

# **Town of Virgin EWP Specification List**

## **Washington County, Utah**

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## **Construction Specification 2—Clearing and Grubbing**

### **1. Scope**

The work consists of clearing and grubbing and disposal of trees, snags, logs, brush, stumps, shrubs, and rubbish from the designated areas.

### **2. Protection of existing vegetation**

Trees and other vegetation designated to remain undisturbed shall be protected from damage throughout the duration of the construction period. Any damages resulting from the contractor's operations or neglect shall be repaired by the contractor.

Earthfill, stockpiling of materials, vehicular parking, and excessive foot or vehicular traffic shall not be allowed within the drip line of vegetation designated to remain in place. Vegetation damaged by any of these or similar actions shall be replaced with viable vegetation of the same species, similar condition, and like size unless otherwise approved by the contracting officer.

Any cuts, skins, scrapes, or bruises to the bark of the vegetation shall be carefully trimmed and local nursery accepted procedures used to seal damaged bark.

Any limbs or branches 0.5 inch or larger in diameter that are broken, severed, or otherwise seriously damaged during construction shall be cut off at the base of the damaged limb or branch flush with the adjacent limb or tree trunk. All roots 1-inch or larger in diameter that are cut, broken, or otherwise severed during construction operations shall have the end smoothly cut perpendicular to the root. Roots exposed during excavation or other operations shall be covered with moist earth or backfilled as soon as possible to prevent the roots from drying out.

### **3. Marking**

The limits of the area(s) to be cleared and grubbed will be marked by stakes, flags, tree markings, or other suitable methods. Trees to be left standing and uninjured will be designated by special markings placed on the trunk about 6 feet above the ground surface.

### **4. Clearing and grubbing**

All trees not marked for preservation and all snags, logs, brush, stumps, shrubs, rubbish, and similar materials shall be cleared from within the limits of the designated areas. Unless otherwise specified, all stumps, roots, and root clusters that have a diameter of 1 inch or larger shall be grubbed out to a depth of at least 2 feet below subgrade for concrete structures and 1 foot below the ground surface at embankment sites and other designated areas.

### **5. Disposal**

All materials cleared and grubbed from the designated areas shall be disposed of at locations shown on the drawings or in a manner specified in section 7. The contractor is responsible for complying with all local rules and regulations and the payment of any and all fees that may result from disposal at locations away from the project site.

## 6. Measurement and payment

**Method 1**—For items of work for which specific units prices are established in the contract, the cleared and grubbed area is measured to the nearest 0.1 acre. Payment for clearing and grubbing is made for the total area within the designated limits at the contract unit price. Such payment will constitute full compensation for all labor, equipment, tools, and all other items necessary and incidental to the completion of the work.

**Method 2**—For items of work for which specific unit prices are established in the contract, the length of the cleared and grubbed area is measured to the nearest full station (100 feet) along the line designated on the drawing or identified in the specifications. Payment for clearing and grubbing is made for the total length within the designated limits at the contract unit price. Such payment will constitute full compensation for all labor, equipment, tools, and all other items necessary and incidental to the completion of the work.

**Method 3**—For items of work for which specific unit prices are established in the contract, each tree, stump, and snag having a diameter of 4 inches or larger and each log having a diameter of 4 inches or larger and a length of 10 feet are measured before removal. The size of each tree and snag is determined by measuring its trunk at breast height above the natural ground surface. The size of each log is determined by measuring the butt and by measuring its length from butt to tip. The size of each stump is measured at the top. Diameter is determined by dividing the measured circumference by 3.14.

Payment for clearing and grubbing of each tree, stump, and snag having a diameter of 4 inches or larger and each log having a diameter of 4 inches or larger and a length of 10 feet or larger is made at the contract unit price for its size designation as determined by the following schedule:

Measured diameter (in)	Size designation (in)
4 to 8	6
8 to 12	10
12 to 24	18
24 to 36	30
36 to 60	48
Over 60	60

The sum of such payments shall constitute full compensation for clearing and grubbing (including the clearing and grubbing of smaller trees, stumps, snags, logs, brush, shrubs, and roots), applicable permits and associated fees, and rubbish removal. Such payment shall constitute full compensation for all labor, equipment, tools, and all other items necessary and incidental to the completion of the work.

**Method 4**—For items of work for which specific lump sum prices are established in the contract, payment for clearing and grubbing is made at the contract lump sum price. Such payment shall constitute full compensation for all labor, equipment, tools, and all other items necessary and incidental to the completion of the work.

**All Methods**—The following provisions apply to all methods of measurement and payment. Compensation for any item of work described in the contract, but not listed in the bid schedule will be

included in the payment for the item of work to which it is made subsidiary. Such items and the items to which they are made subsidiary are identified in section 7..

## **7. Items of work and construction details**

Items of work to be performed in conformance with this specification and construction details are:

### **Bid Item 2 – Clearing and Grubbing**

- (1) This item shall consist of the clearing and grubbing of woody debris and disposal of materials.
- (2) In Section 3, Marking, all trees outside of the constructed footprint of the rock riprap stabilization shall be protected and saved to the maximum extent possible. Trees to be saved and the clearing limits shall be marked by the NRCS Inspector.
- (3) In Section 5, Disposal, all combustible woody material resulting from the clearing and grubbing operation shall be burned on-site provided that burn permits are obtained. Residue from burning shall be taken with the excavation and sediment removal material to the county approved site. All non-woody material, rubbish, trash, and debris shall be hauled off-site for disposal at a county approved site authorized to receive the material. The Contractor shall select burning locations that avoid damages to existing vegetation and buildings. The Contractor shall follow all State and Local ordinances for burning including paying any associated fees. If burning permits or a suitable location cannot be obtained, the woody materials shall be removed from the work site and disposed of in compliance with all applicable federal, state and local regulations.
- (4) In Section 5, Disposal, woven-wire fence, and T-posts shall be removed from the work site and disposed of in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Riprap, cobbles, and boulders shall be salvaged and stockpiled for re-use.
- (5) Section 6, Measurement and payment; Method 4 shall be used.

## Construction Specification 5—Pollution Control

### 1. Scope

The work consists of installing measures or performing work to control erosion and minimize the production of sediment and other pollutants to water and air from construction activities.

### 2. Material

All material furnished shall meet the requirements of the material specifications listed in section 8 of this specification.

### 3. Erosion and sediment control measures and works

The measures and works shall include, but are not limited to, the following:

**Staging of earthwork activities**—The excavation and moving of soil materials shall be scheduled to minimize the size of areas disturbed and unprotected from erosion for the shortest reasonable time.

**Seeding**—Seeding to protect disturbed areas shall occur as soon as reasonably possible following completion of that earthwork activity.

**Mulching**—Mulching to provide temporary protection of the soil surface from erosion.

**Diversions**—Diversions to divert water from work areas and to collect water from work areas for treatment and safe disposition. They are temporary and shall be removed and the area restored to its near original condition when the diversions are no longer required or when permanent measures are installed.

**Stream crossings**—Culverts or bridges where equipment must cross streams. They are temporary and shall be removed and the area restored to its near original condition when the crossings are no longer required or when permanent measures are installed.

**Sediment basins**—Sediment basins collect, settle, and eliminate sediment from eroding areas from impacting properties and streams below the construction site(s). These basins are temporary and shall be removed and the area restored to its original condition when they are no longer required or when permanent measures are installed.

**Sediment filters**—Straw bale filters or geotextile sediment fences trap sediment from areas of limited runoff. Sediment filters shall be properly anchored to prevent erosion under or around them. These filters are temporary and shall be removed and the area restored to its original condition when they are no longer required or when permanent measures are installed.

**Waterways**—Waterways for the safe disposal of runoff from fields, diversions, and other structures or measures. These works are temporary and shall be removed and the area restored to its original condition when they are no longer required or when permanent measures are installed.

**Other**—Additional protection measures as specified in section 8 of this specification or required by Federal, State, or local government.

#### **4. Chemical pollution**

The contractor shall provide watertight tanks or barrels or construct a sump sealed with plastic sheets to collect and temporarily contain chemical pollutants, such as drained lubricating or transmission fluids, grease, soaps, concrete mixer wash-water, or asphalt, produced as a by-product of the construction activities. Pollutants shall be disposed of in accordance with appropriate State and Federal regulations. At the completion of the construction work, tanks, barrels, and sumps shall be removed and the area restored to its original condition as specified in section 8 of this specification. Sump removal shall be conducted without causing pollution.

Sanitary facilities, such as chemical toilets, or septic tanks shall not be located next to live streams, wells, or springs. They shall be located at a distance sufficient to prevent contamination of any water source. At the completion of construction activities, facilities shall be disposed of without causing pollution as specified in section 8 of this specification.

#### **5. Air pollution**

The burning of brush or slash and the disposal of other materials shall adhere to state and local regulations.

Fire prevention measures shall be taken to prevent the start or spreading of wildfires that may result from project activities. Firebreaks or guards shall be constructed and maintained at locations shown on the drawings.

All public access or haul roads used by the contractor during construction of the project shall be sprinkled or otherwise treated to fully suppress dust. All dust control methods shall ensure safe construction operations at all times. If chemical dust suppressants are applied, the material shall be a commercially available product specifically designed for dust suppression and the application shall follow manufacturer's requirements and recommendations. A copy of the product data sheet and manufacturer's recommended application procedures shall be provided to the engineer 5 working days before the first application.

#### **6. Maintenance, removal, and restoration**

All pollution control measures and temporary works shall be adequately maintained in a functional condition for the duration of the construction period. All temporary measures shall be removed and the site restored to near original condition.

#### **7. Measurement and payment**

**Method 1**—For items of work for which specific unit prices are established in the contract, each item is measured to the nearest unit applicable. Payment for each item is made at the contract unit price for that item. For water or chemical suppressant items used for dust control for which items of work are established in section 8 of this specification, measurement for payment will not include water or chemical suppressants that are used inappropriately or excessive to need. Such payment will constitute full compensation for the completion of the work.

**Method 2**—For items of work for which lump sum prices are established in the contract, payment is made as the work proceeds and supported by invoices presented by the contractor that reflect actual costs. If the total of all progress payments is less than the lump sum contract price for this item, the balance remaining for this item will be included in the final contract payment. Payment of the lump sum contract price will constitute full compensation for completion of the work.

**Method 3**—For items of work for which lump sum prices are established in the contract, payment will be prorated and provided in equal amounts on each monthly progress payment estimate. The number of months used

for prorating shall be the number estimated to complete the work as outlined in the contractor's approved construction schedule. The final month's prorate amount will be provided with the final contract payment. Payment as described will constitute full compensation for completion of the work.

**All Methods**—The following provisions apply to all methods of measurement and payment. Compensation for any item of work described in the contract, but not listed in the bid schedule is included in the payment for the item of work to which it is made subsidiary. Such items, and the items to which they are made subsidiary, are identified in section 8 of this specification.

