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## SECTION 01 32 23 - SURVEY AND LAYOUT DATA

### PART 1 GENERAL

#### 1.01 QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Conform to State of Texas laws for surveys requiring licensed surveyors. Employ a surveyor acceptable to Owner's Representative if required by the Contract.

#### 1.02 SUBMITTALS

- A. Conform to requirements of Division 1.
- B. Submit name, address, and telephone number of Surveyor to Owner's Representative before starting survey work.
- C. Submit documentation verifying accuracy of survey work on request.
- D. Submit certificate signed by Surveyor, that elevations and locations of the Work are in conformance with the Contract.

#### 1.03 PROJECT RECORD DOCUMENTS

- A. Maintain a complete and accurate log of control and survey work as it progresses.
- B. Prepare a certified survey setting forth dimensions, locations, angles, and elevations of construction and site work upon completion of foundation walls and major site improvements.
- C. Submit record documents under provisions of Division 1.

#### 1.04 EXAMINATION

- A. Verify locations of survey control points prior to starting the Work.
- B. Notify Owner's Representative immediately if any discrepancies are discovered.

#### 1.05 SURVEY REFERENCE POINTS

- A. The Owner will establish survey control datum as indicated on Drawings. Inform Owner's Representative in advance of time additional horizontal and vertical control points will be established so verification deemed necessary by Owner's Representative may be done with minimum inconvenience to the Owner or Contractor.
- B. Locate and protect survey control points prior to starting site work; preserve permanent reference points during construction.
- C. Notify Owner's Representative a minimum of 48 hours before relocation of reference points is needed due to changes in grades or other reasons.
- D. Promptly report loss or destruction of reference points to Owner's Representative.
- E. Reimburse the Owner for cost of reestablishment of permanent reference points disturbed by construction operations.

1.06 SURVEY REQUIREMENTS.

- A. Utilize recognized engineering survey practices.
- B. Establish a minimum of two permanent benchmarks on site, referenced to established control points. Record horizontal and vertical location data on Project record documents.
- C. Establish elevations, lines and levels to provide quantities required for measurement and payment and for appropriate controls for the Work. Locate and lay out the following with appropriate instruments:
  - 1. Site improvements including grading, fill and topsoil placement, utilities, and footings and slabs.
  - 2. Grid or axis for structures.
  - 3. Building foundation, column locations, and ground floor elevations.
- D. Periodically verify layouts.

PART 2 P R O D U C T S – Not Used

PART 3 E X E C U T I O N – Not Used

END OF SECTION 01 32 23

## SECTION 01 55 13.10 - STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

### PART 1 GENERAL

#### 1.1 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. Installation of erosion and sediment control for stabilized construction exits used during construction and until final development of the site.

#### 1.2 SUBMITTALS

- A. Manufacturer's catalog sheets and other product data on geotextile fabric.
- B. Sieve analysis of aggregates conforming to requirements of this Specification.

#### 1.3 UNIT PRICES

- A. Unless indicated in the Unit Price Schedule as a pay item, no separate payment will be made for work performed under this Section. Include cost of work performed under this Section in pay items for which this work is a component.
- B. When indicated in the Unit Price Schedule, include stabilized exits under payment for Street Cleaning as Required by NPDES, including stabilized construction roads, parking areas, exits, and truck washing areas will include and be full compensation for all labor, equipment, materials, supervision, and all incidental expenses for construction of these items, complete in place, including, but not limited to, embankment and excavation, maintenance requirements, repair and replacement of damaged sections, removal of sediment deposits, redressing of aggregates and stones, cleaning of streets, and removal of erosion and sediment control systems at the end of construction.

#### 1.4 REFERENCES

- A. ASTM D 4632 - Standard Test Method for Grab Breaking Load and Elongation of Geotextiles.

### PART 2 PRODUCTS

#### 2.1 GEOTEXTILE FABRIC

- A. Provide woven or nonwoven geotextile fabric made of either polypropylene, polyethylene, ethylene, or polyamide material.
- B. Geotextile fabric shall have a minimum grab strength of 270 psi in any principal direction (ASTM D-4632), and the equivalent opening size between 50 and 140.
- C. Both the geotextile and threads shall be resistant to chemical attack, mildew, and rot and shall contain ultraviolet ray inhibitors and stabilizers to provide a minimum of 6 months of expected usable life at a temperature range of 0°F to 120°F.
- D. Representative Manufacturers: Mirafi, Inc., or equal.

#### 2.2 COARSE AGGREGATES

- A. Coarse aggregate shall consist of crushed stone, gravel, crushed blast furnace slag, or a combination of these materials. Aggregate shall be composed of clean, hard, durable

materials free from adherent coatings, salt, alkali, dirt, clay, loam, shale, soft or flaky materials, or organic and injurious matter.

- B. Coarse aggregates shall conform to the following gradation requirements.

<u>Sieve Size (Square Mesh)</u>	<u>Percent Retained (By Weight)</u>
2-1/2"	0
2"	0 - 20
1-1/2"	15 - 50
3/4"	60 - 80
No. 4	95 - 100

### PART 3 EXECUTION

#### 3.1 PREPARATION AND INSTALLATION

- A. If necessary to keep the street clean of mud carried by construction vehicles and equipment, Contractor shall provide stabilized construction roads and exits at the construction, staging, parking, storage, and disposal areas. Such erosion and sediment controls shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements shown on the Drawings and specified in this Section.
- B. No clearing and grubbing or rough cutting shall be permitted until erosion and sediment control systems are in place, other than as specifically directed by the Owner's Representative to allow soil testing and surveying.
- C. Maintain existing erosion and sediment control systems located within the project site until acceptance of the project or until directed by the Owner's Representative to remove and discard the existing system.
- D. Regularly inspect and repair or replace components of stabilized construction exits. Unless otherwise directed, maintain the stabilized construction roads and exits until the project is accepted by the Owner. Remove stabilized construction roads and exits promptly when directed by the Owner's Representative. Discard removed materials off site in accordance with the requirements of Division 1.
- E. Remove sediment deposits and dispose of them at the designated spoil site for the project. If a project spoil site is not designated on the Drawings, dispose of sediment off site at location not in or adjacent to a stream or floodplain. Off-site disposal is the responsibility of the Contractor. Sediment to be placed at the project site should be spread evenly throughout the site, compacted and stabilized. Sediment shall not be allowed to flush into a stream or drainage way. If sediment has been contaminated, it shall be disposed of in accordance with existing federal, state, and local rules and regulations.
- F. Equipment and vehicles shall be prohibited by the Contractor from maneuvering on areas outside of dedicated rights-of-way and easements for construction. Damage caused by construction traffic to erosion and sediment control systems shall be repaired immediately.
- G. Conduct all construction operation under this Contract in conformance with the erosion control practices described in Division 1.

#### 3.2 CONSTRUCTION METHODS

- A. Provide stabilized access roads, subdivision roads, parking areas, and other on-site vehicle transportation routes where shown on Drawings.
- B. Provide stabilized construction exits, and truck washing areas when approved by Owner's Representative, of the sizes and locations where shown on Drawings or as specified in this Section.
- C. Vehicles leaving construction areas shall have their tires cleaned to remove sediment prior to entrance onto public right-of-way. When washing is needed to remove sediment, Contractor shall construct a truck washing area. Truck washing shall be done on stabilized areas which drain into a drainage system protected by erosion and sediment control measures.
- D. Details for stabilized construction exit are shown on the Drawings. Construction of all other stabilized areas shall be to the same requirements. Roadway width shall be at least 14 feet for one-way traffic and 20 feet for two-way traffic and shall be sufficient for all ingress and egress. Furnish and place geotextile fabric as a permeable separator to prevent mixing of coarse aggregate with underlying soil. Exposure of geotextile fabric to the elements between laydown and cover shall be a maximum of 14 days to minimize damage potential.
- E. Roads and parking areas shall be graded to provide sufficient drainage away from stabilized areas. Use sandbags, gravel, boards, or similar methods to prevent sediment from entering public right-of-way, receiving stream or storm water conveyance system.
- F. The stabilized areas shall be inspected and maintained daily. Provide periodic top dressing with additional coarse aggregates to maintain the required depth. Repair and clean out damaged control measures used to trap sediment. All sediment spilled, dropped, washed, or tracked onto public right-of-way shall be removed immediately.
- G. The length of the stabilized area shall be as shown on the Drawings, but not less than 50 feet. The thickness shall not be less than 8 inches. The width shall not be less than the full width of all points of ingress or regress.
- H. Stabilization for other areas shall have the same coarse aggregate, thickness, and width requirements as the stabilized construction exit, except where shown otherwise on the Drawings.
- I. Stabilized area may be widened or lengthened to accommodate truck washing area when authorized by Owner's Representative.
- J. Alternative methods of construction may be utilized when shown on Drawings, or when approved by the City Engineer. These methods include the following:
  - 1. Cement-Stabilized Soil - Compacted cement-stabilized soil or other fill material in an application thickness of at least 8 inches.
  - 2. Wood Mats/Mud Mats - Oak or other hardwood timbers placed edge-to-edge and across support wooden beams which are placed on top of existing soil in an application thickness of at least 6 inches.
  - 3. Steel Mats - Perforated mats placed across perpendicular support members.

END OF SECTION 01 55 13.10

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## SECTION 01 57 10 - TPDES REQUIREMENTS

### PART 1 GENERAL

#### 1.1 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. Documentation to be prepared and signed by Contractor before conducting construction operations, in accordance with the Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES) Construction General Permit Number TXR 150000 (the Construction General Permit).
- B. Implementation, maintenance inspection, and termination of storm water pollution prevention control measures including, but not limited to, erosion and sediment controls, storm water management plans, waste collection and disposal, off-site vehicle tracking, and other appropriate practices shown on the Drawings or specified elsewhere in the Contract.
- C. Review of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWP3) implementation in a meeting with the Owner's Representative prior to start of construction.

#### 1.2 DEFINITIONS

- A. Commencement of Construction Activities: The exposure of soil resulting from activities such as clearing, grading, and excavating.
- B. Large Construction Activity: Project that:
  - 1. Disturbs five acres or more, or
  - 2. Disturbs less than five acres but is part of a larger common plan of development that will disturb five acres or more of land.
- C. Small Construction Activity: Project that:
  - 1. Disturbs one or more acres but less than five acres, or
  - 2. Disturbs less than one acre but is part of a larger common plan of development that will ultimately disturb one or more acres but less than five acres.
- D. TPDES Operator:
  - 1. The person or persons who have day-to-day operational control of the construction activities which are necessary to ensure compliance with the SWP3 for the site or other Construction General Permit conditions.

### PART 2 PRODUCTS - Not Used

### PART 3 EXECUTION

#### 3.1 SITE SPECIFIC STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWP3)

- A. Prepare a SWP3 following Part III of the Construction General Permit and the applicable local code. If conflicts exist between the Construction General Permit and the local regulations, the more stringent requirements will apply.
- B. Update or revise the SWP3 as needed during the construction following Part III, Section E of the Construction General Permit.

- C. Submit the SWP3 and any updates or revisions to the Owner's Representative for review and address comments prior to commencing, or continuing, construction activities.

### 3.2 NOTICE OF INTENT FOR LARGE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

- A. Fill out, sign, and date TCEQ Form 20022 Notice of Intent (NOI) for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity under the TPDES Construction General Permit (TXR 150000).
- B. Transmit the signed Contractor's copy of TCEQ Form 20022, along with a check for the required fee, made out to Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.
- C. Submission of the Notice of Intent form by the Contractor to TCEQ is required a minimum of two days before Commencement of Construction Activities.

### 3.3 CONSTRUCTION SITE NOTICE FOR SMALL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY

- A. Fill out, sign, and date the Construction Site Notice, Attachment 2 to TPDES General Permit TXR 150000, "Construction Site Notice."
- B. Transmit the signed Construction Site Notice to the Engineer at least seven days prior to Commencement of Construction Activity.

### 3.4 CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

- A. Conduct inspections in accordance with TCEQ requirements. Ensure persons or firms responsible for maintenance and inspection of erosion and sediment control measures read, fill out, sign, and date the Erosion Control Contractor's Certification for Inspection and Maintenance. Use the EPA NPDES Construction Inspection Form

### 3.5 RETENTION OF RECORDS

- A. Keep a copy of this document and the SWP3 in a readily accessible location at the construction site from Commencement of Construction Activity until submission of the Notice of Termination (NOT) for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activity under TPDES Construction General Permit (TXR 150000). Contractors with day-to-day operational control over SWP3 implementation shall have a copy of the SWP3 available at a central location, on-site, for the use of all operators and those identified as having responsibilities under the SWP3. Upon submission of the NOT, submit all required forms and a copy of the SWP3 with all revisions to the Owner's Representative.

### 3.6 REQUIRED NOTICES

- A. Post the following notices from effective date of the SWP3 until date of final site stabilization as defined in the Construction General Permit:
  - 1. Post the TPDES permit number for Large Construction Activity, or a signed TCEQ Construction Site Notice for Small Construction Activity. A signed copy of the Contractor's NOI must also be posted.
  - 2. Post notices near the main entrance of the construction site in a prominent place for public viewing. Post name and telephone number of Contractor's local contact person, brief project description and location of the SWP3.

- a. If posting near a main entrance is not feasible due to safety concerns, coordinate posting of notice with the Owner's Representative to conform to requirements of the Construction General Permit.
- b. If Project is a linear construction project (e.g.: road, utilities, etc.), post notice in a publicly accessible location near active construction. Move notice as necessary.
3. Post a notice to equipment and vehicles operators, instructing them to stop, check, and clean tires of debris and mud before driving onto traffic lanes. Post at each stabilized construction exit area.
4. Post a notice of waste disposal procedures in a readily visible location on site.

### 3.7 ON-SITE WASTE MATERIAL STORAGE

- A. On-site waste material storage shall be self-contained and shall satisfy appropriate local, state, and federal rules and regulations.
- B. Prepare list of waste material to be stored on-site. Update list as necessary to include up-to-date information. Keep a copy of updated list with the SWP3.
- C. Prepare description of controls to reduce pollutants generated from on-site storage. Include storage practices necessary to minimize exposure of materials to storm water, and spill prevention and response measures consistent with best management practices. Keep a copy of the description with the SWP3.

### 3.8 NOTICE OF TERMINATION

- A. Submit a NOT to TCEQ and the Engineer within 30 days after:
  1. Final stabilization has been achieved on all portions of the site that are the responsibility of the Contractor; or
  2. Another operator has assumed control over all areas of the site that have not been stabilized; and
  3. All silt fences and other temporary erosion controls have either been removed, scheduled to be removed as defined in the SWP3, or transferred to a new operator if the new operator has sought permit coverage.

END OF SECTION 01 57 10

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## SECTION 01 57 19 – TEMPORARY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS

### PART 1 GENERAL

#### 1.1 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. Dewatering, depressurizing, draining, and maintaining trenches, shaft excavations, structural excavations and foundation beds in stable condition, and controlling ground water conditions for tunnel excavations.
- B. Protecting work against surface runoff and rising floodwaters.
- C. Trapping suspended sediment in the discharge from the surface and ground water control systems.

### PART 2 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

#### 2.1 UNIT PRICES

- A. Measurement for control of ground water, if included in Bid Form, will be on either a lump sum basis or a linear foot basis for continuous installations of well points, eductor wells, or deep wells.
- B. If not included in Bid Form, include the cost to control ground water in unit price for work requiring such controls.
- C. No separate payment will be made for control of surface water. Include cost to control surface water in unit price for work requiring controls.
- D. Follow Division 1 for unit price procedures.
- E. Stipulated Price (Lump Sum) Contract. If the Contract is a Stipulated Price Contract, include payment for work under this section in the total Stipulated Price.

#### 2.2 REFERENCES

- A. ASTM D 698 - Standard Test Methods for Laboratory Compaction of Soils Using Standard Effort (12,400 ft-lbf/ft<sup>3</sup> (600kN-m/m<sup>3</sup>))
- B. Federal Regulations, 29 CFR Part 1926, Standards-Excavation, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)
- C. Storm Water Management Handbook for Construction Activities prepared by City of Houston, Harris County and Harris County Flood Control District.

#### 2.3 DEFINITIONS

- A. Ground water control system: system used to dewater and depressurize water-bearing soil layers.
  - 1. Dewatering: lowering the water table and intercepting seepage that would otherwise emerge from slopes or bottoms of excavations, or into tunnels and shafts; and disposing of removed water. Intent of dewatering is to increase stability of tunnel excavations and excavated slopes, prevent dislocation of material from slopes or bottoms of excavations, reduce lateral loads on sheeting and bracing, improve

excavating and hauling characteristics of excavated material, prevent failure or heaving of bottom of excavations, and to provide suitable conditions for placement of backfill materials and construction of structures and other installations.

2. Depressurization: includes reduction in piezometric pressure within strata not controlled by dewatering alone, necessary to prevent failure or heaving of excavation bottom or instability of tunnel excavations.
- B. Excavation drainage: includes keeping excavations free of surface and seepage water.
  - C. Surface drainage: includes use of temporary drainage ditches and dikes and installation of temporary culverts and sump pumps with discharge lines necessary to protect Work from any source of surface water.
  - D. Monitoring facilities for ground water control system: includes piezometers, monitoring wells and flow meters for observing and recording flow rates.

## 2.4 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Conduct subsurface investigations to identify groundwater conditions and to provide parameters for design, installation, and operation of groundwater control systems. Submit proposed method and spacing of readings for review prior to obtaining water level readings.
- B. Design ground water control system, compatible with requirements of Federal Regulations 29 CFR Part 1926 and Division 2 to produce following results:
  1. Effectively reduce hydrostatic pressure affecting:
    - a. Excavations
    - b. Tunnel excavation, face stability or seepage into tunnels
  2. Develop substantially dry and stable subgrade for subsequent construction operations
  3. Preclude damage to adjacent properties, buildings, structures, utilities, installed facilities and other work
  4. Prevent loss of fines, seepage, boils, quick condition, or softening of foundation strata
  5. Maintain stability of sides and bottom of excavations
- C. Provide ground water control systems that include single-stage or multiple-stage well point systems, eductor and ejector-type systems, deep wells, or combinations of these equipment types.
- D. Provide drainage of seepage water and surface water, as well as water from other sources entering excavation. Excavation drainage may include placement of drainage materials, crushed stone and filter fabric, together with sump pumping.
- E. Provide ditches, berms, pumps and other methods necessary to divert and drain surface water from excavation and other work areas.
- F. Locate ground water control and drainage systems so as not to interfere with utilities, construction operations, adjacent properties, or adjacent water wells.
- G. Assume sole responsibility for ground water control systems and for any loss or damage resulting from partial or complete failure of protective measures and settlement or resultant damage caused by ground water control operations. Modify ground water control systems or operations if they cause or threaten to cause damage to new construction, existing site improvements, adjacent property, adjacent water wells, or potentially contaminated areas. Repair damage caused by ground water control systems or resulting from failure of system to protect property as required.

- H. Install an adequate number of piezometers installed at proper locations and depths, necessary to provide meaningful observations of conditions affecting excavation, adjacent structures and water wells.
- I. Install environmental monitoring wells at proper locations and depths necessary to provide adequate observations of hydrostatic conditions and possible contaminant transport from contamination sources into work area or ground water control system.

## 2.5 SUBMITTALS

- A. Conform to requirements of Division 1.
- B. Submit Ground Water and Surface Water Control Plan for review by Owner's Representative prior to start of excavation work. Include the following:
  - 1. Results of subsurface investigations and description of extent and characteristics of water bearing layers subject to ground water control
  - 2. Names of equipment Suppliers and installation Subcontractors
  - 3. Description of proposed ground water control systems indicating arrangement, location, depth and capacities of system components, installation details and criteria and operation and maintenance procedures
  - 4. Description of proposed monitoring facilities indicating depths and locations of piezometers and monitoring wells, monitoring installation details and criteria, type of equipment and instrumentation with pertinent data and characteristics
  - 5. Description of proposed filters including types, sizes, capacities and manufacturer's application recommendations
  - 6. Design calculations demonstrating adequacy of proposed systems for intended applications. Define potential area of influence of ground water control operation near contaminated areas.
  - 7. Operating requirements, including piezometric control elevations for dewatering and depressurization
  - 8. Excavation drainage methods including typical drainage layers, sump pump application and other means
  - 9. Surface water control and drainage installations
  - 10. Proposed methods and locations for disposing of removed water
- C. Submit following records upon completion of initial installation:
  - 1. Installation and development reports for well points, eductors, and deep wells
  - 2. Installation reports and baseline readings for piezometers and monitoring wells
  - 3. Baseline analytical test data of water from monitoring wells
  - 4. Initial flow rates
- D. Submit the following records weekly during control of ground and surface water operations:
  - 1. Records of flow rates and piezometric elevations obtained during monitoring of dewatering and depressurization. Refer to Paragraph 3.02, Requirements for Eductor, Well Points, or Deep Wells.
  - 2. Maintenance records for ground water control installations, piezometers and monitoring wells

## 2.6 ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

- A. Comply with requirements of agencies having jurisdiction.

- B. Comply with Texas Commission on Environmental Quality regulations and Texas Water Well Drillers Association for development, drilling, and abandonment of wells used in dewatering system.
- C. Obtain necessary permits from agencies with jurisdiction over use of groundwater and matters affecting well installation, water discharge, and use of existing storm drains and natural water sources. Since review and permitting process may be lengthy, take early action to obtain required approvals.
- D. Monitor ground water discharge for contamination while performing pumping in vicinity of potentially contaminated sites.

### PART 3 PRODUCTS

#### 3.1 EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS

- A. Select equipment and materials necessary to achieve desired results for dewatering. Selected equipment and materials are subject to review by Owner's Representative through submittals required in Paragraph 1.06, Submittals.
- B. Use experienced contractors, regularly engaged in ground water control system design, installation, and operation, to furnish and install and operate eductors, well points, or deep wells, when needed.
- C. Maintain equipment in good repair and operating condition.
- D. Keep sufficient standby equipment and materials available to ensure continuous operation, where required.
- E. Portable Sediment Tank System: Standard 55-gallon steel or plastic drums, free of hazardous material contamination.
  - 1. Shop or field fabricate tanks in series with main inlet pipe, inter-tank pipes and discharge pipes, using quantities sufficient to collect sediments from discharge water.

### PART 4 EXECUTION

#### 4.1 GROUND WATER CONTROL

- A. Perform necessary subsurface investigation to identify water bearing layers, piezometric pressures and soil parameters for design and installation of ground water control systems. Perform pump tests, if necessary to determine draw down characteristics. Present results in the Ground Water and Surface Water Control Plan submittal.
- B. Provide labor, material, equipment, techniques and methods to lower, control and handle ground water in manner compatible with construction methods and site conditions. Monitor effectiveness of installed system and its effect on adjacent property.
- C. Install, operate, and maintain ground water control systems in accordance with the Ground Water and Surface Water Control Plan. Notify Owner's Representative in writing of changes made to accommodate field conditions and changes to Work. Provide revised drawings and calculations with notification.



- D. Provide continuous system operation, including nights, weekends, and holidays. Arrange appropriate backup if electrical power is primary energy source for dewatering system.
- E. Monitor operations to verify systems lower ground water piezometric levels at rate required to maintain dry excavation resulting in stable subgrade for subsequent construction operations.
- F. Depressurize zones where hydrostatic pressures in confined water bearing layers exist below excavations to eliminate risk of uplift or other instability of excavation or installed works. Define allowable piezometric elevations in the Ground Water and Surface Water Control Plan.
- G. Removal of ground water control installations.
  - 1. Remove pumping system components and piping when ground water control is no longer required.
  - 2. Remove piezometers, including piezometers installed during design phase investigations and left for Contractor's use, upon completion of testing, as required in accordance with Part 3 of applicable specification.
  - 3. Remove monitoring wells when directed by Owner's Representative.
  - 4. Grout abandoned well and piezometer holes. Fill piping that is not removed with cement-bentonite grout or cement-sand grout.
- H. During backfilling, maintain water level a minimum of 5 feet below prevailing level of backfill. Do not allow the water level to cause uplift pressures in excess of 80 percent of downward pressure produced by weight of structure or backfill in place. Do not allow water levels to rise into cement-stabilized sand until at least 48 hour after placement.
- I. Provide uniform pipe diameter for each pipe drain run constructed for dewatering. Remove pipe drains when no longer required. If pipe removal is impractical, grout connections at 50-foot intervals and fill pipe with cement-bentonite grout or cement-sand grout after removal from service.
- J. The extent of ground water control for structures with permanent perforated underground drainage systems may be reduced, for units designed to withstand hydrostatic uplift pressure. Provide a means to drain affected portions of underground systems, including standby equipment. Maintain drainage systems during construction operations.
- K. Remove systems upon completion of construction or when dewatering and control of surface or ground water is no longer required.
- L. Compact backfill to not less than 95 percent of maximum dry density in accordance with ASTM D 698.
- M. Foundation Slab: Maintain saturation line at least 3 feet below lowest elevations where concrete is to be placed. Drain foundations in areas where concrete is to be placed before placing reinforcing steel. Keep free from water for 3 days after concrete is placed.

#### 4.2 REQUIREMENTS FOR EDUCTOR, WELL POINTS, OR DEEP WELLS

- A. For aboveground piping in ground water control system, include a 12-inch minimum length of clear, transparent piping between each eductor well or well point and discharge header to allow visual monitoring of discharge from each installation.

- B. Install sufficient piezometers or monitoring wells to show that trench or shaft excavations in water bearing materials are pre-drained prior to excavation. Provide separate piezometers for monitoring of dewatering and for monitoring of depressurization. Install piezometers and monitoring wells for tunneling as appropriate for selected method of work.
- C. Install piezometers or monitoring wells at least one week in advance of the start of associated excavation.
- D. Dewatering may be omitted for portions of under drains or other excavations, where auger borings and piezometers or monitoring wells show that soil is pre-drained by existing systems and that ground water control plan criteria are satisfied.
- E. Replace installations that produce noticeable amounts of sediments after development.
- F. Provide additional ground water control installations, or change method of control if, ground water control plan does not provide satisfactory results based on performance criteria defined by plan and by specifications. Submit revised plan according to Paragraph 1.06B.

#### 4.3 SEDIMENT TRAPS

- A. Install sediment tank as shown on approved plan.
- B. Inspect daily and clean out tank when one-third of sediment tank is filled with sediment.

#### 4.4 SEDIMENT SUMP PIT

- A. Install sediment sump pits as shown on approved plan.
- B. Construct standpipe by perforating 12 inch to 24-inch diameter corrugated metal or PVC pipe.
- C. Extend standpipe 12 inches to 18 inches above lip of pit.
- D. Convey discharge of water pumped from standpipe to sediment trapping device.
- E. Fill sites of sump pits, compact to density of surrounding soil and stabilize surface when construction is complete.

#### 4.5 EXCAVATION DRAINAGE

- A. Use excavation drainage methods if well-drained conditions can be achieved. Excavation drainage may consist of layers of crushed stone and filter fabric, and sump pumping, in combination with sufficient ground water control wells to maintain stable excavation and backfill conditions.

#### 4.6 MAINTENANCE AND OBSERVATION

- A. Conduct daily maintenance and observation of piezometers or monitoring wells while ground water control installations or excavation drainage is operating at the site, or water is seeping into tunnels, and maintain systems in good operating condition.
- B. Replace damaged and destroyed piezometers or monitoring wells with new piezometers or wells as necessary to meet observation schedules.

- C. Cut off piezometers or monitoring wells in excavation areas where piping is exposed, only as necessary to perform observation as excavation proceeds. Continue to maintain and make specified observations.
- D. Remove and grout piezometers inside or outside of excavation area when ground water control operations are complete. Remove and grout monitoring wells when directed by Owner's Representative.

#### 4.7 MONITORING AND RECORDING

- A. Monitor and record average flow rate of operation for each deep well, or for each wellpoint or eductor header used in dewatering system. Also, monitor and record water level and ground water recovery. Record observations daily until steady conditions are achieved and twice weekly thereafter.
- B. Observe and record elevation of water level daily as long as ground water control system is in operation, and weekly thereafter until Work is completed or piezometers or wells are removed, except when Owner's Representative determines more frequent monitoring and recording are required. Comply with Owner's Representative's direction for increased monitoring and recording and take measures necessary to ensure effective dewatering for intended purpose.

#### 4.8 SURFACE WATER CONTROL

- A. Intercept surface water and divert it away from excavations through use of dikes, ditches, curb walls, pipes, sumps or other approved means. Requirement includes temporary works required to protect adjoining properties from surface drainage caused by construction operations.
- B. Divert surface water and seepage water into sumps and pump it into drainage channels or storm drains, when approved by agencies having jurisdiction. Provide settling basins when required by agencies.

END OF SECTION 01 57 19

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## SECTION 01 57 23 – TEMPORARY STORM WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

### PART 1 GENERAL

#### 1.1 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. Implementation of Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWP3) described in Division 1.
- B. Installation and maintenance of storm-water pollution prevention structures: diversion dikes, interceptor dikes, diversion swales, interceptor swales, down spout extenders, pipe slope drains, paved flumes and level spreaders. Structures are used during construction and prior to final development of the site.
- C. Filter Fabric Fences:
  - 1. Type 1: Temporary filter fabric fences for erosion and sediment control in non-channelized flow areas.
  - 2. Type 2: Temporary reinforced filter fabric fences for erosion and sediment control in channelized flow areas.
- D. Straw Bale Fence.

#### 1.2 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

##### A. UNIT PRICES

- 1. Payment for filter fabric fence is on a linear foot basis measured between limits of beginning and ending of stakes.
  - 2. Payment for reinforced filter fabric fence is on a linear foot basis measured between limits of beginning and ending of stakes.
  - 3. Payment for drop inlet baskets is on a unit price basis for each drop inlet basket.
  - 4. Payment for storm inlet sediment traps is on a unit price basis for each storm inlet sediment trap.
  - 5. Payment for storm-water-pollution-prevention structures is on a lump sum basis for the project. Earthen structures with outlet and piping includes diversion dikes, interceptor dikes, diversion swales, interceptor swales, and excavated earth-outlet sediment trap, embankment earth-outlet sediment trap, down spout extenders, pipe slope drains, paved flumes, stone outlet sediment trap, and level spreaders.
  - 6. Payment for straw bale barrier, if included in Bid Form, is on a linear foot of accepted bale barriers, if not include in cost of storm-water-pollution-prevention structures.
  - 7. Payment for brush berm, if included in Bid Form, is on a linear foot of accepted brush berm, if not include in cost of storm water-pollution-prevention structures.
  - 8. Payment for sandbag barrier, if included in Bid Form, is on a linear foot basis measured between limits of beginning and ending of sandbags, if not include in cost of storm-water-pollution prevention structures.
  - 9. Payment for sediment basin with pipe outlet or stone outlet, if included in Bid Form, is on a square yard basis, if not include in cost of storm-water-pollution-prevention structures.
  - 10. Payment for inlet protection barriers, if included in Bid Form, is on a linear foot basis measured along outside face of inlet protection barrier, if not include in cost of storm-water-pollution prevention structures.
  - 11. Refer to Division 1 for unit price procedures.
- B. Stipulated Price (Lump Sum) Contract. If Contract is Stipulated Price Contract, payment for Work in this Section is included in total Stipulated Price.

### 1.3 REFERENCE STANDARDS

#### A. ASTM

1. A 36 - Standard Specification for Carbon Structural Steel.
2. D698 - Standard Test Methods for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Standard Effort [12,400 ft-lbf/ft<sup>3</sup> (600 kN-m/m<sup>3</sup>)].
3. D3786 - Standard Test Method for Hydraulic Bursting Strength for Knitted Goods and Nonwoven Fabrics.
4. D 4355 - Standard Test Method for Deterioration of Geotextiles from Exposure to Ultraviolet Light and Water (Xenon-Arc Type Apparatus).
5. D 4491 - Standard Test Methods for Water Permeability of Geotextiles by Permittivity.
6. D 4632 - Standard Test Method for Grab Breaking Load and Elongation of Geotextiles.
7. D 4833 - Standard Test Method for Index Puncture Resistance of Geotextiles, Geomembranes, and Related Products.
8. D 6382 - Standard Practice for Dynamic Mechanical Analysis and Thermogravimetry of Roofing and Waterproofing Membrane Material.

- B. Storm Water Management Handbook for Construction Activities prepared by City of Houston, Harris County and Harris County Flood Control District.

