

SECTION 31 20 00

EARTH MOVING

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.01 RELATED DOCUMENTS

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

1.02 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:

1. Cutting, proofrolling, filling, grading and preparing subgrades, required lines, dimensions, contours and elevations for proposed improvements including slabs-on-grade, walks, pavements, turf and grasses, and plants as shown and implied on the drawings or required by these specifications.
2. Scarifying, compaction, moisture content conditioning and control, and removal of unsuitable materials to ensure proper preparation of areas for the proposed improvements.
3. Excavating and backfilling for buildings and structures.
4. Special construction procedures for the site recommended in the geotechnical report for preparation of building and pavement areas.
5. Drainage course for concrete slabs-on-grade.
6. Subbase course for concrete walks and pavements.
7. Subbase course and base course for asphalt paving.
8. Subsurface drainage backfill for walls and trenches.
9. Excavating and backfilling trenches for utilities and pits for buried utility structures.

- B. Related Sections:

1. Division 01 Section "Field Engineering" for temporary controls, utilities, and support facilities; also for temporary site fencing if not in another Section.
2. Division 31 Section "Earth Moving" for site stripping, grubbing, stripping and stockpiling topsoil, and removal of above- and below-grade improvements and utilities.
3. Division 32 Section "Planting" for finish grading in turf and grass areas, including preparing and placing planting soil for turf areas.
4. Division 32 Section "Planting" for finish grading in planting areas and tree and shrub pit excavation and planting.

1.03 UNIT PRICES

- A. Work of this Section is affected by unit prices for earth moving specified in Division 01 Section "Unit Prices."

- B.

- C. Rock Measurement: Volume of rock actually removed, measured in original position, but not to exceed the following. Unit prices for rock excavation include replacement with approved materials.

1. 24 inches (600 mm) outside of concrete forms other than at footings.
2. 12 inches (300 mm) outside of concrete forms at footings. Additional depth may be required due to local codes or based on the geotechnical engineering study.
3. Neat outside of minimum required dimensions of concrete cast against grade.
4. Outside dimensions of concrete walls indicated to be cast against rock without forms or exterior waterproofing treatments.
5. 6 inches (150 mm) beneath bottom of concrete slabs-on-grade.
6. 12 inches (300 mm) beneath pipe invert elevation in trenches, and 12 inches (300 mm) wider than outside surface of either side of pipe or conduit. Removal of rock for trench excavation will be paid as part of the corresponding utility items unless stated elsewhere in the contract documents.

1.04 DEFINITIONS

- A. Backfill: Soil material or controlled low-strength material used to fill an excavation.
 - 1. Initial Backfill: Backfill or bedding material backfill placed beside and over pipe in a trench, including haunches to support sides of pipe.
 - 2. Final Backfill: Backfill placed over initial backfill to fill a trench.
- B. Base Course: Aggregate layer placed between the subbase course and hot-mix asphalt paving.
- C. Bedding Course: Aggregate layer placed over the excavated subgrade in a trench before laying pipe.
- D. Borrow Soil: Satisfactory soil imported from off-site for use as fill or backfill.
- E. Drainage Course: Aggregate layer supporting the slab-on-grade that also minimizes upward capillary flow of pore water.
- F. Excavation: Removal of material encountered above subgrade elevations and to lines and dimensions indicated.
 - 1. Classified Excavation: Classified excavation shall be defined as the excavation necessary to subgrade lines and grades as shown on the contract drawings, which shall be a lump sum bid. Any and all unsuitable material, undercut excavation, mass rock excavation, trench rock excavation, mechanical rock excavation and soil stabilization shall be paid in addition to the classified excavation lump sum bid, by unit prices measured in-place. In the event the Owner elects to change the lines and grades as shown on the contract drawings, unit process shall be used to increase or decrease the contract amount in accordance with the change.
 - 2. Unclassified Excavation: Unclassified excavation shall be defined as all material excavated to and below the lines and grades as shown on the contract drawings to provide a firm and unyielding subgrade, regardless of its nature or composition, which includes any and all on-site cut or fill, off-site import or export, topsoil removal, subgrade preparation, unsuitable material, undercut excavation, mass rock excavation, trench rock excavation, mechanical rock excavation, utility and storm drainage trench excavation, and soil stabilization. Unclassified excavation shall be a lump sum bid with a unit price per cubic yard for unclassified excavation. In the event the Owner elects to change the lines and grades as shown on the contract drawings, the unclassified excavation unit price shall be used to increase or decrease the contract amount in accordance with the change.
 - 3. Authorized Additional Excavation: Excavation below subgrade elevations or beyond indicated lines and dimensions as directed by Owner. Authorized additional excavation and replacement material will be paid for according to Contract provisions for unit prices.
 - 4. Bulk Excavation: Excavation more than **10 feet (3 m)** in width and more than **30 feet (9 m)** in length.
 - 5. Unauthorized Excavation: Excavation below subgrade elevations or beyond indicated lines and dimensions without direction by Owner. Unauthorized excavation, as well as remedial work directed by Owner, shall be without additional compensation.
- G. Fill: Soil materials used to raise existing grades.
 - 1. If necessary, off-site fill (borrow) shall be obtained and provided by the Contractor. The Contractor is responsible for all permits and regulatory requirements associated with offsite borrow sources.
- H. Geogrid: A biaxial polymeric grid formed by a regular network of integrally connected tensile elements with apertures of sufficient size to allow interlocking with surrounding soil, rock, or earth to function primarily as a reinforcement.
- I. Minimum Average Roll Value (MARV): A value based on testing and determined in accordance with ASTM D4759-92.
- J. Rock: Rock material in beds, ledges, unstratified masses, conglomerate deposits, and boulders of rock material that exceed 1 cu. yd. (0.76 cu. m) for bulk excavation or 3/4 cu. yd. (0.57 cu. m) for footing, trench, and pit excavation that cannot be removed by rock excavating equipment

equivalent to the following in size and performance ratings, without systematic drilling, ram hammering, ripping, or blasting, when permitted:

1. Excavation of Footings, Trenches, and Pits: Late-model, track-mounted hydraulic excavator; equipped with a 42-inch- (1065-mm-) wide, maximum, short-tip-radius rock bucket; rated at not less than 138-hp (103-kW) flywheel power with bucket-curling force of not less than 28,700 lbf (128 kN) and stick-crowd force of not less than 18,400 lbf (82 kN) with extra-long reach boom; measured according to SAE J-1179.
 2. Bulk Excavation: Late-model, track-mounted loader; rated at not less than 230-hp (172-kW) flywheel power and developing a minimum of 47,992-lbf (213.3-kN) breakout force with a general-purpose bare bucket; measured according to SAE J-732.
- K. Rock: Rock material in beds, ledges, un-stratified masses, conglomerate deposits, and boulders of rock material defined as:
1. General Excavation: Any material that cannot be excavated with a single-toothed ripper drawn by a crawler tractor having a minimum draw bar pull rated at not less than 71,000 lbs. (Caterpillar D9N or equivalent), and occupying an original volume of at least 2 cubic yards or more.
 2. Trench Excavation: Any material that cannot be excavated with a backhoe having a break out force rated at not less than 44,000 lbs (Caterpillar 235D or equivalent), and occupying an original volume of at least 2 cubic yards.
 3. Mechanical Excavation: Any material that must be excavated by a minimum 10,000 lb. mechanical hammer and occupying an original volume of at least 2 cubic yards.
- L. Structures: Buildings, footings, foundations, retaining walls, slabs, tanks, curbs, mechanical and electrical appurtenances, or other man-made stationary features constructed above or below the ground surface.
- M. Subbase Course: Aggregate layer placed between the subgrade and base course for hot-mix asphalt pavement, or aggregate layer placed between the subgrade and a cement concrete pavement or a cement concrete or hot-mix asphalt walk.
- N. Subgrade: Uppermost surface of an excavation or the top surface of a fill or backfill immediately below subbase, drainage fill, drainage course, or topsoil materials.
- O. Utilities: On-site underground pipes, conduits, ducts, and cables, as well as underground services within buildings.

