

STANDARD ROAD MAINTENANCE SPECIFICATIONS
Pacific Northwest Region

Road Maintenance T-Specifications

for

Hammer Deck

11-17-2022

STANDARD ROAD MAINTENANCE SPECIFICATIONS

Pacific Northwest Region

T - 800 SPECIFICATION DEFINITIONS

Wherever the following terms or pronouns are used in Specification T-800 the intent and meaning shall be interpreted as follows:

800-1.1 **Agreement:** Maintenance projects require a mutually acceptable method to resolve the problems which arise when incompatible situations arise between drawings and specifications and actual conditions on the ground to allow orderly and satisfactory progress of the maintenance.

These specifications have been developed in anticipation of those problem areas and have provided that such changes will be by Agreement.

It is intended that drawings and specifications will govern unless "on-the-ground" conditions warrant otherwise, when specifications call for "Agreement", "agreed", or "approval" such Agreement or approval shall be promptly confirmed in writing.

800-1.2 **Annual Road Maintenance Plan:** A plan prepared by various users of one or several roads. The plan is an Agreement on maintenance responsibilities to be performed for the coming year.

800-1.3 **Base Course:** Material used to reinforce subgrade or, as shown on drawings, placed on subgrade to distribute wheel loads.

800-1.4 **Berm:** Curb or dike constructed to prevent Roadway runoff water from discharging onto embankment slope.

800-1.5 **Borrow:** Select Material taken from designated borrow sites.

800-1.6 **Crown, Inslope, and Outslope:** The cross slope of the Traveled Way to aid in drainage and traffic maneuverability.

800-1.7 **Culverts:** A conduit or passageway under a road, trail, or other obstruction. A culvert differs from a bridge in that it is usually entirely below the elevation of the Traveled Way.

800-1.8 **Drainage Dip:** A dip in the Traveled Way which intercepts surface runoff and diverts the water off the Traveled Way. A Drainage Dip does not block the movement of traffic.

800-1.9 **Drainage Structures:** Manufactured structures which control the runoff of water from the Roadway including Inslope, overside drains, aprons, flumes, down drains, downpipes, and the like.

800-1.10 **Dust Abatement Plan:** A table which lists the road, dust palliative, application rates, and estimated number of subsequent applications.

800-1.11 **Lead-off Ditches:** A ditch used to transmit water from a Drainage Structure or Drainage Dip outlet to the natural drainage area.

800-1.12 **Material:** Any substances specified for use in the performance of the work.

800-1.13 **Prehaul Maintenance:** Road maintenance work which the Purchaser determines must be accomplished to maintain the roads to a satisfactory condition commensurate with the Purchaser's use provided Purchaser's Operations do not damage improvements under B6.22 or National Forest resources and hauling can be done safely. This work will be shown in the Annual Road Maintenance Plan as provided in C/CT5.4.

STANDARD ROAD MAINTENANCE SPECIFICATIONS

Pacific Northwest Region

- Prehaul Maintenance work the Purchaser elects to perform will be in compliance with the Road Maintenance T-Specifications.
- 800-1.14 Roadbed: The portion of a road between the intersection of Subgrade and side slopes, excluding that portion of the ditch below Subgrade.
- 800-1.15 Road Maintenance Plan: A table which shows applicable road maintenance specifications to be performed by Purchaser on specific roads.
- 800-1.16 Roadside: A general term denoting the area adjoining the outer edge of the Roadway.
- 800-1.17 Roadway: The portion of a road within the limits of excavation and embankment.
- 800-1.18 Shoulder: That portion of Roadway contiguous with Traveled Way for accommodation of stopped vehicles, for emergency use, and lateral support of base and Surface Course, if any.
- 800-1.19 Slide: A concentrated deposit of Materials from above or on back slope extending onto the Traveled Way or Shoulders, whether caused by mass land movements or accumulated raveling.
- 800-1.20 Slough: Material eroded from the back slope which partially or completely blocks the ditch, but does not encroach on the Traveled Way so as to block passage of traffic.
- 800-1.21 – Slump: A localized portion of the Roadbed which has slipped or otherwise become lower than that of the adjacent Roadbed and constitutes a hazard to traffic.
- 800-1.22 Special Project Specifications: Specifications which detail conditions and requirements peculiar to the individual project.
- 800-1.23 Subgrade: Top surface of Roadbed upon which Base Course or Surface Course is constructed. For roads without Base Course or Surface Course, that portion of Roadbed prepared as the finished wearing surface.
- 800-1.24 Surface Course: The Material placed on Base Course or Subgrade primarily to resist abrasion and the effects of climate. Surface Course may be referred to as surfacing.
- 800-1.25 Surface Treatment Plan: A table which lists the roads and surface treatments to be applied.
- 800-1.26 Traveled Way: That portion of Roadway, excluding Shoulders, used for the movement of vehicles.
- 800-1.27 Turnouts: That portion of the Traveled Way constructed as additional width on single lane roads to allow for safe passing of vehicles.
- 800-1.28 Water Source: A place designated on the Road Maintenance Map for acquiring water for road maintenance purposes.
- 800-1.29 Water bar: A dip in the Roadbed which intercepts surface runoff and diverts the water off the Roadway. A Water bar is not designed to be traversable by logging trucks.

