

## SECTION 914 STABILIZATION MATERIALS

### 914-1 General.

This Section governs materials to be used in subgrade stabilization. Meet the following requirements:

Plasticity Index (AASHTO T90)	Maximum 10
Liquid Limit (AASHTO T89)	Maximum 40
Passing a 3-1/2 inch screen (AASHTO T27)	Minimum 97%
LBR	No Requirement

### 914-2 Materials for Stabilizing (Limerock Bearing Ratio-LBR).

**914-2.1 Commercial Materials:** Materials may be either limerock, shell rock, cemented coquina or shell base sources approved in accordance with 6-2.3.

**914-2.2 Local Materials:** Local materials used for stabilizing may be soils or recyclable materials such as crushed concrete, roof tiles and asphalt coated base, ~~or~~ reclaimed pavement *or Fossil Fuel Combustion Products (FFCPs)* provided the following limits for organic content are met.

Average Organic Content* (FM 1-T267)	Maximum 2.5%
Individual Organic Content Sample (FM 1-T267)	Maximum 4%

\*Note: A minimum of three samples per source.

If the organic content exceeds the allowable values and RAP or RAP-blended material is used as stabilizing material, the Engineer may allow FM 5-563 (with the exception of gradation analysis) in lieu of FM 1-T267 after mixing. The maximum allowable test result is 4.7%.

~~Materials that contain hazardous substances or contaminants shall not be used. If toxic substances, elements or compounds are suspected to exist at concentrations exceeding limits defined by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), qualifying tests shall be performed. Test methods for these substances shall be those mandated by EPA and analyzed by a certified laboratory~~ *FFCPs may be used provided they meet the requirements of 403.7047, F.S., are not used outside the paved area and are not less than 3 feet above the design high groundwater table. All materials for stabilizing must meet all applicable air or water quality standards or criteria in Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) rules.*