1.05 SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of the following manufactured products required:
1. Geotextiles.
 2. Controlled low-strength material, including design mixture.
 3. Geofam.
 4. Warning tapes.
- B. Samples for Verification: For the following products, in sizes indicated below:
1. Geotextile and Geogrid: Submit product data sheet and certification from Manufacturer the product supplied meets the requirement of this section. Submit Manufacturer's installation instructions and general recommendations.
- C. Qualification Data: For qualified testing agency.
- D. Construction Sequence
1. Within 10 days after award of the contract, the Contractor shall submit to the Owner, with his bid package, a schedule detailing the sequence and time of completion of all phases of work under this section.
- E. Material Test Reports:
1. At least two (2) weeks in advance of importing material and for each borrow soil material proposed for fill and backfill, the Contractor shall notify the geotechnical engineer of the location of the borrow area. The geotechnical engineer shall furnish reports to the Owner and Contractor information as follows:
 - a. Moisture and Density Relationship: ASTM D1557 or D698 as required by the project geotechnical engineering study.
 - b. Mechanical Analysis: AASHTO T-88.
 - c. Plasticity Index: ASTM D4318.

- d. Classification according to ASTM D 2487.
 - e. 5 pound sample of each type of borrow material in an air tight container for the approval of the geotechnical engineer and Owner.
 - f. The name of each material supplier and specific type and source of each material. Any change in source or soil type throughout the project will require approval of the geotechnical engineer and Owner.
2. For Trench Excavation and Backfill: Contractor shall contact all utility companies and identify any requirements necessary for the construction of the Project. In addition provide:
 - a. Contractor to provide written confirmation on the status of all utility construction approvals and requirements to the Owner at the time of the pre-construction conference or no later than 30 days following the project possession date.
 - b. Submit a sample of each type of offsite fill and/or bedding material that is to be used in backfilling trenches.
 3. For Aggregate Base Course: at least two weeks in advance of imported aggregate use, the Contractor shall submit the following laboratory test data, in conformance with the specified DOT aggregate materials:
 - a. Particle Size Analysis: AASHTO T-88; and,
 - b. Density: Modified Proctor Test (ASTM D1557)
 - c. Name of aggregate base course material supplier and specific type and source of each material, including relevant DOT compaction or specifications. Any change in source or aggregate base course type throughout the job requires approval of the Owner and the geotechnical engineer.
 - d. The geotechnical engineer shall prepare field reports that indicate compaction test location, elevation data, testing results and acceptability. The Owner and Contractor shall be provided with copies of reports within 24 hours of time test was performed.
- F. Blasting plan approved by authorities having jurisdiction is to be provided to the Owner at least 14 calendar days prior to commencement of blasting. Blasting plan to include all Federal, State and local permits applicable to the blasting operation. Blasting will be performed in accordance with all applicable laws, regulations, ordinances and industry standards. Plan shall coordinate with grading contractor to insure appropriate safety procedures are followed including signage and signaling devices.
 - G. Blasting Contractor: All blasting to be performed by an insured, certified and licensed blasting Contractor. Proof of applicable insurance, license and certifications must be provided to the Owner at least 30 days prior to commencement of any blasting work. **Blasting Contractor shall carry the following insurance: Workers Compensation, Comprehensive General Liability, Broad Form Property Damage, Contractual Liability and Explosion, Collapse and Underground Hazard (naming the Owner as additionally insured).** Contractor must indemnify and hold harmless the Owner for all claims for damages arising from the blasting operation.
 - H. The Blasting Contractor shall furnish a seismic survey report from seismic survey agency. The report will show the number of holes drilled, depth of holes, the burden and spacing, the amount of powder per hole, pound of powder per delay, the delay pattern, seismograph locations, and chronograph locations. The Seismic survey shall provide seismograph recordation of each blast at all adjacent structures. All reports shall be forwarded to the Owner.
 - I. Contractor shall have the responsibility of furnishing a pre-blast survey of the surrounding area. Survey will include a one-quarter mile radius of the surrounding area.
 - J. The Contractor shall provide and maintain a post-blast report including the amount of material displaced by each blast, the amount of explosive utilized in each blast, and the number of shots detonated. This report will be forwarded to the Owner.
 - K. Pre-blast Photographs or Videotape: Show existing conditions of adjoining construction and site improvements, including finish surfaces, which might be misconstrued as damage caused by blasting operations. Submit before blasting begins.

1.06 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Blasting: Comply with applicable requirements in NFPA 495, "Explosive Materials Code," and prepare a blasting plan reporting the following:

1. Types of explosive and sizes of charge to be used in each area of rock removal, types of blasting mats, sequence of blasting operations, and procedures that will prevent damage to site improvements and structures on Project site and adjacent properties.
 2. Seismographic monitoring during blasting operations.
- B. Blasting Requirements;
1. Perform blasting only after receiving written approval from Owner and authorities having jurisdiction.
 2. Provide heavy mats as necessary to minimize concussion. Handle, store and use explosives in accordance with the Manual of Accident Prevention in Construction by the Associated General Contractor's of America, Inc., 1978 edition.
- C. Seismic Survey Agency: An independent testing agency, acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction, experienced in seismic surveys and blasting procedures to perform the following services:
1. Report types of explosive and sizes of charge to be used in each area of rock removal, types of blasting mats, sequence of blasting operations, and procedures that will prevent damage to site improvements and structures on Project site and adjacent properties.
 2. Seismographic monitoring during blasting operations.
- D. Contractor Qualifications: The Contractor shall provide at least one supervisory person who shall be present at all times during execution of the work and who is thoroughly familiar with the type of work being performed and its best methods for completion. This person shall have the authority to act on behalf of the Contractor.
- E. Geotechnical Engineering Study (Soils Report)
1. The Owner employed a geotechnical engineer to investigate sub-surface soil conditions and make recommendations regarding site work construction procedures. Perform all work in accordance with the recommendations and requirements therein. If conflicts exist between the geotechnical engineering study and the construction drawings and specifications, the more stringent requirements shall apply.
- F. Geotechnical Testing Agency Qualifications: A geotechnical engineer shall be familiar with the requirements of the geotechnical engineering study, selected and paid by the Owner, will be retained to perform construction inspection on site based on density testing, visual observation and judgment. These inspections shall not relieve the Contractor from his responsibility to complete the work in accordance with the drawings and specifications.
1. Qualified according to ASTM E 329 and ASTM D 3740 for testing indicated.
 2. Provide one compaction test per Table 3.16C for each lift within the pavement area.
 3. Provide construction inspection and testing on trench backfilling operations.
 4. Provide visual field confirmation and density testing of subgrade preparation and fill placement procedures as part of the construction testing requirements. The Contractor shall be informed as soon as possible of test results.
 5. Geotechnical engineer shall prepare field reports that indicate compaction test location, elevation data, testing results and acceptability. The Owner and Contractor shall be provided with written copies of the results within 24 hours of time test was performed.
 6. All costs associated with required re-inspection due to failures shall be paid for by the Contractor at no additional expense to the Owner. The Owner reserves the right to direct any inspection that they deem necessary. Contractor shall provide free access to the site for inspection activities.
- G. Pre-excavation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site.
- H. Geogrid Pre-construction Conference: Contractor to arrange site meeting with material supplier, installer, Owner and Engineer prior to installation of geogrid. Owner and Engineer shall be notified at least seven (7) days prior to the meeting.
- I. Project Record Documents: Contractor to accurately record actual locations of all subsurface utilities, structures and obstructions encountered. Accurately record any as-built variation from the construction drawings and specifications. The Contractor shall provide as-built drawings within 30 days of project completion.

1.07 PROJECT CONDITIONS

- A. General: The Contractor shall be responsible for removal and/or relocation of existing utilities at locations where conflicts occur with proposed utility improvements whether shown or not shown on the drawings. Removal and/or relocation shall be at no additional cost to the Owner.
- B. Traffic: Minimize interference with adjoining roads, streets, walks, and other adjacent occupied or used facilities during earth moving operations.
 - 1. Do not close or obstruct streets, walks, or other adjacent occupied or used facilities without permission from Owner and authorities having jurisdiction.
 - 2. Provide alternate routes around closed or obstructed traffic ways if required by Owner or authorities having jurisdiction.
- C. Improvements on Adjoining Property: Authority for performing earth moving indicated on property adjoining Owner's property will be obtained by Owner before award of Contract.
 - 1. Do not proceed with work on adjoining property until directed by Owner.
- D. Utility Locator Service: Notify utility locator service for area where Project is located before beginning earth moving operations.
- E. Do not commence earth moving operations until temporary erosion- and sedimentation-control measures, specified in Division 2 Section "Temporary Facilities and Controls," Division 2 Section "Erosion and Sediment Control" and Division 2 Section "Site Clearing," are in place.
- F. Do not commence earth moving operations until plant-protection measures specified in Division 2 Section "Temporary Tree and Plant Protection" are in place.
- G. The following practices are prohibited within plant-protection zones (if indicated on the Drawings):
 - 1. Storage of construction materials, debris, or excavated material.
 - 2. Parking vehicles or equipment.
 - 3. Erection of sheds or structures.
 - 4. Impoundment of water.
 - 5. Excavation or other digging unless otherwise indicated.
 - 6. Attachment of signs to or wrapping materials around trees or plants unless otherwise indicated.
- H. Do not direct vehicle or equipment exhaust towards protection zones.
- I. Prohibit heat sources, flames, ignition sources, and smoking within or near protection zones.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.01 SOIL MATERIALS