### 1.4 SYSTEM DESCRIPTIONS

- A. Filter Fabric Fence Type 1 and Type 2: Install to allow surface or channel runoff percolation through fabric in sheet-flow manner and to retain and accumulate sediment. Maintain Filter Fabric Fences to remain in proper position and configuration at all times.
- B. Straw Bale Fence: Install to allow surface runoff percolation through straw in sheet-flow manner and to retain and accumulate sediment. Maintain Straw Bale Fence to remain in proper position and configuration at all times.
- C. Interceptor Dikes and Swales: Construct to direct surface or channel runoff around the project area or runoff from project area into sediment traps.
- D. Drop Inlet Baskets: Install to allow runoff percolation through the basket and to retain and accumulate sediment. Clean accumulation of sediment to prevent clogging and backups.
- E. Sediment traps: Construct to pool surface runoff from construction area to allow sediment to settle onto the bottom of trap.

### 1.5 SUBMITTALS

- A. Conform to requirements of Division 1.
- B. Submit manufacturer's literature for product specifications and installation instructions.
- C. Submit manufacturer's catalog sheets and other product data on geotextile or filter fabrics, outlet pipe, perforated riser and connectors.
- D. Submit proposed methods, equipment, materials, and sequence of operations for storm-water pollution prevention structures.
- E. Submit shop drawings for Drop Inlet Baskets.

## PART 2 PRODUCTS

### 2.1 CONCRETE

- A. Concrete: Class B in accordance with Division 32 or as shown on the Drawings.

### 2.2 AGREGATE MATERIALS

- A. Use poorly graded cobbles with diameter greater than 3 inches and less than 5 inches.
- B. Provide gravel lining in accordance with Division 31 or as shown on the drawings.
- C. Provide clean cobbles and gravel consisting of crushed concrete or stone. Use clean, hard crushed concrete or stone free from adherent coatings, salt, alkali, dirt, clay, loam, shale, soft or flaky materials, or organic matter.
- D. Sediment Pump Pit Aggregate: Use nominal 2-inch diameter river gravel.

### 2.3 PIPE

- A. Polyethylene culvert pipe or PVC sewer pipe in accordance with Division 33 or as shown on the Drawings.
- B. Inlet Pipes: Galvanized steel pipe in accordance with Division 33 or as shown on the Drawings.
- C. Standpipe for Sediment Pump Pits: Galvanized round culvert pipe or round PVC pipe, minimum of 12-inch and a maximum of 24-inch diameter, perforate at 6 to 12 inch centers around circumference.

### 2.4 GEOTEXTILE FILTER FABRIC

- A. Woven or nonwoven geotextile filter fabric made of either polypropylene, polyethylene, ethylene, or polyamide material, in continuous rolls of longest practical length.
- B. Grab Strength: 100 psi in any principal direction (ASTM D-4632), Mullen burst strength >200 psi (ASTM D-3786), and equivalent opening size between 50 and 140.
- C. Furnish ultraviolet inhibitors and stabilizers for minimum 6 months of expected usable construction life at temperature range of 0 degrees F to 120 degrees F.
- D. Mirafi, Inc., Synthetic Industries, or equivalent.

### 2.5 FENCING

- A. Wire Fencing: Woven galvanized steel wire, 14 gauge by 6-inch square mesh spacing, minimum 24 inch roll or sheet width of longest practical length.
- B. Fence Stakes: Nominal 2 x 2 inch moisture-resistant treated wood or steel posts (min. of 1.25 lbs. per linear foot and Brinell Hardness greater than 140) with safety caps on top; length as required for minimum 8 inch bury and full height of filter fabric.

### 2.6 SANDBAGS

- A. Provide woven material made of polypropylene, polyethylene, or polyamide material.

1. Minimum unit weight of four ounces per square yard.
2. Minimum grab strength of 100 psi in any principal direction (ASTM D4632).
3. Mullen burst strength exceeding 300 psi (ASTM D3786).
4. Ultraviolet stability exceeding 70 percent.
5. Size: Length: 18 to 24 inches. Width: 12 to 18 inches. Thickness: 6 to 8 inches. Weight: 50 to 125 pounds.

## 2.7 DROP INLET BASKET

- A. Provide steel frame members in accordance with ASTM A36.
- B. Construct top frame of basket with two short sides of 2 inch by 2 inch and single long side of 1 inch by 1 inch, 1/8 inch angle iron. Construct basket hangers of 2 inch by 1/4 inch iron bars. Construct bottom frame of 1 inch by 1/4 inch iron bar or 1/4 inch plate with center 3 inches removed. Use minimum 1/4 inch diameter iron rods or equivalent for sides of inlet basket. Weld minimum of 14 rods in place between top frame/basket hanger and bottom frame. Exact dimensions for top frame and insert basket will be determined based on dimensions of type of inlet being protected.

## 2.8 STRAW BALE

- A. Straw: Standard-baled agricultural hay bound by wire, nylon, or polypropylene rope. Do not use jute or cotton binding.
- B. Straw Bale Stakes (applicable where bales are on soil): No. 3 (3/8 diameter) reinforcing bars, deformed or smooth at Contractor's option, length as required for minimum 18 inch bury and full height bales.

# PART 3 EXECUTION

## 3.1 PREPARATION, INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE

- A. Provide erosion and sediment control structures at locations shown on the Drawings.
- B. Do not clear, grub or rough cut until erosion and sediment control systems are in place unless approved by Project Manger to allow installation of erosion and sediment control systems, soil testing and surveying.
- C. Maintain existing erosion and sediment control systems located within project site until acceptance of Project or until directed by Project Manger to remove and discard existing system.
- D. Regularly inspect and repair or replace damaged components of erosion and sediment control structures. Unless otherwise directed, maintain erosion and sediment control structure until project area stabilization is accepted. . Redress and replace granular fill at outlets as needed to replenish depleted granular fill. Remove erosion and sediment control structures promptly when directed by Project Manger. Dispose of materials in accordance with Division 1.
- E. Remove and dispose sediment deposits at the designated spoil site for the Project. If a project spoil site is not designated on Drawings, dispose of sediment off site at approved location in accordance with Division 1.
- F. Unless otherwise shown on the Drawings, compact embankments, excavations, and trenches in accordance with Division 31.



- G. Prohibit equipment and vehicles from maneuvering on areas outside of dedicated right of way and easements for construction. Immediately repair damage caused by construction traffic to erosion and sediment control structures.
- H. Protect existing trees and plants in accordance with Division 1.

### 3.2 SEDIMENT TRAPS

- A. Install sediment traps so that surface runoff shall percolate through system in sheet flow fashion and allow retention and accumulation of sediment.
- B. Inspect sediment traps after each rainfall, daily during periods of prolonged rainfall, and at a minimum once each week. Repair or replace damaged sections immediately.
- C. Use fill material for embankment in accordance with Division 31.
- D. Excavation length and height shall be as specified on Drawings. Use side slopes of 2:1 or flatter.
- E. Stone outlet sediment traps:
  - 1. Maintain minimum of 6 inches between top of core material and top of stone outlet, minimum of 4 inches between bottom of core material and existing ground and minimum of 1 foot between top of stone outlet and top of embankment.
  - 2. Embed cobbles minimum of 4 inches into existing ground for stone outlet. Core shall be minimum of 1 foot in height and in width and wrapped in triple layer of geotextile filter fabric.
- F. Sediment Basin with Pipe Outlet Construction Methods: Install outlet pipe and riser as shown on the Drawings.
- G. Remove sediment deposits when design basin volume is reduced by one-third or sediment level is one foot below principal spillway crest, whichever is less.

### 3.3 FILTER FABRIC FENCE CONSTRUCTION METHODS

- A. Fence Type 1
  - 1. Install stakes 3 feet on center maximum and firmly embed minimum 8 inches in soil. If filter fabric is factory pre-assembled with support netting, then maximum support spacing is 8 feet. Install wood stakes at a slight angle toward the source of anticipated runoff.
  - 2. Trench in the toe of the fence lines so the downward face of the trenches is flat and perpendicular to direction of flow. V-trench configuration as shown on Drawings may also be used.
  - 3. Lay fabric along edges of trenches in longest practical continuous runs to minimize joints. Make joints only at a support post. Splice with minimum 6-inch overlap and seal securely.
  - 4. Staple filter fabric to stakes at maximum 3 inches on center. Extend fabric minimum 18 inches and maximum 36 inches above natural ground.
  - 5. Backfill and compact trench.
- B. Fence Type 2
  - 1. Layout fence same as for Type 1.

2. Install stakes at 6 feet on center maximum and at each joint in wire fence, firmly embedded 1-foot minimum, and inclined it as for Type 1.
  3. Tie wire fence to stakes with wire at 6 inches on center maximum. Overlap joints minimum one bay of mesh.
  4. Install trench same as for Type 1.
  5. Fasten filter fabric wire fence with tie wires at 3 inches on center maximum.
  6. Layout fabric same as for Type 1. Fasten to wire fence with wire ties at 3 inches on center maximum and, if applicable, to stakes above top of wire fence it as for Type 1.
  7. Backfill and compact trench.
- C. Attach filter fabric to wooden fence stakes spaced a maximum of 6 feet apart or steel fence stakes spaced a maximum of 8 feet apart and embedded a minimum of 12 inches. Install stakes at a slight angle toward source of anticipated runoff.
- D. Trench in toe of filter fabric fence with spade or mechanical trencher so that downward face of trench is flat and perpendicular to direction of flow. A V-trench configuration may also be used. Lay filter fabric along edges of trench. Backfill and compact trench upon completion of Construction.
- E. Filter fabric fence shall have a minimum height of 18 inches and a maximum height of 36 inches above natural ground.
- F. Cut length of fence to minimize use of joints. When joints are necessary, splice fabric together only at support post with minimum 6 inch overlap and seal securely.
- G. Triangular Filter Fabric Fence Construction Methods
1. Attach filter fabric to wire fencing, 18 inches on each side. Provide a fabric cover and skirt with continuous wrapping of fabric. Skirt should form continuous extension of fabric on upstream side of fence.
  2. Secure triangular fabric filter fence in place using one of the following methods:
    - a. Toe-in skirt 6 inches with mechanically compacted material;
    - b. Weight down skirt with continuous layer of 3-inch to 5-inch graded rock; or
    - c. Trench-in entire structure 4 inches.
  3. Anchor triangular fabric filter fence structure and skirt securely in place using 6-inch wire staples on 2-foot centers on both edges and on skirt, or staked using 18-inch by 3/8-inch diameter re-bar with tee ends.
  4. Lap fabric filter material by 6 inches to cover segment joints. Fasten joints with galvanized shoat rings.
- H. Reinforced Filter Fabric Barrier Construction Methods
1. Attach woven wire fence to fence stakes.
  2. Securely fasten filter fabric material to wire fence with tie wires.
  3. When used in swales, ditches or diversions, elevation of barrier at top of filter fabric at flow line location in channel shall be lower than bottom elevation of filter fabric at ends of barrier or top of bank, whichever is less, in order to keep storm water discharge in channel from overtopping bank.
  4. Remove sediment deposits when silt reaches depth one-third height of barrier or 6 inches, whichever is less.

### 3.4 DIKE AND SWALE

- A. Unless otherwise indicated, maintain minimum dike height of 18 inches, measured from cleared ground at up slope toe to top of dike. Maintain side slopes of 2:1 or flatter.

- B. Dike and Swale Stabilization: When shown on the Drawings, place gravel lining 3 inches thick and compacted into the soil or 6 inches thick if truck crossing is expected. Extend gravel lining across bottom and up both sides of swale minimum height of 8 inches vertically, above bottom. Gravel lining on dike side shall extend up the up slope side of dike a minimum height of 8 inches, measured vertically from interface of existing or graded ground and up slope toe of dike, as shown on Drawings.
- C. Divert flow from dikes and swales to sediment basins, stabilized outlets, or sediment trapping devices of types and at locations shown on Drawings. Grade dikes and swales as shown on Drawings, or, if not specified, provide positive drainage with maximum grade of 1 percent to outlet or basin.
- D. Clear in accordance with Division 31.
- E. Carry out excavation for swale construction so that erosion and water pollution is minimal. Minimum depth shall be 1 foot and bottom width shall be 4 feet, with level swale bottom. Excavation slopes shall be 2:1 or flatter. Clear, grub and strip excavation area of vegetation and root material.

### 3.5 DOWN SPOUT EXTENDER

- A. Down spout extender shall have slope of approximately 1 percent. Use pipe diameter of 4 inches or as shown on the Drawings. Place pipe in accordance with Division 33.

### 3.6 PIPE SLOPE DRAIN

- A. Compact soil around and under drain entrance section to top of embankment in lifts appropriately sized for method of compaction utilized.
- B. Inlet pipe shall have slope of 1 percent or greater. Use pipe diameter as shown on the Drawings.
- C. Top of embankment over inlet pipe and embankments directing water to pipe shall be at least 1 foot higher at all points than top of inlet pipe.
- D. Pipe shall be secured with hold-down grommets spaced 10 feet on centers.
- E. Place riprap apron with a depth equal to pipe diameter with 2:1 side slopes.

### 3.7 PAVED FLUME

- A. Compact soil around and under the entrance section to top of the embankment in lifts appropriately sized for method of compaction utilized.
- B. Construct subgrade to required elevations. Remove and replace soft sections and unsuitable material. Compact subgrade thoroughly and shape to a smooth, uniform surface.
- C. Construct permanent paved flumes in accordance with Drawings.
- D. Remove sediment from riprap apron when sediment has accumulated to depth of one foot.

### 3.8 LEVEL SPREADER

- A. Construct level spreader on undisturbed soil and not on fill. Ensure that spreader lip is level for uniform spreading of storm runoff.

- B. Maintain at required depth, grade, and cross section as specified on Drawings. Remove sediment deposits as well as projections or other irregularities which will impede normal flow.

### 3.9 INLET PROTECTION BARRIER

- A. Place sandbags and filter fabric fences at locations shown on the SWP3.

### 3.10 DROP INLET BASKET CONSTRUCTION METHODS.

- A. Fit inlet insert basket into inlet without gaps around insert at locations shown on the SWP3.
- B. Support for inlet insert basket shall consist of fabricated metal as shown on Drawings.
- C. Push down and form filter fabric to shape of basket. Use sheet of fabric large enough to be supported by basket frame when holding sediment and extend at least 6 inches past frame. Place inlet grates over basket/frame to serve as fabric anchor.
- D. Remove sediment deposit after each storm event and whenever accumulation exceeds 1-inch depth during weekly inspections.

### 3.11 STRAW BALE FENCE CONSTRUCTION METHODS

- A. Place bales in row with ends tightly abutting adjacent bales. Place bales with bindings parallel to ground surface.
- B. Embed bale in soil a minimum of 4 inches.
- C. Securely anchor bales in place with Straw Bale Stakes driven through bales a minimum of 18-inches into ground. Angle first stake in each bale toward previously laid bale to force bales together.
- D. Fill gaps between bales with straw to prevent water from channeling between bales. Wedge carefully in order not to separate bales.
- E. Replace with new straw bale fence every two months or as required by Owner's Representative.

### 3.12 BRUSH BERM CONSTRUCTION METHODS

- A. Construct brush berm along contour lines by hand placing method. Do not use machine placement of brush berm.
- B. Use woody brush and branches having diameter less than 2-inches with 6-inches overlap. Avoid incorporation of annual weeds and soil into brush berm.
- C. Use minimum height of 18-inches measured from top of existing ground at upslope toe to top of berm. Top width shall be 24 inches minimum and side slopes shall be 2:1 or flatter.
- D. Embed brush berm into soil a minimum of 4-inches and anchor using wire, nylon or polypropylene rope across berm with a minimum tension of 50 pounds. Tie rope securely to 18-inch x 3/8-inch diameter rebar stakes driven into ground on 4-foot centers on both sides of berm.

### 3.13 STREET AND SIDEWALK CLEANING

- A. Keep areas clean of construction debris and mud carried by construction vehicles and equipment. If necessary, install stabilized construction exits at construction, staging, storage, and disposal areas, following Division 1.
- B. In lieu of or in addition to stabilized construction exits, shovel or sweep pavements as required to keep areas clean. Do not water hose or sweep debris and mud off street into adjacent areas, except, hose sidewalks during off-peak hours, after sweeping.

#### 3.14 WASTE COLLECTION AREAS

- A. Prevent water runoff from passing through waste collection areas, and prevent water runoff from waste collection areas migrating outside collection areas.

#### 3.15 EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR

- A. Confine maintenance and repair of construction machinery and equipment to areas specifically designated for that purpose, so fuels, lubricants, solvents, and other potential pollutants are not washed directly into receiving streams or storm water conveyance systems. Provide these areas with adequate waste disposal receptacles for liquid and solid waste. Clean and inspect maintenance areas daily.
- B. Where designated equipment maintenance areas are not feasible, take precautions during each individual repair or maintenance operation to prevent potential pollutants from washing into streams or conveyance systems. Provide temporary waste disposal receptacles.

#### 3.16 VEHICLE/ EQUIPMENT WASHING AREAS

- A. Install wash area (stabilized with coarse aggregate) adjacent to stabilized construction exit(s), as required to prevent mud and dirt run-off. Release wash water into drainage swales or inlets protected by erosion and sediment controls. Build wash areas following Division 1. Install gravel or rock base beneath wash areas.
- B. Wash vehicles only at designated wash areas. Do not wash vehicles such as concrete delivery trucks or dump trucks and other construction equipment at locations where runoff flows directly into watercourses or storm water conveyance systems.
- C. Locate wash areas to spread out and evaporate or infiltrate wash water directly into ground, or collect runoff in temporary holding or seepage basins.

#### 3.17 WATER RUNOFF AND EROSION CONTROL

- A. Control surface water, runoff, subsurface water, and water from excavations and structures to prevent damage to the Work, the site, or adjoining properties.
- B. Control fill, grading and ditching to direct water away from excavations, pits, tunnels, and other construction areas, and to direct drainage to proper runoff courses to prevent erosion, sedimentation or damage.
- C. Provide, operate, and maintain equipment and facilities of adequate size to control surface water.

- D. Dispose of drainage water to prevent flooding, erosion, or other damage to the site or adjoining areas. Follow environmental requirements.
- E. Retain existing drainage patterns external to the site by constructing temporary earth berms, sedimentation basins, retaining areas, and temporary ground cover as required to control conditions.
- F. Plan and execute construction and earth work to control surface drainage from cuts and fills, and from borrow and waste disposal areas, to prevent erosion and sedimentation.
  - 1. Hold area of bare soil exposed at one time to a minimum.
  - 2. Provide temporary controls such as berms, dikes, and drains.
- G. Construct fill and waste areas by selective placement to eliminate surface silts or clays which will erode.
- H. Inspect earthwork periodically to detect start of erosion. Immediately apply corrective measures as required to control erosion.
- I. Dispose of sediments offsite, not in or adjacent to streams or floodplains, nor allow sediments to flush into streams or drainage ways. Assume responsibility for offsite disposal location.
- J. Unless otherwise indicated, compact embankments, excavations, and trenches by mechanically blading, tamping, and rolling soil in maximum of 8-inch layers. Provide compaction density at minimum 90 percent Standard Proctor ASTM D-698-78 density. Make at least one test per 500 cubic yards of embankment.
- K. Do not maneuver vehicles on areas outside of dedicated rights-of-way and easements for construction. Immediately repair damage to erosion and sedimentation control systems caused by construction traffic.
- L. Do not damage existing trees intended to remain.

### 3.18 REMOVAL OF CONTROLS

- A. Remove erosion and sediment controls when the site is finally stabilized or as directed by Owner's Representative.
- B. Dispose of sediments and waste products following Division 1.

END OF SECTION 01 57 23

## SECTION 01 74 16 - SITE MAINTENANCE

### PART 1 GENERAL

#### 1.1 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. Restoration of site affected by the Work in public or private property, including pavement, esplanades, sidewalks, driveways, fences, lawns and landscaping.

#### 1.2 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

- A. Unit Prices.
  - 1. Payment for restoration of Project site disturbed by utility construction operations is on a linear foot basis. Measurement will be as provided for corresponding utility in each Specification section. No separate payment made for branch pipe, valves and, other associated work for utilities. Measurement for restoration with multiple utilities within the same right-of-way will be on a linear foot basis for only one utility.
  - 2. No separate payment made for facility or roadway projects. Include cost in the surface improvements associated with the facility or roadway construction.
  - 3. Payment includes required site restoration within the right-of-way or easement regardless of size or type of pipe, method of construction, paved or unpaved areas or thickness and width of pavement.
  - 4. No separate payment made for site restoration for service connections under this Section. Include cost in appropriate utility section.
  - 5. Refer to Division 1 for Unit Price procedures.
- B. Stipulated Price (Lump Sum) Contracts. If Contract is Stipulated Price Contract, include payment for work under this section in total Stipulated Price.

#### 1.3 DEFINITIONS

- A. Phase: Locations identified on the plans and listed in Division 1.
- B. Site Restoration: Replacement or reconstruction of Site Improvements located in rights-of-way, easements, public property, and private property affected or altered by the Work.
- C. Site Improvement: Includes pavement, curbs and gutters, esplanades, sidewalks, driveways, fences, lawns, irrigation systems, landscaping, and other improvements in existence at the Project site before commencement of construction operations.

#### 1.4 SUBMITTALS

- A. Conform to requirements of Division 1.
- B. Schedule of testing, service connections, abandonment, backfill, and site restoration.
- C. Sample of notices to residents outlining their responsibility for maintenance of site improvements adjacent to the Project that are not disturbed by construction operations.

#### 1.5 SCHEDULING

- A. Schedule testing, service connections, abandonment, backfill and site restoration immediately following completion of pipe laying work or paving within each block or line segment.

- B. Phased Construction:
  - 1. Commencement of subsequent Phase will follow scheduling of site restoration of prior Phase. Limit work to a maximum of two Phases of the project.
- C. Construction of Projects with no Phases listed in Division 1:
  - 1. Complete site restoration prior to disturbing over 50% of total project linear feet or 2,000 linear feet, whichever is greater, of right-of-way or easement.
  - 2. Limit work to a maximum of 50% of total project linear feet or 2,000 linear feet, whichever is greater, of right-of-way and easement. Commence work in additional right-of-way or easement after completion of site restoration.

## PART 2 PRODUCTS

### 2.1 MATERIALS

- A. Pavement, Sidewalks and Driveways: Materials specified in Division 32.
- B. Seeding and Sodding: Sod specified in Division 32.
- C. Trees, Shrubs and Plantings: Conform to requirements of Division 1.

## PART 3 EXECUTION

### 3.1 Preparatory Work

- A. Provide cleanup and restoration crews to work closely behind pipe laying and roadway construction crews, and where necessary, during testing, service restoration, abandonment, backfill and surface restoration.
- B. Water Lines: Unless otherwise approved by Owner's Representative, comply with the following:
  - 1. Once Owner's Representative approves work within a Phase, immediately begin preparatory work for disinfection effort.
  - 2. No later than three days after completing disinfection preparatory work, initiate disinfection work.
  - 3. Immediately after transfer of services, begin abandonment of old water lines and site restoration.
- C. Wastewater Lines:
  - 1. Once Owner's Representative approves work within a Line Segment, immediately begin preparatory work for testing effort.
  - 2. No later than three days after completing preparatory work for testing, initiate testing work.
  - 3. Immediately after transfer of service connections, begin abandonment of old wastewater lines, and site restoration.
- D. Street Construction and Paving Projects



1. Once Owner's Representative approves work within a Line Segment or block, immediately begin preparatory work for testing effort.
2. No later than three days after completing preparatory work for testing, initiate testing work.
3. Immediately after testing begin site restoration.

E. Street Construction and Paving Projects

1. Once Owner's Representative approves work within a block, immediately begin preparatory work for sidewalk construction, sodding and hydromulching and tree planting.
2. No later than seven days after completing preparatory work, initiate construction.

### 3.2 CLEANING

- A. Remove debris and trash to maintain a clean and orderly site in accordance with requirements of General Conditions and Division 1.

### 3.3 LANDSCAPING AND FENCES

A. Seeding and Sodding.

1. Remove construction debris and level area with bank sand so that new grass surface matches level of existing grass and maintains pre-construction drainage patterns. Level and fill minor ruts or depressions caused by construction operations with bank sand, where grass is still viable.
2. Restore previously existing turfed areas with sod and fertilize in accordance with Division 32. Sod to match existing turf.
3. Restore unpaved areas not requiring sodding with hydromulch seeding conforming to Division 32.

B. Trees, Shrubbery and Plants.

1. Remove and replant trees, shrubs, and plants in accordance with requirements of Division 1.

C. Fence Replacement.

1. Replace removed or damaged fencing to equal or better condition than existed prior to construction, including concrete footings and mow strips. Provide new wood posts, top and bottom railing and panels. Metal fencing material, not damaged by the Work, may be reused.
2. Remove and dispose of damaged or substandard material.

### 3.4 MAINTENANCE

- A. Maintain shrubs, plantings, sodded areas and seeded areas.
- B. Replace shrubs, plantings and seeded or sodded areas that fail to become established.
- C. Refer to Division 1 for maintenance requirements.

END OF SECTION 01 74 16

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## SECTION 01 74 19 – CONSTRUCTION WASTE MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL

### PART 1 GENERAL

#### 1.1 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. Disposal of waste material and salvageable material.

#### 1.2 SUBMITTALS

- A. Conform to requirements of Division 1.
- B. Contractor shall obtain all required permits prior to disposal of excess material in areas designated as being in "100-year Flood Hazard Area."
- C. Obtain and submit disposal permits for proposed disposal sites, if required by local ordinances.
- D. Submit copy of written permission from property owner, with description of property, prior to disposal of excess material adjacent to Project. Submit written and signed release from property owner upon completion of disposal work.
- E. Describe waste materials expected to be stored on-site and a description of controls to reduce Pollutants from these materials, including storage practices to minimize exposure of materials to storm water; and spill prevention and response measures in the Project's Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Refer to Division 1.

### PART 2 PRODUCTS -Not Used

### PART 3 EXECUTION

#### 3.1 SALVAGEABLE MATERIAL

- A. Excavated Material: When indicated on Drawings, load, haul, and deposit excavated material at location or locations shown on Drawings outside limits of Project.
- B. Base, Surface, and Bedding Material: Load shell, gravel, bituminous, or other base and surfacing material designated for salvage into Owner's designated trucks.
- C. Pipe Culvert: Load culverts designated for salvage into Owner's designated trucks.
- D. Other Salvageable Materials: Conform to requirements of individual Specification Sections.
- E. Coordinate loading of salvageable material on Owner's trucks with Owner's Representative.
- F. The Contractor shall dispose of all items the Owner refuses in conformance with the requirements of Division 1 at no additional cost to the Owner.

#### 3.2 EXCESS MATERIAL

- A. Remove and legally dispose of vegetation, rubble, broken concrete, debris, asphaltic concrete pavement, excess soil, and other materials not designated for salvage from job site.

- B. Excess soil may be deposited on private property adjacent to Project when written permission is obtained from property owner. See Paragraph 1.02 D above.
- C. Verify flood plain status of any proposed disposal site. Do not dispose of excavated materials in area designated as within 100-year Flood Hazard Area unless a permit has been obtained. Remove excess material placed in "100-year Flood Hazard Area" without a permit, at no additional cost to the Owner.
- D. Remove waste materials from site daily, in order to maintain site in neat and orderly condition.

END OF SECTION 01 74 19

## SECTION 31 00 00 - EARTHWORK

### PART 1 GENERAL

#### 1.1 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. Operations required for the excavation of materials on site.
  - 1. Operations required for the excavation of borrow material from approved sources.
  - 2. Compaction of natural subgrades.
  - 3. Placement and compaction of embankments to grade.
  - 4. Finish grading.
  - 5. Disposal of excess or unsuitable materials.
  - 6. Other required operations.
  - 7. Earthwork must conform with dimensions and typical sections shown, and within lines and grades established on the Drawings.
- B. The Contractor shall inform and satisfy himself as to character, quantity and distribution of material to be excavated.

#### 1.2 EXISTING UTILITIES

- A. The plans show the approximate location of all known underground utility lines and structures. Where pipes, ducts and other structures are encountered in the excavation but are not shown on the plans, immediately notify the Owner's Representative.

#### 1.3 CLASSIFICATIONS

- A. Top Soil: Top 6 inches of natural surface soil possessing the characteristics of representative soils on the site that produce growths of grass or other vegetation. Topsoil includes grasses and other vegetation.
- B. Subgrade: Consists of that portion of the surface on which a compacted embankment or pavement is constructed.
- C. Compacted Embankment: Earth fill placed and compacted between subgrade and underside of pavement and fill areas adjacent to paving.
- D. Borrow: Material taken from approved sources to make up any deficit of excavated material. The borrow shall have a measured plasticity index of between 7 and 20, and shall be free of organic matter and excess silt.
- E. Finish Grading: Operations required for smoothing disturbed areas that are not overlaid with pavement.
- F. Stripping of Ground Surface: All vegetation, all decayed vegetable matter, rubbish and other unsuitable material within the areas to be graded not removed by clearing shall be stripped or otherwise removed to ground level before grading or other earthwork is started. In no case will such material be allowed to remain in or on the areas to be graded.
- G. Excavation: After all necessary stripping has been done, excavation of every description and of whatever substances encountered within the grading limits of the project shall be performed to the lines and grades indicated on the Drawings.
- H. Compaction: Compaction of soil materials shall be measured as a percentage of Standard Proctor density as determined by the ASTM D698 procedure.

## PART 2 PRODUCTS

### 2.1 EQUIPMENT

- A. Furnish, operate and maintain such equipment as is necessary to produce uniform layers, section and smoothness of grade for compaction and drainage.
- B. Tamping Rollers:
  - 1. Use tamping rollers with one or more cylindrical drums. Each cylinder must be at least 48 inches long and 40 inches in diameter.
  - 2. The minimum weight per linear foot of drum length must be 1500 pounds weighted and 1000 pounds empty.
  - 3. For tamping rollers with multiple cylinders, each cylinder must rotate independently and the cylinders must be pivoted on the main frame so that the units can adapt to irregularities in the ground surface.
  - 4. Provide approximately 2.7 tamping feet per square foot of drum surface on each cylinder. Stagger the feet uniformly over the cylinder surface. Each foot should have a face area between 5 and 7 square inches and a clear projection from the cylinder surface of 7 to 9 inches. Equip each unit with a device for cleaning the feet as the cylinders rotate.
  - 5. Use a crawler tractor with sufficient power to pull the tamping roller at a speed of approximately 3.0 miles per hour.
- C. Rubber Tire Rollers:
  - 1. Use rubber tire rollers having two axles and not less than a total of nine wheels with pneumatic tires.
  - 2. Mount the wheels so that the rear tires will not follow in the tracks of the forward tires and so the unit will give uniform compaction over the entire width of coverage.
  - 3. Mount the axles in a rigid frame with a loading platform or body suitable for being ballasted to a specified gross weight between 10 and 50 tons loading. The Owner's Representative will specify the tire inflation and gross weight.
  - 4. If the roller is not self propelled, the towing equipment must also have pneumatic tires.
- D. Use tank trucks, pressure distributors or other equipment designed to apply water uniformly and in controlled quantities to variable surface widths.
- E. Scarifiers, disks, spring tooth or spike tooth harrows, earth hauling equipment and other equipment must be suitable for construction of fills.

### 2.2 EARTH FILL

- A. Obtain embankment fill from required excavation or, if excavated material is not sufficient, from Borrow areas approved by the Owner's Representative.
- B. Use the best material available from excavation or borrow. Suitability of fill material is subject to the approval of the Owner's Representative.
- C. Fill material must be free of excessive silts. Do not use soil containing brush, roots, sod or similar perishable material.
- D. Embankment material must have a plasticity index between 7 and 20 inclusive.

## PART 3 EXECUTION

### 3.1 REMOVAL OF TOPSOIL

- A. Remove topsoil within the limits of the construction areas as shown on the Drawings.
- B. Stockpile the topsoil for future distribution. Protect stockpiled topsoil from other excavated materials.

### 3.2 EXCAVATION

- A. As shown on the Drawings, excavate to lines, grades and elevations required for subsequent construction of embankments or pavement. Remove materials within the indicated limits and dispose of as directed.
- B. Maintain grades during excavation for complete drainage. When required, install temporary drains or drainage ditches to intercept or divert surface water and prevent interference or delay of the Work.
- C. If at time of excavation it is not possible to place material in the proper section of permanent construction, stockpile the material in approved areas for later use.
- D. Stones or rock fragments larger than 2 inches in their greatest dimension will not be permitted in top 6 inches of subgrade.
- E. Uniformly dress cut and fill slopes to slope, cross section and alignment, as shown.

### 3.3 SUBGRADE UNDER PAVEMENTS

- A. After excavation is made to subgrade lines under proposed pavements, remove and replace soft or undesirable material with select material as specified for embankments. Stabilize and compact the subgrade as stated in the sections on stabilization of pavement subgrade.