## **8. Items of work and construction details**

Items of work to be performed in conformance with this specification and construction details are:

### **Subsidiary Item, Pollution Control**

- (1) This item shall consist of furnishing and installing all measures and performing all work necessary to control soil erosion and minimize the production of air and water pollution due to the construction activities required by the contract documents.
- (2) In Section 3, Material, All works pertaining to pollution control will be approved by the engineer. Geotextile sediment fences for sediment filtering utilized by the Contractor shall comply with AASHTO M288 and shall not be installed in areas of concentrated flow. If water is flowing in the channel, a non-erosive earthen diversion shall be constructed to direct the water away from the work area and shall be constructed of on-site sediments combined with non-erosive materials such as but not limited to plastic sheeting, geotextile, and rock. If flowing water must be crossed repeatedly, a temporary stream crossing shall be constructed using pipes, geotextile as a separation barrier on the stream bed, and local sediments or rock used as backfill around the pipes. All crossing materials shall be removed and the area returned to pre-construction conditions after use. The Contractor shall also schedule his activities in such a way as to limit the areas disturbed and exposed to erosive forces.
- (3) The Contractor shall comply with all requirements of the environmental permits.
- (4) In Section 4, Chemical Pollution, The Contractor shall maintain the equipment in such a manner as to avoid causing pollution. Faulty equipment causing pollution of the soil, water, or air shall not be operated on-site. Washing down, fueling, or servicing of equipment shall not take place in the channel and shall be avoided where spillage or wash water can enter a stream, stream channel, or other body of water. The Contractor is responsible for all costs of and shall clean-up all spills immediately upon discovery. Clean-up methods shall comply with guidance and methods approved by the Utah Department of Environmental Quality.
- (5) In Section 4, Chemical Pollution, The Contractor shall provide sanitary facilities at the work site. At the end of construction, all sanitary facilities and waste sumps, tanks, barrels, etc. shall be removed from the site. Their contents shall be hauled to an off-site disposal area authorized to accept the materials. The facility locations shall be backfilled, graded, and returned to pre-construction conditions.

- (6) In Section 5, Air Pollution, the Contractor shall comply with all permits. The Contractor shall provide dust suppression methods such as watering haul roads as necessary to control air pollution. The Contractor shall obtain water for dust suppression from a lawful source of his/her choosing.
- (7) In Section 7, Measurement and Payment, No separate payment will be made for Pollution Control. Compensation for Pollution Control will be included in the payment for **Bid Item 1, Mobilization and Demobilization.**



# Construction Specification 6—Seeding, Sprigging, and Mulching

## 1. Scope

The work consists of preparing the area for treatment; furnishing and placing seed, sprigs, mulch, fertilizer, inoculant, lime, and other soil amendments; and anchoring mulch in designated areas as specified.

## 2. Material

**Seed**—All seed shall conform to the current rules and regulations of the state where it is being used and shall be from the latest crop available. It shall meet or exceed the standard for purity and germination listed in section 7.

Seed shall be labeled in accordance with the state laws and the U.S. Department of Agriculture rules and regulations under the Federal Seed Act in effect on the date of invitations for bids. Bag tag figures are evidence of purity and germination. No seed will be accepted with a test date of more than 9 months before the delivery date to the site.

Seed that has become wet, moldy, or otherwise damaged in transit or storage will not be accepted. The percent of noxious weed seed allowable shall be as defined in the current State laws relating to agricultural seeds. Each type of seed shall be delivered in separate sealed containers and fully tagged unless exception is granted in writing by the contracting officer.

**Fertilizer**—Unless otherwise specified, the fertilizer shall be a commercial grade fertilizer. It shall meet the standard for grade and quality specified by State law. Where fertilizer is furnished from bulk storage, the contractor shall furnish a supplier's certification of analysis and weight. When required by the contract, a representative sample of the fertilizer shall be furnished to the contracting officer for chemical analysis.

**Inoculants**—The inoculant for treating legume seeds shall be a pure culture of nitrogen-fixing bacteria prepared specifically for the species and shall not be used later than the date indicated on the container or as otherwise specified. A mixing medium, as recommended by the manufacturer, shall be used to bond the inoculant to the seed. Two times the amount of the inoculant recommended by the manufacturer shall be used except four times the amount shall be used when seed is applied using a hydraulic seeder. Seed shall be sown within 24 hours of treatment and shall not remain in the hydraulic seeder longer than 4 hours.

**Lime and other soil amendments**—Lime shall consist of standard ground agriculture limestone, or approved equivalent. Standard ground agriculture limestone is defined as ground limestone meeting current requirements of the State Department of Agriculture. Other soil amendments shall meet quality criteria and application requirements specified in section 7.

**Mulch tackifiers**—Asphalt emulsion tackifiers shall conform to the requirements of ASTM D 977, Specification for Emulsified Asphalt. The emulsified asphalt may be rapid setting, medium setting, or slow setting. Nonasphaltic tackifiers required because of environmental considerations shall be as specified in section 7.

**Straw mulch material**—Straw mulch shall consist of wheat, barley, oat or rye straw, hay, grass cut from native grasses, or other plants as specified in section 7. The mulch material shall be air-dry, reasonably light in color, and shall not be musty, moldy, caked, or otherwise of low quality. The use of mulch that contains noxious weeds is not permitted. The contractor shall provide a method satisfactory to the contracting officer for determining weight of mulch furnished.

**Other mulch materials**—Mulching materials, such as wood cellulose fiber mulch, mulch tackifiers, synthetic fiber mulch, netting, and mesh, are other mulching materials that may be required for specialized locations and conditions. These materials, when specified, must be accompanied by the manufacturer's recommendations for methods of application.

### **3. Seeding mixtures, sod, sprigs, and dates of planting**

The application rate per acre for seed mixtures, sprigs, or sod and date of seeding or planting shall be as shown on the plans or as specified in section 7.

### **4. Seedbed preparation and treatment**

Areas to be treated shall be dressed to a smooth, firm surface. On sites where equipment can operate on slopes safely, the seedbed shall be adequately loosened (4 to 6 inches deep) and smoothed. Depending on soil and moisture conditions, disking or cultipacking, or both, may be necessary to properly prepare a seedbed. Where equipment cannot operate safely, the seedbed shall be prepared by hand methods by scarifying to provide a roughened soil surface so that broadcast seed will remain in place.

If seeding is to be accomplished immediately following construction operations, seedbed preparation may not be required except on a compacted, polished, or freshly cut soil surface.

Rocks larger than 6 inches in diameter, trash, weeds, and other debris that will interfere with seeding or maintenance operations shall be removed or disposed of as specified in section 7.

Seedbed preparation shall be discontinued when soil moisture conditions are not suitable for the preparation of a satisfactory seedbed as determined by the contracting officer's technical representative (COTR).

### **5. Seeding, sprigging, fertilizing, mulching, and stabilizing**

All seeding or sprigging operations shall be performed in such a manner that the seed or sprigs are applied in the specified quantities uniformly in the designated areas. The method and rate of seed application shall be as specified in section 7. Unless otherwise specified, seeding or sprigging shall be accomplished within 2 days after final grading is completed and approved.

Fertilizer, lime, and other soil amendments shall be applied as specified in section 7. When specified, the fertilizer and soil amendments shall be thoroughly incorporated into the soil immediately following surface application.

The rate, amount, and kind of mulching or mesh shall be as specified in section 7. Mulches shall be applied uniformly to the designated areas. They shall be applied to areas seeded not later than 2 working days after seeding has been performed. Straw mulch material shall be stabilized within 24 hours of application using a mulch crimper or equivalent anchoring tool or by a suitable tackifier. When the mulch crimper or equivalent anchoring tool is used, it shall have straight blades and be the type manufactured expressly for and capable of firmly punching the mulch into the soil. Where the equipment can be safely operated, it shall be operated on the contour. Hand methods shall be used where equipment cannot safely operate to perform the work required.

The tackifier shall be applied uniformly over the mulch material at the specified rate, or it shall be injected into the mulch material as it is being applied. Mesh or netting stabilizing materials shall be applied smoothly, but loosely on the designated areas. The edges of these materials shall be buried or securely anchored using spikes or staples as specified in section 7.

The contractor shall maintain the mesh or netting areas until all work under the contract has been completed and accepted. Maintenance shall consist of the repair of areas damaged by water erosion, wind, fire, or other causes. Such areas shall be repaired to reestablish the intended condition and to the design lines and grades required by the contract. The areas shall be refertilized, reseeded, and remulched before the new application of the mesh or netting.

## **6. Measurement and payment**

**Method 1**—For items of work for which specific unit prices are established in the contract, each area treated is measured as specified in section 7 and the area calculated to the nearest 0.1 acre. Payment for treatment is made at the contract unit price for the designated treatment, which will constitute full compensation for completion of the work.

When specified as an item of work, mesh or netting is measured to the nearest square yard of surface area covered and accepted. Payment is made at the contract unit price and will constitute full compensation for completion of the work.

**Method 2**—For items of work for which specific lump sum prices are established in the contract, the quantity of work will not be measured for payment. Payment for this item is made at the contract lump sum price for the item and will constitute full compensation for the completion of the work.

**Method 3**—For items of work for which lump sum prices are established in the contract, payment is made as the work proceeds. Progress payments will be determined as specified in section 7. Payment of the lump sum contract price will constitute full compensation for completion of the work.

**All Methods**—The following provisions apply to all methods of measurement and payment. Compensation for any item of work described in the contract, but not listed in the bid schedule is included in the payment for the item of work to which it is made subsidiary. Such items and the item(s) to which they are made subsidiary are identified in section 7.

## **7. Items of work and construction details**

Items of work to be performed in conformance with this specification and construction details are:

### **Bid Item 4, Seeding and Planting**

- (1) This item shall consist of installing the critical area planting materials necessary to seed and plant all areas disturbed by the Contractor, including the earthen stream slopes, in the performance of the contract work.
- (2) In Section 2, Material, No fertilizer, other soil amendments, or mulch are required.
- (3) In Section 3, Seeding Mixtures, Sod, Sprigs, and Dates of Planting, The seed mixture shall be as shown below and seeded prior to completion of the project.

Species	Variety	PLS Rate (lbs/ac)	Bulk Rate (lbs/ac)
Wheatgrass, western	Ariba	3.00	4.71
Wheatgrass, Siberian	VavilovII	2.70	3.34
Wheatgrass, crested (Cristatum)	Ephraim	2.25	2.94
Wildrye, Russian	Bozoiski II	2.25	3.13
Beeflower, Rocky Mountain	common	1.28	1.30
Penstemon, Palmer's	Cedar	0.30	0.37
Flax, blue		0.30	0.35

- (4) In Section 4, Seedbed Preparation and Treatment, The seedbed shall be prepared by loosening the soil between 4 and 6 inches deep by disking, harrowing, or other appropriate means. The area shall be smoothed after disking. Areas too steep for equipment operation shall be scarified by hand.
- (5) In Section 5, Seeding, Sprigging, Fertilizing, Mulching, and Stabilizing, Seed shall be evenly broadcast at the proper application rate over the entire area. The seed shall be lightly covered to a depth of one-eighth to one-quarter inch by one (1) pass of a chain-link or fence post drag. The Contractor shall not cover the seed too deeply. Slopes of the compacted diversion shall be tracked.
- (6) Willow pole plantings shall be planted as shown on the construction drawings.
- (7) In Section 6, Measurement and Payment, method 3 will be used.