- A. General: Obtain and provide borrow soil materials when sufficient satisfactory soil materials are not available from excavations.
- B. Satisfactory Soils: Soil Classification Groups consistent with geotechnical report and according to ASTM D 2487; free of rock or gravel larger than 2 inches (50 mm) in any dimension, debris, waste, frozen materials, vegetation, and other deleterious matter.
 - 1. Soil materials used for fill shall be clean, well graded granular soil which is non-expansive and non-collapsible and shall have less than 20% by weight passing the #200 sieve. The portion passing the #200 sieve shall be non-plastic. Fill with fewer fines (less than #200) must be approved by the geotechnical engineer. Fill with more than 20% fines may be acceptable only if so indicated in the geotechnical engineering study.
 - 2. Prior to placement material used for fill shall not contain:
 - a. Debris (other than crushed concrete and brick meeting the requirements in 2.1.B.3);
 - b. Timber or railroad ties;
 - c. Deleterious materials such as steel rails;
 - d. Trash or hazardous materials.
 - e. Hazardous materials, unsuitable and deleterious materials and debris shall be disposed of off-site in accordance with all applicable regulations.
 - 3. On-site Soils:
 - a. On-site materials for use as fill shall consist of excavated soil from other portions of the site.

- b. Contractor to use on-site soil judiciously to facilitate construction schedule including the use of the most readily compactable soil for fill in building areas and fill within 2 feet of pavement sub-grade.
 - c. Topsoil shall not be utilized as engineered fill.
 - d. Excavated material containing rock, stone or masonry debris smaller than 2 feet in its largest dimension may be mixed with suitable material and utilized inside the building limits up to 6 feet below proposed subgrade and up to 3 feet below proposed subgrade outside building limits.
 - e. Excavated material containing rock, stone or masonry debris smaller than 6 inches in the largest dimension may be mixed with suitable material and utilized inside the building limits up to 3 feet below proposed subgrade and up to 18 inches below proposed subgrade outside the building limits.
 - f. No material greater than 2 inches in its largest dimension may be utilized inside the building limits within 3 feet of the proposed subgrade or within 18 inches of proposed subgrade for all other areas.
 - g. No material greater than 1-1/2 inches in its largest dimension may be utilized as backfill for storm drainage or utility trenches.
4. Imported Borrow:
- a. Imported fill (borrow) shall meet the requirements of on-site soils and shall be free from all hazardous substances. Certification of compliance, and if requested, test results certifying compliance shall be furnished by the geotechnical engineer.
 - b. The Owner reserves the right to test off-site borrow material for conformance with these specifications.
- C. Unsatisfactory Soils: Soil identified by the geotechnical engineer according to ASTM D 2487.
- 1. Unsatisfactory soils also include satisfactory soils not maintained within 2 percent of optimum moisture content at time of compaction.
- D. Subbase Material: Naturally or artificially graded mixture of natural or crushed gravel, crushed stone, and natural or crushed sand; ASTM D 2940; with at least 90 percent passing a 1-1/2-inch (37.5-mm) sieve and not more than 12 percent passing a No. 200 (0.075-mm) sieve.
- E. Base Course: Naturally or artificially graded mixture of natural or crushed gravel, crushed stone, and natural or crushed sand; ASTM D 2940; with at least 95 percent passing a 1-1/2-inch (37.5-mm) sieve and not more than 8 percent passing a No. 200 (0.075-mm) sieve. All aggregate shall meet the state department of transportation specifications for the state in which the project is located for gradation and other specified material requirements.
- F. Recycled Concrete Aggregate Base Course: Recycled concrete aggregate may be approved by the Owner for use in lieu of aggregate base course specified under the following conditions:
- 1. The gradation, plasticity, soundness, and abrasion requirements of the material shall meet the governing department of transportation specifications for recycled concrete aggregate or aggregate base course.
 - 2. The Contractor shall be required to submit a sieve analysis to the Owner for review and approval
 - 3. The recycled concrete aggregate shall not contain foreign materials, which includes reinforcing steel, wood, and other friable material.
 - 4. The Contractor shall obtain all required permits and report recycled materials usage as required by the regulatory authorities having jurisdiction.
 - 5. The Owner reserves the right to not approve use of the recycled concrete aggregate, for both pavement base structure and building pad construction. Approval of the use of recycled concrete aggregate shall only be authorized in writing by the Owner.
- G. Recycled Bituminous Concrete Base Course: Bituminous concrete on the site shall be milled or removed prior to placing any fill. Bituminous concrete may be reused under and immediately below the pavement stone base course if so indicated and approved by the geotechnical engineer and Owner.
- H. Engineered Fill: Naturally or artificially graded mixture of natural or crushed gravel, crushed stone, and natural or crushed sand; ASTM D 2940; with at least 90 percent passing a 1-1/2-inch (37.5-mm) sieve and not more than 12 percent passing a No. 200 (0.075-mm) sieve.

- I. Bedding Materials: As shown on the drawings and specified on the trenching and bedding details and approved by the Owner and/or the geotechnical engineer.
 - 1. Bedding Course: Naturally or artificially graded mixture of natural or crushed gravel, crushed stone, and natural or crushed sand; ASTM D 2940; except with 100 percent passing a 1-inch (25-mm) sieve and not more than 8 percent passing a No. 200 (0.075-mm) sieve.
 - 2. Bedding Material: As specified on the trenching and bedding details and/or conforming to local codes. Where conflict exists, the more stringent code or specification shall apply.
- J. Drainage Course: Narrowly graded mixture of washed crushed stone, or crushed or uncrushed gravel; ASTM D 448; coarse-aggregate grading Size 57; with 100 percent passing a 1-1/2-inch (37.5-mm) sieve and 0 to 5 percent passing a No. 8 (2.36-mm) sieve.
- K. Filter Material: Narrowly graded mixture of natural or crushed gravel, or crushed stone and natural sand; ASTM D 448; coarse-aggregate grading Size 67; with 100 percent passing a 1-inch (25-mm) sieve and 0 to 5 percent passing a No. 4 (4.75-mm) sieve.
- L. Sand: ASTM C 33; fine aggregate.
- M. Impervious Fill: Clayey gravel and sand mixture capable of compacting to a dense state.

2.02 EQUIPMENT

- A. Compactor for mass earthwork shall be minimum 5 ton static drum weight vibratory roller or 5 ton static drum weight sheep's footed compactor as appropriate for the type of soil material at the site or other compactor approved by the geotechnical engineer.
- B. Compactor for trenches and where access or maneuverability is of limited use, a double drum walk behind roller or "jumping jack" tamper may be used.

2.03 GEOTEXTILES

- A. Subsurface Drainage Geotextile: Nonwoven needle-punched geotextile, manufactured for subsurface drainage applications, made from polyolefins or polyesters; with elongation greater than 50 percent; complying with AASHTO M 288 and the following, measured per test methods referenced:
 - 1. Grab Tensile Strength: 157 lbf (700 N); ASTM D 4632.
 - 2. Sewn Seam Strength: 142 lbf (630 N); ASTM D 4632.
 - 3. Tear Strength: 56 lbf (250 N); ASTM D 4533.
 - 4. Puncture Strength: 56 lbf (250 N); ASTM D 4833.
 - 5. Apparent Opening Size: No. 60 (0.250-mm) sieve, maximum; ASTM D 4751.
 - 6. Permittivity: 0.2 per second, minimum; ASTM D 4491.
 - 7. UV Stability: 50 percent after 500 hours' exposure; ASTM D 4355.
- B. Separation Geotextile: Woven geotextile fabric, manufactured for separation applications, made from polyolefins or polyesters; with elongation less than 50 percent; complying with AASHTO M 288 and the geotechnical report.
- C. Structural Soil Reinforcement Geogrid: Shall be integrally formed and deployed as a single layer having the following characteristics (all are MARV values unless otherwise noted)

