

SECTION 02227

EXCAVATION AND BACKFILL FOR UTILITIES

PART 1 GENERAL

1.01 SECTION INCLUDES

- A. Excavation, trenching, foundation, embedment, and backfill for installation of utilities.

1.02 UNIT PRICES

- A. No additional payment will be made for trench excavation, embedment and backfill. Include payment in the unit price for applicable bid items.
- B. No separate or additional payment will be made for surface water control, or for excavation drainage. Include payment in the unit price for applicable bid items.

1.03 DEFINITIONS

- A. Pipe Foundation: Suitable and stable native soils that are exposed at the trench subgrade after excavation to depth of bottom of the bedding as shown on the Drawings, or foundation backfill material placed and compacted in over-excavations.
- B. Pipe Bedding: The portion of trench backfill that extends vertically from top of foundation up to a level line at bottom of pipe, and horizontally from one trench sidewall to opposite sidewall.
- C. Haunching: The material placed on either side of pipe from top of bedding up to springline of pipe and horizontally from one trench sidewall to opposite sidewall.
- D. Initial Backfill: The portion of trench backfill that extends vertically from springline of pipe (top of haunching) up to a level line 12 inches above top of pipe, and horizontally from one trench sidewall to opposite sidewall.
- E. Pipe Embedment: The portion of trench backfill that consists of bedding, haunching and initial backfill.

- F. Trench Zone: The portion of trench backfill that extends vertically from top of pipe embedment up to pavement subgrade or up to final grade when not beneath pavement.
- G. Unsuitable Material: Unsuitable soil materials are the following:
1. Materials that are classified as ML, CL-ML, MH, PT, OH and OL according to ASTM D 2487.
 2. Materials that cannot be compacted to required density due to gradation, plasticity, or moisture content.
 3. Materials that contain large clods, aggregates, stones greater than 4 inches in any dimension, debris, vegetation, waste or any other deleterious materials.
 4. Materials that are contaminated with hydrocarbons or other chemical contaminants.
- H. Suitable Material: Suitable soil materials are those meeting specification requirements. Unsuitable soils meeting specification requirements for suitable soils after treatment with lime or cement are considered suitable, unless otherwise indicated.
- I. Backfill: Suitable material meeting specified quality requirements, placed and compacted under controlled conditions.
- J. Ground Water Control Systems: Installations external to trench, such as well points, eductors, or deep wells. Ground water control includes dewatering to lower ground water, intercepting seepage which would otherwise emerge from side or bottom of trench excavation, and depressurization to prevent failure or heaving of excavation bottom. Refer to Section 01563 - Control of Ground Water and Surface Water.
- K. Surface Water Control: Diversion and drainage of surface water runoff and rain water away from trench excavation. Rain water and surface water accidentally entering trench shall be controlled and removed as a part of excavation drainage.
- L. Excavation Drainage: Removal of surface and seepage water in trench by sump pumping and using a drainage layer, as defined in ASTM D 2321, placed on the foundation beneath pipe bedding or thickened bedding layer of Class I material.
- M. Trench Conditions are defined with regard to the stability of trench bottom and trench walls of pipe embedment zone. Maintain trench conditions that provide for effective placement and compaction of embedment material directly on or against undisturbed soils or foundation backfill, except where structural trench support is necessary.

1. Dry Stable Trench: Stable and substantially dry trench conditions exist in pipe embedment zone as a result of typically dry soils or achieved by ground water control (dewatering or depressurization) for trenches extending below ground water level.
 2. Stable Trench with Seepage: Stable trench in which ground water seepage is controlled by excavation drainage.
 - a. Stable Trench with Seepage in Clayey Soils: Excavation drainage is provided in lieu of or to supplement ground water control systems to control seepage and provide stable trench subgrade in predominately clayey soils prior to bedding placement.
 - b. Stable Wet Trench in Sandy Soils: Excavation drainage is provided in the embedment zone in combination with ground water control in predominately sandy or silty soils.
 3. Unstable Trench: Unstable trench conditions exist in the pipe embedment zone if ground water inflow or high water content causes soil disturbances, such as sloughing, sliding, boiling, heaving or loss of density.
- N. Subtrench: Subtrench is a special case of benched excavation. Subtrench excavation below trench shields or shoring installations may be used to allow placement and compaction of foundation or embedment materials directly against undisturbed soils. Depth of a subtrench depends upon trench stability and safety as determined by the Contractor.
- O. Trench Dam: A placement of low permeability material in pipe embedment zone or foundation to prohibit ground water flow along the trench.
- P. Over-Excavation and Backfill: Excavation of subgrade soils with unsatisfactory bearing capacity or composed of otherwise unsuitable materials below top of foundation as shown on Drawings, and backfilled with foundation backfill material.
- Q. Foundation Backfill Materials: Natural soil or manufactured aggregate of controlled gradation, and geotextile filter fabrics as required, to control drainage and material separation. Foundation backfill material is placed and compacted as backfill to provide stable support for bedding. Foundation backfill materials may include concrete seal slabs.
- R. Trench Safety Systems include both Protective Systems and Shoring Systems as defined in Section 01526 - Trench Safety Systems.