### 3.4 TREATMENT OF NATURAL SUBGRADE UNDER EMBANKMENTS

- A. After excavation is made to lines under proposed embankments, remove soft or undesirable material to a depth determined by the Owner's Representative. Break down sides or holes or depressions to flatten the slopes.
- B. Fill each depression with the appropriate soil for the materials to be placed on the subgrade. Place the fill in layers moistened and compacted as specified in this section.
- C. After depressions have been filled and immediately before placement of compacted fill in a section of the embankment, thoroughly loosen the foundation material to a depth of 6 inches. Remove roots and debris turned up while loosening the soil.
- D. Compact the surface of the embankment subgrade as specified in the following paragraphs.
- E. Take care to prepare the embankment so that planes of seepage or weakness are not induced. Should the Owner's Representative suspect such a deficiency, the material must be thoroughly broken and recompacted before proceeding with construction.

### 3.5 PLACING EMBANKMENT FILL

- A. Do not place fill on any part of the embankment subgrade until the subgrade preparation has been inspected by the Owner's Representative.
- B. During the dumping and spreading process, remove all roots, stones and debris that are uncovered in the embankment material.
- C. After dumping, spread the material in horizontal layers over the entire fill area. The thickness of each layer before compaction must not exceed 8 inches unless otherwise directed. As soon as possible after placement begins, crown the surface to drain freely and maintain such conditions throughout construction.
- D. If the compacted surface of a layer is too smooth to bond with succeeding layers, loosen the surface by harrowing or other approved method before continuing the work.
- E. Stabilize and compact the top 6 inches of embankment fills under pavement sections as specified in the section on stabilization of pavement subgrade.

### 3.6 MOISTURE CONTROL

- A. Developing the maximum density obtainable with the natural moisture of the embankment material is preferred. However, the moisture content must be 1 to 3 percentage points wet of optimum, as determined by ASTM Test Method D698 procedure.
- B. If the moisture content is too high, adjust to within the specified limits by spreading the material and permitting it to dry. Assist the drying process by discing or harrowing if necessary. When the material is too dry, sprinkle each layer with water. Work the moisture into the soil by harrowing or other approved method.

### 3.7 COMPACTION

- A. Compact each layer of embankment with suitable rollers as necessary to secure at least 95% of the standard Proctor density, within the specified range of the moisture content, according to ASTM Test Method D698 procedure.

### 3.8 DISTRIBUTION OF TOPSOIL

- A. Preparation:
  - 1. Prior to placing topsoil, scarify the subgrade to a depth of 2 inches to provide effective bonding of the topsoil with the subgrade. Use a chisel plow with the chisels set 10 inches apart.
  - 2. Shape all areas designated for grading, including cut and fill areas, to receive a minimum of 6 inches of topsoil.
  - 3. In areas that require only blading and dressing, the adequacy of existing topsoil will be determined by the Owner's Representative.
- B. Placement:
  - 1. Do not haul or place wet topsoil. Also prohibited is placement of topsoil on a subgrade that is excessively wet, extremely dry, or in a condition otherwise detrimental to proper grading or proposed planting.
  - 2. Distribute topsoil uniformly and spread evenly to an average thickness of 6 inches. Do not compact topsoil. Correct irregularities in the surface to prevent formation of depressions where water could stand.



3. Perform the spreading operation so that planting can proceed with little additional tillage or soil preparation. Leave the area smooth and suitable for lawn planting.
- C. Where any portion of the surface becomes eroded or otherwise damaged, repair the affected area to establish the condition and grade prior to topsoil placement. Replace topsoil.

3.9 MATERIAL DISPOSAL

- A. Remove excess excavated material and excess topsoil from the area before substantial completion. Stockpile materials separately in designated areas. Excess soil, topsoil and strippings shall become property of the Contractor and shall be removed from the site.
- B. Dispose of waste material without causing expense or damage to the Owner.

END OF SECTION 31 00 00

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## SECTION 31 06 20.15 - CEMENT STABILIZED SAND

### PART 1 GENERAL

#### 1.1 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. Cement stabilized sand.

#### 1.2 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

- A. Unit Prices.
  - 1. No separate payment will be made for work performed under this Section. Include cost of such work in Contract unit prices for items listed in bid form requiring cement stabilized sand.
  - 2. Refer to Paragraph 3.04 for material credit.
  - 3. Refer to Division 1 for unit price procedures.
- B. Stipulated Price (Lump Sum). If Contract is Stipulated Price Contract, payment for work in this Section is included in total Stipulated Price.

#### 1.3 REFERENCES

- A. ASTM C 33 - Standard Specification for Concrete Aggregates (Fine Aggregate).
- B. ASTM C 40 - Standard Test Method for Organic Impurities in Fine Aggregates for Concrete.
- C. ASTM C 42 - Standard Test Methods for Obtaining and Testing Drilled Cores and Sawed Beams of Concrete.
- D. ASTM C 94 - Standard Specification for Ready-Mixed Concrete.
- E. ASTM C 123 - Standard Test Method for Lightweight Particles in Aggregate.
- F. ASTM C 142 - Standard Test Method for Clay Lumps and Friable Particles in Aggregates.
- G. ASTM C 150 - Specification for Portland Cement.
- H. ASTM D 558 - Standard Test Method for Moisture-Density Relations of Soil Cement-Mixtures.
- I. ASTM D 1632 - Standard Practice for Making and Curing Soil-Cement Compression and Flexure Test Specimens in the Laboratory.
- J. ASTM D 1633 - Standard Test Method for Compressive Strength of Molded Soil-Cement Cylinders.
- K. ASTM D 2487 - Standard Test Method for Classification of Soils for Engineering Purposes (Unified Soil Classification System).
- L. ASTM D2922 - Standard Test Methods for Density of Soil and Soil-Aggregate in Place by Nuclear Methods (Shallow Depth).
- M. ASTM D 3665 - Standard Practice for Random Sampling of Construction Materials.

- N. ASTM D 4318 - Standard Test Method for Liquid Limit, Plastic Limit, and Plasticity Index of Soils.

#### 1.4 SUBMITTALS

- A. Conform to requirements of Division 1.
- B. Submit proposed target cement content and production data for sand-cement mixture in accordance with requirements of Paragraph 2.03, Materials Qualifications.

#### 1.5 DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

- A. Use sand-cement mixture producing minimum unconfined compressive strength of 100 pounds per square inch (psi) in 48 hours.
  - 1. Design will be based on strength specimens molded in accordance with ASTM D 558 at moisture content within 3 percent of optimum and within 4 hours of batching.
  - 2. Determine minimum cement content from production data and statistical history. Provide no less than 1.5 sacks of cement per ton of dry sand.

### PART 2 PRODUCTS

#### 2.1 MATERIALS

- A. Cement: Type I Portland cement conforming to ASTM C 150.
- B. Sand: Clean, durable sand meeting grading requirements for fine aggregates of ASTM C 33, or requirements for bank run sand of Division 2 and the following requirements:
  - 1. Classified as SW, SP, SW-SM, SP-SM, or SM by Unified Soil Classification System of ASTM D 2487.
  - 2. Deleterious materials:
    - a. Clay lumps, ASTM C 142 - less than 0.5 percent.
    - b. Lightweight pieces, ASTM C 123; less than 5.0 percent.
    - c. Organic impurities, ASTM C 40, color no darker than standard color.
  - 3. Plasticity index of 4 or less when tested in accordance with ASTM D 4318.
- C. Water: Potable water, free of oils, acids, alkalis, organic matter or other deleterious substances, meeting requirements of ASTM C 94.

#### 2.2 MIXING MATERIALS

- A. Add required amount of water and mix thoroughly in pugmill-type mixer.
- B. Stamp batch ticket at plant with time of loading. Reject material not placed and compacted within 4 hours after mixing.

#### 2.3 MATERIAL QUALIFICATION

- A. Determine target cement content of material as follows:
  - 1. Obtain samples of sand-cement mixtures at production facility representing range of cement content consisting of at least three points.
  - 2. Complete molding of samples within 4 hours after addition of water.
  - 3. Perform strength tests (average of two specimens) at 48 hours and 7 days.

4. Perform cement content tests on each sample.
  5. Perform moisture content tests on each sample.
  6. Plot average 48-hour strength vs. cement content.
  7. Record scale calibration date, sample date, sample time, molding time, cement feed dial settings, and silo pressure (if applicable).
- B. Test raw sand for following properties at point of entry into pug-mill:
1. Gradation
  2. Plasticity index
  3. Organic impurities
  4. Clay lumps and friable particles
  5. Lightweight pieces
  6. Moisture content
  7. Classification
- C. Present data obtained in format similar to that provided in sample data form attached to this Section.
- D. The target content may be adjusted when statistical history so indicates. For determination of minimum product performance use formula:  $f'c\% \frac{1}{2} \text{ standard deviation}$

## PART 3 EXECUTION

### 3.1 PLACING

- A. Place sand-cement mixture in maximum 12-inch-thick loose lifts and compact to 95 percent of maximum density as determined in accordance with ASTM D 558, unless otherwise specified. Refer to related specifications for thickness of lifts in other applications. Target moisture content during compaction is +3 percent of optimum. Perform and complete compaction of sand-cement mixture within 4 hours after addition of water to mix at plant.
- B. Do not place or compact sand-cement mixture in standing or free water.

### 3.2 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Testing will be performed under provisions of Division 1.
- B. One sample of cement stabilized sand shall be obtained for each 150 tons of material placed per day with no less than one sample per day of production. Random samples of delivered cement stabilized sand shall be taken in the field at point of delivery in accordance with ASTM 3665. Obtain three individual samples of approximately 12 to 15 lb each from the first, middle, and last third of the truck and composite them into one sample for test purpose.
- C. Prepare and mold four specimens (for each sample obtained) in accordance with ASTM D 558, Method A, without adjusting moisture content. Samples will be molded at approximately same time material is being used, but no later than 4 hours after water is added to mix.
- D. After molding, specimens will be removed from molds and cured in accordance with ASTM D 1632.

- E. Specimens will be tested for compressive strength in accordance with ASTM D 1633, Method A. Two specimens will be tested at 48 hours plus or minus 2 hours and two specimens will be tested at 7 days plus or minus 4 hours.
- F. A strength test will be average of strengths of two specimens molded from same sample of material and tested at same age. Average daily strength will be average of strengths of all specimens molded during one day's production and tested at same age.
- G. Precision and Bias: Test results shall meet recommended guideline for precision in ASTM D 1633 Section 9.
- H. Reporting: Test reports shall contain, as a minimum, the following information:
  - 1. Supplier and plant number
  - 2. Time material was batched
  - 3. Time material was sampled
  - 4. Test age (exact hours)
  - 5. Average 48-hour strength
  - 6. Average 7-day strength
  - 7. Specification section number
  - 8. Indication of compliance / non-compliance
  - 9. Mixture identification 3
  - 10. Truck and ticket numbers
  - 11. The time of molding
  - 12. Moisture content at time of molding
  - 13. Required strength
  - 14. Test method designations
  - 15. Compressive strength data as required by ASTM D 1633
  - 16. Supplier mixture identification
  - 17. Specimen diameter and height, in.
  - 18. Specimen cross-sectional area, sq. in.

### 3.3 ACCEPTANCE

- A. Strength level of material will be considered satisfactory if:
  - 1. The average 48-hour strength is greater than 100 psi with no individual strength test below 70 psi.
  - 2. All 7-day individual strength tests (average of two specimens) are greater than or equal to 100 psi.
- B. Material will be considered deficient when 7-day individual strength test (average of two specimens) is less than 100 psi but greater than 70 psi. See Paragraph 3.04 Adjustment for Deficient Strength.
- C. The material will be considered unacceptable and subject to removal and replacement at Contractor's expense when individual strength test (average of two specimens) has 7-day strength less than 70 psi.
- D. When moving average of three daily 48-hour averages falls below 100 psi, discontinue shipment to project until plant is capable of producing material, which exceeds 100 psi at 48 hours. Five 48-hour strength tests shall be made in this determination with no individual strength tests less than 100 psi.

- E. Testing laboratory shall notify Contractor, Owner's Representative, and material supplier by facsimile of tests indicating results falling below specified strength requirements within 24 hours.
- F. If any strength test of laboratory cured specimens falls below the specified strength, Contractor may, at his own expense, request test of cores drilled from the area in question in accordance with ASTM C42. In such cases, three (3) cores shall be taken for each strength test that falls below the values given in 3.03.A.
- G. Cement stabilized sand in an area represented by core tests shall be considered satisfactory if the average of three (3) cores is equal to at least 100 psi and if no single core is less than 70 psi. Additional testing of cores extracted from locations represented by erratic core strength results will be permitted.

### 3.4 ADJUSTMENT FOR DEFICIENT STRENGTH

- A. When mixture produces 7-day compressive strength greater than or equal to 100 psi, then material will be considered satisfactory and bid price will be paid in full.
- B. When mixture produces 7-day compressive strength less than 100 psi and greater than or equal to 70 psi, material shall be accepted contingent on credit in payment. Compute credit by the following formula:  $\text{Credit per Cubic Yard} = \$30.00 \times 2 (100 \text{ psi} - \text{Actual psi}) / 100$
- C. When mixture produces 7-day compressive strength less than 70 pounds per square inch, then remove and replace cement-sand mixture and paving and other necessary work at no cost to Owner.

END OF SECTION 31 06 20.15

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## SECTION 31 06 20.17 - UTILITY BACKFILL MATERIALS

### PART 1 GENERAL

#### 1.1 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. Material Classifications.
- B. Utility Backfill Materials:
  - 1. Concrete sand
  - 2. Gem sand
  - 3. Pea gravel
  - 4. Crushed stone
  - 5. Crushed concrete
  - 6. Bank run sand
  - 7. Select backfill
  - 8. Random backfill
- C. Material Handling and Quality Control Requirements.

#### 1.2 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

- A. Unit Prices.
  - 1. No payment will be made for backfill material. Include payment in unit price for applicable utility installation.
  - 2. Payment for backfill material, when included as separate pay item or when directed by Owner's Representative, is on cubic yard basis for material placed and compacted within theoretical trench width limits and thickness of material according to Drawings, or as directed by Owner's Representative.
  - 3. Payment for backfill of authorized over-excavation is in accordance with Division 31.
  - 4. Refer to Division 1 for unit price procedures.
- B. Stipulated Price (Lump Sum). If Contract is Stipulated Price Contract, payment for work in this Section is included in total Stipulated Price.

#### 1.3 DEFINITIONS

- A. Unsuitable Material:
  - 1. Materials classified as ML, CL-ML, MH, PT, OH, and OL according to ASTM D 2487.
  - 2. Materials that cannot be compacted to required density due to gradation, plasticity, or moisture content.
  - 3. Materials containing large clods, aggregates, or stones greater than 4 inches in any dimension; debris, vegetation, or waste; or any other deleterious materials.
  - 4. Materials contaminated with hydrocarbons or other chemical contaminants.
- B. Suitable Material:
  - 1. Materials meeting specification requirements.
  - 2. Unsuitable materials meeting specification requirements for suitable soils after treatment with lime or cement.

- C. Foundation Backfill Materials: Natural soil or manufactured aggregate meeting Class I requirements and geotextile filter fabrics as required, to control drainage and material separation. Foundation backfill material is placed and compacted as backfill where needed to provide stable support for structure foundation base. Foundation backfill materials may include concrete fill and seal slabs.
- D. Foundation Base: Crushed stone aggregate with filter fabric as required, cement stabilized sand, or concrete seal slab. Foundation base provides smooth, level working surface for construction of concrete foundation.
- E. Backfill Material: Classified soil material meeting specified quality requirements for designated application as embedment or trench zone backfill.
- F. Embedment Material: Soil material placed under controlled conditions within embedment zone extending vertically upward from top of foundation to an elevation 12 inches above top of pipe, and including pipe bedding, haunching and initial backfill.
- G. Trench Zone Backfill: Classified soil material meeting specified quality requirements and placed under controlled conditions in trench zone from top of embedment zone to base course in paved areas or to surface grading material in unpaved areas.
- H. Foundation: Either suitable soil of trench bottom or material placed as backfill of over-excavation for removal and replacement of unsuitable or otherwise unstable soils.
- I. Source: Source selected by Contractor for supply of embedment or trench zone backfill material. Selected source may be project excavation, off-site borrow pits, commercial borrow pits, or sand and aggregate production or manufacturing plants.
- J. Refer to Division 33 for other definitions regarding utility installation by trench construction.

#### 1.4 REFERENCES

- A. ASTM C 33 - Standard Specification for Concrete Aggregate.
- B. ASTM C 40 - Standard Test Method for Organic Impurities in Fine Aggregates for Concrete.
- C. ASTM C 123 - Standard Test Method for Lightweight Particles in Aggregate.
- D. ASTM C 131 - Standard Test Method for Resistance to Degradation of Small-Size Coarse Aggregate by Abrasion and Impact in Los Angeles Machine.
- E. ASTM C 136 - Standard Test Method for Sieve Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates.
- F. ASTM C 142 - Standard Test Method for Clay Lumps and Friable Particles in Aggregates.
- G. ASTM D 1140 - Standard Test Method for Amount of Material in Soils Finer Than No. 200 Sieve.
- H. ASTM D 2487 - Standard Classification of Soils for Engineering Purposes (Unified Soil Classification System).
- I. ASTM D 4318 - Standard Test Method for Liquid Limit, Plastic Limit, and Plasticity Index of Soils.

- J. ASTM D 4643 - Standard Test Method for Determination of Water (Moisture) Content of Soil by Microwave Oven Method.
- K. TxDOT Tex-110-E - Determining Particle Size Analysis of Soils.
- L. TxDOT Tex-460-A - Material Finer Than 75 Fm (No.200) Sieve In Mineral Aggregates (Decantation Test for Concrete Aggregates).

## 1.5 SUBMITTALS

- A. Conform to requirements of Division 1.
- B. Submit description of source, material classification and product description, production method, and application of backfill materials.
- C. Submit test results for samples of off-site backfill materials. Comply with Paragraph 2.03, Material Testing.
- D. Before stockpiling materials, submit copy of approval from landowner for stockpiling backfill material on private property.
- E. Provide delivery ticket which includes source location for each delivery of material that is obtained from off-site sources or is being paid as specific bid item.

## 1.6 TESTS

- A. Perform tests of sources for backfill material in accordance with Paragraph 2.03B.
- B. Verification tests of backfill materials may be performed by Owner in accordance with Division 1.

## PART 2 PRODUCTS

### 2.1 MATERIAL CLASSIFICATIONS

- A. Classify materials for backfill for purpose of quality control in accordance with Unified Soil Classification Symbols as defined in ASTM D 2487. Material use and application is defined in utility installation specifications and Drawings either by class, as described in Paragraph 2.01B, or by product descriptions, as given in Paragraph 2.02.
- B. Class Designations Based on Laboratory Testing:
  - 1. Class I: Well-graded gravels and sands, gravel-sand mixtures, crushed well-graded rock, little or no fines (GW, SW):
    - a. Plasticity index: non-plastic.
    - b. Gradation: D60/D10 - greater than 4 percent; amount passing No. 200 sieve - less than or equal to 5 percent.
  - 2. Class II: Poorly graded gravels and sands, silty gravels and sands, little to moderate fines (GM, GP, SP, SM):
    - a. Plasticity index: non-plastic to 4.
    - b. Gradations:
      - 1) Gradation (GP, SP): amount passing No. 200 sieve - less than 5 percent.
      - 2) Gradation (GM, SM): amount passing No. 200 sieve - between 12 percent and 50 percent.

- 3) Borderline gradations with dual classifications (e.g., SP-SM): amount passing No. 200 sieve - between 5 percent and 12 percent.
3. Class III: Clayey gravels and sands, poorly graded mixtures of gravel, sand, silt, and clay (GC, SC, and dual classifications, e.g., SP-SC):
  - a. Plasticity index: greater than 7.
  - b. Gradation: amount passing No. 200 sieve - between 12 percent and 50 percent.
4. Class IVA: Lean clays (CL).
  - a. Plasticity Indexes:
    - 1) Plasticity index: greater than 7, and above A line.
    - 2) Borderline plasticity with dual classifications (CL-ML): PI between 4 and 7.
  - b. Liquid limit: less than 50.
  - c. Gradation: amount passing No. 200 sieve - greater than 50 percent.
  - d. Inorganic.
5. Class IVB: Fat clays (CH)
  - a. Plasticity index: above A line.
  - b. Liquid limit: 50 or greater.
  - c. Gradation: amount passing No. 200 sieve - greater than 50 percent.
  - d. Inorganic.
6. Use soils with dual class designation according to ASTM D 2487, and which are not defined above, according to more restrictive class.

## 2.2 PRODUCT DESCRIPTIONS

- A. Soils classified as silt (ML) silty clay (CL-ML with PI of 4 to 7), elastic silt (MH), organic clay and organic silt (OL, OH), and organic matter (PT) are not acceptable as backfill materials. These soils may be used for site grading and restoration in unimproved areas as approved by Owner's Representative. Soils in Class IVB, fat clay (CH) may be used as backfill materials where allowed by applicable backfill installation specification. Refer to Division 31.
- B. Provide backfill material that is free of stones greater than 6 inches, free of roots, waste, debris, trash, organic material, unstable material, non-soil matter, hydrocarbon or other contamination, conforming to following limits for deleterious materials:
  1. Clay lumps: Less than 0.5 percent for Class I, and less than 2.0 percent for Class II, when tested in accordance with ASTM C 142.
  2. Lightweight pieces: Less than 5 percent when tested in accordance with ASTM C 123.
  3. Organic impurities: No color darker than standard color when tested in accordance with ASTM C 40.
- C. Manufactured materials, such as crushed concrete, may be substituted for natural soil or rock products where indicated in product specification, and approved by Owner's Representative, provided that physical property criteria are determined to be satisfactory by testing.
- D. Bank Run Sand: Durable bank run sand classified as SP, SW, or SM by Unified Soil Classification System (ASTM D 2487) meeting following requirements:
  1. Less than 15 percent passing number 200 sieve when tested in accordance with ASTM D 1140. Amount of clay lumps or balls may not exceed 2 percent.
  2. Material passing number 40 sieve shall meet the following requirements when tested in accordance with ASTM D 4318: Plasticity index: not exceeding 7.

- E. Concrete Sand: Natural sand, manufactured sand, or combination of natural and manufactured sand conforming to requirements of ASTM C 33 and graded within following limits when tested in accordance with ASTM C 136:

Sieve	Percent Passing
3/8"	100
No. 4	95 to 100
No. 8	80 to 100
No. 16	50 to 85
No. 30	25 to 60
No. 50	10 to 30
No. 100	2 to 10

- F. Gem Sand: Sand conforming to requirements of ASTM C 33 for course aggregates specified for number 8 size and graded within the following limits when tested in accordance with ASTM C 136:

Sieve	Percent Passing
3/8"	95 to 100
No. 4	60 to 80
No. 8	15 to 40

- G. Pea Gravel: Durable particles composed of small, smooth, rounded stones or pebbles and graded within the following limits when tested in accordance with ASTM C 136:

Sieve	Percent Passing
1/2"	100
3/8"	85 to 100
No. 4	10 to 30
No. 8	0 to 10
No. 16	0 to 5

- H. Crushed Aggregates: Crushed aggregates consist of durable particles obtained from an approved source and meeting the following requirements:

1. Materials of one product delivered for same construction activity from single source, unless otherwise approved by Owner's Representative.
2. Non-plastic fines.
3. Los Angeles abrasion test wear not exceeding 45 percent when tested in accordance with ASTM C 131.
4. Crushed aggregate shall have minimum of 90 percent of particles retained on No. 4 sieve with 2 or more crushed faces as determined by Tex-460-A, Part I.
5. Crushed stone: Produced from oversize plant processed stone or gravel, sized by crushing to predominantly angular particles from naturally occurring single source. Uncrushed gravel is not acceptable materials for embedment where crushed stone is shown on applicable utility embedment drawing details.
6. Crushed Concrete: Crushed concrete is an acceptable substitute for crushed stone as utility backfill. Gradation and quality control test requirements are same as crushed stone. Provide crushed concrete produced from normal weight concrete of uniform quality; containing particles of aggregate and cement material, free from other substances such as asphalt, reinforcing steel fragments, soil, waste gypsum (calcium sulfate), or debris.
7. Gradations, as determined in accordance with Tex-110-E.

Sieve	Percent Passing by Weight for Pipe Embedment By Ranges of Nominal Pipes Sizes		
	>15"	15" – 8"	< 8"
1"	95 – 100	100	--
¾"	60 – 90	90 – 100	100
½"	25 – 60	--	90 – 100
3/8"	--	20 – 55	40 – 70
No. 4	0 – 5	0 – 10	0 – 15
No. 8	--	0 – 5	0 – 5

- I. Select Backfill: Class III clayey gravel or sand or Class IV lean clay with plasticity index between 7 and 20 or clayey soils treated with lime in accordance with Division 31 to meet plasticity criteria.
- J. Random Backfill: Any suitable soil or mixture of soils within Classes I, II, III and IV; or fat clay (CH) where allowed by applicable backfill installation specification. Refer to Division 31.
- K. Cement Stabilized Sand: Conform to requirements of Division 31.
- L. Concrete Backfill: Conform to Class B concrete as specified in Division 32.
- M. Flexible Base Course Material: Conform to requirements of applicable portions of Division 33.

## 2.3 MATERIAL TESTING

- A. Source Qualification. Perform testing to obtain tests by suppliers for selection of material sources and products not from the project site. Test samples of processed materials from current production representing material to be delivered. Use tests to verify that materials meet specification requirements. Repeat qualification test procedures each time source characteristics change or there is planned change in source location or supplier. Include the following qualification tests, as applicable:
  - 1. Gradation. Report complete sieve analyses regardless of specified control sieves from largest particle through No. 200 sieve.
  - 2. Plasticity of material passing No. 40 sieve.
  - 3. Los Angeles abrasion wear of material retained on No. 4 sieve.
  - 4. Clay lumps.
  - 5. Lightweight pieces.
  - 6. Organic impurities.
- B. Production Testing. Provide reports to Owner's Representative from an independent testing laboratory that backfill materials to be placed in Work meet applicable specification requirements.
- C. Assist Owner's Representative in obtaining material samples for verification testing at source or at production plant.

## PART 3 EXECUTION

### 3.1 SOURCES

- A. Use of existing material in trench excavations is acceptable, provided applicable specification requirements are satisfied.

- B. Identify off-site sources for backfill materials at least 14 days ahead of intended use so that Owner's Representative may obtain samples for verification testing.
- C. Materials may be subjected to inspection or additional verification testing after delivery. Materials which do not meet requirements of specifications will be rejected. Do not use material which, after approval, has become unsuitable for use due to segregation, mixing with other materials, or by contamination. Once material is approved by Owner's Representative, expense for sampling and testing required to change to different material will be credited to Owner through change order.
- D. Bank run sand, select backfill, and random backfill, if available in project excavation, may be obtained by selective excavation and acceptance testing. Obtain additional quantities of these materials and other materials required to complete work from off-site sources.
- E. Owner does not represent or guarantee that any soil found in excavation work will be suitable and acceptable as backfill material.

### 3.2 MATERIAL HANDLING

- A. When backfill material is obtained from either commercial or non-commercial borrow pit, open pit to expose vertical faces of various strata for identification and selection of approved material to be used. Excavate selected material by vertical cuts extending through exposed strata to achieve uniformity in product.
- B. Establish temporary stockpile locations for practical material handling, control, and verification testing by Owner's Representative in advance of final placement. Obtain approval from landowner for storage of backfill material on adjacent private property.
- C. When stockpiling backfill material near project site, use appropriate covers to eliminate blowing of materials into adjacent areas and prevent runoff containing sediments from entering drainage system.
- D. Place stockpiles in layers to avoid segregation of processed materials. Load material by making successive vertical cuts through entire depth of stockpile.

### 3.3 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Quality Control
  - 1. The Owner's Representative may sample and test backfill at:
    - a. Sources including borrow pits, production plants and Contractor's designated off-site stockpiles.
    - b. On-site stockpiles.
    - c. Materials placed in Work.
  - 2. The Owner's Representative may re-sample material at any stage of work or location if changes in characteristics are apparent.
- B. Production Verification Testing: Owner's testing laboratory will provide verification testing on backfill materials, as directed by Owner's Representative. Samples may be taken at source or at production plant, as applicable.

END OF SECTION 31 06 20.17

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## SECTION 31 22 00 - GRADING

### PART 1 GENERAL

#### 1.1 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. Removal of topsoil.
- B. Rough grading the site for site structures, building pads, and play fields.
- C. Replacement of topsoil and finish grading for planting.

#### 1.2 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 1 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

#### 1.3 SUBMITTALS

- A. Project Record Documents: Accurately record actual locations of utilities remaining by horizontal dimensions, elevations or inverts, and slope gradients.

#### 1.4 PROJECT CONDITIONS

- A. Protect above- and below-grade utilities that remain.
- B. Protect plants, lawns, rock outcroppings, and other features to remain as a portion of final landscaping.
- C. Protect bench marks survey, control points, existing structures, fences, sidewalks, paving, and curbs from grading equipment and vehicular traffic.

### PART 2 PRODUCTS

#### 2.1 MATERIALS

- A. Topsoil - Soil Type : Topsoil excavated on-site.
  - 1. Graded.
    - a. Free of roots, rocks larger than 1/2 inch (12 mm), subsoil, debris, large weeds and foreign matter.
    - b. Provide imported topsoil conforming to the requirements of Division 32 as required.
  - 2. Other Fill Materials: Reference relevant sections of Division 32 and the Drawings.

### PART 3 EXECUTION

#### 3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Verify that survey bench mark and intended elevations for the Work are as indicated.

#### 3.2 PREPARATION

- A. Identify required lines, leveler contours, and datum.

- B. Stake and flag locations of known utilities.
- C. Locate, identify, and protect utilities that remain, from damage.
- D. Notify utility company to remove and relocate utilities.

### 3.3 ROUGH GRADING

- A. Remove topsoil from areas to be further excavated, re-landscaped, or degraded, without mixing with foreign materials.
- B. Do not remove topsoil when wet.
- C. Remove subsoil from areas to be further excavated, re-landscaped, or re-graded.
- D. Do not remove wet subsoil, unless it is subsequently processed to obtain optimum moisture content.
- E. When excavating through roots, perform work by hand and cut roots with sharp axe.
- F. See Division 31 Specifications for filling procedures.
- G. Benching Slopes: Horizontally bench existing slopes greater than 1:4 to key fill material to slope for firm bearing.
- H. Stability: Replace damaged or displaced subsoil to same requirements as for specified fill.

### 3.4 SOIL REMOVAL

- A. Stockpile excavated topsoil on site.
- B. Stockpile excavated subsoil on site.
- C. Stockpiles: Use areas designated on site, pile depth not to exceed 8 feet (2.5 m); protect from erosion.

### 3.5 FINISH GRADING

- A. Before Finish Grading:
  - 1. Verify building and trench backfilling have been inspected.
  - 2. Verify subgrade has been contoured and compacted.
- B. Remove debris, roots, branches, stones, in excess of 1/2 inch (13 mm) in size. Remove/Break-up soil clumps greater than 1" in size. Remove soil contaminated with petroleum products.
- C. Where topsoil is to be placed, scarify surface to depth of 3 inches (75 mm).
- D. In areas where vehicles or equipment have compacted soil, scarify surface to depth of 3 inches (75 mm).
- E. Place topsoil in areas where seeding is indicated.
- F. Place topsoil where required to level finish grade.
- G. Place topsoil to the following compacted thicknesses:

1. Areas to be Seeded with Grass: 6 inches (150 mm).
2. Areas to be Sodded: 4 inches (100 mm).

- H. Place topsoil during dry weather.
- I. Remove roots, weeds, rocks, and foreign material while spreading.
- J. Near plants spread topsoil manually to prevent damage.
- K. Fine grade topsoil to eliminate uneven areas and low spots. Maintain profiles and contour of subgrade.
- L. Lightly compact placed topsoil.

### 3.6 TOLERANCES

- A. Top Surface of Subgrade: Plus or minus 1/10 foot (30 mm) from required elevation.
- B. Top Surface of Finish Grade: Plus or minus 1/2 inch (13 mm).

### 3.7 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. See Division 1 and Division 31 for compaction density testing.

### 3.8 CLEANING AND PROTECTION

- A. Remove unused stockpiled topsoil and subsoil. Grade stockpile area to prevent standing water. Excess topsoil and subsoil to be removed at no additional cost to owner.
- B. Leave site clean and raked, ready to receive landscaping.

END OF SECTION 31 22 00

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## SECTION 31 23 16.14 - TRENCH SAFETY SYSTEM

### PART 1 GENERAL

#### 1.1 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. Trench Safety System for the construction of trench excavations.
- B. Trench Safety System for structural excavations that fall under provisions of State and Federal trench safety laws.