Property	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
Aperture Stability Modulus at 20 cm-kg	0.32 m-N/deg	.065 m-N/deg	.058 m-N/deg	0.75 m-N/deg
Rib Shape	Rectangular or Square	Rectangular or Square	Rectangular or Square	Rectangular or Square
Rib Thickness	.030 in (0.76 mm)	.045 in (1.14 mm)	.050 in (1.27 mm)	.070 in (1.78 mm)

Nominal Aperture Size	1 inch	1 inch	2 inches	1.25 inches
Junction efficiency	93%	93%	93%	93%
Flexural Rigidity	250k mg-cm	750k mg-cm	450k mg-cm	2000k mg-cm
Minimum True Initial Modulus in Use	17,140 lb/ft	27,240 lb/ft	24,000 lb/ft	34,270 lb/ft
MD				
CMD	27,240 lb/ft	44,550 lb/ft	34,270 lb/ft	42,840 lb/ft

2.04 CONTROLLED LOW-STRENGTH MATERIAL

- A. Controlled Low-Strength Material: Self-compacting, flowable concrete material produced from the following:
 1. Portland Cement: ASTM C 150, Type per geotechnical report.
 2. Fly Ash: ASTM C 618, Class C or F.
 3. Normal-Weight Aggregate: ASTM C 33, 3/4-inch (19-mm) nominal maximum aggregate size.
 4. Foaming Agent: ASTM C 869.
 5. Water: ASTM C 94/C 94M.
 6. Air-Entraining Admixture: ASTM C 260.
- B. Produce conventional-weight, controlled low-strength material with **80-psi (550-kPa)** compressive strength when tested according to ASTM C 495.

2.05 ACCESSORIES

- A. Detectable Warning Tape: Acid- and alkali-resistant, polyethylene film warning tape manufactured for marking and identifying underground utilities, a minimum of 6 inches (150 mm) wide and 4 mils (0.1 mm) thick, continuously inscribed with a description of the utility, with metallic core encased in a protective jacket for corrosion protection, detectable by metal detector when tape is buried up to 30 inches (750 mm) deep; colored as follows:
 1. Red: Electric.
 2. Yellow: Gas, oil, steam, and dangerous materials.
 3. Orange: Telephone and other communications.
 4. Blue: Water systems.
 5. Green: Sewer systems.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.01 PREPARATION

- A. Prior to bidding work within this Section, the Contractor shall become thoroughly familiar with the geotechnical engineering study, existing site conditions, and all portions of the work within this Section.
- B. Do not perform any work required by this section prior to completion of all required inspections, tests and approvals.
- C. Protect structures, utilities, sidewalks, pavements, and other facilities from damage caused by settlement, lateral movement, undermining, washout, and other hazards created by earth moving operations.
- D. Protect and maintain benchmarks, property corners, monuments and other reference points from damage or displacement. If a marker must be removed or relocated it shall be performed by a licensed professional land surveyor at no additional cost to the Owner.

- E. Notify utility companies to allow removal and/or relocation of any utilities that are in conflict with the proposed improvements. Locate, identify, protect and maintain in operating condition, existing utilities encountered during utility installation. Repair any damage to surface or subsurface improvements encountered or shown on the Drawings.
- F. Set all lines, elevations, and grades for utility and drainage system work and maintain for the duration of the work.
- G. Verify location, size, elevation, and other pertinent data required to make connections between existing utilities, drainage systems, and proposed construction indicated on the Drawings. Coordinate all building utility connection locations and elevations with architectural drawings.
- H. When performing grading operations during periods of prolonged wet or dry conditions, provide adequate measures for surface drainage or ground water and moisture control of the soils (i.e. wetting or drying, scarify and disk) so as to place and compact the soil within the moisture content range of a few percentage points of its optimum water content. Any disturbed areas should be proof rolled at the end of each day.
- I. Sloping, shoring, bracing, and fencing shall be installed in accordance with Federal OSHA requirements as well as the requirements of all regulatory authorities having jurisdiction.
- J. Protect and maintain all erosion control, sediment control, and runoff control and materials management measures during earth moving operations. Refer to erosion and sediment control drawings for staging earthwork operations and for measures that must be implemented prior to the commencement of earthwork.
- K. Protect subgrades and foundation soils from freezing temperatures and frost. Remove temporary protection before placing subsequent materials.
- L. Remove from the site any material encountered during grading operation that in the opinion of the Owner or geotechnical engineer is unsuitable or undesirable for backfilling in pavement or building areas. Do not allow debris and unsuitable material to accumulate on-site. Dispose of excess materials from the site.
- M. Any material exported or imported from or to the Project site shall be hauled from or to a site that has coverage under NPDES or a State Construction General Permit (or Individual Permit). Coverage may either be under a separate Notice, or included in coverage under the Project Notice. If the borrow or waste site has NPDES or State Construction General Permit coverage a copy of the Notice of Intent and Notice of Coverage (or equal) shall be placed in the SWPPP Ledger.

3.02 DEWATERING

- A. Prevent surface water and ground water from entering excavations, from ponding on prepared subgrades, and from flooding Project site and surrounding area.
- B. Install dewatering systems that will be required to construct the Project. Water pumped out of excavations shall be disposed of onsite, and will not be discharged to the municipal storm drainage system or to surface waters unless approval to do so has been documented in writing by the Contractor.
- C. Protect subgrades from softening, undermining, washout, and damage by rain or water accumulation.
 - 1. Reroute surface water runoff away from excavated areas. Do not allow water to accumulate in excavations. Do not use excavated trenches as temporary drainage ditches.

3.03 EXPLOSIVES

- A. Explosives: Obtain written permission from authorities having jurisdiction before bringing explosives to Project site. Perform blasting by using explosives on Project site only after receiving written approval from the Owner.
 - 1. Perform blasting without damaging adjacent structures, property, or site improvements.
 - 2. Perform blasting without weakening the bearing capacity of rock subgrade and with the least-practicable disturbance to rock to remain.
 - 3. Handle, store and use explosives in accordance with the Manual of Accident Prevention in Construction by the Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., 1978 edition.
 - 4. Obtain all required Federal, State and Local permits applicable to the blasting operations.

5. Coordinate with grading Contractor to insure appropriate safety procedures are followed including signage and signaling devices.
6. Drill and blast such that rock will be suitable for use on the site as fill per this specification.

3.04 EXCAVATION, GENERAL

A. General

1. The building limits shall be as identified on the construction drawings. The building subgrade shall be constructed to include a minimum of 10 feet beyond the building limits, or as directed by the Owner;
2. Structures include buildings, footings, foundations, retaining walls, embankment berms for storm water detention basins, slabs, tanks, curbs, mechanical and electrical appurtenances or other man-made stationary features constructed above or below the ground surface;
3. The building pad subgrade shall be prepared in strict accordance with the geotechnical engineering study and these specifications, whichever is more stringent; and,
4. The Contractor shall cut or fill to the proposed subgrade elevations based on finished grades and the pavement thicknesses as shown on the drawings. Subgrade elevations shall be constructed to within 0 to minus ½ inch of the proposed grades specified.

B. Unclassified Excavation: Excavate to subgrade elevations regardless of the character of surface and subsurface conditions encountered. Unclassified excavated materials may include rock, soil materials, and obstructions. No changes in the Contract Sum or the Contract Time will be authorized for rock excavation or removal of obstructions.

1. If excavated materials intended for fill and backfill include unsatisfactory soil materials and rock, replace with satisfactory soil materials.
2. Remove rock to lines and grades indicated to permit installation of permanent construction without exceeding the following dimensions:
 - a. 24 inches (600 mm) outside of concrete forms other than at footings.
 - b. 12 inches (300 mm) outside of concrete forms at footings.
 - c. 6 inches (150 mm) outside of minimum required dimensions of concrete cast against grade.
 - d. Outside dimensions of concrete walls indicated to be cast against rock without forms or exterior waterproofing treatments.
 - e. 6 inches (150 mm) beneath bottom of concrete slabs-on-grade.
 - f. 12 inches (300 mm) beneath pipe invert elevation in trenches, and 12 inches (300 mm) wider than outside surface of any pipe or conduit.

C. Classified Excavation: Excavate to subgrade elevations. Material to be excavated will be classified as earth and rock. Do not excavate rock until it has been classified and cross sectioned by Owner. The Contract Sum will be adjusted for rock excavation according to unit prices included in the Contract Documents. Changes in the Contract Time may be authorized for rock excavation.