## **Construction Specification 7—Construction Surveys**

### **1. Scope**

The work consists of performing all surveys, measurements, and computations required by this specification.

### **2. Equipment and material**

Equipment for construction surveys shall be of a quality and condition to provide the required accuracy. The equipment shall be maintained in good working order and in proper adjustment at all times. Records of repairs, calibration tests, accuracy checks, and adjustments shall be maintained and be available for inspection by the engineer. Equipment shall be checked, tested, and adjusted as necessary in conformance with manufacturer's recommendations.

Material is field notebooks, stakes, templates, platforms, equipment, spikes, steel pins, tools, and all other items necessary to perform the work specified.

### **3. Quality of work**

All work shall follow recognized professional practice and the standards of the industry unless otherwise specified in section 9 of this specification. The work shall be performed to the accuracy and detail appropriate for the type of job. Notes, sketches, and other data shall be complete, recorded neatly, legible, reproducible and organized to facilitate ease in review and allow reproduction of copies for job documentation. Survey equipment that requires little or no manual recording of field data shall have survey information documented as outlined in section 9 of this specification.

All computations shall be mathematically correct and shall include information to identify the bid item, date, and who performed, checked, and approved the computations. Computations shall be legible, complete, and clearly document the source of all information used including assumptions and measurements collected.

If a computer program is used to perform the computations, the contractor shall provide the engineer with the software identification, vendor's name, version number, and other pertinent data before beginning survey activities. Computer generated computations shall show all input data including values assigned and assumptions made.

The elevations of permanent and temporary bench marks shall be determined and recorded to the nearest 0.01 foot. Differential leveling and transit traverses shall be of such precision that the error of vertical closure in feet shall not exceed plus or minus 0.1 times the square root of the traverse distance in miles. Linear measurements shall be accurate to within 1 foot in 5,000 feet, unless otherwise specified in section 9 of this specification. The angular error of closure for transit traverses shall not exceed 1 minute times the square root of the number of angles turned.

The minimum requirements for placing slope stakes shall be at 100-foot stations for tangents, as little as 25 feet for sharp curves, breaks in the original ground surface and at any other intermediate stations necessary to ensure accurate location for construction layout and measurement. Slope stakes and cross sections shall be perpendicular to the centerline. Significant breaks in grade shall be determined for cross sections. Distances shall be measured horizontally and recorded to the nearest 0.1 foot. Side shots for interim construction stakes may be taken with a hand level.

Unless otherwise specified in section 9 of this specification, measurements for stationing and establishing the location of structures shall be made to the nearest 0.1 foot.

Elevations for concrete work, pipes, and mechanical equipment shall be determined and recorded to the nearest 0.01 foot. Elevations for earth work shall be determined and recorded to the nearest 0.1 foot.

### **4. Primary control**

The baselines and bench marks for primary control, necessary to establish lines and grades needed for construction, are shown on the drawings and have been located on the job site.

These baselines and bench marks shall be used as the origin of all surveys, layouts, and measurements to establish construction lines and grades. The contractor shall take all necessary precautions to prevent the loss or damage of primary control points. Any stakes or control points lost or damaged by construction activity will be reestablished by the contractor or at contractor expense.

## **5. Construction surveys**

Before work starts that requires contractor performed surveys, the contractor shall submit in writing for the engineer's review: the name, qualifications, and experience of the individuals to be assigned to the survey tasks.

**Method 1**—Contractor performed surveys shall include:

- checking and any supplemental or interim staking
- performing quantity surveys, measurements, and computations for progress payment
- other surveys as described in section 9 of this specification

**Method 2**—Contractor performed surveys shall consist of all work necessary for:

- establishing line and grade for all work
- setting slope stakes for all work
- checking and any supplemental or interim staking
- establishing final grade stakes
- performing quantity surveys, measurements, and computations for progress payment
- other surveys as described in section 9 of this specification

**Method 3**—Contractor performed surveys shall consist of all work necessary for:

- establishing line and grade for all work
- setting slope stakes for all work
- checking and any supplemental or interim staking
- establishing final grade stakes
- performing quantity surveys, measurements, and computations for progress payments
- performing original (initial) and final surveys for determinations of final quantities
- other surveys as described in section 9 of this specification.

## **6. Staking**

The construction staking required for the item shall be completed before work on any item starts. Construction staking shall be completed as follows or as otherwise specified in section 9 of this specification:

**Clearing and grubbing**—The boundary of the area(s) to be cleared and grubbed shall be staked or flagged at a maximum interval of 200 feet, closer if needed, to clearly mark the limits of work. When contractor staking is the basis for determining the area for final payment, all boundary stakes will be reviewed by the engineer before start of this work item.

**Excavation and fill**—Slope stakes shall be placed at the intersection of the specified slopes and ground line. Slope stakes and the reference stakes for slopes shall be marked with the stationing, required cut or fill, slope ratio, and horizontal distance from the centerline or other control line. The minimum requirements for placing slope stakes is outlined in section 3, Quality of work.

**Structures**—Centerline and offset reference line stakes for location, alignment, and elevation shall be placed for

all structures.

## **7. Records**

All survey data shall be recorded in fully identified standard hard-bound engineering survey field notebooks with consecutively numbered pages. All field notes and printed data shall include the purpose or description of the work, the date the work was performed, weather data, sketches, and the personnel who performed and checked the work. Electronically generated survey data and computations shall be bound, page numbered, and cross referenced in a bound field notebook containing the index for all survey activities. All work shall follow recognized professional practice.

The construction survey records shall be available at all times during the progress of the work for examination and use by the engineer and when requested, copies shall be made available. The original field notebooks and other records shall be provided to and become the property of the owner before final payment and acceptance of all work.

Complete documentation of computations and supporting data for progress payments shall be submitted to the engineer with each invoice for payment as specified in section 9 of the specification. When the contractor is required to conduct initial and final surveys as outlined in section 5, Construction Surveys, notes shall be provided as soon as possible after completion to the engineer for the purpose of determining final payment quantities.

## **8. Payment**

**Method 1**—For items of work for which lump sum prices are established in the contract, payment is made as the work proceeds, after presentation of correct and accurate invoices by the contractor showing related costs and evidence of the charges of suppliers, subcontractors, and others for supplies furnished and work performed. Invoices for the total amount of the contract price will not be accepted until all surveys are complete and required documentation has been determined complete. If the total of such payments is less than the lump sum contract price for this item, the unpaid balance will be included in the final contract payment. Payment of the lump sum contract price will constitute full compensation for completion of all work under the bid item.

**Method 2**—For items of work for which lump sum prices are established in the contract, payment is made as the work proceeds with progress payment amounts determined as a percentage of the total work planned as projected from the contractor's approved construction schedule. Payment of the lump sum contract price will constitute full compensation for completion of all work under this bid item.

**All Methods**—Payment will not be provided under this item for the purchase price of materials or equipment having a residual value.

Compensation for any item of work described in the contract, but not listed in the bid schedule will be included in the payment for the item of work to which it is made subsidiary. Such items and the item to which they are made subsidiary are identified in section 9 of this specification.

## **9. Items of work and construction details**

Items of work to be performed in conformance with this specification and construction details are:

### **Subsidiary Item, Construction Surveys**

- (1) This item consists of performing all surveys, measurements, and computations required to construct the rock riprap structure, bank protection and channel shaping.
- (2) The contractor shall contain and protect any existing monuments from all construction equipment

and activities for the duration of the project.

- (3) In section 5 Construction Surveys, method 2 shall be used. NRCS will establish centerlines, provide bench marks, and finished elevations.
- (4) In section 8 Payment, No separate payment will be made for Construction Surveys. Compensation for Construction Surveys will be included in the payment for **Bid Item 3, Rock Riprap**



# **Construction Specification 8—Mobilization and Demobilization**

## **1. Scope**

The work consists of the mobilization and demobilization of the contractor's forces and equipment necessary for performing the work required under the contract. It does not include mobilization and demobilization for specific items of work for which payment is provided elsewhere in the contract. Mobilization will not be considered as work in fulfilling the contract requirements for commencement of work.

## **2. Equipment and material**

Mobilization shall include all activities and associated costs for transportation of contractor's personnel, equipment, and operating supplies to the site; establishment of offices, buildings, and other necessary general facilities for the contractor's operations at the site; premiums paid for performance and payment bonds including coinsurance and reinsurance agreements as applicable; and other items specified in section 4 of this specification.

Demobilization shall include all activities and costs for transportation of personnel, equipment, and supplies not required or included in the contract from the site; including the disassembly, removal, and site cleanup of offices, buildings, and other facilities assembled on the site specifically for this contract.

This work includes mobilization and demobilization required by the contract at the time of award. If additional mobilization and demobilization activities and costs are required during the performance of the contract as a result of changed, deleted, or added items of work for which the contractor is entitled to an adjustment in contract price, compensation for such costs will be included in the price adjustment for the item or items of work changed or added.

## **3. Payment**

Payment will be made as the work proceeds, after presentation of paid invoices or documentation of direct costs by the contractor showing specific mobilization and demobilization costs and supporting evidence of the charges of suppliers, subcontractors, and others. When the total of such payments is less than the lump sum contract price, the balance remaining will be included in the final contract payment. Payment of the lump sum contract price for mobilization and demobilization will constitute full compensation for completion of the work.

Payment will not be made under this item for the purchase costs of materials having a residual value, the purchase costs of materials to be incorporated in the project, or the purchase costs of operating supplies.

## **4. Items of work and construction details**

Items of work to be performed in conformance with this specification and construction details are:

### **Bid Item 1, Mobilization and Demobilization**

- (1) This item shall consist of the mobilization and demobilization of the Contractor's forces and equipment as necessary to perform the work required by the contract.
- (2) Transportation of any materials incorporated into the permanent works shall not be considered a mobilization item. Material removed from the site in accordance with all other Construction Specifications shall not be considered a demobilization item.
- (3) The demobilization operation shall include but not be limited to the following items of work:

- (a) All debris, trash, tires, equipment, equipment parts, chains, cables, and other such items resulting from the construction operation shall be removed from the work site and disposed of in a sanitary land fill of the contractor's own choosing, in compliance with all applicable local, state, and federal regulations.
  - (b) All disturbed areas shall be graded or smoothed to blend the area with the surrounding land surface. The finished surface shall be free of abrupt mounds, windrows, depressions or other irregularities. The finished surface shall prevent diversion of surface runoff and shall prevent standing or ponding water.
  - (c) All buildings, trailers, temporary fence, storage sheds, sanitary facilities and other such items shall be removed from the work site.
- (4) Items Subsidiary to this item are:
- Pollution Control**, Construction Specification 5
  - Traffic Control**, Construction Specification 9
  - Water for Construction**, Construction Specification 10

# **Construction Specification 9—Traffic Control**

## **1. Scope**

The work shall consist of establishing traffic control and maintaining safe, convenient use of public roads and rights-of-way.

