within prescribed tolerances for accuracy.

Standards for calibration of testing equipment are described in the appropriate California Tests for calibration and manufacturer’s instructions.

District materials laboratories perform periodic reconditioning and calibration of field laboratory testing equipment. The use of decals attached to testing equipment showing date of last calibration, name of calibrator, the district, and date that the next calibration is due, is a requirement for all testing items listed below. Acceptance samplers and testers should verify that field testing equipment is in good condition and check the date of last calibration on the decal.

Any testing equipment that does not meet calibration requirements is to be recalibrated or replaced without delay. Each piece of equipment should be recalibrated and reconditioned in accordance with the frequencies listed in the appropriate

California Test. More frequent calibration may be required depending on use of equipment and on moving and handling practices.

While the maximum interval between calibrations may be as long as a year, equipment should be calibrated any time there is reason to believe it has been damaged or affected in any way that would alter calibration.

6-304A Scales and Balances

All scales and balances used in field testing must be periodically recalibrated. The district materials engineer can use a service contract to use technicians from private industry to perform the recalibration. Recalibration of this equipment must be performed at least once each year. New scales and balances must be **calibrated before** use.

In the interest of standardization, the following types of scales are recommended for field use:

- A 20-kilogram balance equipped with graduated bars on the beam to give readings **less than** 1,000 grams without recourse to loose weights.
- A 6-kilogram trip scale equipped with agate bearings and double beam. The upper beam should be graduated to 100-gram units, making a range of 1,100 grams directly on the beam without recourse to loose weights. The equipment should include one 1-kilogram and two 2-kilogram weights with scoop and scoop tare, all to provide a full capacity of 6 kilograms.
- A torsion balance of 500-gram capacity, accurate to 0.10 gram.

When the volume of work is large, an automatic digital scale can be used instead of the 20-kilogram and 6-kilogram scales.

6-304B Screens and Sieves

Examine all screens and sieves **before** performing grading tests. Inspection includes examination for broken wires, distortions and sags, and removal of particles stuck in the mesh, all as instructed in California Test 202, "Method of Test for Sieve Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates."

6-304C Portland Cement Concrete Air Meters

Data sheets accompanying newly purchased meters contain operation and calibration information. Supplemental sheets are available through METS.

California Test 504, "Method of Test for Determining Air Content of Freshly Mixed Concrete by the Pressure Method," covers the procedure for operation of the two most common brands in use by Caltrans. California Test 115, "Method of Calibration of Pressure Type Air Meters," covers calibration of these two meters.

6-304D Compaction Tubes

California Test 110, "Method of Calibration of Compaction Test Equipment," outlines the procedure for both calibration and repair.

6-304E Cement-Treated Base Compressive Strength Apparatus

District materials laboratories can check the calibration of the hydraulic jacks used with the apparatus. If a jack requires repair, contact the METS machine shop in Sacramento to make arrangements for repair.

6-305 Test Methods

Whenever a reference is made in the specifications to a test method by number, it means the test in effect on the day the “Notice to Bidders” for the work is dated. This means that the test methods for each project are fixed and are not necessarily the latest revisions.

Field personnel who perform tests for compliance with the specifications must be qualified to conduct the proper tests methods as indicated by the contract. The resident engineer must make sure that the correct versions of test methods are used. The latest revisions of the test methods are available on the METS website:

<https://dot.ca.gov/programs/engineering-services/california-test-methods>

Use the following guidelines for some of the tests performed in the field.

6-305A Method of Determining Approximate Grading of Mineral Aggregate by Dry Sieve Analysis

California Test 202, “Method of Test for Sieve Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates,” requires that fine aggregate is subjected to a prescribed washing procedure before performing the sieve analysis. However, when large numbers of sieve analyses are performed on material from a given source, the tester may use the “Approximate Sieve Analysis of Processed Fine Aggregate” method in Appendix E of California Test 202. Any material subject to rejection because of excessive material retained on any sieve by the approximate method must be retested using the basic California Test 202.

6-305B Fabrication of Cement Treated Base Specimens

Test specimens are fabricated in the field. When compressive strength tests are desired, the specimens are cured, tested in the field, or shipped to the district materials laboratory for testing in accordance with applicable portions of California Test 312, “Design and Testing of Classes ‘A’ and ‘B’ Cement Treated Bases.”

6-305C Determination of Cement or Lime Content

Refer to California Test 338, “Method of Test for Cement or Lime Content in Treated Aggregate by the Titration Method,” for instructions. The acid-base titration and constant neutralization titration tests are used to determine the percentage of portland cement or lime in aggregates that have been treated.

The resident engineer must devise and perform a cement-determination test program geared to the contractor’s mixing and spreading operation. Increase testing frequency when mixing or spreading equipment is changed or altered or production rates are increased.

6-305D Portland Cement Concrete

Concrete samples are taken in accordance with California Test 539, "Method of Test for Sampling Freshly Mixed Concrete."

For penetration, test in accordance with California Test 533, "Method of Test for Ball Penetration in Fresh Portland Cement Concrete," each batch of concrete from which strength specimens are made.

For slump, test in accordance with ASTM C143, "Standard Test Method for Slump of Hydraulic-Cement Concrete," each batch of concrete from which strength specimens are made.

If air-entrained concrete is used, test the concrete using California Test 504, "Method of Test for Air Content of Freshly Mixed Concrete by the Pressure Method," on each batch of concrete from which strength specimens are made. If concrete contains lightweight aggregate, air content is determined in accordance with California Test 543, "Method of Test for Air Content of Freshly Mixed Concrete by the Volumetric Method."

If the cement content is being checked by California Test 518, "Method of Test for **Density (Unit Weight)** of Fresh Concrete," determine the cement content for each batch from which strength tests are made.