1. Earth excavation includes excavating pavements and obstructions visible on surface; underground structures, utilities, and other items indicated to be removed; together with soil, boulders, and other materials not classified as rock or unauthorized excavation.
 - a. Intermittent drilling; blasting, if permitted; ram hammering; or ripping of material not classified as rock excavation is earth excavation.
2. Rock excavation includes removal and disposal of rock. Remove rock to lines and subgrade elevations indicated to permit installation of permanent construction without exceeding the following dimensions:
 - a. 24 inches (600 mm) outside of concrete forms other than at footings.
 - b. 12 inches (300 mm) outside of concrete forms at footings.
 - c. 6 inches (150 mm) outside of minimum required dimensions of concrete cast against grade.
 - d. Outside dimensions of concrete walls indicated to be cast against rock without forms or exterior waterproofing treatments.
 - e. 6 inches (150 mm) beneath bottom of concrete slabs-on-grade.
 - f. 12 inches (300 mm) beneath pipe invert elevation in trenches, and 12 inches (300 mm) wider than outside surface of any conduit or pipe.

3.05 EXCAVATION FOR STRUCTURES

- A. Where existing grades are above proposed subgrade elevation, excavate materials in the building areas to line and grade as shown in the drawings being careful not to over excavate beyond the elevations needed for building subgrades.
 - 1. Excavate organic soils from the building area. If approved by Owner, organic soil excavation material may be used in landscaped area.
 - 2. Excavated on-site soils which meet the requirements of the geotechnical engineer may be used as building area fill.
 - 3. Unsuitable material, such as wood or any other deleterious materials determined to be unsuitable by the geotechnical engineer for use as on-site fill shall be disposed of off-site in accordance with this specification.
- B. Excavate to indicated elevations and dimensions within a tolerance of plus 0 to minus 1/2 inch (12 mm). If applicable, extend excavations a sufficient distance from structures for placing and removing concrete formwork, for installing services and other construction, and for inspections.
 - 1. Excavations for Footings and Foundations: Do not disturb bottom of excavation. Excavate by hand to final grade just before placing concrete reinforcement. Trim bottoms to required lines and grades to leave solid base to receive other work.
 - 2. Pile Foundations: Per geotechnical engineer.
 - 3. Excavation for Underground Tanks, Basins, and Mechanical or Electrical Utility Structures: Excavate to elevations and dimensions indicated within a tolerance of plus or minus 1 inch (25 mm). Do not disturb bottom of excavations intended as bearing surfaces.
- C. Excavations at Edges of Tree- and Plant-Protection Zones:
 - 1. Excavate by hand to indicated lines, cross sections, elevations, and subgrades. Use narrow-tine spading forks to comb soil and expose roots. Do not break, tear, or chop exposed roots. Do not use mechanical equipment that rips, tears, or pulls roots.
 - 2. Cut and protect roots according to requirements in Division 01 Section "Temporary Tree and Plant Protection."

3.06 EXCAVATION FOR WALKS AND PAVEMENTS

- A. Excavate surfaces under walks and pavements to indicated lines, cross sections, elevations, and subgrades.

3.07 EXCAVATION FOR UTILITY TRENCHES

- A. Contact authorities having jurisdictions and utility companies before excavation begins.
- B. Utility alignments are designed to avoid obstructions whenever possible. The Contractor shall immediately notify Owner if unanticipated significant obstructions are encountered during utility installation work.
- C. Cut trench banks for safety and remove stones as necessary to avoid point-bearing. All trench excavation side walls shall be sloped, shored, sheeted, braced or otherwise supported by means of sufficient strength to protect the workers within in accordance with the applicable rules and regulations established by the Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), and by local codes and regulations. Moveable trench boxes shall not be allowed for HDPE, CMP or spiral ribbed pipes larger than 18" when installed in a trench condition in accordance with current OSHA requirements.
- D. Excavate trenches at proper width and depth for laying pipe, conduit or cable and in accordance with utility company and/or manufacturer requirements.
 - 1. Beyond building perimeter, excavate trenches to allow installation of top of pipe at line, grade and elevation as shown on the Drawings, or at minimum 12 inches below frost line.
- E. All trench width requirements for pipe, conduit, or cable shall be the minimum practical width that will allow for proper compaction of backfill, comply with trench and bedding details, and satisfy all safety, municipal and utility company regulations. Excavate trenches to uniform widths to provide the necessary clearance on each side of pipe or conduit.
- F. Trench Bottoms: Excavate and shape trench bottoms to provide uniform bearing and support of pipes and conduit. Shape subgrade to provide uniform bearing and support for each section of pipe at every point along the entire length except where necessary to excavate for bells, joints, and barrels of pipes and for joints, fittings, and bodies of conduits. Dig bell holes and depressions

for joints after trench bottom has been graded. Dig no deeper, longer, or wider than needed to make the joint connection properly. Remove projecting stones and sharp objects along trench subgrade.

1. Where foundation material is found to be of poor supporting value or of rock, the Owner's engineer may make minor adjustments in the location of the pipe to provide a more suitable foundation. Where this is not practical, the existing unsuitable material will be removed by undercutting to a depth directed by the geotechnical engineer and backfilling with suitable conditioning material consisting of crushed stone, gravel, or a combination of sand and crushed gravel as approved by the geotechnical engineer. Final selection of suitable conditioning material will be made by the geotechnical engineer.
 2. Where foundation material is unacceptable and trench is over-excavated a suitable conditioning material or pipe bedding material will be used as specified by the geotechnical engineer. Bedding material is to be compacted at a minimum of 92% dry density as determined by ASTM D1557, Modified Proctor Test. Place bedding material as specified by geotechnical engineer and as shown on the trenching and bedding details on the Drawings.
- G. **Blasting:** Contractor shall drill and blast so that the rock will be suitable for use on the site as fill. Rock size should not exceed 24 inches and have enough smaller size pieces to create fold free matrix when placed and compacted. Particle velocity from blasting shall not exceed 2 inches per second as measured by a chronograph.
- H. **Excavated Material:** Stockpile excavated material suitable for backfilling in an orderly manner far enough from the trench to avoid overloading the excavation side wall. Remove unsuitable excavated materials from the site. Any abandoned structures, utilities, or debris discovered during construction shall be removed and disposed of, or capped.
- I. **Utility Installation Depths:** Utility installation shall meet the following minimum pipe installation depths, or applicable codes and ordinances, measured from finished grade to the top of the pipe barrel:
1. Water Mains: 42 inches or 12 inches below the frost line whichever is deeper, or as specified on the plans.
 2. Sanitary Sewer: As indicated on the drawings, or (36 inches to top of pipe barrel minimum).
 3. Storm Drainage (Sewer): Elevations and grades as shown on the drawings, (24 inches minimum)
 4. Electrical Conduits: 24 inches, or as required by NEC 300-5, NEC 710-36 codes, or the regulatory authority standard, or utility company standards whichever is deeper.
 5. Telephone Conduits: 24 inches, or the regulatory authority standard, or utility company standards whichever is deeper.
6. **Landscape Irrigation Piping:** See Section 328400 .
- J. **Laterals:** All utilities intended to connect to services within the building shall be extended from the building a distance of five feet in the direction of the utility service and at elevations to connect at those locations shown on the Drawings. All utility ends will be plugged and marked by a 2 inch by 4 inch piece of wood extending from the utility invert to 4 feet above final grade.
- K. **Trenches in Tree- and Plant-Protection Zones:**
1. Hand-excavate to indicated lines cross sections, elevations, and subgrades. Use narrow-tine spading forks to comb soil and expose roots. Do not break, tear, or chop exposed roots. Do not use mechanical equipment that rips, tears, or pulls roots.
 2. Do not cut main lateral roots or taproots; cut only smaller roots that interfere with installation of utilities.

3.08 UNDERCUT EXCAVATION

- A. When approved by the Owner and recommended by the geotechnical engineer, the Contractor will be required to remove natural soil materials in areas where fills are to be placed where soil materials are determined to be undesirable. The Contractor shall be required to remove the undesirable material and backfill with approved material. The backfill material shall be compacted per Table 3.16.C.
- B. At locations where undesirable material is shown on the drawings or identified in the geotechnical engineering study removal and replacement shall be per the drawings or as directed by the geotechnical engineer or Owner.

- C. At locations where soil is wet the Contractor shall provide a “good faith” effort in drying and disking these areas prior to requesting approval for undercut excavation.
- D. Where undercut excavation is required adjacent or beneath the location of a proposed drainage structure, undercut excavation and backfill shall extend a sufficient distance adjacent to the installation to prevent future operations from disturbing the completed drainage structure.
- E. All material removed in the work of undercut excavation will be classified by the geotechnical engineer and Owner as either suitable for other use without excessive manipulation and utilized by the Contractor elsewhere in the work, or unsuitable for future use and disposed of by the Contractor as directed by the geotechnical engineer in accordance with 3.10.M of this specification.
- F. The Contractor shall conduct undercut operations in such a way that the necessary measurements can be taken before any backfill is placed.
- G. Backfill in undercut areas shall be placed as a continuous operation along with undercutting operation, or as recommended by the geotechnical engineer. No backfill material shall be placed in water or in wet conditions unless otherwise recommended by the geotechnical engineer and approved by the Owner.