## **2. Traffic and access**

The contractor's operations shall cause no unnecessary inconvenience to the public. The public rights-of-way shall be maintained at all times unless interruption is authorized by proper local authority. Contractor's authorized closing or detour plans shall be provided to the engineer for approval.

Safe and adequate access shall be provided and maintained to all public protection devices and to all critical utility control locations. Facility access shall be continuous and unobstructed unless otherwise approved.

## **3. Storage of equipment and material in public streets**

Construction materials and equipment shall not be stored or parked on public streets, roads, or highways. During any material or equipment loading or unloading activities that may temporarily interfere with traffic, an acceptable detour shall be provided for the duration of the activity. Any associated expense for this activity is the responsibility of the contractor.

Excavated material, including suitable material that is intended for adjacent trench backfill or other earth backfill as specified in section 5 of this specification, shall not be stored on public streets, roads, or highways that remain in service for the public. Any waiver of this requirement must be obtained from the proper local authority and approved by the engineer. All excess and unsuitable material shall be removed from the site as soon as possible. Any spillage shall be removed from roadways before they are used by the public.

## **4. Street closures, detours, and barricades**

The contractor shall comply with the requirements of all applicable responsible units of government for closure of any street, road, or highway. The contractor shall provide the required barriers, guards, lights, signs, temporary bridges, and flaggers together with informing the public of any detours and construction hazards by the most suitable means available, such as local newspapers or radio stations. The contractor is also responsible for compliance with additional public safety requirements that may arise during construction. The contractor shall furnish, install, and, upon completion of the work, promptly remove all signs, warning devices, and other materials used in the performance of this work.

Unless otherwise specified, the contractor shall notify, in writing, the fire chief, police chief, county sheriff, state patrol, schools that operate school buses, or any other government official as may be appropriate no less than 7 days before closing, partly closing, or reopening any street, road, or highway.

Unless otherwise specified, the contractor shall furnish to the engineer a written plan showing the proposed method of signing, barricading for traffic control, and safety for street detours and closures.

All temporary detours will be maintained to ensure use of public rights-of-way is provided in a safe manner. This may include dust control, grading, and graveling as required in section 7 of this specification.

## 5. General and specific references

All signs, signals, barricades, use of flaggers, and other traffic control and public safety devices shall conform to the general requirements set forth in the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) and the latest edition of *Standard Highway Signs and Standard Alphabets for Highway Signs* and/or *OSHA Construction Industry Standards (29 CFR Part 1926), Subpart G, Signs, Signals, and Barricades* unless otherwise specified in section 7 of this specification.

## 6. Measurement and payment

For items of work for which specific lump sum prices are established in the contract, payment for the work is made at the contract lump sum price. Progress payments will be made based upon the percentage of estimated total time that traffic control will be required unless otherwise specified in section 7 of this specification. Payment will constitute full compensation for all flaggers, labor, materials, equipment, and all other items necessary and incidental to completion of the work.

Compensation for any item of work described in the contract, but not listed in the bid schedule will be included in the payment for the item of work to which it is made subsidiary. Such items and items to which they are made subsidiary are identified in section 7 of this specification.

## 7. Items of work and construction details

Items of work to be performed in conformance with this specification and construction details are:

### Subsidiary Item, Traffic Control

- (1) This item shall consist of furnishing and installing all measures and performing all work necessary to establish traffic control and to maintain safe, convenient use of public roads and rights-of-way during the construction activities required by the contract documents.
- (2) In Section 4, Street Closures, Detours, and Barricades, The Contractor shall coordinate all traffic control with State, County, and Local authorities and comply with all ordinances, rules, regulations, and laws. A written traffic control plan is not required to be submitted to the engineer.
- (3) In Section 6, Measurement and Payment, No separate payment will be made for Traffic Control. Compensation for Traffic Control will be included in the payment for **Bid Item 1, Mobilization and Demobilization**.

# **Construction Specification 10—Water for Construction**

## **1. Scope**

The work consists of furnishing, transporting, measuring, and applying water as specified.

## **2. Facilities and equipment**

The contractor shall install and maintain access and haul roads and furnish, operate, and maintain all pumps, meters, piping, tanks, storage, and other facilities required to load, transport, store, distribute, and use construction water as specified.

These facilities shall be equipped with accurate, work dedicated meters; tanks of known volume; or other devices that provide a correct measurement of water supplied. Meters shall be installed at the point of delivery into water hauling equipment or application system, such as sprinkler systems or flooding systems, as specified.

## **3. Dust abatement and haul road maintenance**

Water for dust abatement and haul road maintenance shall be applied to haul roads and other dust producing areas as needed to prevent air pollution or excessive dust (which causes impaired vision on trafficked roads and in work areas) and to maintain the roads in good condition for safe and efficient operation during periods of use. Roads that may be jointly used with the public and by the contractor's equipment shall have dust abatement provisions acceptable to the public entity that has road maintenance responsibility. Compensation for water used for dust abatement and haul road maintenance shall be as specified in section 8 of this specification.

## **4. Earthfill, drainfill, and rockfill**

Water required for proper installation of earthfill, drainfill, and/or rockfill shall be used in the fill materials as specified in the applicable construction specification(s). Compensation for construction water used for earthfill, drainfill, and/or rockfill shall be as specified in section 8 of this specification.

## **5. Concrete, mortar, and grout**

Water required in the mixing or curing of concrete, shotcrete, roller compacted concrete, or other portland cement mortar or grout shall meet the requirements of the applicable construction specifications and shall be used in conformance with those specifications. Payment for construction water used in these items is covered by the applicable concrete, mortar, or grout specification, or a combination of these.

## **6. Other construction requiring water**

Water required and used for other construction activities under this contract, but not specifically covered by this specification shall be considered subsidiary to the item(s) of work that requires its use.

## **7. Measurement and payment**

The following provisions apply to all methods of measurement and payment:

- The measurement for payment will include all water used except as noted in sections 5, 6, and 8 of this specification. Measurement for payment will not include water that is used inappropriately or in excessive to need.
- Compensation for any item of work described in the contract, but not listed in the bid schedule is included in the payment for the item of work to which it is made subsidiary. Such items and the items to which they are made subsidiary are identified in section 8 of this specification.

## **8. Items of work and construction details**

Items of work to be performed in conformance with this specification and construction details are:

### **Subsidiary Item, Water for Construction**

- (1) This item shall consist of furnishing, transporting, measuring, and applying the water required by the contract documents.
- (2) In Section 3, Dust Abatement and Haul Road Maintenance, for use in dust abatement and road maintenance, the Contractor shall obtain water from the legal source of his/her choosing. As required, the Contractor shall measure the water used and pay the required compensation to the water supplier.
- (3) In Section 4, Earthfill, Drainfill, and Rockfill, For use in moisture control of backfill, the Contractor shall obtain water from the legal source of his/her choosing. As required, the Contractor shall measure the water used and pay the required compensation to the water supplier.
- (4) In Section 7, Measurement and Payment, No separate payment will be made for Water for Construction. Compensation for Water for Construction will be included in the payment for **Bid Item 1, Mobilization and Demobilization**.

# Construction Specification 21—Excavation

## 1. Scope

The work shall consist of the excavation required by the drawings and specifications and disposal of the excavated materials.

## 2. Classification

Excavation is classified as common excavation, rock excavation, or unclassified excavation in accordance with the following definitions.

*Common excavation* is defined as the excavation of all materials that can be excavated, transported, and unloaded using heavy ripping equipment and wheel tractor-scrapers with pusher tractors or that can be excavated and dumped into place or loaded onto hauling equipment by excavators having a rated capacity of one cubic yard or larger and equipped with attachments (shovel, bucket, backhoe, dragline, or clam shell) appropriate to the material type, character, and nature of the materials.

*Rock excavation* is defined as the excavation of all hard, compacted, or cemented materials that require blasting or the use of ripping and excavating equipment larger than defined for common excavation. The excavation and removal of isolated boulders or rock fragments larger than 1 cubic yard encountered in materials otherwise conforming to the definition of common excavation shall be classified as rock excavation. The presence of isolated boulders or rock fragments larger than 1 cubic yard is not in itself sufficient cause to change the classification of the surrounding material.

For the purpose of these classifications, the following definitions shall apply:

*Heavy ripping equipment* is a rear-mounted, heavy duty, single-tooth, ripping attachment mounted on a track type tractor having a power rating of at least 250 flywheel horsepower unless otherwise specified in section 10.

*Wheel tractor-scraper* is a self-loading (not elevating) and unloading scraper having a struck bowl capacity of at least 12 cubic yards.

*Pusher tractor* is a track type tractor having a power rating of at least 250 flywheel horsepower equipped with appropriate attachments.

*Unclassified excavation* is defined as the excavation of all materials encountered, including rock materials, regardless of their nature or the manner in which they are removed.

## 3. Blasting

The transportation, handling, storage, and use of dynamite and other explosives shall be directed and supervised by a person(s) of proven experience and ability who is authorized and qualified to conduct blasting operations.

Blasting shall be done in a manner as to prevent damage to the work or unnecessary fracturing of the underlying rock materials and shall conform to any special requirements in section 10 of this specification. When specified in section 10, the contractor shall furnish the engineer, in writing,

a blasting plan before blasting operations begin.

#### **4. Use of excavated material**

To the extent they are needed, all suitable material from the specified excavations shall be used in the construction of required permanent earthfill or rockfill. The suitability of material for specific purposes is determined by the engineer. The contractor shall not waste or otherwise dispose of suitable excavated material.

#### **5. Disposal of waste materials**

All surplus or unsuitable excavated materials are designated as waste and shall be disposed of at the locations designated by the drawings.

#### **6. Excavation limits**

Excavations shall comply with OSHA Construction Industry Standards (29CFR Part 1926) Subpart P, Excavations, Trenching, and Shoring. All excavations shall be completed and maintained in a safe and stable condition throughout the total construction phase. Structure and trench excavations shall be completed to the specified elevations and to the length and width required to safely install, adjust, and remove any forms, bracing, or supports necessary for the installation of the work. Excavations outside the lines and limits shown on the drawings or specified herein required to meet safety requirements shall be the responsibility of the contractor in constructing and maintaining a safe and stable excavation.

#### **7. Borrow excavation**

When the quantities of suitable material obtained from specified excavations are insufficient to construct the specified earthfills and earth backfills, additional material shall be obtained from the designated borrow areas. The extent and depth of borrow pits within the limits of the designated borrow areas shall be as specified in section 10 or as approved by the engineer.

Borrow pits shall be excavated and finally dressed to blend with the existing topography and sloped to prevent ponding and to provide drainage.

