# **EMBANKMENT**

#### 1.0 GENERAL

## 1.1 DESCRIPTION

Embankment work consists of placing and compacting approved materials to required lines, grades and cross sections.

#### 1.2 PAYMENT

Embankment will be measured by the cubic yard of compacted fill in place. Measurement will be by the method of average end areas based on cross sections taken at completion of work. Payment will be at contract bid/unit prices.

#### 2.0 PRODUCTS

Specific products are not required. Use equipment and materials necessary to properly complete embankment work.

## 3.0 EXECUTION

#### 3.1 EXCAVATED MATERIALS

Suitable materials from excavation operations may be used for embankment. Suitable materials are those free of vegetation, humus or debris.

## 3.2 BORROW

If excavated material is not available in sufficient quantities for embankment work, obtain additional material from designated or approved sources. Such borrow material shall have a plasticity index of 10 or less. Not more than 40 percent (40%) of the material shall pass a No. 200 sieve.

## 3.3 PREPARATION

To prepare for embankment work, strip the area of vegetation, humus, or other debris. Dispose of strippings with other waste materials.

#### 3.4 CONSTRUCTION

Construct embankments in successive horizontal layers, uniform as to material, moisture and density. Where pneumatic rolling equipment is used, layer thickness must not exceed six-inches (6") before compaction. For tamped rolling equipment, layer thickness must not exceed eightinches (8"). A layer thickness greater than twelve-inches (12") prior to compaction is not permitted, regardless of compaction methods or requirements.

# 3.5 COMPACTION

Compact to the required density by blading, rolling, and sprinkling. Use mechanical tamps to obtain the required density in areas inaccessible to other equipment. Unless otherwise specified, place embankment at -3% to +5% of optimum moisture content. Compact to a minimum density of 95 percent (95%) using AASHTO Standard Method T-99.

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