#### 1.2 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

- A. Unit Prices:
  - 1. Measurement for Trench Safety Systems used on trench excavations is on a linear foot basis measured along the centerline of the trench, including manholes and other line structures.
  - 2. No payment will be made for Trench Safety Systems for structural excavations under this section. Include payment for Trench Safety System in applicable structure installation sections.
  - 3. Refer to Division 1 for unit price procedures.
- B. Stipulated Price (Lump Sum). If the Contract is a Stipulated Price Contract, payment for work in this Section is included in the total Stipulated Price.

#### 1.3 DEFINITIONS

- A. A trench shall be defined as a narrow excavation (in relation to its depth) made below the surface of the ground. In general, the depth is greater than the width, but the width of a trench (measured at the bottom) is not greater than 15 feet.
- B. The Trench Safety System requirements will apply to larger open excavations if the erection of structures or other installations limits the space between the excavation slope and the installation to dimensions equivalent of a trench as defined.
- C. Trench Safety Systems include but are not limited to sloping, sheeting, trench boxes or trench shields, sheet piling, cribbing, bracing, shoring, dewatering or diversion of water to provide adequate drainage.

#### 1.4 SUBMITTALS

- A. Submittals shall conform to requirements of Division 1.
- B. Submit a safety program specifically for the construction of trench excavation. Design the Trench Safety Program to be in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR standards governing the presence and activities of individuals working in and around trench excavations.
- C. Construction and shop drawings containing deviations from OSHA standards or special designs shall be sealed by a licensed Engineer retained and paid by Contractor.
- D. Review of the safety program by the Engineer will only be in regard to compliance with this specification and will not constitute approval by the Engineer nor relieve Contractor of obligations under State and Federal trench safety laws.

## 1.5 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

- A. Install and maintain Trench Safety Systems in accordance with the detail specifications set out in the provision of Excavations, Trenching, and Shoring, Federal Occupation Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Standards, 29 CFR, Part 1926, Subpart P, as amended, including Final Rule, published in the Federal Register Vol. 54, No. 209 on Tuesday, October 31, 1989. The sections that are incorporated into these specifications by reference include Sections 1926-650 through 1926-652.
- B. The Contractor is responsible for obtaining a copy of OSHA standards included in "Subpart P - Excavations" from the Federal Register Vol. 54, No. 209.
- C. Legislation that has been enacted by the Texas Legislature with regard to trench safety systems is hereby incorporated, by reference, into these specifications. Refer to Texas Health and Safety Code Ann., § 756.021 (Vernon 1991).
- D. Reference materials, if developed for a specific project, will be issued with the Bid Documents.

## 1.6 INDEMNIFICATION

- A. Contractor shall indemnify and hold harmless the Owner, its employees and agents, from any and all damages, costs (including, without limitation, legal fees, court costs, and the cost of investigation), judgements or claims by anyone for injury or death of persons resulting from the collapse or failure of trenches constructed under this Contract.
- B. Contractor acknowledges and agrees that this indemnity provision provides indemnity for the Owner in case the Owner is negligent either by act or omission in providing for trench safety, including, but not limited to safety program and design reviews, inspections, failures to issue stop work orders, and the hiring of the Contractor.

## PART 2 PRODUCTS – Not Used

## PART 3 EXECUTION

### 3.1 INSTALLATION

- A. Install and maintain Trench Safety Systems in accordance with provisions of OSHA 29 CFR.
- B. Install specially designed Trench Safety Systems in accordance with the Contractor's trench excavation safety program for the locations and conditions identified in the program.
- C. A competent person, as identified in the Contractor's trench safety program, shall verify that trench boxes and other premanufactured systems are certified for the actual installation conditions.

### 3.2 INSPECTION

- A. Contractor, or Contractor's independently retained consultant, shall make daily inspections of the Trench Safety Systems to ensure that the installed systems and operations meet OSHA 29 CFR and other personnel protection regulations requirements.
- B. If evidence of possible cave-ins or slides is apparent, Contractor shall immediately stop work in the trench and move personnel to safe locations until necessary precautions have been taken by Contractor to safeguard personnel entering the trench.
- C. Maintain a permanent record of daily inspections.

### 3.3 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Contractor shall verify specific applicability of the selected or specially designed Trench Safety Systems to each field condition encountered on the project.

END OF SECTION 31 23 16.14

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## SECTION 31 23 33 - TRENCHING AND BACKFILLING

### PART 1 GENERAL

#### 1.1 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. Excavation, trenching, foundation, embedment, and backfill for installation of utilities, including manholes and other pipeline structures.

#### 1.2 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

- A. Unit Prices.
  - 1. No additional payment will be made for trench excavation, embedment and backfill under this Section. Include cost in unit price for installed underground piping, sewer, conduit, or duct work.
  - 2. When Owner's Representative directs Contractor to over-excavate trench bottom, Contractor will be paid by unit price bid per linear foot under bid item - 6" Over-excavation of Trench Bottom.
    - a. No payment will be paid if Owner's Representative does not direct Contractor to over-excavate trench bottom.
    - b. No over-excavation will be measured or paid when unsuitable conditions result from dewatering system not in conformance with Division 1.
  - 3. No additional payment will be made for performing Critical Location exploratory excavation. Include cost for unit price for work requiring critical location.
  - 4. Refer to Division 1 for unit price procedures.
- B. Stipulated Price (Lump Sum). If Contract is Stipulated Price Contract, payment for Work in this Section is included in total Stipulated Price.

#### 1.3 DEFINITIONS

- A. Pipe Foundation: Suitable and stable native soils that are exposed at trench subgrade after excavation to depth of bottom of bedding as shown on Drawings, or foundation backfill material placed and compacted in over-excavations.
- B. Pipe Bedding: Portion of trench backfill that extends vertically from top of foundation up to level line at bottom of pipe, and horizontally from one trench sidewall to opposite sidewall.
- C. Haunching: Material placed on either side of pipe from top of bedding up to springline of pipe and horizontally from one trench sidewall to opposite sidewall.
- D. Initial Backfill: Portion of trench backfill that extends vertically from springline of pipe (top of haunching) up to level line 12 inches above top of pipe, and horizontally from one trench sidewall to opposite sidewall.
- E. Pipe Embedment: Portion of trench backfill that consists of bedding, haunching and initial backfill.
- F. Trench Zone: Portion of trench backfill that extends vertically from top of pipe embedment up to pavement subgrade or up to final grade when not beneath pavement.
- G. Unsuitable Material: Unsuitable soil materials are the following:
  - 1. Materials that are classified as ML, CL-ML, MH, PT, OH, and OL according to ASTM D 2487.

2. Materials that cannot be compacted to required density due to gradation, plasticity, or moisture content.
  3. Materials that contain large clods, aggregates, stones greater than 4 inches in any dimension, debris, vegetation, waste or any other deleterious materials.
  4. Materials that are contaminated with hydrocarbons or other chemical contaminants.
- H. Suitable Material: Suitable soil materials are those meeting specification requirements. Materials mixed with lime or cement that can be compacted to required density and meeting requirements for suitable materials may be considered suitable materials, unless otherwise indicated.
- I. Backfill: Suitable material meeting specified quality requirements placed and compacted under controlled conditions.
- J. Ground Water Control Systems: Installations external to trench, such as well points, eductors, or deep wells. Ground water control includes dewatering to lower ground water, intercepting seepage which would otherwise emerge from side or bottom of trench excavation, and depressurization to prevent failure or heaving of excavation bottom. Refer to Division 1.
- K. Surface Water Control: Diversion and drainage of surface water runoff and rain water away from trench excavation. Rain water and surface water accidentally entering trench shall be controlled and removed as part of excavation drainage.
- L. Excavation Drainage: Removal of surface and seepage water in trench by sump pumping and using drainage layer, as defined in ASTM D 2321, placed on foundation beneath pipe bedding or thickened bedding layer of Class I material.
- M. Trench Conditions are defined with regard to stability of trench bottom and trench walls of pipe embedment zone. Maintain trench conditions that provide for effective placement and compaction of embedment material directly on or against undisturbed soils or foundation backfill, except where structural trench support is necessary.
1. Dry Stable Trench: Stable and substantially dry trench conditions exist in pipe embedment zone as result of typically dry soils or achieved by ground water control (dewatering or depressurization) for trenches extending below ground water level.
  2. Stable Trench with Seepage: Stable trench in which ground water seepage is controlled by excavation drainage.
    - a. Stable Trench with Seepage in Clayey Soils: Excavation drainage is provided in lieu of or to supplement ground water control systems to control seepage and provide stable trench subgrade in predominately clayey soils prior to bedding placement.
    - b. Stable Wet Trench in Sandy Soils: Excavation drainage is provided in embedment zone in combination with ground water control in predominately sandy or silty soils.
    - c. Unstable Trench: Unstable trench conditions exist in pipe embedment zone if ground water inflow or high water content causes soil disturbances, such as sloughing, sliding, boiling, heaving or loss of density.
- N. Sub-trench: Sub-trench is special case of benched excavation. Sub-trench excavation below trench shields or shoring installations may be used to allow placement and compaction of foundation or embedment materials directly against undisturbed soils. Depth of sub-trench depends upon trench stability and safety as determined by Contractor.
- O. Trench Dam: Placement of low permeability material in pipe embedment zone or foundation to prohibit ground water flow along trench.

- P. Over-excavation and Backfill: Excavation of subgrade soils with unsatisfactory bearing capacity or composed of otherwise unsuitable materials below top of foundation as shown on Drawings, and backfilled with foundation backfill material.
- Q. Foundation Backfill Materials: Natural soil or manufactured aggregate of controlled gradation, and geotextile filter fabrics as required, to control drainage and material separation. Foundation backfill material is placed and compacted as backfill to provide stable support for bedding. Foundation backfill materials may include concrete seal slabs.
- R. Trench Safety Systems include both protective systems and shoring systems as defined in Division 31.
- S. Trench Shield (Trench Box): Portable worker safety structure moved along trench as work proceeds, used as protective system and designed to withstand forces imposed on it by cave-in, thereby protecting persons within trench. Trench shields may be stacked if so designed or placed in series depending on depth and length of excavation to be protected.
- T. Shoring System: Structure that supports sides of an excavation to maintain stable soil conditions and prevent cave-ins, or to prevent movement of ground affecting adjacent installations or improvements.
- U. Special Shoring: Shoring system meeting special shoring as specified in Paragraph 1.08, Special Shoring Design Requirements, for locations identified on Drawings.

#### 1.4 REFERENCES

- A. ASTM C 12 - Standard Practice for Installing Vitrified Clay Pipe Lines.
- B. ASTM D 558 - Standard Test Methods for Moisture-Density Relations of Soil Cement Mixtures.
- C. ASTM D 698 - Standard Test Method for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Standard Effort (12,400 ft-lb/ft).
- D. ASTM D 1556 - Standard Test Method for Density and Unit Weight of Soil in Place by Sand-Cone Method.
- E. ASTM D 2321 - Standard Practice for Underground Installation of Thermoplastic Pipe for Sewers and Other Gravity Flow Applications.
- F. ASTM D 2487 - Standard Classification of Soils for Engineering Purposes.
- G. ASTM D 2922 - Standard Test Methods for Density of Soil and Soil-Aggregate in Place by Nuclear Methods (Shallow Depth).
- H. ASTM D 3017 - Standard Test Method for Water Content of Soil and Rock in Place by Nuclear Methods (Shallow Depth).
- I. ASTM D 4318 - Standard Test Method for Liquid Limit, Plastic Limit, and Plasticity Index of Soils.
- J. TxDOT Tex-101-E - Preparing Soil and Flexible Base Materials for Testing.
- K. TxDOT Tex-110-E - Particle Size Analysis of Soils.

- L. Federal Regulations, 29 CFR Part 1926, Standards-Excavation, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

## 1.5 SCHEDULING

- A. Schedule work so that pipe embedment can be completed on same day that acceptable foundation has been achieved for each section of pipe installation, manhole, or other structures.

## 1.6 SUBMITTALS

- A. Conform to requirements of Division 1.
- B. Submit planned typical method of excavation, backfill placement and compaction including:
  - 1. Trench widths.
  - 2. Procedures for foundation and pipe zone bedding placement, and trench backfill compaction.
  - 3. Procedures for assuring compaction against undisturbed soil when pre-manufactured trench safety systems are proposed.
- C. Submit backfill material sources and product quality information in accordance with requirements of Division 31.
- D. Submit trench excavation safety program in accordance with requirements of Division 31. Include designs for special shoring meeting requirements defined in Paragraph 1.08, Special Shoring Design Requirements contained herein.
- E. Submit record of location of utilities as installed, referenced to survey control points. Include locations of utilities encountered or rerouted. Give stations, horizontal dimensions, elevations, inverts, and gradients.
- F. Submit 11 inch by 17 inch or 12 inch by 18 inch copy of Drawing with plotted utility or obstruction location titled "Critical Location Report" to Owner's Representative.

## 1.7 TESTS

- A. Testing and analysis of backfill materials for soil classification and compaction during construction will be performed by an independent laboratory provided by Owner in accordance with requirements of Division 1 and as specified in this Section.
- B. Perform backfill material source qualification testing in accordance with requirements of Division 31.

## 1.8 SPECIAL SHORING DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

- A. Have special shoring designed or selected by Contractor's Professional Engineer to provide support for sides of excavations, including soils and hydrostatic ground water pressures as applicable, and to prevent ground movements affecting adjacent installations or improvements such as structures, pavements and utilities. Special shoring may be a pre-manufactured system selected by Contractor's Professional Engineer to meet project site requirements based on manufacturer's standard design.

## PART 2 PRODUCTS

## 2.1 EQUIPMENT

- A. Perform excavation with hydraulic excavator or other equipment suitable for achieving requirements of this Section.
- B. Use only hand-operated tamping equipment until minimum cover of 12 inches is obtained over pipes, conduits, and ducts. Do not use heavy compacting equipment until adequate cover is attained to prevent damage to pipes, conduits, or ducts.
- C. Use trench shields or other protective systems or shoring systems which are designed and operated to achieve placement and compaction of backfill directly against undisturbed native soil.
- D. Use special shoring systems where required which may consist of braced sheeting, braced soldier piles and lagging, slide rail systems, or other systems meeting requirements as specified in Paragraph 1.08, Special Shoring Design Requirements.

## 2.2 MATERIAL CLASSIFICATIONS

- A. Embedment and Trench Zone Backfill Materials: Conform to classifications and product descriptions of Division 31.
- B. Concrete Backfill: Conform to requirements for Class B concrete as specified in Division 31.
- C. Geotextile (Filter Fabric): Conform to requirements of Division 1.
- D. Concrete for Trench Dams: Concrete backfill or 3 sack premixed (bag) concrete.
- E. Timber Shoring Left in Place: Untreated oak.

## PART 3 EXECUTION

### 3.1 STANDARD PRACTICE

- A. Install flexible pipe, including "semi-rigid" pipe, to conform to standard practice described in ASTM D 2321, and as described in this Section. Where an apparent conflict occurs between standard practice and requirements of this Section, this Section governs.
- B. Install rigid pipe to conform to standard practice described in ASTM C 12, and as described in this Section. Where an apparent conflict occurs between standard practice and requirements of this Section, this Section governs.
- C. Classification of material will be determined by Owner's Representative.

### 3.2 PREPARATION

- A. Establish traffic control to conform to requirements of Division 1. Maintain barricades and warning lights for streets and intersections affected by Work, and are considered hazardous to traffic movements.
- B. Perform work to conform to applicable safety standards and regulations. Employ trench safety system as specified in Division 31.

- C. Immediately notify agency or company owning any existing utility line which is damaged, broken, or disturbed. Obtain approval from Owner's Representative and agency for any repairs or relocations, either temporary or permanent.
- D. Remove existing pavements and structures, including sidewalks and driveways, to conform to requirements of Division 2, as applicable.
- E. Install and operate necessary dewatering and surface-water control measures to conform to Division 1. Provide stable trench to allow installation in accordance with Specifications.
- F. Maintain permanent benchmarks, monumentation, and other reference points. Unless otherwise directed in writing, replace those which are damaged or destroyed in accordance with Division 1.

### 3.3 CRITICAL LOCATION INVESTIGATION

- A. Horizontal and vertical location of various underground lines shown on Drawings, including but not limited to water lines, gas lines, storm sewers, sanitary sewers, telecommunication lines, electric lines or power ducts, pipelines, concrete and debris, are based on best information available but are only approximate locations. At Critical Locations shown on Drawings, field verify horizontal and vertical locations of such lines within zone 2 feet vertically and 4 feet horizontally of proposed work.
  - 1. Verify location of existing utilities minimum of 7 working days in advance of pipe laying activities based on daily pipe laying rate. Use extreme caution and care when uncovering these lines.
  - 2. Notify Owner's Representative in writing immediately upon identification of obstruction. In event of failure to identify obstruction in minimum of 7 days, Contractor will not be entitled to extra cost for downtime including, but not limited to, payroll, equipment, overhead, demobilization and remobilization, until 7 days has passed from time Owner's Representative is notified of obstruction.
- B. Notify involved utility companies of date and time that investigation excavation will occur and request that their respective utility lines be marked in field. Comply with utility or pipeline company requirements that their representative be present during excavation. Provide Owner's Representative with 48 hours notice prior to field excavation or related work.
- C. Survey vertical and horizontal locations of obstructions relative to project baseline and datum and plot on 12 inch by 18 inch copy of Drawings. For large diameter water lines, submit to Owner's Representative for approval, horizontal and vertical alignment dimensions for connections to existing lines, tied into project baseline, signed and sealed by R.P.L.S.

### 3.4 PROTECTION

- A. Protect trees, shrubs, lawns, existing structures, and other permanent objects outside of grading limits and within grading limits as designated on Drawings, and in accordance with requirements of Division 1.
- B. Protect and support above-grade and below-grade utilities which are to remain.
- C. Restore damaged permanent facilities to pre-construction conditions unless replacement or abandonment of facilities is indicated on Drawings.

- D. Take measures to minimize erosion of trenches. Do not allow water to pond in trenches. Where slides, washouts, settlements, or areas with loss of density or pavement failures or potholes occur, repair, recompact, and pave those areas at no additional cost to the Owner.

### 3.5 EXCAVATION

- A. Except as otherwise specified or shown on Drawings, install underground utilities in open cut trenches with vertical sides.
- B. Perform excavation work so that pipe, conduit, and ducts can be installed to depths and alignments shown on Drawings. Avoid disturbing surrounding ground and existing facilities and improvements.
- C. Determine trench excavation widths using following schedule as related to pipe outside diameter (O.D.).

Nominal Pipe Size, Inches	Minimum Trench Width, Inches
Less than 18	O.D. + 24
18 to 30	O.D. + 24
36 to 42	O.D. + 36
<u>Greater than 42</u>	<u>O.D. + 48</u>

- D. Use sufficient trench width or benches above embedment zone for installation of well point headers or manifolds and pumps where depth of trench makes it uneconomical or impractical to pump from surface elevation. Provide sufficient space between shoring cross braces to permit equipment operations and handling of forms, pipe, embedment and backfill, and other materials.
- E. Upon discovery of unknown utilities, badly deteriorated utilities not designated for removal, or concealed conditions, discontinue work at that location. Notify Owner's Representative and obtain instructions before proceeding.
- F. Shoring of Trench Walls.
  1. Install Special Shoring in advance of trench excavation or simultaneously with trench excavation, so that soils within full height of trench excavation walls will remain laterally supported at all times.
  2. For all types of shoring, support trench walls in pipe embedment zone throughout installation. Provide trench wall supports sufficiently tight to prevent washing trench wall soil out from behind trench wall support.
  3. Leave sheeting driven into or below pipe embedment zone in place to preclude loss of support of foundation and embedment materials, unless otherwise directed by Owner's Representative. Leave rangers, walers, and braces in place as long as required to support sheeting, which has been cut off, and trench wall in vicinity of pipe zone.
  4. Employ special methods for maintaining integrity of embedment or foundation material. Before moving supports, place and compact embedment to sufficient depths to provide protection of pipe and stability of trench walls. As supports are moved, finish placing and compacting embedment.
  5. If sheeting or other shoring is used below top of pipe embedment zone, do not disturb pipe foundation and embedment materials by subsequent removal. Maximum thickness of removable sheeting extending into embedment zone shall be equivalent

of 1-inch-thick steel plate. As sheeting is removed, fill in voids left with grouting material.

- G. Use of Trench Shields. When trench shield (trench box) is used as worker safety device, the following requirements apply:
  - 1. Make trench excavations of sufficient width to allow shield to be lifted or pulled freely, without damage to trench sidewalls.
  - 2. Move trench shields so that pipe, and backfill materials, after placement and compaction, are not damaged nor disturbed, nor degree of compaction reduced. Re-compact after shield is moved if soil is disturbed.
  - 3. When required, place, spread, and compact pipe foundation and bedding materials beneath shield. For backfill above bedding, lift shield as each layer of backfill is placed and spread. Place and compact backfill materials against undisturbed trench walls and foundation.
  - 4. Maintain trench shield in position to allow sampling and testing to be performed in safe manner.
  - 5. Conform to applicable Government regulations.
- H. Voids under paving area outside shield caused by Contractor's work will require removal of pavement, consolidation and replacement of pavement in accordance with Contract Documents. Repair damage resulting from failure to provide adequate supports
- I. Place sand or soil behind shoring or trench shield to prevent soil outside shoring from collapsing and causing voids under pavement. Immediately pack suitable material in outside voids following excavation to avoid caving of trench walls.
- J. Coordinate excavation within 15 feet of pipeline with company's representative. Support pipeline with methods agreed to by pipeline company's representative. Use small, rubber-tired excavator, such as backhoe, to do exploratory excavation. Bucket that is used to dig in close proximity to pipelines shall not have teeth or shall have guard installed over teeth to approximate bucket without teeth. Excavate by hand within 1 foot of Pipeline Company's line. Do not use larger excavation equipment than normally used to dig trench in vicinity of pipeline until pipelines have been uncovered and fully exposed. Do not place large excavation and hauling equipment directly over pipelines unless approved by Pipeline Company's representative.
- K. When, during excavation to uncover pipeline company's pipelines, screwed collar or an oxy-acetylene weld is exposed, immediately notify Owner's Representative. Provide supports for collar or welds. Discuss with Pipeline Company's representative and determine methods of supporting collar or weld during excavation and later backfilling operations. When collar is exposed, request Pipeline Company to provide welder in a timely manner to weld ends of collar prior to backfilling of excavation.

### 3.6 HANDLING EXCAVATED MATERIALS

- A. Use only excavated materials, which are suitable as defined in this Section and conforming to Division 31. Place material suitable for backfilling in stockpiles at distance from trench to prevent slides or cave-ins.
- B. When required, provide additional backfill material conforming to requirements of Division 31.
- C. Do not place stockpiles of excess excavated materials on streets and adjacent properties. Protect backfill material to be used on site. Maintain site conditions in accordance with



Division 1. Excavate trench so that pipe is centered in trench. Do not obstruct sight distance for vehicles utilizing roadway or detours with stockpiled materials.

### 3.7 TRENCH FOUNDATION

- A. Excavate bottom of trench to uniform grade to achieve stable trench conditions and satisfactory compaction of foundation or bedding materials.
- B. When wet soil is encountered on trench bottom and dewatering system is not required, overexcavate an additional 6 inches with approval by Owner's Representative. Place non-woven geotextile fabric and then compact 12 inches of crushed stone in one lift on top of fabric. Compact crushed stone with four passes of vibratory-type compaction equipment.
- C. Perform over excavation, if directed by Owner's Representative, in accordance with Paragraph 3.07B above. Removal of unstable or unsuitable material may be required if approved by Owner's Representative:
  - 1. Even though Contractor has not determined material to be unsuitable, or
  - 2. If unstable trench bottom is encountered and an adequate ground water control system is installed and operating according to Division 1.
- D. Place trench dams in Class I foundations in line segments longer than 100 feet between manholes and not less than one in every 500 feet of pipe placed. Install additional dams as needed to achieve workable construction conditions. Do not place trench dams closer than 5 feet from manholes.

### 3.8 PIPE EMBEDMENT, PLACEMENT, AND COMPACTION

- A. Remove loose, sloughing, caving, or otherwise unsuitable soil from bottoms and sidewalls of trenches immediately prior to placement of embedment materials.
- B. Place embedment including bedding, haunching, and initial backfill as shown on Drawings.
- C. For pipe installation, manually spread embedment materials around pipe to provide uniform bearing and side support when compacted. Protect flexible pipe from damage during placing of pipe zone bedding material. Perform placement and compaction directly against undisturbed soils in trench sidewalls, or against sheeting which is to remain in place.
- D. Do not place trench shields or shoring within height of embedment zone unless means to maintain density of compacted embedment material are used. If moveable supports are used in embedment zone, lift supports incrementally to allow placement and compaction of material against undisturbed soil.
- E. Place geotextile to prevent particle migration from in-situ soil into open-graded (Class I) embedment materials or drainage layers.
- F. Do not damage coatings or wrappings of pipes during backfilling and compacting operations. When embedding coated or wrapped pipes, do not use crushed stone or other sharp, angular aggregates.
- G. Place haunching material manually around pipe and compact it to provide uniform bearing and side support. If necessary, hold small-diameter or lightweight pipe in place during compaction of haunch areas and placement beside pipe with sand bags or other suitable means.
- H. Place electrical conduit, if used, directly on foundation without bedding.

- I. Shovel in-place and compact embedment material using pneumatic tampers in restricted areas, and vibratory-plate compactors or engine-powered jumping jacks in unrestricted areas. Compact each lift before proceeding with placement of next lift. Water tamping is not allowed.
- J. For water lines construction embedment, use bank run sand, concrete sand, gem sand, pea gravel, or crushed limestone as specified in Division 31. For water lines adhere to the following subparagraph numbers 1 and 2; for utility installation other than water, adhere to numbers 3 and 4 below:
  - 1. Class I, II and III Embedment Materials:
    - a. Maximum 6 inches compacted lift thickness.
    - b. Compact to achieve minimum of 95 percent of maximum dry density as determined according to ASTM D 698.
    - c. Moisture content to be within -3 percent to +5 percent of optimum as determined according to ASTM D 698, unless otherwise approved by Owner's Representative.
  - 2. Cement Stabilized Sand (where required for special installations):
    - a. Maximum 6 inches compacted thickness.
    - b. Compact to achieve minimum of 95 percent of maximum dry density as determined according to ASTM D 698.
    - c. Moisture content to be on dry side of optimum as determined according to ASTM D 698 but sufficient for effective hydration.
  - 3. Class I Embedment Materials.
    - a. Maximum 6-inches compacted lift thickness.
    - b. Systematic compaction by at least two passes of vibrating equipment. Increase compaction effort as necessary to effectively embed pipe to meet deflection test criteria.
    - c. Moisture content as determined by Contractor for effective compaction without softening soil of trench bottom, foundation or trench walls.
  - 4. Class II Embedment and Cement Stabilized Sand.
    - a. Maximum 6-inches compacted thickness.
    - b. Compaction by methods determined by Contractor to achieve minimum of 95 percent of maximum dry density as determined according to ASTM D 698 for Class II materials and according to ASTM D 558 for cement stabilized materials.
    - c. Moisture content of Class II materials within 3 percent of optimum as determined according to ASTM D 698. Moisture content of cement stabilized sands on dry side of optimum as determined according to ASTM D 558 but sufficient for effective hydration.
- K. Place trench dams in Class I embedment in line segments longer than 100 feet between manholes, and not less than one in every 500 feet of pipe placed. Install additional dams as needed to achieve workable construction conditions. Do not place trench dams closer than 5 feet from manholes.

### 3.9 TRENCH ZONE BACKFILL PLACEMENT AND COMPACTION

- A. Place backfill for pipe or conduits and restore surface as soon as practicable. Leave only minimum length of trench open as necessary for construction.
- B. For water lines, backfill in trench zone, including auger pits, intermediate and site pits, with bank run sand, select fill, or random backfill material as specified in Division 31.

- C. For sewer pipes, use backfill materials described by trench limits. For "trench zone backfill" under pavement and to within one foot back of curb, use cement stabilized sand to level 12 inches below the pavement. For sewer pipes under natural ground backfill from 12 inches above top of pipe to 6" inches below finish grade with suitable on-site material or select backfill. Use select backfill for rigid pavements or flexible base material for asphalt pavements for 12- inch backfill directly under pavement. Use topsoil for 6-inch backfill directly under natural grade. For backfill materials reference Division 31.
- D. Where damage to completed pipe installation work is likely to result from withdrawal of sheeting, leave sheeting in place. Cut off sheeting 1.5 feet or more above crown of pipe. Remove trench supports within 5 feet from ground surface.
- E. When shown on Drawings, random backfill of suitable material may be used in trench zone for trench excavations outside pavements.
- F. Place trench zone backfill in lifts and compact. Fully compact each lift before placement of next lift.
  - 1. Class I, II, III or IV or combination thereof (Random Backfill):
    - a. Maximum 9-inches compacted lift thickness.
    - b. Compact by vibratory equipment to minimum of 95 percent of maximum dry density determined according to ASTM D 698.
    - c. Moisture content within zero percent to +5 percent of optimum determined according to ASTM D 698, unless otherwise approved by Owner's Representative.
  - 2. Cement-Stabilized Sand:
    - a. Maximum lift thickness determined by Contractor to achieve uniform placement and required compaction, but do not exceed 12 inches.
    - b. Compact by vibratory equipment to minimum of 95 percent of maximum dry density determined according to ASTM D 558.
    - c. Moisture content on dry side of optimum determined according to ASTM D 558 but sufficient for cement hydration.
  - 3. Select Backfill:
    - a. Place in maximum 8-inch loose layers.
    - b. Compaction by equipment providing tamping or kneading impact to minimum of 95 percent of maximum dry density determined according to ASTM D 698.
    - c. Moisture content within 2 percent below or 5 percent above optimum determined according to ASTM D 698, unless approved by Owner's Representative.
- G. Unless otherwise shown on Drawings, for trench excavations not under pavement, random backfill of suitable material may be used in trench zone.
  - 1. Fat clays (CH) may be used as trench zone backfill outside paved areas at Contractor's option. When required density is not achieved, at no additional cost to Owner, rework, dry out, use lime stabilization or other approved methods to achieve compaction requirements, or use different suitable material.
  - 2. Maximum 9-inch compacted lift thickness for clayey soils and maximum 12-inch lift thickness for granular soils.
  - 3. Compact to minimum of 90 percent of maximum dry density determined according to ASTM D 698.
  - 4. Moisture content as necessary to achieve density.

- H. For electric conduits, remove form work used for construction of conduits before placing trench zone backfill.

### 3.10 MANHOLES, INLETS, JUNCTION BOXES AND OTHER PIPELINE STRUCTURES

- A. Meet requirements of adjoining utility installations for backfill of pipeline structures, as shown on Drawings.
- B. Below paved areas, encapsulate structure with cement stabilized sand; minimum of 1 foot below base, minimum 2 foot around walls, up to within 12 inches of pavement subgrade. Compact in accordance with Paragraph 3.9.F.2 of this Section. Use select backfill for rigid pavements or flexible base material for asphalt pavements for 12- inch backfill directly under pavement.
- C. In unpaved areas, encapsulate structure with cement stabilized sand; minimum of 1 foot below base, minimum 2 foot around walls, up to within 12 inches of finish grade. Compact in accordance with Paragraph 3.9.F.2 of this Section. Use suitable on-site material and topsoil for the 12-inch backfill directly under natural ground.

### 3.11 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL.

- A. Test for material source qualifications as defined in Division 1.
- B. Provide excavation and trench safety systems at locations and to depths required for testing and retesting during construction at no additional cost to Owner.
- C. Tests will be performed on minimum of three different samples of each material type for plasticity characteristics, in accordance with ASTM D 4318, and for gradation characteristics, in accordance with Tex-101-E and Tex-110-E. Additional classification tests will be performed whenever there is noticeable change in material gradation or plasticity, or when requested by Owner's Representative.
- D. At least three tests for moisture-density relationships will be performed initially for backfill materials in accordance with ASTM D 698, and for cement- stabilized sand in accordance with ASTM D 558. Perform additional moisture-density relationship tests once a month or whenever there is noticeable change in material gradation or plasticity.
- E. In-place density tests of compacted pipe foundation, embedment and trench zone backfill soil materials will be performed according to ASTM D 1556, or ASTM D 2922 and ASTM D 3017, and at following frequencies and conditions.
  - 1. For open cut construction projects and auger pits: Unless otherwise approved by Owner's Representative, successful compaction to be measured by one test per 40 linear feet measured along pipe for compacted embedment and two tests per 40 linear feet measured along pipe for compacted trench zone backfill material. Length of auger pits to be measured to arrive at 40 linear feet.
  - 2. A minimum of three density tests for each full shift of Work.
  - 3. Density tests will be distributed among placement areas. Placement areas are: foundation, bedding, haunching, initial backfill and trench zone.
  - 4. The number of tests will be increased if inspection determines that soil type or moisture content are not uniform or if compacting effort is variable and not considered sufficient to attain uniform density, as specified.
  - 5. Density tests may be performed at various depths below fill surface by pit excavation. Material in previously placed lifts may therefore be subject to acceptance/rejection.