#### **8. Overexcavation**

Excavation in rock beyond the specified lines and grades shall be corrected by filling the resulting voids with portland cement concrete made of materials and mix proportions approved by the engineer. Concrete that will be exposed to the atmosphere when construction is completed shall meet the requirements of concrete selected for use under Construction Specification 31, Concrete for Major Structures, or 32, Structure Concrete, as appropriate.

Concrete that will be permanently covered shall contain not less than five bags of cement per cubic yard. The concrete shall be placed and cured as specified by the engineer.

Excavation in earth beyond the specified lines and grades shall be corrected by filling the resulting voids with approved, compacted earthfill. The exception to this is that if the earth is to become the subgrade for riprap, rockfill, sand or gravel bedding, or drainfill, the voids may be filled with material conforming to the specifications for the riprap, rockfill, bedding, or drainfill. Before correcting an overexcavation condition, the contractor shall review the planned corrective action with the engineer and obtain approval of the corrective measures.



## **9. Measurement and payment**

For items of work for which specific unit prices are established in the contract, the volume of each type and class of excavation within the specified pay limits is measured and computed to the nearest cubic yard by the method of average cross-sectional end areas or by methods outlined in section 10 of this specification. Regardless of quantities excavated, the measurement for payment is made to the specified pay limits except that excavation outside the specified lines and grades directed by the engineer to remove unsuitable material is included. Excavation required because unsuitable conditions result from the contractor's improper construction operations, as determined by the engineer, is not included for measurement and payment.

**Method 1**—The pay limits shall be as designated on the drawings.

**Method 2**—The pay limits shall be defined as follows:

- a. The upper limit shall be the original ground surface as it existed before the start of construction operations except that where excavation is performed within areas designated for previous excavation or earthfill, the upper limit shall be the modified ground surface resulting from the specified previous excavation or earthfill.
- b. The lower and lateral limits shall be the neat lines and grades shown on the drawings.

**Method 3**—The pay limits shall be defined as follows:

- a. The upper limit shall be the original ground surface as it existed before the start of construction operations except that where excavation is performed within areas designated for previous excavation or earthfill, the upper limit shall be the modified ground surface resulting from the specified previous excavation or earthfill.
- b. The lower and lateral limits shall be the true surface of the completed excavation as directed by the engineer.

**Method 4**—The pay limits shall be defined as follows:

- a. The upper limit shall be the original ground surface as it existed before the start of construction operations except that where excavation is performed within areas designated for previous excavation or earthfill, the upper limit shall be the modified ground surface resulting from the specified previous excavation or earthfill.
- b. The lower limit shall be at the bottom surface of the proposed structure.
- c. The lateral limits shall be 18 inches outside of the outside surface of the proposed structure or shall be vertical planes 18 inches outside of and parallel to the footings, whichever gives the larger pay quantity, except as provided in d below.
- d. For trapezoidal channel linings or similar structures that are to be supported upon the sides of the excavation without intervening forms, the lateral limits shall be at the underside of the proposed lining or structure.

- e. For the purposes of the definitions in b, c, and d, above, any specified bedding or drainfill directly beneath or beside the structure will be considered to be a part of the structure.

**All methods**—The following provisions apply to all methods of measurement and payment.

Payment for each type and class of excavation is made at the contract unit price for that type and class of excavation. Such payment will constitute full compensation for all labor, materials, equipment, and all other items necessary and incidental to the performance of the work except that extra payment for backfilling over-excavation will be made in accordance with the following provisions.

Payment for backfilling over-excavation, as specified in section 8 of this specification, is made only if the excavation outside specified lines and grades is directed by the engineer to remove unsuitable material and if the unsuitable condition is not a result of the contractor's improper construction operations as determined by the engineer.

Compensation for any item of work described in the contract, but not listed in the bid schedule is included in the payment for the item of work to which it is made subsidiary. Such items and the items to which they are made subsidiary are identified in section 10 of this specification.

## **10. Items of work and construction details**

Items of work to be performed in conformance with this specification and construction details are:

### **Subsidiary Item, Excavation**

- (1) This item shall consist of the sediment and debris removal and disposal from the basin and within the work area necessary to construct the diversion cross sections as shown on the drawings and as staked in the field.
- (2) In Section 2, Classification, All excavation shall be classified as common.
- (3) In Section 3, Blasting, Blasting will not be allowed.
- (4) In Section 4, Use of Excavated Material. Method 1 will apply. To the extent needed, suitable excavated sediments shall be used construct the compacted diversion, to the grades shown on the drawings and as staked in the field.
- (5) In Section 5, Disposal of Waste Materials, The Contractor will utilize areas approved by the town, as sediment disposal sites for excavation material that is not to be used as Earthfill, Construction Specification 23. Wherever deposited, the material shall be graded and shaped to blend in with the existing topography and to provide positive drainage.
- (6) All woody and non-woody, non-sedimentary materials excavated shall be disposed

of as specified in Construction Specification 2, Clearing and Grubbing.

- (7) In Section 9, Measurement and Payment, No separate payment will be made for Excavation. Compensation for Excavation will be included in the payment for **Bid Item 3, Rock Riprap**

# Construction Specification 23—Earthfill

## 1. Scope

The work consists of the construction of earth embankments, other earthfills, and earth backfills required by the drawings and specifications.

*Earthfill* is composed of natural earth materials that can be placed and compacted by construction equipment operated in a conventional manner.

*Earth backfill* is composed of natural earth material placed and compacted in confined spaces or adjacent to structures (including pipes) by hand tamping, manually directed power tampers or vibrating plates, or their equivalent.

## 2. Material

All fill material shall be obtained from required excavations and designated borrow areas. The selection, blending, routing, and disposition of material in the various fills shall be subject to approval by the engineer.

Fill materials shall contain no frozen soil, sod, brush, roots, or other perishable material. Rock particles larger than the maximum size specified for each type of fill shall be removed prior to compaction of the fill.

The types of material used in the various fills shall be as listed and described in the specifications and drawings.

## 3. Foundation preparation

Foundations for earthfill shall be stripped to remove vegetation and other unsuitable material or shall be excavated as specified.

Except as otherwise specified, earth foundation surfaces shall be graded to remove surface irregularities and shall be scarified parallel to the axis of the fill or otherwise acceptably scored and loosened to a minimum depth of 2 inches. The moisture content of the loosened material shall be controlled as specified for the earthfill, and the surface material of the foundation shall be compacted and bonded with the first layer of earthfill as specified for subsequent layers of earthfill.

Earth abutment surfaces shall be free of loose, uncompacted earth in excess of 2 inches in depth normal to the slope and shall be at such a moisture content that the earthfill can be compacted against them to produce a good bond between the fill and the abutments.

Rock foundation and abutment surfaces shall be cleared of all loose material by hand or other effective means and shall be free of standing water when fill is placed upon them. Occasional rock outcrops in earth foundations for earthfill, except in dams and other structures designed to restrain the movement of water, shall not require special treatment if they do not interfere with compaction of the foundation and initial layers of the fill or the bond between the foundation and the fill.

Foundation and abutment surfaces shall be no steeper than one horizontal to one vertical unless

otherwise specified. Test pits or other cavities shall be filled with compacted earthfill conforming to the specifications for the earthfill to be placed upon the foundation.

#### **4. Placement**

Earthfill shall not be placed until the required excavation and foundation preparation have been completed and the foundation has been inspected and approved by the engineer. Earthfill shall not be placed upon a frozen surface nor shall snow, ice, or frozen material be incorporated in the earthfill matrix.

Earthfill shall be placed in approximately horizontal layers. The thickness of each layer before compaction shall not exceed the maximum thickness specified in section 10 or shown on the drawings. Materials placed by dumping in piles or windrows shall be spread uniformly to not more than the specified thickness before being compacted.

Hand compacted earth backfill shall be placed in layers whose thickness before compaction does not exceed the maximum thickness specified for layers of earth backfill compacted by manually directed power tampers.

Earth backfill shall be placed in a manner that prevents damage to the structures and allows the structures to assume the loads from the earth backfill gradually and uniformly. The height of the earth backfill adjacent to a structure shall be increased at approximately the same rate on all sides of the structure.

Earthfill and earth backfill in dams, levees, and other structures designed to restrain the movement of water shall be placed to meet the following additional requirements:

- (a) The distribution of materials throughout each zone shall be essentially uniform, and the earthfill shall be free from lenses, pockets, streaks, or layers of material differing substantially in texture, moisture content, or gradation from the surrounding material. Zone earthfills shall be constructed concurrently unless otherwise specified.
- (b) If the surface of any layer becomes too hard and smooth for proper bond with the succeeding layer, it shall be scarified parallel to the axis of the fill to a depth of not less than 2 inches before the next layer is placed.
- (c) The top surface of embankments shall be maintained approximately level during construction with two exceptions: A crown or cross-slope of about 2 percent shall be maintained to ensure effective drainage, or as otherwise specified for drainfill or sectional zones.
- (d) Dam embankments shall be constructed in continuous layers from abutment to abutment except where openings to facilitate construction or to allow the passage of streamflow during construction are specifically authorized in the contract.
- (e) Embankments built at different levels as described under (c) or (d) above shall be constructed so that the slope of the bonding surfaces between embankment in place and embankment to be placed is not steeper than 3 feet horizontal to 1 foot vertical. The bonding surface of the embankment in place shall be stripped of all material not meeting the requirements of this specification and shall be scarified, moistened, and recompacted when the new earthfill is placed against it. This ensures a good bond with the new earthfill and obtains the specified moisture content and density at the contact of the in-place and new earthfills.

## 5. Control of moisture content

During placement and compaction of earthfill and earth backfill, the moisture content of the material being placed shall be maintained within the specified range.

The application of water to the earthfill material shall be accomplished at the borrow areas insofar as practicable. Water may be applied by sprinkling the material after placement on the earthfill, if necessary. Uniform moisture distribution shall be obtained by disking.

Material that is too wet when deposited on the earthfill shall either be removed or be dried to the specified moisture content prior to compaction.

If the top surface of the preceding layer of compacted earthfill or a foundation or abutment surface in the zone of contact with the earthfill becomes too dry to permit suitable bond, it shall either be removed or scarified and moistened by sprinkling to an acceptable moisture content before placement of the next layer of earthfill.

## 6. Compaction

**Earthfill**—Earthfill shall be compacted according to the following requirements for the class of compaction specified:

***Class A compaction***—Each layer of earthfill shall be compacted as necessary to provide the density of the earthfill matrix not less than the minimum density specified in Section 10 or identified on the drawings. The earthfill matrix is defined as the portion of the earthfill material finer than the maximum particle size used in the compaction test method specified.

***Class B compaction***—Each layer of earthfill shall be compacted to a mass density not less than the minimum density specified.

***Class C compaction***—Each layer of earthfill shall be compacted by the specified number of passes of the type and weight of roller or other equipment specified or by an approved equivalent method. Each pass shall consist of at least one passage of the roller wheel or drum over the entire surface of the layer.

