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Section 24-2. Use for all projects with soil stabilization using lime.

1

# Add to the end of the 1st paragraph of section 24-2.01C:

At least one sample must be high calcium quicklime.

Par 2. Use to specify lime application rate and unconfined compressive strength. Insert the amount of high calcium quicklime to be added based on the Soils Report, and the compressive strength (300 psi minimum) used in the design of the structural section.

# Add to section 24-2.03C:

Add high calcium quicklime lime to the material to be stabilized at the rate of \_\_\_\_ percent by weight of the dry material. The Engineer orders the exact application rate under section 24-2.01D(3). If you use dolomitic quicklime, the Engineer orders the exact application rates for high calcium quicklime and dolomitic quicklime under section 24-2.01D(3) and calculates the quantity for payment under section 24-2.04. The exact application rates are ordered based on achieving an unconfined compressive strength of the lime stabilized material of \_\_\_\_ lb/sq in, determined under California Test 373.

# Replace the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd paragraphs of section 24-2.04 with:

3

If you use high calcium quicklime, the quantity of lime (stabilized soil) measured for payment is determined by the weight of lime used.

4

If you use dolomitic quicklime, the quantity of lime (stabilized soil) for payment is the theoretical quantity of high calcium quicklime established by the Engineer. This theoretical quantity is calculated from the application rates determined by the Engineer using high calcium quicklime.

5

If you use dolomitic quicklime, the Department does not adjust the unit price for an increase or decrease in lime quantity.

6

# Add between the 4th and 5th paragraphs of section 24-2.04:

Curing seal quantity is determined under section 94. The amount of curing seal used is determined from the gauge on the curing equipment.