6. Two verification tests will be performed adjacent to in-place tests showing density less than acceptance criteria. Placement will be rejected unless both verification tests show acceptable results.
  7. Recompact placement will be retested at same frequency as first test series, including verification tests.
  8. Identify elevation of test with respect to natural ground or pavement.
- F. Recondition, recompact, and retest at Contractor's expense if tests indicate Work does not meet specified compaction requirements. For hardened soil cement with nonconforming density, core and test for compressive strength at Contractor's expense.
- G. Acceptability of crushed rock compaction will be determined by inspection.

### 3.12 DISPOSAL OF EXCESS MATERIAL

- A. Dispose of excess materials in accordance with requirements of Division 1.

END OF SECTION 31 23 33

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## SECTION 32 13 13 - CONCRETE PAVING

### PART 1 GENERAL

#### 1.1 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. Portland cement concrete paving.

#### 1.2 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

##### A. Unit Prices

1. Payment for concrete paving is on square yard basis. Separate pay items are used for each different required thickness of pavement.
2. Payment for concrete paving, high early strength, is on square yard basis.
3. Measurement for utility projects: Match actual pavement replaced but no greater than maximum pavement replacement limits shown on Drawings.
4. Refer to Division 1 for unit price procedures.
5. Refer to Paragraph 3.15, Unit Price Adjustment.

- B. Stipulated Price (Lump Sum). If Contract is Stipulated Price Contract, payment for Work in this Section is included in total Stipulated Price.

#### 1.3 REFERENCES

- A. ASTM A 82 - Standard Specification for Steel Wire, Plain, for Concrete Reinforcement.
- B. ASTM A 185 - Standard Specifications for Steel Welded Wire Fabric, Plain, for Concrete Reinforcement.
- C. ASTM A 615 - Standard Specification for Deformed and Plain Billet - Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement.
- D. ASTM C 31 - Standard Practice for Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Field.
- E. ASTM C 33 - Standard Specifications for Concrete Aggregates.
- F. ASTM C 39 - Standard Test Method for Compressive Strength of Cylindrical Concrete Specimens.
- G. ASTM C 40 - Standard Test Method for Organic Impurities in Fine Aggregates for Concrete.
- H. ASTM C 42 - Standard Test Method of Obtaining and Testing Drilled Cores and Sawed Beams of Concrete.
- I. ASTM C 78 - Standard Test Method for Flexural Strength of Concrete (Using Simple Beam with Third Point Loading).
- J. ASTM C 94 - Standard Specification for Ready-Mixed Concrete.
- K. ASTM C 131 - Standard Test Method for Resistance to Degradation of Small-Size Coarse Aggregate by Abrasion and Impact in the Los Angeles Machine.
- L. ASTM C 136 - Standard Method for Sieve Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates.

- M. ASTM C 138 - Standard Test Method for Unit Weight, Yield, and Air Content (Gravimetric) of Concrete.
- N. ASTM C 143 - Standard Test Method for Slump of Hydraulic Cement Concrete.
- O. ASTM C 150 - Standard Specification for Portland Cement.
- P. ASTM C 174 - Standard Test Method for Measuring Thickness of Concrete Elements Using Drilled Concrete Cores.
- Q. ASTM C 231 - Standard Test Method for Air Content of Freshly Mixed Concrete by the Pressure Method.
- R. ASTM C 260 - Standard Specification for Air-Entraining Admixtures for Concrete.
- S. ASTM C 494 - Standard Specification for Chemical Admixtures for Concrete.
- T. ASTM C 618 - Standard Specification for Coal Fly Ash and Raw or Calcined Natural Pozzolan for use as a Mineral Admixture in Portland Cement Concrete.
- U. TxDOT Tex-203-F - Sand Equivalent Test.
- V. TxDOT Tex-406-A - Material Finer than 75 Fm (No. 200) Sieve In Mineral Aggregates (Decantation Test for Cement Aggregates).

#### 1.4 SUBMITTALS

- A. Conform to requirements of Division 1.
- B. Submit proposed mix design and test data for each type and strength of concrete in Work. Include proportions and actual flexural strength obtained from design mixes at required test ages.
- C. Submit for approval manufacturer's description and characteristics for mixing equipment, and for traveling form paver, when proposed for use.
- D. Submit manufacturer's certificates giving properties of reinforcing steel. Include certificate of compliance with ASTM A 82. Provide specimens for testing when required by Owner's Representative.

#### 1.5 HANDLING AND STORAGE

- A. Do not mix different classes of aggregate without written permission of Owner's Representative.
- B. Class of aggregate being used may be changed before or during Work with written permission of Owner's Representative. Comply new class with specifications.
- C. Reject segregated aggregate. Before using aggregate whose particles are separated by size, mix them uniformly to grading requirements.
- D. Reject aggregates mixed with dirt, weeds, or foreign matter.
- E. Do not dump or store aggregate in roadbed.



## PART 2 PRODUCTS

### 2.1 MATERIALS

#### A. Portland Cement:

1. Sample and test cement to verify compliance with Standards of ASTM C 150, Type I or Type III.
2. Bulk cement which meets referenced standards may be used when method of handling is approved by Owner's Representative. When using bulk cement, provide satisfactory weighing devices.
3. Fly ash which meets standards of ASTM C 618 may be used as mineral fill when method of handling is approved by Owner's Representative.

#### B. Water: Conform to requirements for water in ASTM C 94.

#### C. Coarse Aggregate: Crushed stone, gravel, or combination thereof, which is clean, hard, and durable, conforms to requirements of ASTM C 33, and has abrasion loss not more than 45 percent by weight when subjected to Los Angeles Abrasion Test (ASTM C 131).

1. Maximum percentage by weight of deleterious substances shall not exceed following values:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Percent by Weight of Total Sample Maximum</u>
Clay lumps and friable particles	3.0
Material finer than 75-um (No. 200) sieve:	
Concrete subject to abrasion	3.0*
All other concrete	5.0*

#### Coal and lignite:

Where surface appearance of concrete is of importance	0.5
All other concrete	1.0

\* In case of manufactured sand, when material finer than 75- $\mu$ m (No. 200) sieve consists of dust of fracture, essentially free from clay or shale, these limits may be increased to 5 and 7 percent, respectively.

2. Conform coarse aggregate (size 1 1/2 inch to No. 4 sieve) to requirements of ASTM C 33. Use gradation within following limits when graded in accordance with ASTM C 136:

Sieve Designation (Square Openings)	Percentage by Weight
Retained on 1 3/4" sieve	0
Retained on 1 1/2" sieve	0 to 5
Retained on 3/4" sieve	30 to 65
Retained on 3/8" sieve	70 to 90
Retained on No. 4 sieve	95 to 100
Loss by Decantation Test *Method Tex-406-A	1.0 maximum

\* In case of aggregates made primarily from crushing of stone, when material finer than 200 sieve is dust of fracture essentially free from clay or shale as established by Part III of TxDOT Tex-406-A, percent may be increased to 1.5.

- D. Fine Aggregate: Sand, manufactured sand, or combination thereof, composed of clean, hard, durable, uncoated grains, free from loams or other injurious foreign matter. Conform fine aggregate for concrete to requirements of ASTM C 33. Use gradation within following limits when graded in accordance with ASTM C 136:

<u>Sieve Designation (Square Openings)</u>	<u>Percentage by Weight</u>
Retained on 3/8" sieve	0
Retained on No. 4 sieve	0 to 5
Retained on No. 8 sieve	0 to 20
Retained on No. 16 sieve	15 to 50
Retained on No. 30 sieve	35 to 75
Retained on No. 50 sieve	65 to 90
Retained on No. 100 sieve	90 to 100
Retained on No. 200 sieve	97 to 100

1. When subjected to color test for organic impurities (ASTM C 40), fine aggregate shall not show color darker than standard color. Fine aggregate shall be subjected to Sand Equivalent Test (Tex-203-F). Sand equivalent value shall not be less than 80, unless higher value is shown on Drawings.
- E. Mineral Filler: Type "C" or Type "F" fly ash of acceptable quality and meeting requirements of ASTM C 618 may be used as mineral admixture in concrete mixture as approved by the Engineer. When fly ash mineral filler is used, store and inspect in accordance with ASTM C 618. Do not use fly ash in amounts to exceed 25 percent by weight of cementitious material in mix design. Cement content may be reduced when strength requirements can be met. Note: When fly ash is used, term "cement" is defined as cement plus fly ash.
- F. Air Entraining Agent: Furnish air entraining agent conforming to requirements of ASTM C 260.
- G. Water Reducer: Water reducing admixture conforming to requirements of ASTM C 494 may be used when required to improve workability of concrete. Amount and type of admixture is subject to approval by Owner's Representative.
- H. Reinforcing Steel:
1. Provide new billet steel manufactured by open hearth process and conforming to ASTM A 615, Grade 60. Store steel to protect it from mechanical injury and rust. At time of placement, steel shall be free from dirt, scale, rust, paint, oil, or other injurious materials.
  2. Cold bend reinforcing steel to shapes shown. Once steel has been bent, it may not be rebent.
  3. Provide wire fabric conforming to ASTM A 82. Use fabric in which longitudinal and transverse wires have been electrically welded at points of intersection. Welds shall have sufficient strength not to be broken during handling or placing. Conform welding and fabrication of fabric sheets to ASTM A 185.

## 2.2 EQUIPMENT

- A. Conform Equipment to requirements of ASTM C 94.

## 2.3 MIXING

- A. Flexural strength shall be as specified using test specimens prepared in accordance with ASTM C 31 and tested in accordance with ASTM C78 (using simple beam with third-point loading). Compressive strength shall be as specified using test specimens prepared in accordance with ASTM C 31 and tested in accordance with ASTM C 39. Determine and measure batch quantity of each ingredient, including water for batch designs and all concrete produced for Work. Mix shall conform to these specifications and other requirements indicated on Drawings.
- B. Mix design to produce concrete which will have minimum compressive strength of 3,000 psi at 7 days and 3,500 psi at 28 days. Slump of concrete shall be at least 2 inches but no more than 5 inches, when tested in accordance with ASTM C 143.
  - 1. Concrete pavement, including curb, curb and gutter, and saw-tooth curb, shall contain at least 5 1/2 sacks (94 pounds per sack) of cement per cubic yard, with not more than 6.5 gallons of water, net, per sack of cement (water-cement ratio maximum 0.57). Determine cement content in accordance with ASTM C 138. Addition of mineral filler may be used to improve workability or plasticity of concrete to limits specified.
  - 2. Coarse dry aggregate shall not exceed 85 percent of loose volume of concrete.
  - 3. Add air-entraining admixture to ensure uniform distribution of agent throughout batch. Base air content of freshly mixed air-entrained concrete upon trial mixes with materials to be used in Work, adjusted to produce concrete of required plasticity and workability. Percentage of air entrainment in mix shall be 4 1/2 percent plus or minus 1 1/2 percent. Determine air content by testing in accordance with ASTM C 231.
  - 4. Use retardant when temperature exceeds 90 degrees F. Proportion as recommended by manufacturer. Use same brand as used for air-entraining agent. Add and batch material using same methods as used for air-entraining agent.
- C. Use high early strength concrete pavement to limits shown on Drawings. Design to meet following:
  - 1. Concrete Mix: Flexural strength greater than or equal to 500 psi at 72 hours.
  - 2. Cement: Minimum of 7 sacks of cement per cubic yard of concrete.
  - 3. Water-Cement Ratio maximum of 0.45. Slump of concrete shall a maximum of 5 inches, when tested in accordance with ASTM C 143.
  - 4. Other requirements for proportioning, mixing, execution, testing, etc., shall be in accordance with this Division 32.

## PART 3 EXECUTION

### 3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Verify compacted base is ready to support imposed loads and meets compaction requirements.
- B. Verify lines and grades are correct.

### 3.2 PREPARATION

- A. Properly prepare, shape and compact each section of subgrade before placing forms, reinforcing steel or concrete. After forms have been set to proper grade and alignment, use subgrade planer to shape subgrade to its final cross section. Check contour of subgrade with template.

- B. Remove subgrade that will not support loaded form. Replace and compact subgrade to required density.

### 3.3 EQUIPMENT

- A. Alternate equipment and methods, other than those required by this Section, may be used provided equal or better results will be obtained. Maintain equipment for preparing subgrade and for finishing and compacting concrete in good working order.
- B. Subgrade Planer and Template:
  - 1. Use subgrade planer with adjustable cutting blades to trim subgrade to exact section shown on Drawings. Select planer mounted on visible rollers which ride on forms. Planer frame must have sufficient weight so that it will remain on form, and have strength and rigidity that, under tests made by changing support from wheels to center, planer will not develop deflection of more than 1/8 inch. Tractors used to pull planer shall not produce ruts or indentations in subgrade. When slip form method of paving is used, operate subgrade planer on prepared track grade or have it controlled by electronic sensor system operated from string line to establish horizontal alignment and elevation of subbase.
  - 2. Provide template for checking contour of subgrade. Template shall be long enough to rest upon side forms and have strength and rigidity that, when supported at center, maximum deflection shall not exceed 1/8 inch. Fit template with accurately adjustable rods projecting downward at 1 foot intervals. Adjust these rods to gauge cross sections of slab bottom when template is resting on side forms.
- C. Machine Finisher: Provide power-driven, transverse finishing machine designed and operated to strike off and consolidate concrete. Machine shall have two screeds accurately adjusted to crown of pavement and with frame equipped to ride on forms. Use finishing machine with rubber tires when it operates on concrete pavement.
- D. Hand Finishing:
  - 1. Provide mechanical strike and tamping template 2 feet longer than width of pavement to be finished. Shape template to pavement section.
  - 2. Provide two bridges to ride on forms and span pavement for finishing expansion and dummy joints. Provide floats and necessary edging and finishing tools.
- E. Burlap Drag or transverse broom for Finishing Slab: Furnish four plies of 10 ounce burlap material fastened to bridge to form continuous strip of burlap full width of pavement. Maintain contact 3 foot width of burlap material with pavement surface. Keep burlap drags clean and free of encrusted mortar.
- F. Vibrators: Furnish mechanically-operated, synchronized vibrators mounted on tamping bar which rides on forms and hand-manipulated mechanical vibrators. Furnish vibrators with frequency of vibration to provide maximum consolidation of concrete without segregation.
- G. Traveling Form Paver: Approved traveling form paver may be used in lieu of construction methods employing forms, consolidating, finishing and floating equipment. Meet requirements of this specification for subgrade, pavement tolerances, pavement depth, alignments, consolidation, finishing and workmanship. When traveling form paver does not provide concrete paving that meets compaction, finish, and tolerance requirements of this Specification, immediately discontinue its use and use conventional methods.

1. Equip traveling paver with longitudinal transangular finishing float adjustable to crown and grade. Use float long enough to extend across pavement to side forms or edge of slab.
2. Ensure that continuous deposit of concrete can be made at paver to minimize starting and stopping. Use conventional means of paving locations inaccessible to traveling paver, or having horizontal or vertical curvature that traveling paver cannot negotiate.
3. Where Drawings require tie bars for adjacent paving, securely tie and support bars to prevent displacement. Tie bars may be installed with approved mechanical bar inserter mounted on traveling-form paver. Replace pavement in which tie bars assume final position other than that shown on Drawings.

### 3.4 FORMS

- A. Side Forms: Use forms of approved shape and section. Form depth shall be equal to required edge thickness of pavement. Forms with depths greater or than required edge thickness of pavement will be permitted, provided difference between form depth and edge thickness when not greater than 1 inch. Length of form sections shall be not less than 10 feet and each section shall provide for staking in position with not less than 3 pins. Flexible or curved forms of wood or metal of proper radius shall be used for curves of 200 foot radius or less. Forms shall have ample strength and shall be provided with adequate devices for secure setting so that when in-place they will withstand, without visible springing or settlement, impact and vibration of finishing machine. Forms shall be free from warp, bends or kinks and shall be sufficiently true to provide straight edge on concrete. Top of each form section, when tested with straight edge, shall conform to requirements specified for surface of completed pavement. Provide sufficient forms for satisfactory placement of concrete. For short radius curves, forms less than 10 feet in length or curved forms may be used.
- B. Form Setting:
  1. Rest forms directly on subgrade. Do not shim with pebbles or dirt. Accurately set forms to required grade and alignment and, during entire operation of placing, compacting and finishing of concrete, do not deviate from this grade and alignment more than 1/8 inch in 10 feet of length. Do not remove forms for at least 8 hours after completion of finishing operations. Provide supply of forms that will be adequate for orderly and continuous placing of concrete. Set forms and check grade for at least 300 feet ahead of mixer or as approved by Owner's Representative.
  2. Adjacent slabs may be used instead of forms, provided that concrete is well protected from possible damage by finishing equipment. Do not use adjacent slabs for forms until concrete has aged at least 7 days.

### 3.5 REINFORCING STEEL AND JOINT ASSEMBLIES

- A. Place reinforcing steel and joint assemblies and position securely as indicated on Drawings. Wire reinforcing bars securely together at intersections and splices. Bars and coatings shall be free of rust, dirt or other foreign matter when concrete is placed. Secure reinforcing steel to chairs.
- B. Position pavement joint assemblies at required locations and elevations, and rigidly secure in position. Install dowel bars in joint assemblies, each parallel to pavement surface and to center line of pavement, as shown.
- C. Cut header boards, joint filler, and other material used for forming joints to receive each dowel bar.
- D. Secure in required position to prevent displacement during placing and finishing of concrete.

- E. Drill dowels into existing pavement, secure with epoxy, and provide paving headers as required to provide rigid pavement sections.
- F. Use sufficient number of chairs for steel reinforcement bars to maintain position of bars within allowable tolerances. Place reinforcement as shown on Drawings. In plane of steel parallel to nearest surface of concrete, bars shall not vary from plan placement by more than 1/12 of spacing between bars. In plane of steel perpendicular to nearest surface of concrete, bars shall not vary from plan placement by more than 1/4 inch.

### 3.6 FIBROUS REINFORCING

- A. Do not use fibrous reinforcing to replace structural, load-bearing, or moment-reinforcing steel.

### 3.7 PLACEMENT

- A. Place concrete when air temperature taken in shade and away from artificial heat is above 35 degrees F and rising. Do not place concrete when temperature is below 40 degrees F and falling.
- B. Place concrete within 90 minutes after initial water had been added. Remove and dispose of concrete not placed within this period.
- C. Concrete slump during placement shall be 1 to 5 inches, except when using traveling-form paver, slump shall be maximum of 2 inches.
- D. Deposit concrete continuously in successive batches. Distribute concrete in manner that will require as little rehandling as possible. Where hand spreading is necessary, distribute concrete with shovels or by other approved methods. Use only concrete rakes in handling concrete. At placement interruption of more than 30 minutes, place transverse construction joint at stopping point. Remove and replace sections less than 10 feet long.
- E. Take special care in placing and spading concrete against forms and at longitudinal and transverse joints to prevent honeycombing. Voids in edge of finished pavement will be cause for rejection.

### 3.8 COMPACTION

- A. Consolidate concrete using mechanical vibrators as specified herein. Extend vibratory unit across pavement, not quite touching side forms. Space individual vibrators at close enough intervals to vibrate and consolidate entire width of pavement uniformly. Mount mechanical vibrators to avoid contact with forms, reinforcement, transverse or longitudinal joints.
- B. Furnish enough hand-manipulated mechanical vibrators for proper consolidation of concrete along forms, at joints and in areas not covered by mechanically controlled vibrators.

### 3.9 FINISHING

- A. Finish concrete pavement with power-driven transverse finishing machines or by hand finishing methods.

1. Hand finish with mechanical strike and tamping template in same width as pavement to be finished. Shape template to pavement section shown on Drawings. Move strike template forward in direction of placement, maintaining slight excess of material in front of cutting edge. Make minimum of two trips over each area. Screed pavement surface to required section. Work screed with combined transverse and longitudinal motion in direction work is progressing. Maintain screed in contact with forms. Use longitudinal float to level surface.
- B. On narrow strips and transitions, finish concrete pavement by hand. Thoroughly work concrete around reinforcement and embedded fixtures. Strike off concrete with strike-off screed. Move strike-off screed forward with combined transverse and longitudinal motion in direction work is progressing, maintaining screed in contact with forms, and maintaining slight excess of materials in front of cutting edge. Tamp concrete with tamping template. Use longitudinal float to level surface.
- C. After completion of straightedge operation, make first pass of burlap drag or transverse broom as soon as construction operations permit and before water sheen has disappeared from surface. Follow with as many passes as required to produce desired texture depth. Permit no unnecessary delays between passes. Keep drag wet, clean and free from encrusted mortar during use.

### 3.10 JOINTS AND JOINT SEALING

- A. Conform to requirements of Division 32.

### 3.11 CONCRETE CURING

- A. Conform to requirements of Division 32.

### 3.12 TOLERANCES

- A. Test entire surface before initial set and correct irregularities or undulations. Bring surface within requirements of following test and then finish. Place 10 foot straightedge parallel to center of roadway to bridge depressions and touch high spots. Do not permit ordinates measured from face of straight edge to surface of pavement to exceed 1/16 inch per foot from nearest point of contact. Maximum ordinate with 10 foot straightedge shall not exceed 1/8 inch. Grind spots in excess of required tolerances to meet surface test requirements. Restore texture by grooving concrete to meet surface finishing specifications.

### 3.13 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Perform testing under provisions of Division 1.
- B. Compressive Strength Test Specimens: Make four test specimens for compressive strength test in accordance with ASTM C 31 for each 150 cubic yards or less of pavement that is placed in one day. Test two specimens at 7 days or at number of hours as directed by the Owner's Representative for high early strength concrete. Test remaining two specimens at 28 days. Test specimens in accordance with ASTM C 39. Minimum compressive strength shall be 3000 pounds per square inch for first two specimens and 3500 pounds per square inch at 28 days.
- C. When compressive test indicates failure, make yield test in accordance with ASTM C 138 for cement content per cubic yard of concrete. When cement content is found to be less than that specified per cubic yard, increase batch weights until amount of cement per cubic yard of concrete conforms to requirements.

- D. Minimum of one 4 inch core will be taken at random locations per 375 feet per 12 feet lane or 500 square yards of pavement to measure in-place depth. Measure depth in accordance with ASTM C 174. Each core may be tested for 28 day compressive strength according to methods of ASTM C 42. 28 day compressive strength of each core tested shall be a minimum of 3000 pounds per square inch.
- E. Request, at option, three additional cores in vicinity of cores indicating nonconforming in-place depths at no cost to Owner. In-place depth at these locations shall be average depth of four cores.
- F. Fill cores and density test sections with new concrete paving or non shrink grout.

#### 3.14 NONCONFORMING PAVEMENT

- A. Remove and replace areas of pavement found deficient in thickness, or that fail compressive strength tests, with concrete of thickness shown on Drawings.
- B. When measurement of any core is less than specified thickness, actual thickness of pavement in this area will be determined by taking additional cores at 10 foot intervals parallel to centerline in each direction from deficient core until, in each direction, core is taken which is not deficient by more than 10 percent. Exploratory cores for deficient thickness will not be used in averages for adjusted unit price. Exploratory cores are to be used only to determine length of pavement in unit that is to be removed and replaced. Replace nonconforming pavement sections at no additional cost to Owner.

#### 3.15 UNIT PRICE ADJUSTMENT

- A. The Owner may chose to adjustment payment for nonconforming concrete.

#### 3.16 PAVEMENT MARKINGS

- A. Restore pavement markings to match those existing in accordance with the applicable governmental standard specifications and details and Owner's Representative's requirements.

#### 3.17 PROTECTION

- A. Barricade pavement section to prevent use until concrete has attained minimum design strength. Cure barricade pavement section for minimum 72 hours before use. Do not open pavement to traffic until concrete is at least 10 days old. Pavement may be open to traffic earlier provided Contractor pays for testing and additional specimen once 7 day specified strength is obtained. Pavement may be opened when high early strength concrete is used meeting specified 72 hour strength.
- B. High early strength concrete may be used to provide access at driveways, street intersections, esplanades and other locations approved by Owner's Representative.
- C. On those sections of pavement to be opened to traffic, seal joints, clean pavement, and place earth against pavement edges before permitting use by traffic. Opening of pavement to traffic shall not relieve responsibility for Work.
- D. Maintain concrete paving in good condition until completion of Work.
- E. Repair defects by replacing concrete to full depth.

END OF SECTION 32 13 13



## SECTION 32 13 13.10 - CONCRETE PAVEMENT CURING

### PART 1 GENERAL

#### 1.1 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. Curing of Portland cement concrete paving.

#### 1.2 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

- A. Unit Prices
  - 1. No separate payment will be made for concrete curing under this Section. Include payment in unit price for Concrete Paving, Concrete Sidewalks, Concrete Driveways, Curbs, and Curb and Gutters.
  - 2. Refer to Division 1 for unit price procedures.
- B. Stipulated Price (Lump Sum). If Contract is Stipulated Price Contract, payment for work in this Section is included in total Stipulated Price.

#### 1.3 REFERENCES

- A. ASTM C 156 - Standard Test Method for Water Retention by Concrete Curing Materials.
- B. ASTM C 171 - Standard Specifications for Sheet Materials for Curing Concrete.
- C. ASTM C 309 - Standard Specifications for Liquid Membrane-Forming Compounds for Curing Concrete.

#### 1.4 SUBMITTALS

- A. Conform to requirements of Division 1.
- B. Submit manufacturer's product data for cover materials and liquid membrane-forming compounds.

### PART 2 PRODUCTS

#### 2.1 COVER MATERIALS FOR CURING

- A. Conform curing materials to one of the following:
  - 1. Polyethylene Film: Opaque pigmented white film conforming to requirements of ASTM C 171.
  - 2. Waterproofed Paper: Paper conforming to requirements of ASTM C 171.
  - 3. Cotton Mats: Single layer of cotton filler completely enclosed in cover of cotton cloth. Mats shall contain not less than 3/4 of a pound of uniformly distributed cotton filler per square yard of mat. Cotton cloth used for covering materials shall weigh not less than 6 ounces per square yard. Stitch mats so that mat will contact surface of pavement at all points when saturated with water.

#### 2.2 LIQUID MEMBRANE-FORMING COMPOUNDS

- A. Conform liquid membrane-forming compounds to ASTM C 309. Membrane shall restrict loss of water to not more than 0.55 kg/m<sup>2</sup> in 72 hours using test method ASTM C 156.

## PART 3 EXECUTION

### 3.1 CURING REQUIREMENT

- A. Cure concrete pavement by protecting against loss of moisture for period of not less than 72 hours immediately upon completion of finishing operations. Do not use membrane curing for concrete pavement to be overlaid by asphalt concrete.
- B. Failure to provide sufficient cover material shall be cause for immediate suspension of concreting operations.

### 3.2 POLYETHYLENE FILM CURING

- A. Immediately after finishing surface, and after concrete has taken its initial set, apply water in form of fine spray. Cover surface with polyethylene film so film will remain in direct contact with surface during specified curing period.
- B. Cover entire surface and both edges of pavement slab. Overlap joints in film sheets minimum of 12 inches. Immediately repair tears or holes occurring during curing period by placing acceptable moisture-proof patches or replacing.

### 3.3 WATERPROOFED PAPER CURING

- A. Immediately after finishing surface, and after concrete has taken its initial set, apply water in form of fine spray. Cover surface with waterproofed paper so paper will remain in direct contact with surface during specified curing period.
- B. Prepare waterproofed paper to form blankets of sufficient width to cover entire surface and both edges of pavement slab, and not be more than 60 feet in length. Overlap joints in blankets caused by joining paper sheets not less than 5 inches and securely seal with asphalt cement having melting point of approximately 180 degrees F. Place blankets to secure overlap of at least 12 inches. Immediately repair tears or holes appearing in paper during curing period by cementing patches over defects.

### 3.4 COTTON MAT CURING

- A. Immediately after finishing surface, and after concrete has taken its initial set, completely cover surface with cotton mats, thoroughly saturated before application, maintaining contact with surface of pavement equally at all points.
- B. Keep mats on pavement for specified curing period. Keep mats saturated so that, when lightly compressed, water will drip freely from them. Keep banked earth or cotton mat covering edges saturated.

### 3.5 LIQUID MEMBRANE-FORMING COMPOUNDS

- A. Immediately after free surface moisture, and after concrete has dispersed, apply liquid membrane-forming compound in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
- B. Moisten concrete by water fogging prior to application of membrane when surface has become dry.

- C. Seal concrete surface with single coat at rate of coverage recommended by manufacturer and directed by Owner's Representative, but not less than one gallon per 200 square feet of surface area.

### 3.6 TESTING MEMBRANE

- A. Treated areas will be visually inspected for areas of lighter color of dry concrete as compared to dump concrete. Test suspected areas by placing few drops of water on surface. Membrane passes test when water stands in rounded beads or small pools which can be blown along surface of concrete without wetting surface.
- B. Re-Apply membrane compound immediately at no cost to Owner when membrane fails above test.

END OF SECTION 32 13 13.10

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**SECTION 32 91 13**

**TOPSOIL**

**PART 1 GENERAL**

**1.1 SECTION INCLUDES**

- A. Furnishing and placing topsoil for finish grading and for seeding, sodding, and planting.

**1.2 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT**

- A. Unit Prices
  - 1. No separate payment will be made for topsoil under this Section. Include payment in related Division 2 work.
  - 2. Refer to Division 1 for unit price procedures.
- B. Stipulated Price (Lump Sum). If Contract is Stipulated Price Contract, payment for work in this Section is included in total Stipulated Price.

**PART 2 PRODUCTS**

**2.1 TOPSOIL**

- A. Topsoil shall be fertile, friable, natural sandy loam surface soil obtained from excavation or borrow operations having following characteristics:
  - 1. pH value of between 5.5 and 6.5
  - 2. Liquid limit: 50 or less
  - 3. Plasticity index: 20 or less
  - 4. Gradation: maximum of 10 percent passing No. 200 sieve
- B. Topsoil shall be reasonably free of subsoil, clay lumps, weeds, non-soil materials, and other litter or contamination. Topsoil shall not contain roots, stumps, and stones larger than 2 inches.
- C. Obtain topsoil from naturally well-drained areas where topsoil occurs at minimum depth of 4 inches and has similar characteristics to that found at placement site. Do not obtain topsoil from areas infected with growth of, or reproductive parts of nut grass or other noxious weeds.

**PART 3 EXECUTION**

**3.1 EXAMINATION**

- A. Excavate topsoil for esplanades and areas to receive grass or landscaping from areas to be further excavated. Stockpile in area approved by Owner's Representative.
- B. Stockpile topsoil to depth not exceeding 8 feet. Cover to protect from erosion.

**3.2 TOPSOIL EXCAVATION**

- A. Conform to excavation and stockpiling requirements of Division 2.

**3.3 PLACEMENT**

- A. Place no topsoil until subgrade has been approved. For areas to be seeded or sodded, scarify or plow existing material to minimum depth of 4 inches, or as indicated on Drawings. Remove vegetation and foreign inorganic material. Place 4 inches of topsoil on loosened material and roll lightly with appropriate lawn roller to consolidate topsoil.

- B. Increase depth of topsoil to 6 inches when placed over sand bedding and backfill materials specified in Division 2.
- C. For areas to receive shrubs or trees, excavate existing material and place topsoil to depth and dimensions shown on Drawings.
- D. Remove spilled topsoil from curbs, gutters, and, paved areas and dispose of excess topsoil in accordance with requirements of Division 1.
- E. Place topsoil to promote good drainage and compact with light roller. Water topsoil after placement until saturated for minimum depth 6 inches, fill in and recompact areas of settlement.

#### 3.4 PROTECTION

- A. Protect topsoil from wind and water erosion until planting is completed.

END OF SECTION

## SECTION 32 91 13.13 – TOPSOIL PLACEMENT AND GRADING

### PART 1 GENERAL

#### 1.1 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. Furnishing and placing topsoil for finish grading and for seeding, sodding, and planting in areas other than designated athletic fields.

#### 1.2 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

- A. Unit Prices
  - 1. No separate payment will be made for topsoil under this Section. Include payment in related Division 1 work.
  - 2. Refer to Division 1 for unit price procedures.

### PART 2 PRODUCTS

#### 2.1 TOPSOIL

- A. Topsoil shall be fertile, friable, natural sandy loam surface soil obtained from excavation or borrow operations having following characteristics:
  - 1. pH value of between 5.5 and 6.5
  - 2. Liquid limit: 50 or less
  - 3. Plasticity index: 20 or less
  - 4. Gradation: maximum of 10 percent passing No. 200 sieve
- B. Topsoil shall be reasonably free of subsoil, clay lumps, weeds, non-soil materials, and other litter or contamination. Topsoil shall not contain roots, stumps, and stones larger than 2 inches.
- C. Obtain topsoil from naturally well-drained areas where topsoil occurs at minimum depth of 4 inches and has similar characteristics to that found at placement site. Do not obtain topsoil from areas infected with growth of, or reproductive parts of nut grass or other noxious weeds.