**Earth backfill**—Earth backfill adjacent to structures shall be compacted to a density equivalent to that of the surrounding in-place earth material or adjacent required earthfill or earth backfill. Compaction shall be accomplished by hand tamping or manually directed power tampers, plate vibrators, walk-behind, miniature, or self-propelled rollers. Unless otherwise specified heavy equipment including backhoe mounted power tampers or vibrating compactors and manually directed vibrating rollers shall not be operated within 2 feet of any structure. Towed or self-propelled vibrating rollers shall not be operated within 5 feet of any structure. Compaction by means of drop weights operating from a crane or hoist is not permitted.

The passage of heavy equipment will not be allowed:

- Over cast-in-place conduits within 14-days after placement of the concrete
- Over cradled or bedded precast conduits within 7 days after placement of the concrete cradle or bedding

- Over any type of conduit until the backfill has been placed above the top surface of the structure to a height equal to one-half the clear span width of the structure or pipe or 2 feet, whichever is greater, except as may be specified in section 10.

Compacting of earth backfill adjacent to structures shall not be started until the concrete has attained the strength specified in section 10 for this purpose. The strength is determined by compression testing of test cylinders cast by the contractor's quality control personnel for this purpose and cured at the work site in the manner specified in ASTM C 31 for determining when a structure may be put into service.

When the required strength of the concrete is not specified as described above, compaction of earth backfill adjacent to structures shall not be started until the following time intervals have elapsed after placement of the concrete.

Structure	Time interval (days)
Vertical or near-vertical walls with earth loading on one side only	14
Walls backfilled on both sides simultaneously	7
Conduits and spillway risers, cast-in-place (with inside forms in place)	7
Conduits and spillway risers, cast-in-place (inside forms removed)	14
Conduits, pre-cast, cradled	2
Conduits, pre-cast, bedded	1
Cantilever outlet bents (backfilled both sides simultaneously)	3

## 7. Reworking or removal and replacement of defective earthfill

Earthfill placed at densities lower than the specified minimum density or at moisture contents outside the specified acceptable range of moisture content or otherwise not conforming to the requirements of the specifications shall be reworked to meet the requirements or removed and replaced by acceptable earthfill. The replacement earthfill and the foundation, abutment, and earthfill surfaces upon which it is placed shall conform to all requirements of this specification for foundation preparation, approval, placement, moisture control, and compaction.

## 8. Testing

During the course of the work, the engineer will perform quality assurance tests required to identify material; determine compaction characteristics; determine moisture content; and determine density of earthfill in place. Tests performed by the engineer will be used to verify that the earthfills conform to contract requirements of the specifications and not as a replacement for the contractor's quality control program.

Densities of earthfill requiring Class A compaction will be determined in accordance with ASTM D 1556, D 2167, D 2922, or D 2937 except that the volume and moist weight of included rock particles larger than those used in the compaction test method specified for the type of fill will be determined and deducted from the volume and moist weight of the total sample before computation of density or, if using the nuclear gauge, added to the specified density to bring it to

the measure of equivalent composition for comparison (See ASTM D 4718). The density so computed is used to determine the percent compaction of the earthfill matrix. Unless otherwise specified, moisture content is determined by one of the following methods: ASTM D 2216, D 3017, D 4643, D 4944, or D 4959.

## **9. Measurement and payment**

For items of work for which specific unit prices are established in the contract, the volume of each type and compaction class of earthfill and earth backfill within the specified zone boundaries and pay limits is measured and computed to the nearest cubic yard by the method of average cross-sectional end areas. Unless otherwise specified in section 10, no deduction in volume is made for embedded items, such as, but not limited to, conduits, inlet structures, outlet structures, embankment drains, sand diaphragm and outlet, and their appurtenances.

The pay limits shall be as defined below, with the further provision that earthfill required to fill voids resulting from overexcavation of the foundation, outside the specified lines and grades, will be included in the measurement for payment only under the following conditions:

- Where such overexcavation is directed by the engineer to remove unsuitable material, and
- Where the unsuitable condition is not a result of the contractor's improper construction operations as determined by the engineer.

Earthfill beyond the specified lines and grades to backfill excavation required for compliance with OSHA requirements will be considered subsidiary to the earthfill bid item(s).

**Method 1**—The pay limits shall be as designated on the drawings.

**Method 2**—The pay limits shall be the measured surface of the foundation when approved for placement of the earthfill and the specified neat lines of the earthfill surface.

**Method 3**—The pay limits shall be the measured surface of the foundation when approved for placement of the earthfill and the measured surface of the completed earthfill.

**Method 4**—The pay limits shall be the specified pay limits for excavation and the specified neat lines of the earthfill surface.

**Method 5**—The pay limits shall be the specified pay limits for excavation and the measured surface of the completed earthfill.

**Method 6**—Payment for each type and compaction class of earthfill and earth backfill is made at the contract unit price for that type and compaction class of earthfill. Such payment will constitute full compensation for all labor, material, equipment, and all other items necessary and incidental to the performance of the work.

**Method 7**—Payment for each type and compaction class of earthfill and earth backfill is made at the contract unit price for that type and compaction class of earthfill. Such payment will constitute full compensation for all labor, material, equipment, and all other items necessary and incidental to the performance of the work except furnishing, transporting, and applying water to



the foundation and earthfill material. Water applied to the foundation and earthfill material is measured and payment made as specified in Construction Specification 10.

**All methods**—The following provisions apply to all methods of measurement and payment. Compensation for any item of work described in the contract, but not listed in the bid schedule is included in the payment for the item of work to which it is made subsidiary. Such items and the items to which they are made subsidiary are identified in section 10 of this specification.

## **10. Items of work and construction details**

Items of work to be performed in conformance with this specification and construction details are:

### **Subsidiary Item, Earthfill**

- (1) This item shall include the hauling and placement of all sedimentary backfill necessary to backfill behind, around, and on top of the rock riprap walls and slopes,
- (2) Section 2, Material, All fill material shall be suitable fill material obtained from the on-site excavations. Fill materials shall contain no rocks larger than twelve (12) inches.
- (3) In Section 3, Foundation Preparation, Abutment or back slopes shall be no steeper than one horizontal to one vertical to the extent possible. Where steeper slopes may be necessary such as near power poles, buildings, driveways, fences, trees, etc. the Contractor shall take such precautions as necessary to insure the stability of the slope, protect structures, and to protect workers and residents. The Contractor shall be responsible for any and all damages caused by the excavation and fill operations.
- (4) In Section 4, Placement. Trenches and foundations shall not contain standing water and unsuitable materials. Earthfill shall be placed in approximately horizontal layers not exceeding six (6) inches in maximum un-compacted thickness.
- (5) In Section 5, Control of Moisture Content, Moisture control is required.
- (6) In Section 6, Compaction, Class C compaction shall be obtained by two (2) passes of loaded rubber tired hauling equipment or by four (4) passes of tracked placement equipment over the entire fill surface. Fill within two (2) feet of structures (buildings, rock riprap, concrete, etc) shall be compacted to a density equivalent to the surrounding fill by use of hand tamping or manually directed power tampers.
- (7) In Section 9, Measurement and Payment, No separate payment will be made for Backfill-Rock Riprap. Compensation for Backfill for Rock Riprap will be included in the payment for **Bid Item 3, Rock Riprap**.

# Construction Specification 61—Rock Riprap

## 1. Scope

The work shall consist of the construction of rock riprap revetments and blankets, including filter or bedding where specified.

## 2. Material

**Rock riprap** shall conform to the requirements of Material Specification 523, Rock for Riprap, or if so specified, shall be obtained from designated sources. It shall be free from dirt, clay, sand, rock fines, and other material not meeting the required gradation limits.

At least 30 days before rock is delivered from other than designated sources, the contractor shall designate in writing the source from which rock material will be obtained and provide information satisfactory to the contracting officer that the material meets contract requirements. The contractor shall provide the contracting officer's technical representative (COTR) free access to the source for the purpose of obtaining samples for testing. The size and grading of the rock shall be as specified in section 8.

Rock from approved sources shall be excavated, selected, and processed to meet the specified quality and grading requirements at the time the rock is installed.

When specified in section 8 or requested by the contracting officer, a gradation quality control check shall be made by the contractor and be subject to inspection by the COTR. The test shall be performed at the worksite in accordance to ASTM D 5519 Test Method B Size, Size-Range Grading, on a test pile of representative rock. The weight or size of the test pile shall be large enough to ensure a representative gradation of rock from the source and to provide test results within 5 percent accuracy.

Based on a specific gravity of 2.65 (typical of limestone and dolomite) and assuming the individual rock is shaped midway between a sphere and a cube, typical size/weight relationships are:

Sieve size of rock	Approx. weight of rock	Weight of test pile
16 inches	300 pounds	6,000 pounds
11 inches	100 pounds	2,000 pounds
6 inches	15 pounds	300 pounds

The results of the test shall be compared to the gradation required for the project. Test pile results that do not meet the construction specifications shall be cause for the rock to be rejected. The test pile that meets contract requirements shall be left on the job site as a sample for visual comparison. The test pile shall be used as part of the last rock riprap to be placed.

**Filter or bedding aggregates** when required shall conform to Material Specification 521, Aggregates for Drainfill and Filters, unless otherwise specified. Geotextiles shall conform to Material Specification 592, Geotextile.

## 3. Subgrade preparation

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The subgrade surface on which the rock riprap, filter, bedding, or geotextile is to be placed shall be cut or filled and graded to the lines and grades shown on the drawings. When fill to subgrade lines is required, it shall consist of approved material and shall conform to the requirements of the specified class of earthfill.

Rock riprap, filter, bedding, or geotextile shall not be placed until the foundation preparation is completed and the subgrade surface has been inspected and approved.

#### **4. Equipment-placed rock riprap**

The rock riprap shall be placed by equipment on the surface and to the depth specified. It shall be installed to the full course thickness in one operation and in such a manner as to avoid serious displacement of the underlying material. The rock for riprap shall be delivered and placed in a manner that ensures the riprap in place is reasonably homogeneous with the larger rocks uniformly distributed and firmly in contact one to another with the smaller rocks and spalls filling the voids between the larger rocks. Some hand placing may be required to provide a neat and uniform surface.

Rock riprap shall be placed in a manner to prevent damage to structures. Hand placing is required as necessary to prevent damage to any new and existing structures.

#### **5. Hand placed rock riprap**

The rock riprap shall be placed by hand on the surface and to the depth specified. It shall be securely bedded with the larger rocks firmly in contact one to another without bridging. Spaces between the larger rocks shall be filled with smaller rocks and spalls. Smaller rocks shall not be grouped as a substitute for larger rock. Flat slab rock shall be laid on its vertical edge except where it is laid like paving stone and the thickness of the rock equals the specified depth of the riprap course.

#### **6. Filter or bedding**

When the contract specifies filter, bedding, or geotextile beneath the rock riprap, the designated material shall be placed on the prepared subgrade surface as specified. Compaction of filter or bedding aggregate is not required, but the surface of such material shall be finished reasonably smooth and free of mounds, dips, or windrows.