3.09 SUBGRADE INSPECTION

- A. Notify Owner when excavations have reached required subgrade.
- B. If Owner determines that unsatisfactory soil is present, continue excavation and replace with compacted backfill or fill material as directed.
- C. Proof-roll subgrade below the building slabs and pavements with a pneumatic-tired and loaded 10-wheel, tandem-axle dump truck weighing not less than 15 tons (**13.6 tonnes**) to identify soft pockets and areas of excess yielding. Do not proof-roll wet or saturated subgrades.
 - 1. Completely proof-roll subgrade in one direction, repeating proof-rolling in direction perpendicular to first direction. Limit vehicle speed to 3 mph (5 km/h).
 - 2. Excavate soft spots, unsatisfactory soils, and areas of excessive pumping or rutting, as determined by Owner, and replace with compacted backfill or fill as directed.
- D. Authorized additional excavation and replacement material will be paid for according to Contract provisions.
- E. Reconstruct subgrades damaged by freezing temperatures, frost, rain, accumulated water, or construction activities, as directed by Owner, without additional compensation.

3.10 UNAUTHORIZED EXCAVATION

- A. Fill unauthorized excavation under foundations or wall footings by extending bottom elevation of concrete foundation or footing to excavation bottom, without altering top elevation. Lean concrete fill, with 28-day compressive strength of 2500 psi (17.2 MPa), may be used when recommended by the geotechnical engineer and approved by Owner.
 - 1. Fill unauthorized excavations under other construction, pipe, or conduit as directed by geotechnical engineer and approved by Owner.

3.11 STORAGE OF SOIL MATERIALS

- A. Stockpile borrow soil materials and excavated satisfactory soil materials without intermixing. Place, grade, and shape stockpiles to drain surface water. Cover to prevent windblown dust.
 - 1. Stockpile soil materials away from edge of excavations. Do not store within drip line of remaining trees.
 - 2. Stockpiles shall be surrounded by perimeter sediment control measures and shall be covered with temporary measures to prevent erosion as soon as practical but no longer than 14 days after completion of the pile.

3.12 BACKFILL

- A. Place and compact backfill in excavations promptly, but not before completing the following:
 - 1. Construction below finish grade including, where applicable, sub drainage, damp proofing, waterproofing, and perimeter insulation.
 - 2. Surveying locations of underground utilities for Record Documents.
 - 3. Testing and inspecting underground utilities.

4. Removing concrete formwork.
 5. Removing trash and debris.
 6. Removing temporary shoring and bracing, and sheeting.
 7. Installing permanent or temporary horizontal bracing on horizontally supported walls.
- B. Place backfill on subgrades free of mud, frost, snow, or ice.

3.13 UTILITY TRENCH BACKFILL

- A. Place backfill on subgrades free of mud, frost, snow, or ice.
- B. Place and compact bedding course on trench bottoms and where indicated. Shape bedding course to provide continuous support for bells, joints, and barrels of pipes and for joints, fittings, and bodies of conduits.
- C. Trenches under Footings: Backfill trenches excavated under footings and within 18 inches (450 mm) of bottom of footings with satisfactory soil; fill with concrete to elevation of bottom of footings. Concrete is specified in Division 03 Section "Cast-in-Place Concrete"
- D. Trenches under Roadways: If shown on the Drawings or specified by the geotechnical engineer provide support for piping or conduit less than 30 inches (750 mm) below surface of roadways.
- E. Backfill voids with satisfactory soil while removing shoring and bracing.
- F. Do not backfill over porous, wet, frozen or spongy subgrade surfaces.
- G. Fill around pipes and conduit shall be placed and compacted in accordance with the trenching and bedding details shown on the Drawings. Place and compact initial backfill approved by the geotechnical engineer, to a height not to exceed 8 inches (200 mm) over the pipe or conduit.
 1. Select material shall be used as specified by trenching and bedding details and where required by the geotechnical engineer. Backfill is to be kept free of stones, frozen lumps, chunks of highly plastic clay or other objectionable material.
 2. Carefully compact initial backfill under pipe haunches and compact evenly up on both sides and along the full length of piping or conduit to avoid damage or displacement of piping or conduit. Coordinate backfilling with utilities testing.
 3. Grade and maintain backfill areas to minimize erosion or saturation will not damage pipe bed or backfill.
 4. Heavy equipment shall not be operated over any pipe until it has been properly backfilled with a minimum of 24 inches of cover. Where any part of the required cover is above the proposed finished grade, the Contractor shall place, maintain and finally remove such material at no cost to the Owner. Pipe which becomes misaligned, shows excessive settlement, or has been otherwise damaged by the Contractor's operations shall be removed and replaced by the Contractor at no cost to the Owner.
- H. Place and compact final backfill of satisfactory soil to final subgrade elevation.
- I. Install warning tape directly above utilities, 12 inches (300 mm) below finished grade, except 6 inches (150 mm) below subgrade under pavements and slabs.

3.14 SOIL FILL

- A. Fill areas to contours and elevations shown on the Construction Drawings with materials deemed satisfactory, less the topsoil depth as specified in Section 329300.
- B. Existing grades below building areas shall be leveled prior to fill placement. Contractor shall remove any existing lawn and topsoil in these areas prior to placement of any fill.
- C. All existing grades below building areas shall be proofrolled and compacted per this specification.
- D. Plow, scarify, bench, or break up sloped surfaces steeper than 1 vertical to 4 horizontal so fill material will bond with existing material.
- E. Fill shall not be placed:
 1. In areas of standing water, frozen or thawing ground or in areas that have not been approved by the geotechnical engineer.
 2. During unfavorable weather conditions. When work is interrupted by heavy rains fill operations shall not be resumed until all saturated surface soils are returned to satisfactory moisture content as determined by the geotechnical engineer.
- F. Place and compact fill material in layers (lifts):
 1. Layers shall be made smooth and free from ruts or indentations at the end of any work day when precipitation is forecasted too prevent saturation of surface fill material. Fill surfaces

- shall be graded smooth to drain and sealed with a drum roller at the completion of each work day.
2. Layers (or lifts) shall not exceed 12 inches (300 mm) in depth and shall be compacted systematically to achieve at least 6 passes of the compactor. Larger layer thickness may be approved if broken rock is used and placed at least 6 feet (1.8 m) below grade.
 3. Each layer shall be compacted to minimum densities listed in Table 3.16.C and as specified by the geotechnical engineer.
- G. Layers (lifts) to required elevations as follows:
1. Under grass and planted areas, use satisfactory soil material.
 2. Under walks and pavements, use satisfactory soil material.
 3. Under steps and ramps, use engineered fill or fill material approved by geotechnical engineer.
 4. Under building slabs, use engineered fill or fill material approved by geotechnical engineer.
 5. Under footings and foundations, use engineered fill or fill material approved by geotechnical engineer.
- H. Place soilfill on subgrades free of mud, frost, snow, or ice. Wet or saturated material shall be air dried as necessary to achieve field densities specified in this Section. Removal and replacement shall not occur without prior approval of Owner. Removal and replacement shall be used if necessary to facilitate the construction schedule.
- I. Contractor shall adjust water content by aeration or adding water to achieve the required density. Assist drying by disking, harrowing or pulverizing until moisture content is reduced to achieve proper compaction and facilitate the construction schedule.
- J. Contractor to remove areas of finished subgrade found to have insufficient compaction density of depth necessary and replace with suitable compacted fill as approved by the Owner. Surface subgrade after compaction shall be hard, uniform, smooth, and stable and true to grade and cross-section.

3.15 SOIL MOISTURE CONTROL

- A. Uniformly moisten or aerate subgrade and each subsequent fill or backfill soil layer before compaction to within 2 percent of optimum moisture content.
1. Do not place backfill or fill soil material on surfaces that are muddy, frozen, or contain frost or ice.
 2. Remove and replace, or scarify and air dry, otherwise satisfactory soil material that exceeds optimum moisture content by 2 percent and is too wet to compact to specified dry unit weight.