Review California Test 540, "Method of Test for Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Field," to determine the maximum size of coarse aggregate to be incorporated in the test specimen. Be sure to note removal of any oversize aggregate on the sample identification card.

California Test 540 covers the molding, transportation, curing, and storage of concrete cylinders.

*6-305D (1) Number of Cylinders **and Beams** Required for a Test*

Each compressive strength test of **structural** concrete is determined to be the average strength of two 6- by 12-inch cylinders or three 4- by 8-inch cylinders. **For pavement, the compressive strength test of concrete is determined to be the average strength of three 6- by 12-inch cylinders or three 4- by 8-inch cylinders.** District Materials Lab, Southern Regional Lab, or METS performs California Test 521, "Method of Test for Compressive Strength of **Cylindrical Concrete Specimens**," ASTM C39, "Standard Test Method for Compressive Strength of Cylindrical Concrete Specimens," or **California Test 523, "Method of Test for Flexural Strength of Concrete (Modulus of Rupture),"** and reports results to the resident engineer. The resident engineer evaluates the test results for compliance with the contract specifications.

Trial batching of **structural** concrete requires the average compressive strength of five 6- by 12-inch cylinders or five 4- by 8-inch cylinders. **For pavement, trial batching of concrete requires the average modulus of rupture of three 6- by 6- by 20-inch beams and the average compressive strength of three 6- by 12-inch cylinders or three 4- by 8-inch cylinders at 3, 7, 14, 21, 28, and 42 days. The 42-day compressive strength acceptance value is correlated to the 42-day modulus of rupture of 650 psi.**

6-305D (2) Trial Batches

Specifications state that for **structural** concrete designated by compressive strength greater than 3,600 pounds per square inch, or if prequalification is specified, the concrete must be prequalified by trial batches or certified test data before it is placed.

Make and test cylinders to prequalify the **structural** concrete. The test results must meet the contract specifications before the **structural** concrete designated by compressive strength may be considered as prequalified by trial batch. **For pavement, the compressive strength of cylinders and the modulus of rupture of beams are used to prequalify the concrete by trial batch.**

Concrete for trial batches must be designed, produced, and tested by the contractor or its supplier, and a certified trial batch test report must be obtained **before** use of such concrete. The resident engineer must make sure the certified trial batch test report contains all of the specified data.

The resident engineer must determine whether testing of trial batches will be performed during the life of the contract. Caltrans personnel must witness trial batch testing.

6-305E Relative Compaction Using Nuclear Gauges

California Test 231, "Method of Test for Relative Compaction of Untreated and Treated Soils and Aggregates Using Nuclear Gages," provides the procedures for determining relative compaction by using nuclear gauges.

In addition to California Test 231, use of nuclear gauges is contained in California Test 121, "Administrative Instructions for Use of Nuclear Gages," as well as the manufacturer's manual pertaining to the gauge being used. A copy of these documents must be kept with each gauge. California Test 121 includes supervision and operator requirements for nuclear gauges, as well as requirements for nuclear gauge storage and transportation. For nuclear gauges, refer to the district radiation safety officer for any questions concerning operation, storage, and administrative requirements.

The person responsible for general inspection of the work and the person performing the test measurements are both involved in performing the complete test. The progressive steps are:

1. Designating the test area
2. Selecting test sites within the test area
3. Taking physical measurements

4. Determining test maximum value for comparison with the average in-place density (California Test 231 only)
5. Evaluation

6-306 Material Plants

Determining the accuracy and suitability of scales and meters used to proportion materials in material processing plants is important to assure uniformity and quality of materials. Plants producing construction materials for Caltrans must be approved under the *MPQP*. Material plants used for producing materials under Sections 27, “Cement Treated Bases”; 28, “Concrete Bases”; 30, “Recycled Pavement”; 37, “Bituminous Seals”; 39-2, “Hot Mix Asphalt”; 60-3.04 “Deck Overlays”; and 90, “Concrete,” of the *Standard Specifications* must comply with the *MPQP*. Refer to Section 3-9, “Payment,” of this manual for weighing and metering procedures.

The *MPQP* covers these topics for materials plant weighing and measuring devices: inspection, calibration, dynamic testing, and approval. Chapter 2 of the *MPQP*, “Plant Equipment,” is directed to the material producer and specifies the equipment requirements for material plants. Chapter 3, “Material Plant Calibration and Dynamic Testing,” is directed to the user of the calibration and approval process and specifies the calibration and approval of plant proportioning systems.

The plant approval process must be performed when weighing or measuring devices are newly installed, repaired, or adjusted, or when the plant is relocated. The resident engineer may order that the approval process be performed to assure accurate proportioning at any time on any type of plant. The maximum interval for retesting proportioning equipment is as follows:

- Hot mix asphalt and portland cement concrete batch plants—1 year
- Hot mix asphalt continuous mixing plants—6 months
- Slurry seal mixer-spreader trucks—6 months or when aggregate sources are changed
- Concrete volumetric mixers—every 30 days for pavement and 90 days for structures or when there is any change in ingredient sources

The district weights and measures coordinator is responsible for material plant approval based on:

- Plant equipment safety inspection.
- Type approval of measurement elements, except continuous conveyor scales, by the California Department of Food and Agriculture, Division of Measurement Standards.
- Type approval of measurement elements outside the Division of Measurement Standards area of responsibility by the district weights and measures coordinator.
- Device calibration.
- Dynamic testing of the plant during operation.

Do not allow material production for Caltrans projects until plant approval is received. The district weights and measures coordinator maintains a list of approved material plants and equipment currently in compliance with the *MPQP*.