

304.00 SUBGRADE STABILIZATION (SSHC Section 303)

304.01 DESCRIPTION

The principal function of subgrade stabilization is to provide a stable grade for subsequent construction.

304.02 MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS

@

See the Materials and Research Sampling Guide for sampling and testing requirements.

Obtaining Materials From Local Pits

In general, the contractor must obtain all off site pits and close them with the landowner. The Department no longer tracks site releases for contractor provided pits.

304.03 EQUIPMENT

The inspector should carefully check the contractor's equipment and calibrations. Pay quantities and other important measurements may be based on some of the equipment and we need to make certain that they conform to the requirements of the Specifications and the special provisions.

304.04 CONSTRUCTION METHODS

This item consists of the stabilization of non-cohesive sand by the addition of a natural soil binder material. In order to insure satisfactory performance of the overlying pavement, especially if it is of the flexible type, the following points should be kept in mind:

1. Silt clay soils exhibit poorer support for pavement if they exist as thin layers over pervious sands than if they comprise the full depth of the subgrade. For this reason, the placement of a thin soil binder layer over the sand should be prohibited.
2. The minimum amount of soil binder required to support construction operations should be used. An excessive amount of binder causes the mixture layer to act as a silt-clay layer as in 1 above.
3. Thorough mixing of sand and soil binder is conducive to good performance.
4. A stabilized subgrade will allow paving equipment to travel over sandy areas.