### PART 3 EXECUTION

#### 3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Excavate topsoil for esplanades and areas to receive grass or landscaping from areas to be further excavated. Stockpile in area approved by Owner's Representative.
- B. Stockpile topsoil to depth not exceeding 8 feet. Cover to protect from erosion.

#### 3.2 TOPSOIL EXCAVATION

- A. Conform to excavation and stockpiling requirements of Division 31.

#### 3.3 PLACEMENT

- A. Place no topsoil until subgrade has been approved. For areas to be seeded or sodded, scarify or plow existing material to minimum depth of 4 inches, or as indicated on Drawings. Remove vegetation and foreign inorganic material. Place 4 inches of topsoil on loosened material and roll lightly with appropriate lawn roller to consolidate topsoil.
- B. Increase depth of topsoil to 6 inches when placed over sand bedding and backfill materials specified in Division 31.
- C. For areas to receive shrubs or trees, excavate existing material and place topsoil to depth and dimensions shown on Drawings.
- D. Remove spilled topsoil from curbs, gutters, and, paved areas and dispose of excess topsoil in accordance with requirements of Division 1.
- E. Place topsoil to promote good drainage and compact with light roller. Water topsoil after placement until saturated for minimum depth 6 inches, fill in and recompact areas of settlement.

### 3.4 PROTECTION

- A. Protect topsoil from wind and water erosion until planting is completed.

END OF SECTION 32 91 13.13



## SECTION 32 92 13 – HYDRO-MULCHING

### PART 1 GENERAL

#### 1.1 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. Seeding, fertilizing, mulching, and maintenance in areas other than designated athletic fields.

#### 1.2 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

- A. Unit Prices
  - 1. Payment for hydro mulch seeding is on an acre basis.
  - 2. Refer to Division 1 for unit price procedures.
  - 3. Stipulated Price (Lump Sum). If Contract is Stipulated Price Contract, payment for work in this Section is included in total Stipulated Price.

#### 1.3 SUBMITTALS

- A. Conform to requirements of Division 1.
- B. Submit certification from supplier that each type of seed conforms to these specifications and requirements of Texas Seed Law. Certification shall accompany seed delivery.
- C. Submit certificate stating that fertilizer complies with these specifications and requirements of Texas Fertilizer Law.

### PART 2 PRODUCTS

#### 2.1 MATERIALS

- A. Topsoil: Conform to material requirements of Division 32.
- B. Seed: Conform to U.S. Department of Agriculture rules and regulations of Federal Seed Act and Texas Seed Law. Seed shall be certified 90 percent pure and furnish 80 percent germination and meet following requirements:
  - 1. Rye: Fresh, clean, Italian rye grass seed (*lolium multi-florum*), mixed in labeled proportions. As tested, minimum percentages of impurities and germination must be labeled. Deliver in original unopened containers.
  - 2. Bermuda: Extra-fancy, treated, lawn type common bermuda (*Cynodon dactylon*). Deliver in original, unopened container showing weight, analysis, name of vendor, and germination test results.
  - 3. Wet, moldy, or otherwise damaged seed will not be accepted.
  - 4. Seed requirements, application rates, and planting dates are:

TYPE	APPLICATION RATE POUNDS/A	PLANTING DATE
Hulled Common Bermuda Grass 98/88	40	Jan 1 to Mar 31
Unhulled Common Bermuda Grass 98/88	40	
Hulled Common Bermuda Grass 98/88	40	Apr 1 to Sep 30
Hulled Common Bermuda Grass 98/88	40	Oct 1 to Dec 31
Unhulled Common Bermuda Grass 98/88	40	
Annual Rye Grass (Gulf)	30	

- C. Fertilizer: Dry and free flowing, inorganic, water soluble commercial fertilizer, which is uniform in composition. Deliver in unopened containers which bear manufacturers guaranteed analysis. Caked, damaged, or otherwise unsuitable fertilizer will not be accepted. Fertilizer shall contain minimum percentages of following elements:
1. Nitrogen: 10 Percent
  2. Phosphoric Acid: 20 Percent
  3. Potash: 10 Percent
- D. Mulch:
1. Virgin wood cellulose fibers from whole wood chips having minimum of 20 percent fibers 0.42 inches in length and 0.01 inches in diameter.
  2. Cellulose fibers manufactured from recycled newspaper and meeting same fiber content and size as for cellulose fibers from wood chips.
  3. Dye mulch green for coverage verification purposes.
- E. Soil Stabilizer: "Terra Tack 1" or approved equal.
- F. Weed control agent: Pre-emergent herbicide for grass areas, such as "Benefin," or approved equal.

## PART 3 EXECUTION

### 3.1 PREPARATION

- A. Place and compact topsoil in accordance with requirements of Division 32.
- B. Dispose of Objectionable and Waste Materials in accordance with Division 1.

### 3.2 APPLICATION

- A. Seed: Apply uniformly at rates given in Paragraph 2.01 B for type of seed and planting date.
- B. Fertilizer: Apply uniformly at rate of 500 pounds per acre.
- C. Mulch: Apply uniformly at rate of 50 pounds per 1000 square feet.
- D. Soil Stabilizer: Apply uniformly at rate of 40 pounds per acre.
- E. Weed Control Agent: Apply at manufacturer's recommended rate prior to hydro mulching.

- F. Sod: Lay single row of sod along perimeter where top soil and pavement intersect. Apply in conformance to Division 32.
- G. Suspend operations under conditions of drought, excessive moisture, high winds, or extreme or prolonged cold. Obtain Owner's Representative approval before resuming operations.

### 3.3 MAINTENANCE

- A. Maintain grassed areas minimum of 90 days, or as required to establish an acceptable lawn. For areas seeded in fall, continue maintenance following spring until acceptable lawn is established.
- B. Maintain grassed areas by watering, fertilizing, weeding, and trimming.
- C. Repair areas damaged by erosion by regrading, rolling and replanting.
- D. Reseed small, sparse grass areas. When sparse areas exceed 20 percent of planted area, reseed by hydro mulch.
- E. Mow grass when height reaches 3 1/2 inches or greater on average before final acceptance. Mow to height of 2 1/2 inches.

END OF SECTION 32 92 13

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## SECTION 32 92 23 - SODDING

### PART 1 GENERAL

#### 1.1 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. Restoration of existing lawn areas disturbed by construction shall be by installation of new sod in areas other than designated athletic fields.
- B. Planting of sod within areas designated on Drawings for purpose of surface stabilization, channel stabilization or vegetation buffer strips.
- C. Sod is defined as blocks, squares, strips of turfgrass, and adhering soil used for vegetative planting. To be placed edge to edge for complete coverage.
- D. Lawn is defined as ground covered with fine textured grass kept neatly mowed.

#### 1.2 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

- A. Unit Prices
  - 1. Payment for sodding is on square yard basis.
  - 2. Refer to Division 1 for unit price procedures.
- B. Stipulated Price (Lump Sum). If Contract is Stipulated Price Contract, payment for work in this Section is included in total Stipulated Price.

#### 1.3 SUBMITTALS

- A. Conform to requirements of Division 1.

#### 1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Sod only when weather and soil conditions are deemed by Owner's Representative to be suitable for proper placement.
- B. Water and fertilize new sod.
- C. Guarantee sod to be growing 30 days after substantial completion.
- D. Maintenance Period:
  - 1. Begin maintenance immediately after each section of grass sod is installed and continue for 30 day period from date of substantial completion.
  - 2. Resod unacceptable areas.
  - 3. Water, fertilize, control disease and insect pests, mow, edge, replace unacceptable materials, and perform other procedures consistent with good horticultural practice to ensure normal, vigorous and healthy growth. Install disease control within guidelines set forth by Structural Pest Control Board of the State of Texas.
- E. Notify Owner's Representative 10 days before end of maintenance period for inspection.

## PART 2 PRODUCTS

### 2.1 SOD

- A. Species: Common Bermuda.
- B. Contents: 95 percent permanent grass suitable to climate in which it is to be placed; not more than 5 percent weeds and undesirable grasses; good texture, free from obnoxious grasses, roots, stones and foreign materials.
- C. Size: 12 inch wide strips, uniformly 2 inches thick with clean-cut edges.
- D. Sod is to be supplied and maintained in healthy condition as evidenced by grass being normal green color.

### 2.2 FERTILIZER

- A. Available nutrient percentage by weight: 12 percent nitrogen, 4 percent phosphoric acid, and 8 percent potash; or 15 percent nitrogen, 5 percent phosphoric acid, and 10 percent potash.

### 2.3 WEED AND INSECT TREATMENT

- A. Provide acceptable treatment to protect sod from weed and insect infestation. Submit treatment method to Owner's Representative for approval. Install insect and disease control within guidelines set forth by Structural Pest Control Board of the State of Texas.

### 2.4 WATER

- A. Potable, available on-site through Contractor's water trucks. Contractor may use public water when water use is measured through Contractor's meter. Do not use private resident's water.

### 2.5 BANK SAND

- A. Free of clay lumps, roots, grass, salt or other foreign material.

## PART 3 EXECUTION

### 3.1 PREPARATION

- A. Verify that soil placement and compaction have been satisfactorily completed. Verify that soil is within allowable range of moisture content.
- B. Top soil shall be free of weeds and foreign material immediately before sodding.
- C. Do not start work until conditions are satisfactory. Do not start work during inclement or impending inclement weather.
- D. Rake areas to be sodded smooth, free from unsightly variations, bumps, ridges or depressions.
- E. Spread 2 inch layer of bank sand over areas to be sodded prior to planting of sod.

- F. Apply fertilizer at rate of 25 pounds per 1000 square feet. Apply after raking soil surface and not more than 48 hours prior to laying sod. Mix thoroughly into upper 2 inches of soil. Lightly water to aid in dissipation of fertilizer.

### 3.2 APPLICATION

- A. Full Sodding: Lay sod with closely fitted joints leaving no voids and with ends of sod strips staggered. Lay sod within 24 hours of harvesting.
- B. On slopes 2:1 and steeper, lay sod perpendicular to slope and secure every row with wooden pegs at maximum 2 feet on center. Drive pegs flush with soil portion of sod.
- C. Prior to placing sod, on slopes 3:1 or where indicated, place Hold/Gro or Roll Lite or equal over topsoil. Securely anchor in place with posts sunk firmly into ground at maximum 16 feet on center along pitch of slope and equal to width of wire mesh horizontally across slopes.
- D. After sod is laid, irrigate thoroughly to secure 6-inch minimum penetration into soil below sod.
- E. Tamp and roll sod with approved equipment to eliminate minor irregularities and to form close contact with soil bed immediately after planting and watering. Submit type of tamping and rolling equipment to be used to Owner's Representative for approval, prior to construction.

### 3.3 MAINTENANCE

- A. Watering:
  - 1. Water lawn areas once a day with minimum 1/2 inch water for first 3 weeks after area is sodded.
  - 2. After 3 week period, water twice a week with 3/4 inch of water each time unless comparable amount has been provided by rain.
  - 3. Make weekly inspections to determine moisture content of soil unless soil is in frozen condition.
  - 4. Water in afternoon or at night to enable soil to absorb maximum amount of water with minimum evaporation.
- B. Mowing:
  - 1. Mow sod at intervals which will keep grass height from exceeding 3 1/2 inches.
  - 2. Set mower blades at 2 1/2 inches.
  - 3. Do not remove more than one-half of grass leaf surface.
  - 4. Mow sodded areas requiring mowing within 1 month after installation with light-weight rotary type mower. Mow sod only when dry and not in saturated or soft condition.
  - 5. Remove grass clippings during or immediately after mowing.
- C. Fertilizer and Pest Control:
  - 1. Evenly spread fertilizer composite at rate of 40 pounds per 5000 square feet or as recommended by manufacturer. Do not place fertilizer until 2 weeks after placement of sod.
  - 2. Restore bare or thin areas by topdressing with mix of 50 percent sharp sand and 50 percent sphagnum peat moss.
  - 3. Apply mixture 1/4 to 1/2 inch thick.
  - 4. Treat areas of heavy weed and insect infestation as recommended by treatment manufacturer.

- D. Restrict all traffic from sodded areas until sod is established or for minimum 10 days during growing season. Use wood lath and plastic tape to cordon sodded areas. Maintain tape and lath throughout for minimum 30 days during growing season.

#### 3.4 CLEANUP

- A. During course of planting, remove excess and waste materials; keep lawn areas clean and take precautions to avoid damage to existing structures, plants, grass, and streets.
- B. Remove barriers, signs, and other Contractor material and equipment from project site at termination of establishment period.
- C. Dispose of unused materials and rubbish in accordance with Division 1.

END OF SECTION 32 92 23



## SECTION 33 05 13 – MANHOLES AND STRUCTURES

### PART 1 GENERAL

#### 1.1 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. Precast concrete manholes for sanitary sewers, storm sewers, and water lines.
- B. Precast concrete sanitary sewer manholes with PVC liner where corrosion resistant manholes.
- C. Pile-supported concrete foundation used for unstable subgrade treatment for manhole base.

#### 1.2 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

- A. Unit Prices
  - 1. Payment for normal depth manholes, up to 8 feet deep, is on a unit price basis for each manhole installed. Manhole depth is measured from top of cover to sewer invert. Air release manhole depth is measured from top of cover to inside base for air release or vacuum release manholes.
  - 2. Payment for shallow depth manholes is on a unit price basis for each manhole installed. Shallow manholes have a depth of 5 feet or less measured from top of cover to sewer invert.
  - 3. Payment for extra depth manholes is on a unit price basis per vertical foot for each foot of depth greater than 8 feet. Sewer manhole depth is measured from top of cover to sewer invert.
  - 4. No separate payment for internal or external manhole drops.
  - 5. Payment for pile-supported concrete foundation used for unstable subgrade treatment for manhole base is on a unit price basis for each foundation installed.
  - 6. Refer to the provisions of Division 1 for unit price procedures.
- B. Stipulated Price (Lump Sum). If Contract is Stipulated Price Contract, payment for Work in this Section is included in total Stipulated Price.

#### 1.3 REFERENCES

- A. ASME B 16.1 -Cast Iron Pipe Flanges and Flanged Fittings
- B. ASTM A 307 -Standard Specification for Carbon Steel Bolts and Studs, 60,000 psi Tensile
- C. ASTM A 615 -Standard Specification for Deformed and Plain Billet-Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement
- D. ASTM C 270-Standard Specification for Mortar for Unit Masonry
- E. ASTM C 443 -Standard Specification for Joints for Circular Concrete Sewer and Culvert Pipe, Using Rubber Gaskets.
- F. ASTM C 478 -Standard Specification for Precast Reinforced Concrete Manhole Sections
- G. ASTM C 923 -Standard Specifications for Resilient Connectors Between Reinforced Concrete Manhole Structures and Pipes
- H. ASTM C 1107 -Standard Specification for Packaged Dry, Hydraulic-Cement Grout (Non-shrink)

- I. ASTM D 698 -Standard Test Method for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Standard Effort (12,400 ft-lb/fr')
- J. ASTM D 2665 -Standard Specification for Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Drain, Waste and Vent Pipe and Fittings
- K. ASTM D 2996 -Standard Specification for Filament-Wound "Fiberglass" (Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Thermosetting-Resin) Pipe.
- L. ASTM D 2997 -Standard Specification for Centrifugally Cast "Fiberglass" (Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Thermosetting Resin) Pipe
- M. AWWA C 213 -Standard for Fusion Bonded Epoxy Coating for Interior and Exterior of Steel Water Pipelines
- N. American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO)

#### 1.4 SUBMITTALS

- A. Conform to requirements of Division 1.
- B. Submit manufacturer's data and details of following items for approval:
  - 1. Shop drawings of manhole sections, base units and construction details, including reinforcement, jointing methods, materials and dimensions.
  - 2. Summary of criteria used in manhole design including, as minimum, material properties, loadings, load combinations, and dimensions assumed. Include certification from manufacturer that precast manhole design is in full accordance with ASTM C 478 and design criteria as established in Paragraph 2.01E of this Specification.
  - 3. Frames, grates, rings, and covers
  - 4. Materials to be used in fabricating drop connections
  - 5. Materials to be used for pipe connections at manhole walls
  - 6. Materials to be used for stubs and stub plugs, if required
  - 7. Materials and procedures for corrosion-resistant liner and coatings, if required.
  - 8. Plugs to be used for sanitary sewer hydrostatic testing
  - 9. Manufacturer's data for pre-mix (bag) concrete, if used for channel inverts and benches
- C. Seal submittal drawings by Professional Engineer registered in State of Texas.

## PART 2 PRODUCTS

### 2.1 PRECAST CONCRETE MANHOLES

- A. Provide manhole sections, base sections, and related components conforming to ASTM C 478. Provide base riser section with integral floors, unless shown otherwise. Provide adjustment rings which are standard components of manufacturer of manhole sections. Mark date of manufacture and name or trademark of manufacturer on inside of barrel.
- B. Construct barrels for precast manholes from standard reinforced concrete manhole sections of diameter indicated on Drawings. Use various lengths of manhole sections in combination to provide correct height with fewest joints. Design wall sections for depth and loading

conditions in Paragraph 2.01 E, with minimum thickness of 5 inches. Base section shall have minimum thickness of 12 inches under invert.

- C. Provide tops to support HS-20 vehicle loading, and receive cast iron frame covers, as indicated on Drawings.
- D. Where manholes larger than 48-inch diameter are indicated on Drawings, provide precast base sections with flat slab top precast sections used to transition to 48-inch diameter manhole access riser sections. Transition can be concentric or eccentric unless otherwise shown on Drawings. Locate transition to provide minimum of 7-foot head clearance from base to underside of transition unless otherwise approved by Owner's Representative.
- E. Design Loading Criteria: Manhole walls, transition slabs, cone tops, and manhole base slab shall be designed, by manufacturer, to requirements of ASTM C 478 for depth as shown on Drawings and to resist following loads.
  - 1. AASHTO HS-20 vehicle loading applied to manhole cover and transmitted down to transition and base slabs
  - 2. Unit soil weight of 120 pcf located above portions of manhole, including base slab projections
  - 3. Lateral soil pressure based on saturated soil conditions producing an at-rest equivalent fluid pressure of 100 pcf
  - 4. Intermalliquid pressure based on unit weight of 63 pcf
  - 5. Dead load of manhole sections fully supported by transition and base slabs
- F. Design: Manhole walls, transition slabs, cone tops, and manhole base slab shall be designed according to requirements of ASTM C 478 and following:
  - 1. Design additional reinforcing steel to transfer stresses at openings. Area of steel to be no less than shown on Drawings.
  - 2. Wall loading conditions:
    - a. Saturated soil pressure acting on empty manhole
    - b. Manhole filled with liquid to a halfway depth as measured from invert to cover, with no balancing external soil pressure
  - 3. Minimum clear distance between two wall penetrations shall be 12 inches or half diameter of smaller penetration, whichever is greater
- G. Provide joints between sections with o-ring gaskets conforming to ASTM C 443.
- H. When base is cast monolithic with portion of vertical section, extend reinforcing in vertical section into base.
- I. Precast Concrete Base: Suitable cutouts or holes to receive pipe and connections. Lowest edge of holes or cutouts: For water line manhole, no less than 6 inches above inside surface of floor of base.

## 2.2 CONCRETE

- A. Conform to requirements of Division 32.
- B. Channel Inverts: Use 5 sack premix (bag) concrete or Class A concrete for inverts not integrally formed with manhole base, with minimum compressive strength of 4000 psi.

- C. Cement Stabilized Sand Foundation: Provide cement stabilized sand foundation under base section in lieu of foundation slab, as shown on Drawings, conforming to requirements of Division 31.
- D. Concrete Foundation: Provide Class A concrete with minimum compressive strength of 4000 psi for concrete foundation slab under manhole base section where indicated on Drawings.

## 2.3 REINFORCING STEEL

- A. Conform to requirements of Division 32.

## 2.4 MORTAR

- A. Conform to requirements of City of Houston Standard Specifications Section 04061 – Mortar.

## 2.5 MISCELLANEOUS METALS

- A. Provide cast-iron frames, rings, and covers conforming to requirements of Division 33.

## 2.6 DROP CONNECTIONS AND STUBS

- A. Provide drop connections and stubs conforming to same pipe material requirements used in main pipe, unless otherwise indicated on Drawings.

## 2.7 PIPE CONNECTIONS TO MANHOLE

- A. Sanitary Sewers.

1. Provide resilient connectors conforming to requirements of ASTM C 923. Use the following materials for metallic mechanical devices as defined in ASTM C 923:
  - a. External clamps: Type 304 stainless steel
  - b. Internal, expandable clamps on standard manholes: Type 304 stainless steel, 11 gauge minimum.
  - c. Internal, expandable clamps on corrosion-resistant manholes:
    - 1) Type 316 stainless steel, 11 gauge minimum
    - 2) Type 304 stainless steel, 11 gauge minimum, coated with minimum 16 mil fusion-bonded epoxy conforming to AWWA C 213
2. Where rigid joints between pipe and cast-in-place manhole base are specified or shown on Drawings, provide polyethylene-isoprene water-stop meeting physical property requirements of ASTM C 923, such as Press-Seal WS Series, or approved equal.

- B. Storm Sewer Connections:

1. Provide watertight connections in accordance with ASTM C 923.

- C. Water Lines

1. Where smooth exterior pipes, i.e., steel, ductile iron, or PVC pipes are connected to manhole base or barrel, seal space between pipe and manhole wall with assembly consisting of rubber gasket or links mechanically compressed to form a watertight barrier. Assemblies: Press-Wedge, Res-Seal, Thunderline Link-Seal, or approved equal. See Drawings for placement of assembly in manhole sections.
2. When connecting concrete or cement mortar coated steel pipes, or as option for connecting smooth exterior pipes to manhole base or barrel, space between pipe and manhole wall may be sealed with an assembly consisting of a stainless steel power

sleeve, stainless steel take-up clamp and a rubber gasket. Take-up clamp: Minimum of 9/16 inch wide. Provide PSX positive seal gasket system by Press-Seal Gasket Corporation or approved equal.

## 2.8 SEALANT MATERIALS

- A. Provide sealing materials between precast concrete adjustment ring and manhole cover frame, Adeka Ultraseal P201, or approved equal.
- B. Provide approved external sealing material from Canusa Wrapid Seal manhole encapsulation system, or approved equal.
- C. Provide Butyl Sealant: Provide Press-Seal EZ Stick, or equal, for HDPE rings.

## 2.9 CORROSION RESISTANT MANHOLE MATERIALS

- A. Where corrosion-resistant manholes or PVC-lined manholes are indicated on Drawings, provide one of following:
  - 1. PVC liner for precast cylindrical manhole section, base sections, and cone sections in accordance with Division 33.
  - 2. Precast base sections, as specified above, lined with PVC or equal and fiberglass manholes in accordance with Division 33.

## 2.10 BACKFILL MATERIALS

- A. Conform to requirements of Division 31.

## 2.11 NON-SHRINK GROUT

- A. Provide prepackaged, inorganic, flowable, non-gas-liberating, non-metallic, cement-based grout requiring only addition of water.
- B. Meet requirements of ASTM C 1107 and have minimum 28-day compressive strength of 7000 psi.

## 2.12 VENT PIPES

- A. Provide external vent pipes for manholes where indicated on Drawings.
- B. Buried Vent Pipes: Provide 3 inch or 4 inch PVC DWV pipe conforming to ASTM D 2665. Alternatively, provide FRP pipe as specified for vent outlet assembly.
- C. Vent Outlet Assembly: Provide vent outlet assembly as shown on Drawings, constructed of following specified materials:
  - 1. FRP Pipe: Provide filament wound FRP conforming to ASTM D 2996 or centrifugally cast FRP conforming to ASTM D 2997. Seal cut ends in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.
  - 2. Joints and Fittings: Provide epoxy bodied fittings and join pipe to fittings with epoxy adhesive
  - 3. Flanges: Provide socket-flange fittings for epoxy adhesive bonding to pipe ends where shown on Drawings. Meet bolt pattern and dimensions for ASME B 16.1, 125-pound flanges. Flange bolts shall be Type 304 stainless steel or hot-dip zinc coated, conforming to ASTM A 307, Class A or B.

4. Coating: Provide approved 2-component, aliphatic polyurethane coating using primer or tie coat recommended by manufacturer. Provide two or more coats to yield dry film thickness of at least 3 mils. Color shall be selected by The Engineer from manufacturer's standard colors.

### 2.13 PROHIBITED MATERIALS

- A. Do not use brick masonry for construction of manholes, including adjustment of manholes to grade unless approved by the Engineer. Use only specified materials listed above.

### 2.14 MANHOLE LADDER FOR WATERLINE MANHOLES

- A. Manhole Ladder: Fiberglass with 300-lb rating at appropriate length; conform to requirements of Occupational Safety and Health Standards (OSHA), U.S. Department of Labor except where shown on Drawings.
  1. Use components, including rungs, made of fiberglass, fabricated with nylon or aluminum rivets and/or epoxy. Apply non-skid coating to ladder rungs. Mount ladder using manufacturer's recommended hardware.
  2. Provide ladder as manufactured by Saf-Rail or approved equal. Locate ladder as shown on Drawings.
  3. Fiberglass: Premium type polyester resin, reinforced with fiberglass; constructed to provide complete wetting of glass by resin; resistant to rot, fungi, bacterial growth and adverse effects of acids, alkalis and residential and industrial waste; yellow in color.
  4. Provide approved petroleum-based tape encapsulating bolts in access manhole.

## PART 3 EXECUTION

### 3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Verify that lines and grades are correct.
- B. Determine if subgrade, when scarified and recompact, can be compacted to 95 percent of maximum Standard Proctor Density according to ASTM D 698 prior to placement of foundation material and base section. When proper density is not reached, moisture condition subgrade until that density is reached or treat as unstable subgrade.
- C. Do not build manholes in ditches, swales, or drainage paths unless approved by the Engineer.

### 3.2 PLACEMENT

- A. Install precast manholes to conform to locations and dimensions shown on Drawings.
- B. Place sanitary and storm manholes at points of change in alignment, grade, size, pipe intersections, and end of sewer unless otherwise shown on Drawings.

### 3.3 MANHOLE BASE SECTIONS AND FOUNDATIONS

- A. Place precast base on 12 inch thick (minimum) foundation of crushed stone wrapped in filter fabric, cement stabilized sand, or concrete foundation slab. Compact cement-sand in accordance with requirements of Division 2.
- B. Unstable Subgrade Treatment: When unstable subgrade is encountered, notify the Engineer for examination of subgrade to determine if subgrade has heaved upwards after being

excavated. When heaving has not occurred, over-excavate subgrade to allow for 24 inch-thick layer of crushed stone wrapped in filter fabric as foundation material under manhole base. When there is evidence of heaving, provide pile-supported concrete foundation, as detailed on Drawings, under manhole base.

### 3.4 PRECAST MANHOLE SECTIONS

- A. Install sections, joints, and gaskets in accordance with manufacturer's printed recommendations.
- B. Install precast adjustment rings above tops of cones or flat-top sections as required to adjust finished elevation and to support manhole frame.
- C. Seal any lifting holes with non-shrink grout.
- D. Where PVC liners are required, seal joints between sections in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.
- E. Place at least two precast concrete grade rings with thickness of 12 inches or less, under casting.

### 3.5 PIPE CONNECTIONS AT MANHOLES

- A. Install approved resilient connectors at each pipe entering and exiting manholes in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
  - 1. Where smooth exterior pipes, i.e. steel, ductile iron or PVC pipes are connected to manhole base or barrel, space between pipe and manhole wall shall be sealed with an assembly consisting of rubber gaskets or links mechanically compressed to form watertight barrier. Assemblies: "Press-Wedge," "Res-Seal," "Thunderline Link-Seals," or approved equal. See Drawings for placement of assembly in manhole sections.
  - 2. When connecting concrete or cement mortar coated steel pipes, or as an option for connecting smooth exterior pipes to manhole base or barrel, space between pipe and manhole wall may be sealed with an assembly consisting of stainless steel power sleeve, stainless steel take-up clamp and rubber gasket. Take-up clamp: Minimum of 9/16 inch wide. Provide PSX positive seal gasket system by Press-Seal Gasket Corporation or approved equal.
- B. Grout storm sewer connections to manhole unless otherwise shown on Drawings. Grout pipe penetration in place on both inside and outside of manhole.
- C. Ensure no concrete, cement stabilized sand, fill, or other rigid material is allowed to enter space between pipe and edge of wall opening at and around resilient connector on either interior or exterior of manhole. If necessary, fill space with compressible material to ensure full flexibility provided by resilient connector.
- D. Where new manhole is constructed on existing sewer, rigid joint pipe may be used. Install waterstop gasket around existing pipe at center of cast-in-place wall. Join ends of split waterstop material at pipe springline using an adhesive recommended and supplied by waterstop manufacturer.
- E. Test connection for watertight seal before backfilling.

### 3.6 INVERTS FOR SANITARY SEWERS

- A. Construct invert channels to provide smooth flow transition waterway with no disruption of flow at pipe-manhole connections. Conform to following criteria:
  - 1. Slope of invert bench: 1 inch per foot minimum; 1-1/2 inches per foot maximum
  - 2. Depth of bench to invert:
    - a. Pipes smaller than 15 inches: one-half of largest pipe diameter
    - b. Pipes 15 to 24 inches: three-fourths of largest pipe diameter
    - c. Pipes larger than 24 inches: equal to largest pipe diameter
  - 3. Invert slope through manhole: 0.10 foot drop across manhole with smooth transition of invert through manhole, unless otherwise indicated on Drawings.
- B. Form invert channels with concrete if not integral with manhole base section. For direction changes of mains, construct channels tangent to mains with maximum possible radius of curvature. Provide curves for side inlets and smooth invert fillets for flow transition between pipe inverts.

### 3.7 DROP CONNECTIONS FOR SANITARY SEWERS

- A. Backfill drop assembly with crushed stone wrapped in filter fabric, cement stabilized sand, or Class A concrete to form solid mass. Extend cement stabilized sand or concrete encasement minimum of four (4) inches outside bells.
- B. Install drop connection when sewer line enters manhole higher than 30 inches above invert of manhole.

### 3.8 STUBS FOR FUTURE CONNECTIONS

- A. In manholes, where future connections are indicated on Drawings, install resilient connectors and pipe stubs with approved watertight plugs.

### 3.9 MANHOLE FRAME AND ADJUSTMENT RINGS

- A. Combine precast concrete adjustment rings so elevation of installed casting cover matches pavement surface. Seal between concrete adjustment ring and precast top section with non-shrink grout; do not use mortar between adjustment rings. Apply latex-based bonding agent to precast concrete surfaces joined with non-shrink grout. Set cast iron frame on adjustment ring in bed of approved sealant material. Install sealant bed consisting of two beads of sealant, each bead having minimum dimensions of 1/2-inch and 1/2-inch wide.
- B. Wrap manhole frame and adjustment rings with external sealing material, minimum 3 inches beyond joint between ring and frame and adjustment rings and precast section.
- C. For manholes in unpaved areas, set top of frame minimum of 6 inches above existing ground line unless otherwise indicated on Drawings. In unpaved areas, encase manhole frame in mortar or non-shrink grout placed flush with face of manhole ring and top edge of frame. Provide rounded corner around perimeter.

### 3.10 BACKFILL

- A. Place and compact backfill materials in area of excavation surrounding manholes in accordance with requirements of Division 31. Provide embedment zone backfill material, as specified for adjacent utilities, from manhole foundation up to an elevation 12 inches over each pipe connected to manhole. Provide trench zone backfill, as specified for adjacent utilities, above embedment zone backfill.



- B. Where rigid joints are used for connecting existing sewers to manhole, backfill under existing sewer up to springline of pipe with Class B concrete or flowable fill.
- C. In unpaved areas, provide positive drainage away from manhole frame to natural grade. Provide minimum of 4 inches of topsoil conforming to requirements of Division 32. When shown on Drawings, sod disturbed areas in accordance with Division 32.

### 3.11 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Conduct leakage testing of sanitary sewer manholes in accordance with requirements of Division 33.

### 3.12 PROTECTION

- A. Protect manholes from damage until work has been accepted. Repair damage to manholes at no additional cost to the Owner.

END OF SECTION 33 05 13

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## SECTION 33 05 16.13 – PRECAST CONCRETE UTILITY STRUCTURES

### PART 1 GENERAL

#### 1.1 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. Precast concrete inlets for storm or sanitary sewers, including cast iron frame and plate or grate.
- B. Precast concrete headwalls and wingwalls for storm sewers.
- C. Precast junction box with lid or grate top.