STANDARD ROAD MAINTENANCE SPECIFICATIONS

Pacific Northwest Region

T - 813 SURFACING (10/07)

813.01 Description

This work consists of placing surface aggregate as DESIGNATED ON THE GROUND, or as ordered by the Contracting Officer. It includes preparing the area, furnishing, hauling, and placing all necessary materials and other work necessary to blend with the adjacent road cross section.

813.02 Materials

Materials will be Government-furnished when stated in the supplemental specifications.

Materials furnished by the Purchaser shall conform to the gradation and quality requirements of Section 703 of the "Standard Specifications for Construction of Roads and Bridges on Federal Highway Projects FP-03 U.S. Customary Units" and FS supplements to the FP-03.

All materials transported onto National Forest System land shall be free of invasive species of concern. Written documentation of methods used to determine the invasive species of concern free status of any and all materials furnished by the Purchaser shall be submitted to the Contracting Officer before transport of any materials onto National Forest System land.

The Contracting Officer shall have 5 days, excluding weekends and Federal holidays, to review the methods and inspect the materials after the required written documentation is provided by the Purchaser. After satisfactory review and inspection or after such 5 day period, the Purchaser may transport the material onto National Forest System land.

Material or methods appropriate for establishing invasive species of concern free status for the particular invasive species of concern are listed below.

Invasive Species of Concern and Acceptable Methods specific to this project:

Invasive Species of Concern	Acceptable Methods
NA	NA

813.03 Maintenance Requirements

A. Thoroughly loosen the area to be surfaced to a minimum depth of 1 inch prior to placement of aggregate.

B. Mixing and Placing

When scheduled coincidentally with work under Section T-811, and included in the SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS, mix surfacing and existing aggregate with water until a uniform mixture is obtained prior to final shaping and compaction.

Otherwise, spread the material on the prepared area in layers no more than 4 inches in depth. When more than one (1) layer is required, shape and compact each layer before the succeeding layer is placed. Upon completion, the surfacing shall reasonably conform to the adjacent cross section and provide smooth transitions in the road profile.

Compaction Methods:

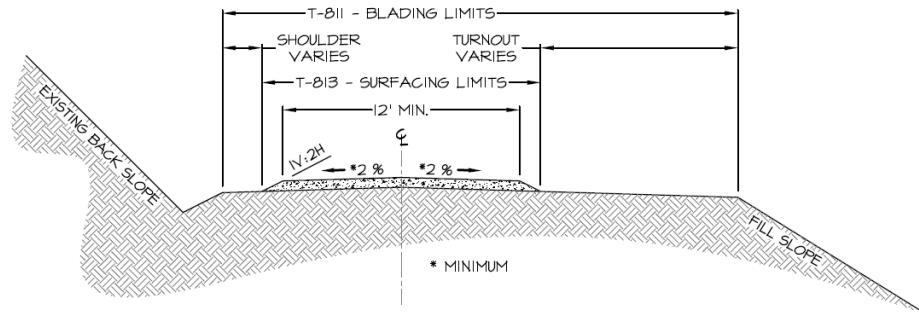
Compaction Method A: Breaking track while operating equipment on the traveled way.

Compaction Method B: 7-10 ton pneumatic, steel, or equivalent vibratory roller, operated to cover the full width two (2) times.