3.16 COMPACTION OF SOIL BACKFILLS AND FILLS

- A. Place backfill and fill soil materials in layers not more than 12 inches (300 mm) in loose depth for material compacted by heavy compaction equipment, and not more than 4 inches (100 mm) in loose depth for material compacted by hand-operated tampers.
- B. Place backfill and fill soil materials evenly on all sides of structures to required elevations, and uniformly along the full length of each structure.
- C. Compact soil materials to not less than the following percentages of maximum dry unit weight according to **ASTM D 698** and **ASTM D 1557**. In areas to receive fill and at the final cut subgrade, proofroll and compact the exposed ground surface following clearing and grubbing and any required excavation with a minimum of 4 passes of an approved compactor and obtain at least the density required in the geotechnical engineering study and as indicated below:

TABLE 3.16.C

Location or Area	Standard Proctor Density ASTM D698 (AASHTO T 99)	Modified Proctor Density ASTM D1557 (AASHTO T 180)	Testing Frequency 1 per lift per
Structures and Walkways	95%	92%	20,000 sf
Retaining Walls	95%	92%	1,000 sf
Trenches	95%	92%	150 lf
Landscape or Unimproved Areas	92%	90%	20,000 sf
Building and Pavement Sub-grades (Top 18 inches)	100%	95%	10,000 sf
Building and Pavement Sub-grades (Below Top 18 inches)	95%	92%	15,000 sf
Out-Parcels (Below Top 18 inches)	95%	92%	20,000 sf

1. In addition to the above referenced table, proofrolling shall be completed in accordance with Section 3.17 Proofrolling.
2. Any soft areas exhibiting excessive weaving or unsatisfactory material identified during excavation, fill placement, compaction and proof testing shall be removed, replaced with suitable fill, and compacted as specified in Table 3.16.C above.
3. Prior to preparing subgrade in low lying areas perform the following:
 - a. Drain standing water by gravity or with a pump. Water should not be discharged directly into a storm drain. Sediment laden water may only be discharged to an approved sediment control measure.
 - b. After drainage is complete, remove organic debris, mud, debris and other unsuitable material using equipment and methods that will minimize disturbance to the underlying soils.
 - c. Thoroughly compact subgrade as specified in Table 3.16.C.
 - d. If proposed for fill, all muck, mud and other materials removed from the low area shall be dried on-site by spreading in thin layers for observation by Owner and geotechnical engineer. If after observation by Owner or geotechnical engineer the material is found to be unsuitable, it shall be removed from the site.

3.17 PROOFROLLING

- A. The work covered by this subsection consists of furnishing and operating, proofrolling equipment at the direction of the Owner's representative and/or geotechnical engineer.
- B. Proofrolling shall be under the observation of the owner's representative and/or the geotechnical engineer as described herein and under the following schedule:
 1. Immediately following the completion of excavation to proposed subgrades in cut areas, proofrolling shall be performed as specified; and,
 2. Immediately **prior to and following** stone base course placement, in pavement and building pad areas for final floor slab preparation, all subgrade and stone base shall be proofrolled. Any areas which deflect, rut or pump under the loaded construction equipment shall be

- undercut and replaced with compacted fill material or stone base course as directed by the geotechnical engineer and approved by the Owner, at no additional cost to the Owner.
- C. Proofrolling shall be completed with pneumatic tired and loaded 10 wheel tandem-axle dump truck weighing not less than 25 tons (22.6 tonnes) to identify soft pockets and areas of yielding. Other equipment may be used if approved by the geotechnical engineer. Do not proofroll wet or saturated subgrades.
 - D. Construction methods shall be as follows:
 1. After the subgrade or stone base course has been completed the subgrade or stone base course shall then be proofrolled. The coverage areas and methods will be identified by the geotechnical engineer.
 2. Completely proofroll subgrade in one direction unless otherwise directed by the Owner or geotechnical engineer.
 3. The equipment speed shall be limited to 3 mph (5km/h) such that the geotechnical engineer can comfortably and slowly walk along side the equipment.
 4. If necessary to take corrective action, such as but not limited to under drain installation, undercut and backfill of unsuitable material, and/or aeration of excessively wet materials in areas that have been proofrolled, see Section 3.8. These areas shall be proofrolled again following the completion of the necessary corrections. If the corrections are necessary due to the negligence of the Contractor, the corrective work and additional proofrolling shall be performed by the contractor at on cost to the Owner.
 5. The contractor shall protect all structural facilities on the project including but not limited to box culverts, pipe culverts, and utilities from damage by the proofrolling equipment.

3.18 GRADING

- A. General: Shape to conform to the grades shown on the drawings. Uniformly grade areas to a smooth surface, free of irregular surface changes. Comply with compaction requirements and grade to cross sections, lines, and elevations indicated.
 1. Provide a smooth transition between adjacent existing grades and new grades.
 2. Cut out soft spots, fill low spots, and trim high spots to comply with required surface tolerances.
- B. Site Rough Grading: Slope grades to direct water away from buildings and to prevent ponding. Finish subgrades to required elevations within the following tolerances:
 1. Turf or Unpaved Areas: Plus or minus 1 inch (25 mm).
 2. Walks: 0 to -1/2 inches (13 mm) of the proposed subgrade.
 3. Pavements: 0 to -1/2 inches (13 mm) of the proposed subgrade
- C. Grading inside Building Lines: 0 to -1/2 inches (13 mm) of the proposed subgrade when tested with a 50-foot (15-m) grid across the Lowe's building pad/limits.

3.19 BUILDING PAD LIMITS AND PAVED AREA CERTIFICATIONS FOR GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER AND LAND SURVEYOR

- A. The building pad/limits and pave area subgrades shall be satisfactorily proofrolled.
- B. The Developer and/or Contractor shall provide the Building Pad/Limits and Paved Area(s) Certification forms for subgrade and stone base. Forms shall be completed in full. Building pad limits and paved area subgrades shall be constructed in accordance with the Drawings and these Specifications. Construction staking methods shall be in accordance with these specifications.
- C. Prior to completion of the building pad acceptance report, the Contractor and/or developer shall be required to address all subsurface recommendations identified in the geotechnical engineering study or by the geotechnical engineer retained by the owner.
- D. The Owner will not take ownership of the building pad until the pad certification form is received and approved by the Owner. The Building Pad/Limits and Paved Area(s) Certification Forms are attached to this Section.

3.20 SUBSURFACE DRAINAGE

- A. Subdrainage Pipe: Specified in Division 33 Section "Subdrainage."
- B. Subsurface Drain: Place subsurface drainage geotextile around perimeter of sub drainage trench. Place a 6-inch (150-mm) course of filter material on subsurface drainage geotextile to

support sub drainage pipe. Encase sub drainage pipe in a minimum of 12 inches (300 mm) of filter material, placed in compacted layers 6 inches (150 mm) thick, and wrap in subsurface drainage geotextile, overlapping sides and ends at least 6 inches (150 mm).

1. Compact each filter material layer to 85 percent of maximum dry unit weight according to ASTM D 698.
- C. Drainage Backfill: Place and compact filter material over subsurface drain, in width indicated, to within 12 inches (300 mm) of final subgrade, in compacted layers 6 inches (150 mm) thick. Overlay drainage backfill with one layer of subsurface drainage geotextile, overlapping sides and ends at least 6 inches (150 mm).
1. Compact each filter material layer if used to 85 percent of maximum dry unit weight according to ASTM D 698.