#### **7. Measurement and payment**

**Method 1**—For items of work for which specific unit prices are established in the contract, the quantity of each type of rock riprap placed within the specified limits is computed to the nearest ton by actual weight. The volume of each type of filter or bedding aggregate is measured within the specified limits and computed to the nearest cubic yard by the method of average cross-sectional end areas. For each load of rock riprap placed as specified, the contractor shall furnish to the COTR a statement-of-delivery ticket showing the weight to the nearest 0.1 ton.

Payment is made at the contract unit price for each type of rock riprap, filter, or bedding. Such payment is considered full compensation for completion of the work.

**Method 2**—For items of work for which specific unit prices are established in the contract, the quantity of each type of rock riprap placed within the specified limits is computed to the nearest 0.1 ton by actual weight. The quantity of each type of filter or bedding aggregate delivered and placed within the specified limits is computed to the nearest 0.1 ton. For each load of rock riprap

placed as specified, the contractor shall furnish to the engineer a statement-of-delivery ticket showing the weight to the nearest 0.1 ton. For each load of filter or bedding aggregate, the contractor shall furnish to the COTR a statement-of-delivery ticket showing the weight to the nearest 0.1 ton.

Payment is made at the contract unit price for each type of rock riprap, filter, or bedding. Such payment is considered full compensation for completion of the work.

**Method 3**—For items of work for which specific unit prices are established by the contract, the volume of each type of rock riprap and filter or bedding aggregate is measured within the specified limits and computed to the nearest cubic yard by the method of average cross-sectional end areas.

Payment is made at the contract unit price for each type of rock riprap, filter, or bedding. Such payment is considered full compensation for completion of the work.

**Method 4**—For items of work for which specific unit prices are established by the contract, the volume of each type of rock riprap, including filter and bedding aggregate, is measured within the specified limits and computed to the nearest cubic yard by the method of average cross-sectional end areas.

Payment is made at the contract unit price for each type of rock riprap, including filter and bedding. Such payment is considered full compensation for completion of the work.

**Method 5**—For items of work for which specific unit prices are established by the contract, the quantity of each type of rock riprap placed within the specified limits is computed to the nearest ton by actual weight. For each load of rock for riprap placed as specified, the contractor shall furnish to the COTR a statement-of-delivery ticket showing the weight to the nearest 0.1 ton.

Payment is made at the contract unit price for each type of rock riprap, and includes compensation for any aggregate or geotextile installed as specified for filter or bedding. Such payment is considered full compensation for completion of the work.

**Method 6**—For items of work for which specific unit prices are established by the contract, the volume of each type of rock riprap is measured within the specified limits and computed to the nearest cubic yard by the method of average cross-sectional end areas.

Payment is made at the contract unit price for each type of rock riprap, and includes compensation for any aggregate or geotextile installed as specified for filter or bedding. Such payment is considered full compensation for completion of the work.

**All methods**—The following provision applies to all methods of measurement and payment. Compensation for any item of work described in the contract, but not listed in the bid schedule, is included in the payment for the item of work to which it is made subsidiary. Such items and the items to which they are made subsidiary are identified in section 8.

No separate payment is made for testing the gradation of the test pile. Compensation for testing is included in the appropriate bid item for riprap.

## 8. Items of work and construction details

Items of work to be performed in conformance with this specification and construction details are:

### **Bid Item 3, Rock Riprap**

- (1) This item shall consist of the mining, sorting, loading, weighing, hauling, and placement of rock for rock riprap from the designated source in compliance with the drawings and specifications. This item shall also consist of the construction, maintenance, and removal of all necessary access roads on-site as well as at the rock source locations for completion of the rock riprap work.
- (2) In Section 2, Material, The size and grading of rock will be as follows:

<u>Particle Diameter</u>	<u>Percent Passing Size Specified</u>
48 inches	100
36 inches	75
30 inches	50
15 inches	25
9 inches	Minimum

- (3) In Section 2, Material, The designated rock source will be made available by the Washington County for this project. The Contractor shall process rock from the designated source to provide the rock gradation that is specified here and on the drawings and specifications or provide an approved alternate source.
- (4) In Section 4, Equipment Placed Rock Riprap, All rock shall be equipment placed using a trackhoe or similar equipment with only such hand placement as may be necessary to avoid damage to structures or to provide a neat uniform surface. All placed rock riprap shall be firmly pressed or pounded into place with the bucket of a trackhoe or similar equipment. Excessive force which results in damaged geotextile or an excessive number of fractured rocks shall not be used. Placement of rock riprap shall not be allowed in standing water.
- (5) In Section 6, Filter or bedding, Geotextile shall be used.
- (6) In Section 7, Measurement and Payment, The Contractor shall provide Utah State certified full truck scales to measure rock weight to the nearest 0.01 ton. Partial scales, axle scales, portable scales, loader scales, or any other type of scale or method not approved by Washington County will not be allowed. Payment is made at the contract unit price for mining, sorting, loading, weighing, hauling, and placement of the rock riprap. Such payment is considered full compensation for completion of the work. All access road construction, maintenance, and removal work for rock riprap shall be considered as subsidiary to **Bid Item 2, Rock Riprap**.

Items Subsidiary to this item are:

- Construction Surveys, Construction Specification 7
- Removal of Water, Construction Specification 11
- Geotextile for Rock Riprap, Construction Specification 95

- Excavation, Construction Specification 21
- Earthfill, Construction Specification 23

# **Construction Specification 95—Geotextile**

## **1. Scope**

This work consists of furnishing all material, equipment, and labor necessary for the installation of geotextiles.

## **2. Quality**

Geotextiles shall conform to the requirements of Material Specification 592 and this specification.

## **3. Storage**

Before use, the geotextile shall be stored in a clean, dry location out of direct sunlight, not subject to extremes of either hot or cold temperatures, and with the manufacturer's protective cover undisturbed. Receiving, storage, and handling at the job site shall be in accordance with the requirements listed in ASTM D 4873.

## **4. Surface preparation**

The surface on which the geotextile is to be placed shall be graded to the neat lines and grades as shown on the drawings. It shall be reasonably smooth and free of loose rock and clods, holes, depressions, projections, muddy conditions, and standing or flowing water (unless otherwise specified in section 7 of this specification).

## **5. Placement**

Before the geotextile is placed, the soil surface will be reviewed for quality assurance of the design and construction. The geotextile shall be placed on the approved prepared surface at the locations and in accordance with the details shown on the drawings and specified in section 7 of this specification. It shall be unrolled along the placement area and loosely laid, without stretching, in such a manner that it conforms to the surface irregularities when material or gabions are placed on or against it. The geotextile may be folded and overlapped to permit proper placement in designated area(s).

The geotextile shall be joined by overlapping a minimum of 48 inches (unless otherwise specified) and secured against the underlying foundation material. Securing pins, approved and provided by the geotextile manufacturer, shall be placed along the edge of the panel or roll material to adequately hold it in place during installation. Pins shall be steel or fiberglass formed as a U, L, or T shape or contain "ears" to prevent total penetration through the geotextile. Steel washers shall be provided on all but the U-shaped pins. The upstream or upslope geotextile shall overlap the abutting downslope geotextile. At vertical laps, securing pins shall be inserted through the bottom layers along a line through approximately the mid-point of the overlap. At horizontal laps and across slope labs, securing shall be inserted through the bottom layer only. Securing pins shall be placed along a line about 2 inches in from the edge of the placed geotextile at intervals not to exceed 12 feet unless otherwise specified. Additional pins shall be installed as necessary and where appropriate to prevent any undue slippage or movement of the geotextile. The use of securing pins will be held to the minimum necessary. Pins are to remain in place unless otherwise specified.

Should the geotextile be torn or punctured, or the overlaps or sewn joint disturbed, as evidenced

by visible geotextile damage, subgrade pumping, intrusion, or grade distortion, the backfill around the damaged or displaced area shall be removed and restored to the original approved condition. The repair shall consist of a patch of the same type of geotextile being used and overlaying the existing geotextile. When the geotextile seams are required to be sewn, the overlay patch shall extend a minimum of 1 foot beyond the edge of any damaged area and joined by sewing as required for the original geotextile except that the sewing shall be a minimum of 6 inches from the edge of the damaged geotextile. Geotextile panels joined by overlap shall have the patch extend a minimum of 2 feet from the edge of any damaged area.

Geotextile shall be placed in accordance with the following applicable specification according to the use indicated in section 7:

***Slope protection***—The geotextile shall not be placed until it can be anchored and protected with the specified covering within 48 hours or protected from exposure to ultraviolet light. In no case shall material be dropped on uncovered geotextile from a height of more than 3 feet.

***Subsurface drains***—The geotextile shall not be placed until drainfill or other material can be used to provide cover within the same working day. Drainfill material shall be placed in a manner that prevents damage to the geotextile. In no case shall material be dropped on uncovered geotextile from a height of more than 5 feet.

***Road stabilization***—The geotextile shall be unrolled in a direction parallel to the roadway centerline in a loose manner permitting conformation to the surface irregularities when the roadway fill material is placed on its surface. In no case shall material be dropped on uncovered geotextile from a height of more than 5 feet. Unless otherwise specified, the minimum overlap of geotextile panels joined without sewing shall be 24 inches. The geotextile may be temporarily secured with pins recommended or provided by the manufacturer, but they shall be removed before the permanent covering material is placed.

## **6. Measurement and payment**

***Method 1***—For items of work for which specific unit prices are established in the contract, the quantity of geotextile for each type placed within the specified limits is determined to the nearest specified unit by measurements of the covered surfaces only, disregarding that required for anchorage, seams, and overlaps. Payment is made at the contract unit price. Such payment constitutes full compensation for the completion of the work.

***Method 2***—For items of work for which specific unit prices are established in the contract, the quantity of geotextile for each type placed within the specified limits is determined to the nearest specified unit by computing the area of the actual roll size or partial roll size installed. The computed area will include the amount required for overlap, seams, and anchorage as specified. Payment is made at the contract unit price. Such payment constitutes full compensation for the completion of the work.

***Method 3***—For items of work for which specific lump sum prices are established in the contract, the quantity of geotextile is not measured for payment. Payment for geotextiles is made at the contract lump sum price and constitutes full compensation for the completion of the work.



**All methods**—The following provisions apply to all methods of measurement and payment. Compensation for any item of work described in the contract, but not listed in the bid schedule, is included in the payment for the item of work to which it is made subsidiary. Such items and the items to which they are made subsidiary are identified in section 7 of this specification.

## **7. Items of work and construction details**

Items of work to be performed in conformance with this specification and construction details are:

### **Subsidiary Item, Geotextile**

- (1) This item shall consist of furnishing and installing geotextile for all locations where specified on the drawings.
- (2) In Section 2, Quality, Geotextile shall be a Class I, non-woven as specified in Table 592-2 of Material Specification 592.
- (3) In Section 5, Placement, Geotextile shall be unrolled and laid in strips from channel toe trench to top of slope anchor trench so as to be perpendicular to the channel. Horizontal placement parallel to the channel will not be allowed. The geotextile's use shall be classified as slope protection. The geotextile shall be securely pinned. Along the perimeter, the geotextile shall be securely anchored in-place in an anchor trench with the trench backfilled with soil or sediment material prior to placing rock materials.
- (4) In Section 6, Measurement and Payment, No separate payment will be made for Geotextile. Compensation for Geotextile will be included in the payment for **Bid Item 3, Rock Riprap**.