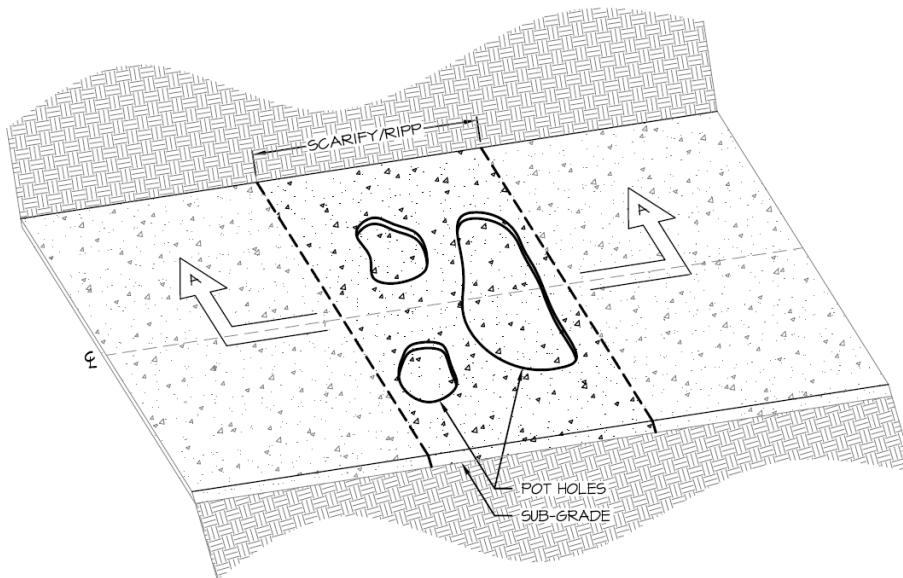
Either Method A or B may be used unless Method B is designated in the ROAD LISTING.

STANDARD ROAD MAINTENANCE SPECIFICATIONS

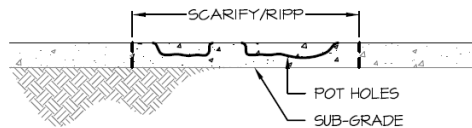
Pacific Northwest Region



BLADING & SPOT ROCK
TYPICAL
 Not to Scale



POT HOLE TREATMENT
TYPICAL
 Not to Scale



SECTION A - A
 Not to Scale

NOTES:

1. GRADING - CROWN ROADS WITH A 2% - 3% CROWN. FOR IN-SLOPE/OUT-SLOPE ROADS SLOPE WITH A 2% - 3% CROSS SLOPE OVER THE ENTIRE ROAD WIDTH. COMPACTION METHOD SHALL BE COMPLETED AS SHOWN ON C5.31# - ROAD MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS TABLE
2. SURFACING SPOT ROCK - PLACE MATERIAL THE FULL ROAD WIDTH BY END DUMPING TO A MINIMUM DEPTH OF 3".
3. CLEANING DITCHES, WHEN REQUIRED BY REFERENCE, IS COVERED UNDER T-831, T-832, AND T-834.
4. POT HOLES - PRIOR TO GRADING AND SPOT ROCK ACTIVITIES, SCARIFY/RIPP ALL POT HOLES, FULL WIDTH, DOWN TO SUB-GRADE OR FIRM GROUND AS DIRECTED BY CONTRACTING OFFICER.

T-811 & T-813 TYPICALS (11/14)

STANDARD ROAD MAINTENANCE SPECIFICATIONS

Pacific Northwest Region

T - 854 TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL OF DANGER TREES (5/07)

854.01 Description

This work consists of felling and disposal of designated live or dead danger trees sufficiently tall to reach roads used by the Purchaser. Any removal of logs is subject to prior agreement between the Contractor Officer and the Purchaser.

854.02 Requirements

A. Designation of danger trees.

Danger trees to be felled will be designated in advance by the Contracting Officer. Trees to be removed will be marked.

B. Falling, bucking and treatment for disposal.

Use controlled felling to ensure the direction of fall and prevent damage to property, structures, roadway, residual trees, and traffic. Stump heights, measured on the side adjacent to the highest ground, must not exceed 12 inches or 1/3 of the stump diameter, whichever is greater. Higher stump heights are permitted when necessary for safety.

Felled snags and trees, which are not marked for removal, will be left in a stable condition such that they will not roll or slide. Position logs away from standing trees so they will not roll, are not on top of one another, and are located out of roadway and drainage structures.

Fell, limb and, remove trees, which are marked for removal, that equal or exceed the utilization standards as listed in the Timber Sale contract or SUPPLEMENTAT SPECIFICATIONS. Dispose of merchantable timber designated for removal in accordance with B/BT2.32 Construction Clearing, of the Timber Sale Contract, or as described in SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS.

C. Slash treatment.

Within the roadway, remove limbs, chunks, and debris in excess of 12 inches in length and 3 inches in diameter, and concentrations that may plug ditches or culverts, and water courses.

Dispose of slash by scattering outside the roadway limits without damaging trees, or improvements.

Large accumulations of slash may be ordered hauled under T-832.