#### 1.2 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

- A. Unit Prices
  - 1. Payment for inlets is on unit price basis for each inlet installed.
  - 2. Payment for headwalls and wingwalls is on unit price basis for each headwall and wingwall installed.
  - 3. Payment for junction box with lid or grate top is on unit price basis for each junction box installed.
  - 4. Payment for inlets, headwalls, wingwalls, and junction boxes includes connection of lines and furnishing and installing frames, grates, rings, and covers.
  - 5. Refer to Division 1 for unit price procedures.
- B. Stipulated Price (Lump Sum). If Contract is Stipulated Price Contract, payment for work in this Section is included in total Stipulated Price.

#### 1.3 REFERENCES .

- A. ASTM C 76 - Standard Specification for Reinforced Concrete Culvert, Storm Drain, and Sewer Pipe.

#### 1.4 SUBMITTALS

- A. Conform to requirements of Division 1.
- B. Submit shop drawings for approval of design and construction details for precast concrete inlets, junction box headwalls, and wingwalls. Precast units differing from standard designs shown on Drawings will be rejected unless shop drawing submittals are approved. Clearly show proposed substitution is equal or superior in every aspect to standard designs.
- C. Submit manufacturers' data and details for frames, grates, rings, and covers.

#### 1.5 STORAGE AND SHIPMENT

- A. Store precast units on level blocking. Do not place loads until design strength is reached. Shipment of acceptable units may be made when 28-day strength requirements have been met.

### PART 2 PRODUCTS

#### 2.1 MATERIALS

- A. Concrete: Provide concrete for precast machine-made units meeting requirements of ASTM C 76 regarding reinforced concrete, cement, aggregate, mixture, and concrete test. Minimum 28-day compressive strength shall be 4,000 psi.
- B. Reinforcing Steel: Place reinforcing steel to conform to details shown on Drawings and as follows:
  - 1. Provide positive means for holding steel cages in place throughout production of concrete units. Maximum variation in reinforcement position is plus or minus 10 percent of wall thickness or plus or minus 1/2 inch, whichever is less. Regardless of variation, maintain minimum cover of concrete over reinforcement as shown on Drawings.
  - 2. Welding of reinforcing steel is not permitted unless noted on Drawings.
- C. Mortar and Hydraulic Cement: Conform to requirements of Division 32.
- D. Miscellaneous Metal: Cast-iron frames and plates conforming to requirements of Division 33.

## 2.2 SOURCE QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Tolerances: Allowable casting tolerances for concrete units are plus or minus 1/4 inch from dimensions shown on Drawings. Concrete thickness in excess of that required will not constitute cause for rejection provided that excess thickness does not interfere with proper jointing operations.
- B. Precast Unit Identification: Mark date of manufacture and name or trademark of manufacturer clearly on inside of inlet, headwall, or wingwall.
- C. Rejection: Precast units rejected for non-conformity with these specifications and for following reasons:
  - 1. Fractures or cracks passing through shell, except for single end crack that does not exceed depth of joint.
  - 2. Surface defects indicating honeycombed or open texture.
  - 3. Damaged or misshaped ends, where damage would prevent making satisfactory joint.
- D. Replacement: Immediately remove rejected units from Work site and replace with acceptable units.
- E. Repairs: Occasional imperfections resulting from manufacture or accidental damage may be repaired if, in opinion of Owner's Representative, repaired units conform to requirements of these specifications.

## PART 3 EXECUTION

### 3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Verify lines and grades are correct.
- B. Verify compacted subgrade will support loads imposed by inlets.

### 3.2 INSTALLATION

- A. Install units complete in place to dimensions, lines, and grades as shown on Drawings.

- B. Excavate in accordance with requirements of Division 31.
- C. Bed precast concrete units on foundations of firm, stable material shaped to conform to shape of unit bases.
- D. Provide adequate means to lift and place concrete units.

### 3.3 FINISHES

- A. Use hydraulic cement to seal joints, fill lifting holes and as otherwise required.
- B. When box section of inlet has been completed, shape floor of inlet with mortar to conform to Drawing details.
- C. Adjust cast iron inlet plate frames to line, grade, and slope shown on Drawings. Grout frame in place with mortar.

### 3.4 INLET WATERTIGHTNESS

- A. Verify that inlets are free of leaks. Repair leaks in approved manner.

### 3.5 CONNECTIONS

- A. Connect storm sewer leads to inlets as shown on Drawings. Seal connections inside and outside with hydraulic cement. Make connections watertight.

### 3.6 BACKFILL

- A. Backfill area of excavation surrounding each completed inlet, headwall, or wingwall according to requirements of Division 31.

END OF SECTION 33 05 16.13

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## SECTION 33 05 16.16 - CONCRETE FOR UTILITY CONSTRUCTION

### PART 1 GENERAL

#### 1.1 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. Cast-in-place concrete work for utility construction or rehabilitation, such as slabs on grade, small vaults, site-cast bases for precast units, and in-place liners for manhole rehabilitation.

#### 1.2 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

- A. Unit Prices
  - 1. No payment will be made for concrete for utility construction under this Section. Include cost in applicable utility structure.
  - 2. Obtain services of and pay for certified testing laboratory to prepare design mixes.
  - 3. Refer to Division 1 for unit price procedures.
- B. Stipulated Price (Lump Sum). If Contract is Stipulated Price Contract, payment for work in this Section is included in total Stipulated Price.

#### 1.3 REFERENCES

- A. ACI 117 - Standard Tolerances for Concrete Construction and Materials.
- B. ACI 211.1 - Standard Practice for Selecting Proportions for Normal, Heavyweight and Mass Concrete.
- C. ACI 302.1R - Guide for Concrete Floor and Slab Construction.
- D. ACI 304R - Guide for Measuring, Mixing, Transporting, and Placing Concrete.
- E. ACI 308 - Standard Practice for Curing Concrete.
- F. ACI 309R - Guide for Consolidation of Concrete.
- G. ACI 311 - Guide for Concrete Plant Inspection and Field Testing of Ready-Mix Concrete.
- H. ACI 315 - Details and Detailing of Concrete Reinforcement.
- I. ACI 318 - Building Code Requirements for Reinforced Concrete and Commentary.
- J. ACI 544 - Guide for Specifying, Mixing, Placing, and Finishing Steel Fiber Reinforced Concrete.
- K. ASTM A 82 - Standard Specification for Steel Wire, Plain, for Concrete Reinforcement.
- L. ASTM A 185 - Standard Specification for Steel Welded Wire Fabric, Plain, for Concrete Reinforcement.
- M. ASTM A 615 - Standard Specification for Deformed and Plain Billet-Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement.
- N. ASTM A 767 - Standard Specifications for Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement.

- O. ASTM A 775 - Standard Specification for Epoxy-Coated Reinforcing Steel Bars.
- P. ASTM A 820 - Standard Specification for Steel Fibers for Fiber-Reinforced Concrete.
- Q. ASTM A 884 - Specification for Epoxy-Coated Steel Wire and Welded Wire Fabric for Reinforcement.
- R. ASTM C 31 - Standard Practice for Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Field.
- S. ASTM C 33 - Standard Specification for Concrete Aggregates.
- T. ASTM C 39 - Standard Test Method for Compressive Strength of Cylindrical Concrete Specimens.
- U. ASTM C 42 - Standard Test Method for Obtaining and Testing Drilled Cores and Sawed Beams of Concrete.
- V. ASTM C 94 - Standard Specification for Ready-Mixed Concrete.
- W. ASTM C 138 - Standard Test Method for Unit Weight Yield and Air Content (Gravimetric) of Concrete.
- X. ASTM C 143 - Standard Test Method for Slump of Hydraulic Cement Concrete.
- Y. ASTM C 150 - Standard Specification for Portland Cement.
- Z. ASTM C 172 - Standard Practice for Sampling Freshly Mixed Concrete.
- AA. ASTM C 173 - Standard Test Method for Air Content of Freshly Mixed Concrete by Volumetric Method.
- BB. ASTM C 231 - Standard Test Method for Air Content of Freshly Mixed Concrete by the Pressure Method.
- CC. ASTM C 260 - Standard Specification for Air-Entraining Admixtures for Concrete.
- DD. ASTM C 309 - Standard Specifications for Liquid Membrane-Forming Compounds for Curing Concrete.
- EE. ASTM C 494 - Standard Specification for Chemical Admixtures for Concrete.
- FF. ASTM C 595 - Standard Specification for Blended Hydraulic Cements.
- GG. ASTM C 685 - Standard Specification for Concrete Made by Volumetric Batching and Continuous Mixing.
- HH. ASTM C 1064 - Standard Test Method for Temperature of Freshly Mixed Portland Cement Concrete.
- II. ASTM C 1077 - Standard Practice for Laboratory Testing of Concrete and Concrete Aggregate for Use in Construction and Criteria for Laboratory Evaluation.
- JJ. CRSI MSP-1 - Manual of Standard Practice.
- KK. CRSI - Placing Reinforcing Bars.



LL. Federal Specification SS-S-210A - Sealing Compound, Preformed Plastic, for Expansion Joints and Pipe Joints

MM. NRMCA - Concrete Plant Standards.

#### 1.4 SUBMITTALS

- A. Conform to requirements of Division 1.
- B. Submit proposed mix design and test data for each type and strength of concrete in Work.
- C. Submit laboratory reports prepared by independent testing laboratory stating that materials used comply with requirements of this Section.
- D. Submit manufacturer's mill certificates for reinforcing steel. Provide specimens for testing when required by Owner's Representative.
- E. Submit certification from concrete supplier that materials and equipment used to produce and deliver concrete comply with this Specification.
- F. When required on Drawings, submit shop drawings showing reinforcement type, quantity, size, length, location, spacing, bending, splicing, support, fabrication details, and other pertinent information.
- G. For waterstops, submit product information sufficient to indicate compliance with this Section, including manufacturer's descriptive literature and specifications.

#### 1.5 HANDLING AND STORAGE

- A. Cement: Store cement off of ground in well-ventilated, weatherproof building.
- B. Aggregate: Prevent mixture of foreign materials with aggregate and preserve gradation of aggregate.
- C. Reinforcing Steel: Store reinforcing steel to protect it from mechanical injury and formation of rust. Protect epoxy-coated steel from damage to coating.

### PART 2 PRODUCTS

#### 2.1 CONCRETE MATERIALS

- A. Cementitious Material:
  - 1. Portland Cement: ASTM C 150, Type II, unless use of Type III is authorized by Owner's Representative; or ASTM C 595, Type IP. For concrete in contact with sewage use Type II cement.
  - 2. When aggregates are potentially reactive with alkalis in cement, use cement not exceeding 0.6 percent alkali content in form of  $\text{Na}_2\text{O} + 0.658\text{K}_2\text{O}$ .
- B. Water: Clean, free from harmful amounts of oils, acids, alkalis, or other deleterious substances, and meeting requirements of ASTM C 94.

- C. Aggregate:
1. Coarse Aggregate: ASTM C 33. Unless otherwise indicated, use following ASTM standard sizes: No. 357 or No. 467; No. 57 or No. 67, No. 7. Maximum size: Not larger than 1/5 of narrowest dimension between sides of forms, nor larger than 3/4 of minimum clear spacing between reinforcing bars.
  2. Fine Aggregate: ASTM C 33.
  3. Determine potential reactivity of fine and coarse aggregate in accordance with Appendix to ASTM C 33.
- D. Air Entraining Admixtures: ASTM C 260.
- E. Chemical Admixtures:
1. Water Reducers: ASTM C 494, Type A.
  2. Water Reducing Retarders: ASTM 494, Type D.
  3. High Range Water Reducers (Superplasticizers): ASTM C 494, Types F and G.
- F. Prohibited Admixtures: Admixtures containing calcium chloride, thiocyanate, or materials that contribute free chloride ions in excess of 0.1 percent by weight of cement.
- G. Reinforcing Steel:
1. Use new billet steel bars conforming to ASTM A 615, ASTM A 767, or ASTM A 775, grade 60, as shown on Drawings. Use deformed bars except where smooth bars are specified. When placed in work, keep steel free of dirt, scale, loose or flaky rust, paint, oil or other harmful materials.
  2. Where shown, use welded wire fabric with wire conforming to ASTM A 185 or ASTM A 884. Supply gauge and spacing shown, with longitudinal and transverse wires electrically welded together at points of intersection with welds strong enough not to be broken during handling or placing.
  3. Wire: ASTM A 82. Use 16 1/2 gauge minimum for tie wire, unless otherwise indicated.
- H. Fiber:
1. Fibrillated Polypropylene Fiber:
    - a. Addition Rate: 1.5 pounds of fiber per cubic yard of concrete.
    - b. Physical Properties:
      - 1) Material: Polypropylene
      - 2) Length: 1/2 inch or graded
      - 3) Specific Gravity: 0.91
    - c. Acceptable Manufacturer: W. R. Grace Company, Fibermesh, or approved equal.
  2. Steel Fiber: Comply with applicable provisions of ACI 544 and ASTM A 820.
    - a. Ratio: 50 to 200 pounds of fiber per cubic yard of concrete.
    - b. Physical Properties:
      - 1) Material: Steel
      - 2) Aspect Ratio (for fiber lengths of 0.5 to 2.5 inch, length divided by diameter or equivalent diameter): 30:1 to 100:1
      - 3) Specific Gravity: 7.8
      - 4) Tensile Strength: 40-400 ksi.
      - 5) Young's Modulus: 29,000 ksi
      - 6) Minimum Average Tensile Strength: 50,000 psi

- 7) Bending Requirements: Withstand bending around 0.125-inch diameter mandrel to angle of 90 degrees, at temperatures not less than 60 degrees F, without breaking
- I. Curing Compounds: Type 2 white-pigmented liquid membrane-forming compounds conforming to ASTM C 309.

## 2.2 FORM WORK MATERIALS

- A. Lumber and Plywood: Seasoned and of good quality, free from loose or unsound knots, knot holes, twists, shakes, decay and other imperfections which would affect strength or impair finished surface of concrete. Use S4S lumber for facing or sheathing. Forms for bottoms of caps: At least 2 inch (nominal) lumber or 3/4 inch form plywood backed adequately to prevent misalignment. For general use, provide lumber of 1-inch nominal thickness or form plywood of approved thickness.
- B. Form work for Exposed Concrete Indicated to Receive Rubbed Finish: Form or form-lining surfaces free of irregularities; plywood of 1/4 inch minimum thickness, preferably oiled at mill.
- C. Chamfer Strips and Similar Moldings: Redwood, cypress, or pine that will not split when nailed and which can be maintained to true line. Use mill-cut molding dressed on all faces.
- D. Form Ties: Metal or fiberglass of approved type with tie holes not larger than 7/8 inch in diameter. Do not use wire ties or snap ties.
- E. Metal Forms: Clean and in good condition, free from dents and rust, grease, or other foreign materials that tend to disfigure or discolor concrete in gauge and condition capable of supporting concrete and construction loads without significant distortion. Countersink bolt and rivet heads on facing sides. Use only metal forms which present smooth surface and which line up properly.

## 2.3 PRODUCTION METHODS

- A. Use either ready-mixed concrete conforming to requirements of ASTM C 94, or concrete produced by volumetric batching and continuous mixing in accordance with ASTM C 685.

## 2.4 MEASUREMENT OF MATERIALS

- A. Measure dry materials by weight, except volumetric proportioning may be used when concrete is batched and mixed in accordance with ASTM C 685.
- B. Measure water and liquid admixtures by volume.

## 2.5 DESIGN MIX

- A. Use design mixes prepared by certified testing laboratory in accordance with ASTM C 1077 and conforming to requirements of this section.
- B. Proportion concrete materials based on ACI 211.1 to comply with durability and strength requirements of ACI 318, Chapters 4 and 5, and this specification. Prepare mix design of Class A concrete so minimum cementitious content is 564 pounds per cubic yard. Submit concrete mix designs to Owner's Representative for review.
- C. Proportioning on basis of field experience or trial mixtures in accordance with requirements at Section 5.3 of ACI 318 may be used, when approved by Owner's Representative.

D. Classification:

Class	Type	Minimum Compressive Strength (LBS/Sq.In.)		Maximum W/C Ratio 0.45	Air Content (Percent) 4 ± 1	Consistency Range in Slump (Inches) 2 to 4*
		7-Day	28-Day			
A	Structural	3200	4000			
B	Pipe Block Fill, Thrust Block	---	1500	---	4 ± 1	5 to 7

\*When ASTM C 494, Types F or Type G admixture is used to increase workability, this range may be 6 to 9.

- E. Add steel or polypropylene fibers only when called for on Drawings or in another section of these Specifications.
- F. Determine air content in accordance with ASTM C 138, ASTM C 173 or ASTM C 231.
- G. Use of Concrete Classes: Use classes of concrete as indicated on Drawings and other Specifications. Use Class B for unreinforced concrete used for plugging pipes, seal slabs, thrust blocks, trench dams, tunnel inverts and concrete fill unless indicated otherwise. Use Class A for all other applications.

2.6 PVC WATERSTOPS

- A. Extrude from virgin polyvinyl chloride elastomer. Use no reclaimed or scrap material. Submit waterstop manufacturer's current test reports and manufacturer's written certification that material furnished meets or exceeds Corps of Engineers Specification CRD-C572 and other specified requirements.
- B. Flat Strip and Center-Bulb Waterstops:
  - 1. Thickness: not less than 3/8 inch
  - 2. Acceptable Manufacturers:
    - a. Kirkhill Rubber Co., Brea, California
    - b. Water Seals, Inc., Chicago, Illinois
    - c. Progress Unlimited, Inc., New York, New York
    - d. Greenstreak Plastic Products Co., St. Louis, Missouri
    - e. Approved equal.

2.7 RESILIENT WATERSTOP

- A. Resilient Waterstop: Where shown on Drawings; either bentonite- or adhesive-type material.
- B. Bentonite Waterstop:
  - 1. Material: 75 percent bentonite, mixed with butyl rubber-hydrocarbon containing less than 1.0 percent volatile matter, and free of asbestos fibers or asphaltics.
  - 2. Manufacturer's rated temperature ranges: For application, 5 to 125 degrees F; in service, -40 to 212 degrees F.
  - 3. Cross-sectional dimensions, unexpanded waterstop: 1 inch by 3/4 inch

4. Provide with adhesive backing capable of producing excellent adhesion to concrete surfaces.
- C. Adhesive Waterstop:
1. Preformed plastic adhesive waterstop at least 2 inches in diameter.
  2. Meets or exceeds requirements of Federal Specification SS-S-210A.
  3. Supplied wrapped completely by 2 part protective paper.
  4. Submit independent laboratory tests verifying that material seals joints in concrete against leakage when subjected to minimum of 30 psi water pressure for at least 72 hours.
  5. Provide primer, to be used on hardened concrete surfaces, from same manufacturer who supplies waterstop material.
  6. Acceptable Manufacturer: Synko-Flex Preformed Plastic Adhesive Waterstop, Synko-Flex Products, Inc.; or approved equal.

## PART 3 EXECUTION

### 3.1 FORMS AND SHORING

- A. Provide mortar-tight forms sufficient in strength to prevent bulging between supports. Set and maintain forms to lines designated such that finished dimensions of structures are within tolerances specified in ACI 117. Construct forms to permit removal without damage to concrete. Forms may be given slight draft to permit ease of removal. Provide adequate clean out openings. Before placing concrete, remove extraneous matter from within forms.
- B. Install rigid shoring having no excessive settlement or deformation. Use sound timber in shoring centering. Shim to adjust and tighten shoring with hardwood timber wedges.
- C. Design Loads for Horizontal Surfaces of Forms and Shoring: Minimum fluid pressure, 175 pounds per cubic foot; live load, 50 pounds per square foot. Maximum unit stresses: 125 percent of allowable stresses used for form materials and for design of support structures.
- D. Back form work with sufficient number of studs and wales to prevent deflection.
- E. Re-oil or lacquer liner on job before using. Facing may be constructed of 3/4 inch plywood made with waterproof adhesive backed by adequate studs and wales. In such cases, form lining will not be required.
- F. Unless otherwise indicated, form outside corners and edges with triangular 3/4 inch chamfer strips (measured on sides).
- G. Remove metal form ties to depth of at least 3/4 inch from surface of concrete. Do not burn off ties. Do not use pipe spreaders. Remove spreaders which are separate from forms as concrete is being placed.
- H. Treat facing of forms with approved form coating before concrete is placed. When directed by Owner's Representative, treat both sides of face forms with coating. Apply coating before reinforcement is placed. Immediately before concrete is placed, wet surface of forms which will come in contact with concrete.

### 3.2 PLACING REINFORCEMENT

- A. Place reinforcing steel accurately in accordance with approved Drawings. Secure steel adequately in position in forms to prevent misalignment. Maintain reinforcing steel in place using approved concrete and hot-dip galvanized metal chairs and spacers. Place reinforcing steel in accordance with CRSI Publication "Placing Reinforcing Bars." Request inspection of reinforcing steel by Owner's Representative and obtain acceptance before concrete is placed.
- B. Minimum spacing center-to-center of parallel bars: 2 1/2 times nominal bar diameter. Minimum cover measured from surface of concrete to face of reinforcing bar unless shown otherwise on Drawings: 3 inches for surfaces cast against soil or subgrade, 2 inches for other surfaces.
- C. Detail bars in accordance with ACI 315. Fabricate reinforcing steel in accordance with CRSI Publication MSP-1, "Manual of Standard Practice." Bend reinforcing steel to required shape while steel is cold. Excessive irregularities in bending will be cause for rejection.
- D. Do not splice bars without written approval of Owner's Representative. Approved bar bending schedules or placing drawings constitute written approval. Splice and development length of bars shall conform to ACI 318, Chapters 7 and 12, and as shown on Drawings. Stagger splices or locate at points of low tensile stress.

### 3.3 EMBEDDED ITEMS

- A. Install conduit and piping as shown on Drawings. Accurately locate and securely fasten conduit, piping, and other embedded items in forms.
- B. Install waterstops as specified in other sections and according to manufacturer's instructions. Securely position waterstops at joints as indicated on Drawings. Protect waterstops from damage or displacement during concrete placing operations.

### 3.4 BATCHING, MIXING AND DELIVERY OF CONCRETE

- A. Measure, batch, mix, and deliver ready-mixed concrete in accordance with ASTM C 94, Sections 8 through 11. Produce ready-mixed concrete using automatic batching system as described in NRMCA Concrete Plant Standards, Part 2 - Plant Control Systems.
- B. Measure, mix and deliver concrete produced by volumetric batching and continuous mixing in accordance with ASTM C 685, Sections 6 through 8.
- C. Maintain concrete workability without segregation of material and excessive bleeding. Obtain approval of Owner's Representative before adjustment and change of mix proportions.
- D. Ready-mixed concrete delivered to site shall be accompanied by batch tickets providing information required by ASTM C 94, Section 16. Concrete produced by continuous mixing shall be accompanied by batch tickets providing information required by ASTM C 685, Section 14.
- E. When adverse weather conditions affect quality of concrete, postpone concrete placement. Do not mix concrete when air temperature is at or below 40 degrees F and falling. Concrete may be mixed when temperature is 35 degrees F and rising. Take temperature readings in shade, away from artificial heat. Protect concrete from temperatures below 32 degrees F until concrete has cured for minimum of 3 days at 70 degrees F or 5 days at 50 degrees F.

- F. Clean, maintain and operate equipment so that it thoroughly mixes material as required.
- G. Hand-mix only when approved by Owner's Representative.

### 3.5 PLACING CONCRETE

- A. Give sufficient advance notice to Owner's Representative (at least 24 hours prior to commencement of operations) to permit inspection of forms, reinforcing steel, embedded items and other preparations for placing concrete. Place no concrete prior to Owner's Representative's approval.
- B. Schedule concrete placing to permit completion of finishing operations in daylight hours. However, when necessary to continue after daylight hours, light site as required. When rainfall occurs after placing operations are started, provide covering to protect work.
- C. Use troughs, pipes and chutes lined with approved metal or synthetic material in placing concrete so that concrete ingredients are not separated. Keep chutes, troughs and pipes clean and free from coatings of hardened concrete. Allow no aluminum material to be in contact with concrete.
- D. Limit free fall of concrete to 4 feet. Do not deposit large quantities of concrete at one location so that running or working concrete along forms is required. Do not jar forms after concrete has taken initial set; do not place strain on projecting reinforcement or anchor bolts.
- E. Use tremies for placing concrete in walls and similar narrow or restricted locations. Use tremies made in sections, or provide in several lengths, so that outlet may be adjusted to proper height during placing operations.
- F. Place concrete in continuous horizontal layers approximately 12 inches thick. Place each layer while layer below is still plastic.
- G. Compact each layer of concrete with concrete spading implements and mechanical vibrators of approved type and adequate number for size of placement. When immersion vibrators cannot be used, use form vibrators. Apply vibrators to concrete immediately after depositing. Move vibrator vertically through layer of concrete just placed and several inches into plastic layer below. Do not penetrate or disturb layers previously placed which have partially set. Do not use vibrators to aid lateral flow concrete. Closely supervise consolidation to ensure uniform insertion and duration of immersion.
- H. Handling and Placing Concrete: Conform to ACI 302.1R, ACI 304R and ACI 309R.

### 3.6 WATERSTOPS

- A. Embed waterstops in concrete across joints as shown. Waterstops shall be continuous for extent of joint; make splices necessary to provide continuity in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Support and protect waterstops during construction operations; repair or replace waterstops damaged during construction.
- B. Install waterstops in concrete on one side of joints, leaving other side exposed until next pour. When waterstop will remain exposed for 2 days or more, shade and protect exposed waterstop from direct rays of sun during entire exposure and until exposed portion of waterstop is embedded in concrete.

- C. Splicing PVC Waterstops:
1. Splice waterstops by heat-sealing adjacent waterstop sections in accordance with manufacturer's printed instructions.
  2. Butt end-to-end joints of two identical waterstop sections may be made in forms during placement of waterstop material.
  3. Prior to placement in form work, prefabricate waterstop joints involving more than two ends to be joined together, angle cut, alignment change, or joining of two dissimilar waterstop sections, allowing not less than 24 inch long strips of waterstop material beyond joint. Upon inspection and approval by Owner's Representative, install prefabricated waterstop joint assemblies in form work, and butt-weld ends of 24 inch strips to straight-run portions of waterstop in forms.
- D. Setting PVC Waterstops:
1. Correctly position waterstops during installation. Support and anchor waterstops during progress of work to ensure proper embedment in concrete and to prevent folding over of waterstop by concrete placement. Locate symmetrical halves of waterstops equally between concrete pours at joints, with center axis coincident with joint openings. Thoroughly work concrete in joint vicinity for maximum density and imperviousness.
  2. Where waterstop in a vertical wall joint does not connect with any other waterstop, and is not intended to be connected to waterstop in future concrete placement, terminate waterstop 6 inches below top of wall.
- E. Replacement of Defective Field Joints: Replace waterstop field joints showing evidence of misalignment, offset, porosity, cracks, bubbles, inadequate bond or other defects with products and joints complying with Specifications.
- F. Resilient Waterstop:
1. Install resilient waterstop in accordance with manufacturer's instructions and recommendations.
  2. When requested by Owner's Representative, provide technical assistance by manufacturer's representative in field at no additional cost to City.
  3. Use resilient waterstop only where complete confinement by concrete is provided; do not use in expansion or contraction joints.
  4. Where resilient waterstop is used in combination with PVC waterstop, lap resilient waterstop over PVC waterstop minimum of 6 inches and place in contact with PVC waterstop. Where crossing PVC at right angles, melt PVC ribs to form smooth joining surface.
  5. At free top of walls without connecting slabs, stop resilient waterstop and grooves (where used) 6 inches from top in vertical wall joints.
  6. Bentonite Waterstop:
    - a. Locate bentonite waterstop as near as possible to center of joint and extend continuous around entire joint. Minimum distance from edge of waterstop to face of member: 5 inches.
    - b. Where thickness of concrete member to be placed on bentonite waterstop is less than 12 inches, place waterstop in grooves at least 3/4 inch deep and 1 1/4 inches wide formed or ground into concrete. Minimum distance from edge of waterstop placed in groove to face of member: 2.5 inches.
    - c. Do not place bentonite waterstop when waterstop material temperature is below 40 degrees F. Waterstop material may be warmed so that it remains above 40 degrees F during placement but means used to warm it shall in no way harm material or its properties. Do not install waterstop where air temperature falls outside manufacturer's recommended range.



- d. Place bentonite waterstop only on smooth and uniform surfaces; grind concrete smooth when necessary to produce satisfactory substrate, or bond waterstop to irregular surfaces using epoxy grout which completely fills voids and irregularities beneath waterstop material. Prior to installation, wire brush concrete surface to remove laitance and other substances that may interfere with bonding of epoxy.
  - e. In addition to adhesive backing provided with waterstop, secure bentonite waterstop in place with concrete nails and washers at 12 inch maximum spacing.
7. Adhesive Waterstop:
- a. With wire brush thoroughly clean concrete surface on which waterstop is to be placed and then coat with primer.
  - b. If surface is too rough to allow waterstop to form complete contact, grind to form adequately smooth surface.
  - c. Install waterstop with top protective paper left in place. Overlap joints between strips minimum of 1 inch and cover back over with protective paper.
  - d. Do not remove protective paper until just before final form work completion. Place concrete immediately. Time that waterstop material is uncovered prior to concrete placement shall be minimized and shall not exceed 24 hours.

### 3.7 CONSTRUCTION JOINTS

#### A. Definitions:

- 1. Construction joint: Contact surface between plastic (fresh) concrete and concrete that has attained initial set.
- 2. Monolithic: Manner of concrete placement to reduce or eliminate construction joints; joints other than those indicated on Drawings will not be permitted without written approval of Owner's Representative. Where so approved, make additional construction joints with details equivalent to those indicated for joints in similar locations.
- 3. Preparation for Construction Joints: Roughen surface of concrete previously placed, leaving some aggregate particles exposed. Remove laitance and loose materials by sandblasting or high-pressure water blasting. Keep surface wet for several hours prior to placing of plastic concrete.

### 3.8 CURING

- A. Comply with ACI 308. Cure by preventing loss of moisture, rapid temperature change and mechanical injury for period of 7 curing days when Type II or IP cement has been used and for 3 curing days when Type III cement has been used. Start curing as soon as free water has disappeared from concrete surface after placing and finishing. A curing day is any calendar day in which temperature is above 50 degrees F for at least 19 hours. Colder days may be counted when air temperature adjacent to concrete is maintained above 50 degrees F. In continued cold weather, when artificial heat is not provided, removal of forms and shoring may be permitted at end of calendar days equal to twice required number of curing days. However, leave soffit forms and shores in place until concrete has reached specified 28 day strength, unless directed otherwise by Owner's Representative.
- B. Cure formed surfaces not requiring rubbed-finished surface by leaving forms in place for full curing period. Keep wood forms wet during curing period. Add water as needed for other types of forms. Or, at Contractor's option, forms may be removed after 2 days and curing compound applied.

C. Rubbed Finish:

1. At formed surfaces requiring rubbed finish, remove forms as soon as practicable without damaging surface.
2. After rubbed-finish operations are complete, continue curing formed surfaces by using either approved curing/sealing compounds or moist cotton mats until normal curing period is complete.

D. Unformed Surfaces: Cure by membrane curing compound method.

1. After concrete has received final finish and surplus water sheen has disappeared, immediately seal surface with uniform coating of approved curing compound, applied at rate of coverage recommended by manufacturer or as directed by Owner's Representative. Do not apply less than 1 gallon per 180 square feet of area. Provide satisfactory means to properly control and check rate of application of compound.
2. Thoroughly agitate compound during use and apply by means of approved mechanical power pressure sprayers equipped with atomizing nozzles. For application on small miscellaneous items, hand-powered spray equipment may be used. Prevent loss of compound between nozzle and concrete surface during spraying operations.
3. Do not apply compound to dry surface. When concrete surface has become dry, thoroughly moisten surface immediately prior to application. At locations where coating shows discontinuities, pinholes or other defects, or when rain falls on newly coated surface before film has dried sufficiently to resist damage, apply additional coat of compound at specified rate of coverage.

### 3.9 REMOVAL OF FORMS AND SHORING

- A. Remove forms from surfaces requiring rubbing only as rapidly as rubbing operation progresses. Remove forms from vertical surfaces not requiring rubbed-finish when concrete has aged for required number of curing days. When curing compound is used, do not remove forms before 2 days after concrete placement.
- B. Leave soffit forms and shores in place until concrete has reached specified 28-day strength, unless directed otherwise by Owner's Representative.

### 3.10 DEFECTIVE WORK

- A. Immediately repair defective work discovered after forms have been removed. When concrete surface is bulged, uneven, or shows excess honeycombing or form marks which cannot be repaired satisfactorily through patching, remove and replace entire section.