# Material Specification 523—Rock for Riprap

## 1. Scope

This specification covers the quality of rock to be used in the construction of rock riprap.

## 2. Quality

Individual rock fragments shall be dense, sound, and free from cracks, seams, and other defects conducive to accelerated weathering. Except as otherwise specified, the rock fragments shall be angular to subrounded. The least dimension of an individual rock fragment shall be not less than one-third the greatest dimension of the fragment. ASTM D 4992 provides guidance on selecting rock from a source.

Except as otherwise provided, the rock shall be tested and shall have the following properties:

### Rock type 1

- **Bulk specific gravity (saturated surface-dry basis)**—Not less than 2.5 when tested in accordance with ASTM C 127 on samples prepared as described for soundness testing.
- **Absorption**—Not more than 2 percent when tested in accordance with ASTM C 127 on samples prepared as described for soundness testing.
- **Soundness**—The weight loss in 5 cycles shall not be more than 10 percent when sodium sulfate is used or more than 15 percent when magnesium sulfate is used.

### Rock type 2

- **Bulk specific gravity (saturated surface-dry basis)**—Not less than 2.5 when tested in accordance with ASTM C 127 on samples prepared as described for soundness testing.
- **Absorption**—Not more than 2 percent when tested in accordance with ASTM C 127 on samples prepared as described for soundness testing.
- **Soundness**—The weight loss in 5 cycles shall be not more than 20 percent when sodium sulfate is used or more than 25 percent when magnesium sulfate is used.

### Rock type 3

- **Bulk specific gravity (saturated surface-dry basis)**—Not less than 2.3 when tested in accordance with ASTM C 127 on samples prepared as described for soundness testing.
- **Absorption**—Not more than 4 percent when tested in accordance with ASTM C 127 on samples prepared as described for soundness testing.
- **Soundness**—The weight loss in 5 cycles shall be not more than 20 percent when sodium sulfate is used or more than 25 percent when magnesium sulfate is used.

## 3. Methods of soundness testing

**Rock cube soundness**—The sodium or magnesium sulfate soundness test for all rock types (1, 2, or 3) shall be performed on a test sample of  $5,000 \pm 300$  grams of rock fragments, reasonably uniform in size and cubical in shape, and weighing, after sampling, about 100 grams each. They shall be obtained from rock samples that are representative of the total rock mass, as noted in ASTM D 4992, and that have been sawed into slabs as described in ASTM D 5121. The samples shall further be reduced in size by sawing the slabs into cubical blocks. The thickness of the slabs

and the size of the sawed fragments shall be determined by the size of the available test apparatus and as necessary to provide, after sawing, the approximate 100-gram samples. The cubes shall undergo five cycles of soundness testing in accordance with ASTM C 88.

Internal defects may cause some of the cubes to break during the sawing process or during the initial soaking period. Do not test any of the cubes that break during this preparatory process. Such breakage, including an approximation of the percentage of cubes that break, shall be noted in the test report.

After the sample has been dried following completion of the final test cycle and washed to remove the sodium sulfate or magnesium sulfate, the loss of weight shall be determined by subtracting from the original weight of the sample the final weight of all fragments that have not broken into three or more fragments.

The test report shall show the percentage loss of the weight and the results of the qualitative examination.

**Rock slab soundness**—When specified, the rock shall also be tested in accordance with ASTM D 5240. Deterioration of more than 25 percent of the number of blocks shall be cause for rejection of rock from this source. Rock shall also meet the requirements for average percent weight loss stated below.

- For projects located north of the Number 20 Freeze-Thaw Severity Index Isoline (fig. 523–1). Unless otherwise specified, the average percent weight loss for Rock Type 1 shall not exceed 20 percent when sodium sulfate is used or 25 percent when magnesium sulfate is used. For Rock Types 2 and 3, the average percent weight loss shall not exceed 25 percent for sodium sulfate soundness or 30 percent for magnesium sulfate soundness.
- For projects located south of the Number 20 Freeze-Thaw Severity Index Isoline, unless otherwise specified, the average percent weight loss for Rock Type 1 shall not exceed 30 percent when sodium sulfate is used or 38 percent when magnesium sulfate is used. For Rock Types 2 and 3, the average percent weight loss shall not exceed 38 percent for sodium sulfate soundness or 45 percent for magnesium sulfate soundness.

#### **4. Field durability inspection**

Rock that fails to meet the material requirements stated above (if specified), may be accepted only if similar rock from the same source has been demonstrated to be sound after 5 years or more of service under conditions of weather, wetting and drying, and erosive forces similar to those anticipated for the rock to be installed under this specification.

A rock source may be rejected if the rock from that source deteriorates in 3 to 5 years under similar use and exposure conditions expected for the rock to be installed under this specification, even though it meets the testing requirements stated above.

Deterioration is defined as the loss of more than one-quarter of the original rock volume, or severe cracking that would cause a block to split. Measurements of deterioration are taken from linear or surface area particle counts to determine the percentage of deteriorated blocks. Deterioration of more than 25 percent of the pieces shall be cause for rejection of rock from the source.

#### **5. Grading**

The rock shall conform to the specified grading limits after it has been placed within the matrix of the rock riprap. Grading tests shall be performed, as necessary, according to ASTM D 5519, Method A, B, or C, as applicable.

**Figure 523-1** Number 20 freeze-thaw severity index isoline (map approximates the map in ASTM D 5312)



# Material Specification 592—Geotextile

## 1. Scope

This specification covers the quality of geotextiles.

## 2. General requirements

Fibers (threads and yarns) used in the manufacture of geotextile shall consist of synthetic polymers composed of a minimum of 85 percent by weight polypropylenes, polyesters, polyamides, polyethylene, polyolefins, or polyvinylidene-chlorides. They shall be formed into a stable network of filaments or yarns retaining dimensional stability relative to each other. The geo-textile shall be free of defects and conform to the physical requirements in tables 592–1 and 592–2. The geotextile shall be free of any chemical treatment or coating that significantly reduces its porosity. Fibers shall contain stabilizers and/or inhibitors to enhance resistance to ultraviolet light.

Thread used for factory or field sewing shall be of contrasting color to the fabric and made of high strength polypropylene, polyester, or polyamide thread. Thread shall be as resistant to ultraviolet light as the geotextile being sewn.

## 3. Classification

Geotextiles shall be classified based on the method used to place the threads or yarns forming the fabric. The geotextiles will be grouped into woven and nonwoven types.

**Woven**—Fabrics formed by the uniform and regular interweaving of the threads or yarns in two directions. Woven fabrics shall be manufactured from monofilament yarn formed into a uniform pattern with distinct and measurable openings, retaining their position relative to each other. The edges of fabric shall be selvaged or otherwise finished to prevent the outer yarn from unraveling.

**Nonwoven**—Fabrics formed by a random placement of threads in a mat and bonded by heat-bonding, resin-bonding, or needle punching. Nonwoven fabrics shall be manufactured from individual fibers formed into a random pattern with distinct, but variable small openings, retaining their position relative to each other when bonded by needle punching, heat, or resin bonding. The use of nonwovens other than the needle punched geotextiles is somewhat restricted (see note 3 of table 592–2).

## 4. Sampling and testing

The geotextile shall meet the specified requirements (table 592–1 or 592–2) for the product style shown on the label. Product properties as listed in the latest edition of the "Specifiers Guide," Geosynthetics, (Industrial Fabrics Association International, 1801 County Road B, West Roseville, MN 55113-4061 or at <http://www.geosindex.com>) and that represent minimum average roll values, are acceptable documentation that the product style meets the requirements of these specifications.

For products that do not appear in the above directory or do not have minimum average roll values listed, typical test data from the identified production run of the geotextile will be required for each of the specified tests (tables 592–1 or 592–2) as covered under clause AGAR 452.236-76.

## 5. Shipping and storage

The geotextile shall be shipped/transported in rolls wrapped with a cover for protection from moisture, dust, dirt, debris, and ultraviolet light. The cover shall be maintained undisturbed to the maximum extent possible before placement.

Each roll of geotextile shall be labeled or tagged to clearly identify the brand, class, and the individual production run in accordance with ASTM D 4873.

**Table 592-1** Requirements for woven geotextiles

Property	Test method	Class I	Class II & III	Class IV
Tensile strength (pounds) <sup>1/</sup>	ASTM D 4632 grab test	200 minimum in any principal direction	120 minimum in any principal direction	180 minimum in any principal direction
Elongation at failure (percent) <sup>1/</sup>	ASTM D 4632 grab test	<50	<50	<50
Puncture (pounds) <sup>1/</sup>	ASTM D 4833	90 minimum	60 minimum	60 minimum
Ultraviolet light (% residual tensile strength)	ASTM D 4355 150-hr exposure	70 minimum	70 minimum	70 minimum
Apparent opening size (AOS)	ASTM D 4751	As specified, but no smaller than 0.212 mm (#70) <sup>2/</sup>	As specified, but no smaller than 0.212 mm (#70) <sup>2/</sup>	As specified, but no smaller than 0.212 mm (#70) <sup>2/</sup>
Percent open area (percent)	CWO-02215-86	4.0 minimum	4.0 minimum	1.0 minimum
Permittivity sec <sup>-1</sup>	ASTM D 4491	0.10 minimum	0.10 minimum	0.10 minimum

1/ Minimum average roll value (weakest principal direction).

2/ U.S. standard sieve size.

Note: CWO is a USACE reference.

**Table 592-2** Requirements for woven geotextiles

Property	Test method	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV <sup>3/</sup>
Tensile strength (lb) <sup>1/</sup>	ASTM D 4632 grab test	180 minimum	120 minimum	90 minimum	115 minimum
Elongation at failure(%) <sup>1/</sup>	ASTM D 4632	≥ 50	≥ 50	≥ 50	≥ 50
Puncture (pounds)	ASTM D 4833	80 minimum	60 minimum	40 minimum	40 minimum
Ultraviolet light (% residual tensile strength)	ASTM D 4355 150-hr exposure	70 minimum	70 minimum	70 minimum	70 minimum
Apparent opening size (AOS)	ASTM D 4751	As specified max. #40 <sup>2/</sup>	As specified max. #40 <sup>2/</sup>	As specified max. #40 <sup>2/</sup>	As specified max. #40 <sup>2/</sup>
Permittivity sec <sup>-1</sup>	ASTM D 4491	0.70 minimum	0.70 minimum	0.70 minimum	0.10 minimum

1/ Minimum average roll value (weakest principal direction).

2/ U.S. standard sieve size.

3/ Heat-bonded or resin-bonded geotextile may be used for classes III and IV. They are particularly well suited to class IV. Needle-punched geotextiles are required for all other classes.