3.21 SUBBASE AND BASE COURSES UNDER PAVEMENTS AND WALKS

- A. Place subbase course and base course on subgrades free of mud, frost, snow, or ice.
- B. On prepared subgrade, place subbase course and base course under pavements and walks as follows:
 1. If shown on the Drawings install geogrid reinforcement of base/subbase and/or subgrade improvements according to manufacturer's written instructions, overlapping sides and ends. Geogrid is to be laid at proper elevation and alignment as shown on the drawings. Granular fill placement over geogrid to be in lifts and compacted as directed to minimize development of wrinkles or movement. At minimum a lift of 6 inches must be placed over geogrid prior to operation of tracked vehicles. Rubber-tired equipment may pass over geogrid reinforcement at slow speeds (less than 10 mph) when integrally-formed geogrids are used. When woven, multilayered or welded-strip geogrids are used, rubber-tired equipment shall not be allowed to pass directly on the geogrid until minimum 6 inch base lift has been installed.
 2. If shown on the Drawings install separation geotextile on prepared subgrade according to manufacturer's written instructions, overlapping sides and ends.
 3. If subbase course is shown on the Drawings, place base course material over subbase course under hot-mix asphalt pavement.
 4. Place in uniform loose depth and without segregation. All stone base delivered to the site shall be spread and rolled by the end of each day.
 5. Shape subbase course and base course to required crown elevations and cross-slope grades.
 6. Place subbase course and base course 8 inches (200 mm) or less in compacted thickness in a single layer.
 7. Place subbase course and base course that exceeds 8 inches (200 mm) in compacted thickness in layers of equal thickness, with no compacted layer more than 6 inches (150 mm) thick or less than 4 inches (100 mm) thick.
 8. Each layer of material shall have been sampled, tested, compacted, and approved prior to placing succeeding layers of subbase course, base course material or pavement.
 9. Contractor shall utilize methods of handling, hauling, and placing which will minimize segregation and contamination. Aggregate which is contaminated with foreign materials shall be rejected and removed and replaced by the Contractor at no additional cost to the Owner.
- C. Pavement Shoulders: Place shoulders along edges of subbase course and base course to prevent lateral movement. Construct shoulders, at least 12 inches (300 mm) wide, of satisfactory soil materials and compact simultaneously with each subbase and base layer to not less than 95 percent of maximum dry unit weight according to ASTM D 698.
- D. Compaction:
 1. Compact each layer of subbase course and/or base course at optimum moisture content to required grades, lines, cross sections, and thickness to not less than 98 percent of maximum dry unit weight according to Modified Proctor density ASTM D 1557.
 2. Subbase course and base course shall be compacted at the optimum moisture content as determined by the geotechnical engineer and approved by the Owner. The Contractor shall dry or add moisture to materials when required to provide a uniformly compacted and acceptable subbase or base.

3. Final layer of material shall be shaped to conform to the lines, grades and typical sections as shown on the drawings or as established by the engineer. When compacted, the base course shall be smooth, hard, dense, unyielding, and well bonded.

E. Quality Control:

1. Thickness of the base course shall be within a tolerance of plus or minus ½ inch of the required thickness as specified on the drawings for building pad and pavement areas.
2. The elevation of the base course within the building limits shall be within a tolerance of 0 to ½ inch. All other areas shall be within a tolerance of plus or minus 0.10 feet.
3. The Contractor shall be required to repair any areas which do not conform to this tolerance or specification. Any repairs required shall be at no cost to the Owner, and shall meet these specifications.
4. The developer and/or Contractor shall provide Lowe's Building Pad/Limits and Paved Area(s) Certifications for stone base which are located at the end of this section.

3.22 DRAINAGE COURSE UNDER CONCRETE SLABS-ON-GRADE

- A. Place drainage course on subgrades free of mud, frost, snow, or ice.
- B. On prepared subgrade, place and compact drainage course under cast-in-place concrete slabs-on-grade as follows:
 1. Install sub drainage geotextile on prepared subgrade according to manufacturer's written instructions, overlapping sides and ends.
 2. Place drainage course 6 inches (150 mm) or less in compacted thickness in a single layer.
 3. Place drainage course that exceeds 6 inches (150 mm) in compacted thickness in layers of equal thickness, with no compacted layer more than 6 inches (150 mm) thick or less than 3 inches (75 mm) thick.

3.23 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Special Inspections: Owner will engage a qualified geotechnical engineer to perform the following special inspections:
 1. Determine prior to placement of fill that site has been prepared in compliance with requirements.
 2. Determine that fill material and maximum lift thickness comply with requirements.
 3. Determine, at the required frequency, that in-place density of compacted fill complies with requirements.
- B. Testing Agency: Owner will engage a qualified geotechnical engineering testing agency to perform tests and inspections.
- C. Allow testing agency to inspect and test subgrades and each fill or backfill layer. Proceed with subsequent earth moving only after test results for previously completed work comply with requirements.
- D. Footing Subgrade: At footing subgrades, at least one test of each soil stratum will be performed to verify design bearing capacities. Subsequent verification and approval of other footing subgrades may be based on a visual comparison of subgrade with tested subgrade when approved by Owner.
- E. Testing agency will test compaction of soils in place according to ASTM D 1556, ASTM D 2167, ASTM D 2922, and ASTM D 2937, as applicable. Tests will be performed at the locations and frequencies shown in Table 3.16.C:
- F. When testing agency reports that subgrades, fills, or backfills have not achieved degree of compaction specified, scarify and moisten or aerate, or remove and replace soil materials to depth required; recompact and retest until specified compaction is obtained.

3.24 PROTECTION

- A. Protecting Graded Areas: Protect newly graded areas from traffic, freezing, and erosion. Keep free of trash and debris.
- B. Repair and reestablish grades to specified tolerances where completed or partially completed surfaces become eroded, rutted, settled, or where they lose compaction due to subsequent construction operations or weather conditions.

1. Scarify or remove and replace soil material to depth as directed by Owner; reshape and recompact.
 - C. Where settling occurs before Project correction period elapses, remove finished surfacing, backfill with additional soil material, compact, and reconstruct surfacing.
 1. Restore appearance, quality, and condition of finished surfacing to match adjacent work, and eliminate evidence of restoration to greatest extent possible.
 2. Correction of subgrade after compaction shall be hard, uniform, smooth, and stable and true to grade and cross-section.
- 3.25 DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS AND WASTE MATERIALS**
- A. Remove surplus satisfactory soil and waste materials, including unsatisfactory soil, trash, and debris, and legally dispose of them off Owner's property.
 - B. Transport surplus satisfactory soil to designated storage areas on Owner's property. Stockpile or spread soil as directed by Owner.
 1. Remove waste materials, including unsatisfactory soil, trash, and debris, and legally dispose of them off Owner's property.

END OF SECTION 312000

BUILDING PAD/LIMITS CERTIFICATION FORM

Project	
Date	
Geotech. Engineer	
Surveyor	
Grading Contractor	
Const. Mgr.	

SUBGRADE

STONE BASE

GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING CERTIFICATION

I certify that the building pad/limits for the above referenced project, has been constructed in accordance with the Geotechnical Investigation prepared by _____ dated, _____, and Project Specifications, dated _____.

All earth cut and fills have been installed competently, properly and have been compacted under the supervision of the below certifying Geotechnical Engineer. The building pad/limits has been acceptably prepared to support the proposed construction. A final report containing a description of the grading work, on-site recommendations and the results of testing and inspections has been prepared and is dated _____.

Geotechnical Engineer (signature) _____ Date _____

Registration No. _____ Expiration Date _____

Affix Seal Here (not valid unless sealed)

ELEVATION CERTIFICATION

I certify to the satisfactory completion of the grading for the building pad/limits in accordance with the approved drawings and specifications engineered by _____. All as-built subgrade elevations have been taken on a 50' grid across the Project building pad/limits and are within the tolerance of 0 to -1/2 inches of the proposed subgrade elevation as required by the Project Specifications.

Finished Floor Elevation _____ Date _____

Surveyor (signature) _____ Expiration Date _____

Registration No. _____ Affix Seal Here (not valid unless sealed)

GRADING CONTRACTOR VERIFICATION

I verify to the satisfactory completion of grading for the building pad/limits in accordance with the approved Grading Drawings and Project Specifications.

Contractor (signature) _____ Date _____

PAVED AREA(S) CERTIFICATION FORM

Project	
Date	
Geotech. Engineer	
Surveyor	
Grading Contractor	
Const. Mgr.	

SUBGRADE

STONE BASE

GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING CERTIFICATION

I certify that the paved area, located at _____, for the above referenced project, has been constructed in accordance with the Geotechnical Investigation prepared by _____ dated, _____, and Project Specifications, dated _____.

All earth cut and fills have been installed competently, properly and have been compacted under the supervision of the below certifying Geotechnical Engineer. The paved area has been acceptably prepared to support the proposed construction. A final report containing a description of the grading work, on-site recommendations and the results of testing and inspections has been prepared and is dated _____.

Geotechnical Engineer (signature) _____ Date _____

Registration No. _____ Expiration Date _____

Affix Seal Here (not valid unless sealed)

ELEVATION CERTIFICATION

I certify to the satisfactory completion of the grading for the paved area in accordance with the approved drawings and specifications engineered by _____. All as-built subgrade elevations have been taken on a 50' grid across the paved areas and are within the tolerance of 0 to -1/2 inches of the proposed subgrade elevation as required by the Project Specifications.

Date _____

Surveyor (signature) _____ Expiration Date _____

Registration No. _____ Affix Seal Here (not valid unless sealed)

GRADING CONTRACTOR VERIFICATION

I verify to the satisfactory completion of grading for the paved areas in accordance with the approved Grading Drawings and Project Specifications.

Contractor (signature) _____ Date _____