### 3.11 FINISHING

- A. Patch honeycomb, minor defects and form tie holes in concrete surfaces with cement mortar mixed one part cement to two parts fine aggregate. Repair defects by cutting out unsatisfactory material and replacing with new concrete, securely keyed and bonded to existing concrete. Finish to make junctures between patches and existing concrete as inconspicuous as possible. Use stiff mixture and thoroughly tamp into place. After each patch has stiffened sufficiently to allow for greatest portion of shrinkage, strike off mortar flush with surface.

- B. Apply rubbed finish to exposed surfaces of formed concrete structures as noted on Drawings. After pointing has set sufficiently, wet surface with brush and perform first surface rubbing with No. 16 carborundum stone, or approved equal. Rub sufficiently to bring surface to paste, to remove form marks and projections, and to produce smooth, dense surface. Add cement to form surface paste as necessary. Spread or brush material, which has been ground to paste, uniformly over surface and allow to reset. In preparation for final acceptance, clean surfaces and perform final finish rubbing with No. 30 carborundum stone or approved equal. After rubbing, allow paste on surface to reset; then wash surface with clean water. Leave structure with clean, neat and uniform-appearing finish.
- C. Apply wood float finish to concrete slabs.

### 3.12 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Testing shall be performed under provisions of Division 1.
- B. Unless otherwise directed by Owner's Representative, following minimum testing of concrete is required. Testing shall be performed by qualified individuals employed by approved independent testing agency, and conform to requirements of ASTM C 1077.
  - 1. Take concrete samples in accordance with ASTM C 172.
  - 2. Make one set of four compression test specimens for each mix design at least once per day and for each 150 cubic yards or fraction thereof. Make, cure and test specimens in accordance with ASTM C 31 and ASTM C 39.
  - 3. When taking compression test specimens, test each sample for slump according to ASTM C 143, for temperature according to ASTM C 1064, for air content according to ASTM C 231, and for unit weight according to ASTM C 138.
  - 4. Inspect, sample and test concrete in accordance with ASTM C 94, Section 13, 14, and 15, and ACI 311-5R.
- C. Test Cores: Conform to ASTM C 42.
- D. Testing High Early Strength Concrete: When Type III cement is used in concrete, specified 7 day and 28 day compressive strengths shall be applicable at 3 and 7 days, respectively.
- E. If 7-day or 3-day test strengths (as applicable for type of cement being used) fail to meet established strength requirements, extended curing or resumed curing on those portions of structure represented by test specimens may be required. When additional curing fails to produce required strength, strengthening or replacement of portions of structure which fail to develop required strength may be required by Owner's Representative, at no additional cost to City.

### 3.13 PROTECTION

- A. Protect concrete against damage until final acceptance by City.
- B. Protect fresh concrete from damage due to rain, hail, sleet, or snow. Provide protection while concrete is still plastic, and whenever precipitation is imminent or occurring.
- C. Do not backfill around concrete structures or subject them to design loadings until components of structure needed to resist loading are complete and have reached specified 28 day compressive strength, except as authorized otherwise by Owner's Representative.

END OF SECTION 33 05 16.16

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## SECTION 33 06 10.14 - POLYVINYL CHLORIDE (PVC) PIPE

### PART 1 GENERAL

#### 1.1 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. Polyvinyl chloride pressure pipe for water distribution, in nominal diameters 4 inches through 20 inches.
- B. Polyvinyl chloride sewer pipe for gravity sewers in nominal diameters 4 inches through 48 inches.
- C. Polyvinyl chloride pressure pipe for gravity sewers and force mains in nominal diameters 4 inches through 20 inches.

#### 1.2 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

- A. Unit Prices.
  - 1. No separate payment will be made for PVC pipe under this Section. Include cost in unit price for work included as specified Division 2.
  - 2. Refer to Division 1 for unit price procedures.
- B. Stipulated Price (Lump Sum). If Contract is Stipulated Price Contract, payment for work in this Section is included in total Stipulated Price.

#### 1.3 REFERENCES

- A. ANSI A 21.16 (AWWA C 116) - Protective Fusion Bonded Epoxy Coating for the Interior and Exterior Surfaces of Ductile Iron and Grey Iron Fittings for Water Supply Service.
- B. ASTM D 1248 - Standard Specification for Polyethylene Plastics Molding and Extrusion Materials.
- C. ASTM D 1784 - Standard Specification for Rigid Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Compounds and Chlorinated Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Compounds.
- D. ASTM D 2241 - Standard Specification for Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Pressure-Rated Pipe (SDR Series).
- E. ASTM D 2321 - Standard Practice for Underground Installation of Thermoplastic Pipe for Sewers and Other Gravity-Flow Applications.
- F. ASTM D 2444 - Standard Test Method for Determination of the Impact Resistance of Thermoplastic Pipe and Fittings by Means of a Tup (Falling Weight).
- G. ASTM D 2680 - Specification for Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS) and Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Composite Sewer Piping.
- H. ASTM D 3034 - Specification for Type PSM Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Sewer Pipe and Fittings.
- I. ASTM D 3139 - Standard Specification for Joints for Plastic Pressure Pipes Using Flexible Elastomeric Seals.
- J. ASTM D 3212 - Standard Specification for Joints for Drain and Sewer Plastic Pipes Using Flexible Elastomeric Seals.

- K. ASTM F 477 - Standard Specification for Elastomeric Seals (Gaskets) for Joining Plastic Pipe.
- L. ASTM F 679 - Standard Specification for Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Large-Diameter Plastic Gravity Sewer Pipe and Fittings.
- M. ASTM F 794 - Standard Specification for Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Profile Gravity Sewer Pipe and Fittings Based on Controlled Inside Diameter.
- N. ASTM F 949 - Standard Specification for Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Corrugated Sewer Pipe with Smooth Interior and Fittings.
- O. AWWA C 110 - American National Standard for Ductile-Iron and Gray-Iron Fittings, 3 Inches Through 48 Inches for Water.
- P. AWWA C 111 - American National Standard for Rubber-Gasket Joints for Ductile-Iron Pressure Pipe and Fittings.
- Q. AWWA C 900 - Standard for Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pressure Pipe, 4 Inches Through 12 Inches for Water Distribution.
- R. AWWA C 905 - Standard for Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pressure Pipe and Fabricated Fittings, 14 In. Through 48 In., for Water Transmission and Distribution.
- S. AWWA C 909 - Standard for Molecularly-Oriented Polyvinyl Chloride (PVCO) Pressure Pipe, 4 Inches through 12 Inches (100mm through 300 mm), for Water Distribution.
- T. PPI TR3 - Policies and Procedures for Developing Recommended Hydrostatic Design Stresses for Thermoplastic Pipe Materials.
- U. UNI-B-13 - Recommended Standard Performance Specification for Joint Restraint Devices for Use with Polyvinyl Chloride Pipe.

#### 1.4 SUBMITTALS

- A. Conform to requirements of Division 1.
- B. Submit shop drawings showing design of new pipe and fittings indicating alignment and grade, laying dimensions, fabrication, fittings, flanges, and special details.

#### 1.5 QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Submit manufacturer's certifications that PVC pipe and fittings meet requirements of this Section and AWWA C 900, AWWA C 909 and AWWA C 905 for pressure pipe applications, or appropriate ASTM standard specified for gravity sewer pipe.
- B. Submit manufacturer's certification that PVC pressure pipe for water lines and force mains has been hydrostatically tested at factory in accordance with AWWA C 900, AWWA C 909 and AWWA C 905, and this Section.
- C. When foreign manufactured material is proposed for use, have material tested for conformance to applicable ASTM requirements by certified independent testing laboratory located in United States. Certification from other source is not acceptable. Furnish copies of test reports to Owner's Representative for review. Cost of testing paid by Contractor.

## PART 2 PRODUCTS

### 2.1 MATERIAL

- A. Use PVC compounds in manufacture of pipe that contain no ingredient in amount that has been demonstrated to migrate into water in quantities considered to be toxic.
- B. Furnish PVC pressure pipe manufactured from Class 12454-A or Class 12454-B virgin PVC compounds as defined in ASTM D 1784. Use compounds qualifying for rating of 4000 psi for water at 73.4 F per requirements of PPI TR3. Provide pipe which is homogeneous throughout, free of voids, cracks, inclusions, and other defects, uniform as commercially practical in color, density, and other physical properties. Deliver pipe with surfaces free from nicks and scratches with joining surfaces of spigots and joints free from gouges and imperfections which could cause leakage.
- C. PVC Restrained Pipe: Must be listed on City's current Product Approval List.
  - 1. Pipe Material:
    - a. DR 18: For restrained joints where shown on Drawings.
    - b. DR 14: For alternate to offset pipe sections shown on Drawings. Do not use PVC for offset sections with depth of cover greater than 20 feet or less than 4 feet. Do not use PVC in potentially petroleum contaminated areas.
- D. Water Service.
  - 1. Provide self-extinguishing PVC pipe that bears Underwriters' Laboratories mark of approval and is acceptable without penalty to Texas State Fire Insurance Committee for use in fire protection lines.
  - 2. Bear National Sanitation Foundation Seal of Approval (NSF-PW).
- E. Gaskets:
  - 1. Gaskets shall meet requirements of ASTM F 477. Use elastomeric factory-installed gaskets to make joints flexible and watertight.
  - 2. Flat Face Mating Flange: Full faces 1/8-inch-thick ethylene propylene (EPR) rubber.
  - 3. Raised Face Mating Flange: Flat ring 1/8-inch ethylene propylene (EDR) rubber, with filler gasket between OD of raised face and flange OD to protect flange from bolting moment.
- F. Lubricant for rubber-gasketed joints: Water soluble, non-toxic, non-objectionable in taste and odor imparted to fluid, non-supporting of bacteria growth, having no deteriorating effect on PVC or rubber gaskets.
- G. Do not use PVC in potentially or known contaminated areas.
- H. Do not use PVC in areas exposed to direct sunlight.

### 2.2 WATER SERVICE PIPE

- A. Pipe 4 inch through 12 inch: AWWA C 900, AWWA C 909, Class 150, DR 18; AWWA C 900, Class 200, DR 14 as alternate to offset pipe sections; nominal 20-foot lengths; cast-iron equivalent outside diameters.

- B. Pipe 14 inch through 20 inch: AWWA C 905; Class 235; DR 18; nominal 20-foot lengths; cast-iron equivalent outside diameter.
- C. Provide Polyvinyl Chloride Pipe from approved manufacturers.
- D. Make curves and bends by deflecting joints. Do not exceed maximum deflection recommended by pipe manufacturer. Submit details of other methods of providing curves and bends for review by Owner's Representative.
- E. Hydrostatic Test: AWWA C 900, AWWA C 905, AWWA C 909, ANSI A 21.10 (AWWA C 110); at point of manufacture; submit manufacturer's written certification.

2.3 GRAVITY SEWER PIPE

- A. PVC gravity sanitary sewer pipe and storm sewer pipe shall be in accordance with provisions in following table:

Wall Construction	Manufacturer	ASTM Designation	SDR (Max.)/ Stiffness (Min.)	Diameter Size Range
Solid	J-M Pipe	D3034	SDR 26 / PS 115	6" to 10"
	Certain Teed	D3034	SDR 35 / PS 46	12" & 15"
	Diamond	F679	SDR 35 / PS 46	18" to 27"
	Uponor ETI	AWWA C900	DR 18 / N/A	4" to 12"
	North American	AWWA C909	DR 18 / N/A	4" to 12"
		AWWAC905	DR 18 / N/A	14" to 16"
Truss (Gasketed)	Contech	D2680	N/A / 200 psi	8" to 15"
Profile	Contech A-2000	F949	N/A / 46 psi	12" to 36"
	Contech A-2026	F949	N/A / 115 psi	8" to 10"
	ETI, Ultra-Rib	F794	N/A / 46 psi	8" to 30"
	ETI, Ultra-Corr	F794	N/A / 46 psi	24" to 36"

- B. When solid wall PVC pipe 18 inches to 27 inches in diameter is required in SDR 26, provide pipe conforming to ASTM F 679, except provide wall thickness as required for SDR 26 and pipe strength of 115 psi.
- C. For sewers up to 12-inch diameter crossing over water lines, or crossing under water lines with less than 2-foot separation, provide minimum 150 psi pressure-rated pipe conforming to ASTM D 2241 with suitable PVC adapter couplings.
- D. Joints: Spigot and integral wall section bell with solid cross section elastomeric or rubber ring gasket conforming to requirements of ASTM D 3212 and ASTM F 477, or ASTM D 3139 and ASTM F 477. Gaskets shall be factory-assembled and securely bonded in place to prevent displacement. Manufacturer shall test sample from each batch conforming to requirements ASTM D 2444.
- E. Fittings: Provide PVC gravity sewer sanitary bends, tee, or wye fittings for new sanitary sewer construction. PVC pipe fittings shall be full-bodied, either injection molded or factory fabricated. Saddle-type tee or wye fittings are not acceptable.
- F. Conditioning. Conditioning of samples prior to and during tests is subject to approval by Owner's Representative. When referee tests are required, condition specimens in accordance with Procedure A in ASTM D 618 at 73.4 degrees F plus or minus 3.6 degrees F and 50 percent relative humidity plus or minus 5 percent relative humidity for not less than



40 hours prior to test. Conduct tests under same conditions of temperature and humidity unless otherwise specified.

- G. Pipe Stiffness. Determine pipe stiffness at 5 percent deflection in accordance with Test Method D 2412. Minimum pipe stiffness shall be 46 psi. For diameters 4 inches through 18 inches, test three specimens, each a minimum of 6 inches (152 mm) in length. For diameters 21 inch through 36 inch, test three specimens, each a minimum of 12 inch (305 mm) in length.
- H. Flattening. Flatten three specimens of pipe, prepared in accordance with Paragraph 2.04F, in suitable press until internal diameter has been reduced to 60 percent of original inside diameter of pipe. Rate of loading shall be uniform. Test specimens, when examined under normal light and with unaided eye, shall show no evidence of splitting, cracking, breaking, or separation of pipe walls or bracing profiles. Perform the flattening test in conjunction with pipe stiffness test.
- I. Joint Tightness. Test for joint tightness in accordance with ASTM D 3212, except that joint shall remain watertight at minimum deflection of 5 percent. Manufacturer will be required to provide independent third party certification for joint testing each diameter of storm sewer pipe.
- J. Purpose of Tests. Flattening and pipe stiffness tests are intended to be routine quality control tests. Joint tightness test is intended to qualify pipe to specified level of performance.

#### 2.4 SANITARY SEWER FORCE MAIN PIPE

- A. Provide approved PVC pressure pipe conforming to requirements for water service pipe, and conforming to minimum working pressure rating specified in Division 33.
- B. Acceptable pipe joints are integral bell-and-spigot, containing a bonded-in elastomeric sealing ring meeting requirements of ASTM F 477. In designated areas requiring restrained joint pipe and fittings, use approved joint restraint device conforming to UNI-B-13, for PVC pipe 12-inch diameter and less.
- C. Fittings: Provide approved ductile iron fittings as per Division 33, except furnish fittings with one of following approved internal linings:
  - 1. Nominal 40 mils (35 mils minimum) virgin polyethylene complying with ASTM D 1248, heat fused to interior surface of fitting
  - 2. Nominal 40 mils (35 mils minimum) polyurethane
  - 3. Nominal 40 mils (35 mils minimum) ceramic epoxy
  - 4. Nominal 40 mils (35 mils minimum) fusion bonded epoxy
- D. Exterior Protection: Provide polyethylene wrapping of ductile-iron fittings as required by Division 33.
- E. Hydrostatic Tests: Hydrostatically test pressure rated pipe in accordance with Paragraph 2.02E.

#### 2.5 BENDS AND FITTINGS FOR PVC PRESSURE PIPE

- A. Bends and Fittings: ANSI A 21.10 or ANSI A 21.53, ductile iron; ANSI A 21.11 single rubber gasket push-on type joint; minimum 150 psi pressure rating. Approved restrained joints, 250 200 psi, may be provided for up to 12 inches in diameter (water or sanitary).
- B. Provide approved restrained joint fittings: Integral restrained joint fittings and pipe do not require secondary restraint.

## PART 3 EXECUTION

### 3.1 PROTECTION

- A. Store pipe under cover out of direct sunlight and protect from excessive heat or harmful chemicals in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

### 3.2 INSTALLATION

- A. Conform to requirements of Division 33, as applicable.
- B. Install PVC pipe in accordance with Division 33, ASTM D 2321 for Sewer Pipe, and manufacturer's recommendations.
- C. Install PVC water service pipe to clear utility lines and have minimum depth of cover below property line grade of street, unless otherwise required by Drawings:
  - 1. Water service pipe 12 inches in diameter and smaller 4 feet of cover.
  - 2. Water service pipe 16 inches in diameter and larger 5 feet of cover.
- D. Avoid imposing strains that will overstress or buckle pipe when lowering pipe into trench.
- E. Hand shovel pipe bedding under pipe haunches and along sides of pipe barrel and compact to eliminate voids and ensure side support.
- F. Store PVC pipe under cover out of direct sunlight. Protect pipe from excessive heat or harmful chemicals. Prevent damage by crushing or piercing.
- G. Allow PVC pipe to cool to ground temperature before backfilling when assembled out of trench to prevent pullout due to thermal contraction.

### 3.3 PVC RESTRAINED MECHANISM

- A. Do not apply lubricant to spline or pipe or coupling spline grooves.
- B. Do not use excessive force while inserting the spline through coupling.
- C. Insert spline until it is fully seated around circumference of pipe.
- D. Field Cutting of Pipe Ends:
  - 1. Perform by workers certified by manufacturer.
  - 2. Use a PVC pipe cutter and provide square ends.
  - 3. Use manufacturer approved power routing and grooving tool to field fabricate required pipe groove.

END OF SECTION 33 06 10.14

## SECTION 33 06 40.11 – REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE

### PART 1 GENERAL

#### 1.01 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. Reinforced concrete pipe for storm sewers.

#### 1.02 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

- A. Unit Prices.

- 1. No separate payment will be made for reinforced concrete pipe under this Section. Include cost in unit price work as specified in the following Sections:

- a. 33 41 00 – Storm Utility Drainage Piping

- B. Stipulated Price (Lump Sum). If the Contract is a Stipulated Price Contract, payment for work in this section is included in the total Stipulated Price.

#### 1.03 REFERENCES

- A. ASTM C 76 - Reinforced Concrete Culvert, Storm Drain, and Sewer Pipe.
- B. ASTM C 443 - Joints for Circular Concrete Sewer and Culvert Pipe.
- C. ASTM C 497 - Method of Testing Concrete Pipe, Sections, or Tile.
- D. ASTM C 506 - Reinforced Concrete Arch Culvert, Storm Drain and Sewer Pipe.
- E. ASTM C 507 - Reinforced Concrete Elliptical Culvert, Storm Drain and Sewer Pipe.
- F. ASTM C 655 - Reinforced Concrete D-load Culvert, Storm Drain and Sewer Pipe.
- G. ASTM C 822 - Standard Definitions and Terms Relating to Concrete Pipe and Related Products.
- H. ASTM C 877 - Standard Specification for External Sealing Bands for Non circular Concrete Sewer, Storm Drain, and Culvert Pipe.

#### 1.04 SUBMITTALS

- A. Submittals shall conform to requirements in Division 1.
- B. Submit complete product data for pipe, fittings and gaskets for approval. Indicate conformance to appropriate reference standards.
- C. Submit certificates by a testing laboratory, hired and paid by the manufacturer, that concrete pipes meet applicable standards when tested in accordance with ASTM C 497.

### PART 2 PRODUCTS

#### 2.01 REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE

- A. Circular reinforced concrete pipe shall conform to requirements of ASTM C 76, for Class III wall thickness. Joints shall be rubber gasketed conforming to ASTM C 443.

- B. Reinforced concrete arch pipe shall conform to the requirements of ASTM C 506 for Class A-III. Joints shall conform to ASTM C 877.
- C. Reinforced concrete elliptical pipe, either vertical or horizontal, shall conform to the requirements of ASTM C 507 for Class VE-III for vertical or Class HE-III for horizontal. Joints shall be rubber gaskets conforming to ASTM C 877.
- D. Reinforced concrete D-load pipe shall conform to the requirements of ASTM C 655.

2.02 GASKETS

- A. When no contaminant is identified, furnish rubber gasket conforming to ASTM C 443 for circular reinforced concrete pipe and rubber gasket conforming to ASTM C 877 for reinforced concrete elliptical pipe.
- B. Pipes to be installed in potentially contaminated areas, especially where free product is found near the elevation of the proposed sewer, shall have the following gasket materials for the noted contaminants:

CONTAMINANT	GASKET MATERIAL REQUIRED
Petroleum (diesel, gasoline)	Nitrile Rubber
Other Contaminants	As recommended by the pipe manufacturer

2.03 SOURCE QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Representatives of Engineer will inspect manufacturer's plant and casting operations as deemed necessary.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.01 INSTALLATION

- A. Conform to requirements of the following Sections, as applicable:
  - 1. 33 41 00 - Storm Utility Drainage Piping
- B. Install reinforced concrete pipe in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

END OF SECTION 33 06 40.11

## SECTION 33 41 00 - STORM UTILITY DRAINAGE PIPING

### PART 1 GENERAL

#### 1.1 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. New storm sewers and appurtenances, modifications to existing storm sewer system and installation of roadside ditch culverts.

#### 1.2 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

- A. Unit Prices
  - 1. Payment for storm sewers, including elliptical or box, installed by open-cut, augered with or without casing, or tunneling is on linear foot basis. Measurement for storm sewers and roadside ditch culverts will be taken along center line of pipe from center line to center line of manholes or from end to end of culverts. Payment will be made for each linear foot installed complete in place, including connections to existing manholes and inlets.
  - 2. Payment for storm sewer leads, including elliptical leads, is on a linear foot basis.
  - 3. Payment for corrugated metal pipe storm sewer outfall, including timber bents, is on a linear foot basis.
  - 4. Refer to Division 1 for unit price procedures.
- B. Stipulated Price (Lump Sum). If Contract is Stipulated Price Contract, payment for Work in this Section is included in total Stipulated Price.

#### 1.3 SUBMITTALS

- A. Conform to requirements of Division 1.
- B. Submit manufacturer's literature for product specifications and installation instructions.
- C. Submit proposed methods, equipment, materials, and sequence of operations for sewer construction. Plan operations to minimize disruption of utilities to occupied facilities or adjacent property.

#### 1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. The Condition for acceptance shall be watertight storm sewer that is watertight both in pipe-to-pipe joints and in pipe-to-manhole connections.
- B. Provide manufacturer's certification to Specifications.

#### 1.5 PRODUCT DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Comply with manufacturer's recommendations.
- B. Handle pipe, fittings, and accessories carefully with approved handling devices. Do not drop or roll pipe off trucks or trailers. Do not use Materials cracked, gouged, chipped, dented, or otherwise damaged shall not be use materials for installation.
- C. Store pipe and fittings on heavy timbers or platforms to avoid contact with ground.
- D. Unload pipe, fittings, and appurtenances as close as practical to location of installation to avoid unnecessary handling.

- E. Keep interiors of pipe and fittings free of dirt and foreign matter.
- F. Store PVC pipe out of direct sunlight.

## PART 2 PRODUCTS

### 2.1 PIPE

- A. Provide piping materials for storm sewers shall be of sizes and types specified unless otherwise indicated on Drawings.
- B. In diameters where material alternatives are available, provide pipe from single manufacturer for each pipe diameter, unless otherwise approved by Owner's Representative or otherwise shown on Drawings.
- C. Existing pipe that has been removed during construction cannot be reused.

### 2.2 PIPE MATERIAL SCHEDULE

- A. Storm Sewer Pipe: Use pipe materials that conforming to requirements specified in Division 33 and as shown on the Drawings.
- B. Driveway Culvert Pipe for Streets with Open Ditches: Use pipe materials that conforming to requirements specified Division 33 and as shown on the Drawings.
- C. Provide pipe meeting minimum class, dimension ratio, or other criteria indicated.
- D. Pipe materials other than those listed above shall not be used for storm sewers.

### 2.3 BEDDING, BACKFILL, AND TOPSOIL MATERIAL

- A. Bedding and Backfill Material: Conform to requirements of Division 31.
- B. Topsoil: Conform to requirements of Division 32.
- C. Use cement stabilized sand material for bedding and backfill in the pipe zone for all storm sewers.

## PART 3 EXECUTION

### 3.1 PREPARATION

- A. Prepare traffic control plans and set up street detours and barricades in preparation for excavation when construction will affect traffic. Conform to requirements of Division 1.
- B. Provide barricades, flashing warning lights, and signs for excavations. Conform to requirements of Division 1. Maintain barricades and warning lights for streets and intersections while Work is in progress or where traffic is affected by Work.
- C. Immediately notify agency or company owning utility lines which are damaged, broken, or disturbed. Obtain approval from Owner's Representative and agency for repairs or relocations, either temporary or permanent.

- D. Remove old pavements and structures, including sidewalks and driveways in accordance with requirements of Division 2.
- E. Install and operate dewatering and surface water control measures in accordance with Division 1.

### 3.2 EXCAVATION

- A. Earthwork. Conform to requirements of Division 31. Use bedding as indicated on Drawings.
- B. Line and Grade. Establish required uniform line and grade trench from benchmarks identified by Owner's Representative. Maintain this control for minimum of 100 feet behind and ahead of pipe-laying operation. Use laser beam equipment to establish and maintain proper line and grade of Work. Or use of appropriately sized grade boards which are substantially supported.
- C. Trench Excavation. Excavate pipe trenches to level as indicated on Standard Details. Backfill excavation with specified bedding material to level of lower one-third of pipe barrel. Tamp and compact backfill to provide bedding at indicated grade. Form bedding foundation to minimum depth of one-eighth of pipe diameter, but not less than 6 inches.

### 3.3 PIPE INSTALLATION

- A. Install in accordance with pipe manufacturer's recommendations and as specified in this section.
- B. Install pipe only after excavation is completed, bottom of trench is shaped, bedding material is installed, and trench has been approved by Owner's Representative.
- C. Install pipe to line and grade indicated on Drawings. Place pipe so that it has continuous bearing of barrel on bedding material with no voids, and is laid in trench so interior surfaces of pipe follows grades and alignments indicated.
- D. Install pipe with bells of pipe facing upstream of anticipated flow.
- E. Form concentric joint with each section of adjoining pipe to prevent offsets.
- F. Place and drive home newly laid sections with a sling or come-a-long winches to eliminate damage to sections. Unless otherwise approved by Owner's Representative, provide end protection to prevent damage while using back hoes or similar powered equipment to drive home newly laid sections.
- G. Keep interior of pipe clean as installation progresses.
- H. Keep excavations free of water during construction and until final inspection.
- I. When work is not in progress, cover exposed ends of pipes with pipe plug specifically designed to prevent foreign material from entering pipe.
- J. For PVC Pipe:
  - 1. Provide a minimum cover as per manufacturer's requirements from top of pavement to top of pipe, but no less than 2 feet.
  - 2. Accomplish transitions to different material of pipe in a manhole or inlet box. No adapter, coupling for dissimilar pipe, or saddle connections allowed.

3. Provide pipe sections in standard lengths with minimum length of 13 feet. Pipe may be field modified to shorten length no less than 4 feet, unless otherwise approved by Owner's Representative. Field modify pipe per manufacturer's recommendations.
4. No beveling at joint allowed. Cut to be perpendicular to longitudinal axis.
5. Provide gasketed bell and spigot joints installed per manufacturer's recommendations. Gasketed pipe joints; clean and free of debris, show no leakage after installation.

#### 3.4 PIPE INSTALLATION OTHER THAN OPEN CUT

- A. Conform to requirements of Division 33 where required.
- B. Not allowed for plastic sewer pipe.

#### 3.5 INSTALLATION OF APPURTENANCES

- A. Construct manholes to conform to requirements of Division 33. Install frames, grate rings, and covers to conform to requirements of Division 33.
- B. Install PVC pipe culverts with approved end treatments. Approved end treatments include concrete headwalls, wingwalls and collars.
- C. Install inlets, headwalls, and wingwalls to conform to requirements of Division 33.
- D. Rehabilitate existing manholes to conform to requirements of Division 33. Adjust manhole covers and inlets to grade conforming to requirements of Division 33.
- E. Dimension for Type C and Type E manholes shall be as shown on Drawings.

#### 3.6 INSPECTION AND TESTING

- A. Perform post installation television inspection in accordance with Division 33. Hand held cameras may be used in storm sewers in lieu of requirements Division 33. Clearly stencil distance markings on each joint of pipe to indicate distance from starting manhole when using hand held cameras.

#### 3.7 BACKFILL AND SITE CLEANUP

- A. Backfill trench after pipe installation is inspected and approved by Owner's Representative.
- B. Backfill and compact soil in accordance with Division 31.
- C. Repair and replace removed or damaged pavement and sidewalks as specified in Division 32.
- D. In unpaved areas, grade surface as uniform slope to natural grade as indicated on Drawings. Provide minimum of 4 inches of topsoil and seed according to requirements of Division 32 as required.

END OF SECTION 33 41 00



## SECTION 33 49 13 – STORM DRAINAGE MANHOLES, FRAMES AND COVERS

### PART 1 GENERAL

#### 1.1 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. Iron castings for manhole frames and covers, inlet frames and grates, catch basin frames and grates, meter vault frames and covers, adjustment rings, and extensions.
- B. Ring grates.

#### 1.2 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

- A. Unit Prices
  - 1. No payment will be made for frames, grates, rings, covers, and seals under this Section. Include payment in unit price for related item.
  - 2. Payment to rack over existing manhole is on a unit price basis for each manhole.
  - 3. Refer to Division 1 for unit price procedures.
- B. Stipulated Price (Lump Sum). If Contract is Stipulated Price Contract, payment for Work in this Section is included in total Stipulated Price.

#### 1.3 REFERENCES

- A. AASHTO -American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials Standard Specification for Highway Bridges
- B. ASTM A 48 -Standard Specification for Gray Iron Castings
- C. ASTM A 615 -Standard Specification for Deformed and Plain Billet-Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement
- D. AWS -D 12.1 Welding Reinforcing Steel.

#### 1.4 SUBMITTALS

- A. Conform to requirements of Division 1.
- B. Submit copies of manufacturer's specifications, load tables, dimension diagrams, anchor details, and installation instructions.
- C. Submit shop drawings for fabrication and installation of casting assemblies that are not included in Drawings or standard City details. Include plans, elevations, sections and connection details. Show anchorage and accessory items. Include setting drawings for location and installation of castings and anchorage devices.

## PART 2 PRODUCTS

### 2.1 CASTINGS

- A. Use castings for frames, grates, rings and covers conforming to ASTM A 48, Class 35B. Provide locking covers if indicated on Drawings.
- B. Use clean castings capable of withstanding application of AASHTO M306-40,000 pound proof loading without detrimental permanent deformation.
- C. Fabricate castings to conform to shapes, dimensions, and with wording or logos shown on Drawings. Standard dimensions for manhole covers are 32 inches in diameter.
- D. Use clean castings, free from blowholes and other surface imperfections. Use clean and symmetrical cast holes in covers, free of plugs.

### 2.2 BEARING SURFACES

- A. Machine bearing surfaces between covers or grates and their respective frames so that even bearing is provided for position in which casting may be seated in frame.

### 2.3 SPECIAL FRAMES AND COVERS

- A. Where indicated on Drawings, provide watertight manhole frames and covers with minimum of four bolts and gasket designed to seal cover to frame. Supply approved watertight manhole covers and frames.
- B. Where shown on Drawing, provide manhole frames and covers with 48 inch diameter clear opening, with inner cover for 22 inch diameter clear opening. Provide approved inner cover with pattern shown on Drawings.

### 2.4 FINISH

- A. Unless otherwise specified, uncoated cast iron.

### 2.5 FABRICATED RING GRATE

- A. Fabricate ring grates from reinforcing steel conforming to ASTM A 615.
- B. Conform to welds connecting bars to AWS D 12.1.

### 2.6 ADJUSTMENT RINGS FOR ASPHALT OVERLAYS

- A. Use castings conforming to Division 33 requirements.
- B. One piece casting with dimensions to fit frame and cover.

## PART 3 EXECUTION

### 3.1 INSTALLATION

- A. Install castings according to approved shop drawings, instructions in related specifications, and applicable directions from manufacturer's printed materials.

- B. Set castings accurately at required locations to proper alignment and elevation. Keep castings plumb, level, true, and free of rack. Measure location accurately from established lines and grades. Brace or anchor frames temporarily in form work until permanently set.
- C. Fabricate ring grates in accordance with City of Houston standard detail, "Ring Grate for Open End of 18 Inch to 72 Inch Stubs to Ditch". Set in mortar in mouth of pipe bell.
- D. Install adjustment rings in existing frames with clean bearing surfaces that are free from rocking.

END OF SECTION 33 49 13

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