- S. Trench Shield (Trench Box): A portable worker safety structure moved along the trench as work proceeds, used as a Protective System and designed to withstand forces imposed on it by cave-in, thereby protecting persons within the trench. Trench shields may be stacked if so designed or placed in a series depending on depth and length of excavation to be protected.
- T. Shoring System: A structure that supports sides of an excavation to maintain stable soil conditions and prevent cave-ins, or to prevent movements of the ground affecting adjacent installations or improvements.

1.04 SCHEDULING

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

1.05 SUBMITTALS

- A. Submittals shall conform to the requirements of all provisions and sections of these specifications.
- B. Submit a written description for information only of the planned typical method of excavation, backfill placement and compaction, including:
 - 1. Sequence of work and coordination of activities.
 - 2. Selected trench widths.
 - 3. Procedures for foundation and embedment placement, and compaction.
 - 4. Procedure for use of trench boxes and other premanufactured systems while assuring specified compaction against undisturbed soil.
 - 5. Procedure for installation of Special Shoring at locations identified on the Drawings.
- C. Submit a ground and surface water control plan in accordance with requirements in this Section and Section 01563 - Control of Ground Water and Surface Water.
- D. Submit backfill material sources and product quality information in accordance with requirements of Section 02229 - Utility Backfill Materials.
- E. Submit a trench excavation safety program in accordance with requirements of Section 01526 - Trench Safety System. Include designs for special shoring meeting the requirements defined in Paragraph 1.03 of Section 01526.

- F. Submit record of location of utilities as installed, referenced to survey control points. Include locations of utilities encountered or rerouted. Give stations, horizontal dimensions, elevations, inverts, and gradients.

1.06 TESTS

- A. Perform backfill material source qualification testing in accordance with requirements of Section 02229 - Utility Backfill Materials.
- B. Testing and analysis of backfill materials for soil classification and compaction during construction will be performed by an independent laboratory provided by the Owner in accordance with requirements of Section 01410 - Testing Laboratory Services and as specified in this Section.

1.07 PROTECTION

- A. Protect trees, shrubs, lawns, existing structures, and other permanent objects outside of grading limits and within the grading limits as designated on the Drawings, and in accordance with requirements of Section 01535 - Tree and Plant Protection.
- B. Protect and support above-grade and below-grade utilities which are to remain.
- C. Restore damaged permanent facilities to pre-construction conditions unless replacement or abandonment of facilities are indicated on the Drawings.

1.08 SPECIAL SHORING DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

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

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.01 EQUIPMENT

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

2.02 MATERIAL CLASSIFICATIONS

- A. Embedment and Trench Zone Backfill materials: Conform to the classifications and product descriptions of Section 02229 - Utility Backfill Materials.
- B. Concrete Backfill: Conform to requirements for Class B concrete as specified in the pertinent Section.
- P. Geotextile (Filter Fabric): Conform to requirements of Section 02249 - Geotextile.
- Q. Concrete for Trench Dams: Concrete backfill or 3 sack premixed (bag) concrete.
- E. Timber Shoring Left in Place: Untreated oak.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.01 STANDARD PRACTICE

- A. Install flexible pipe, including "semi-rigid" pipe, to conform to standard practice described in ASTM D 2321, and as described in this Section. Where an apparent conflict occurs between the standard practice and the requirements of this Section, this Section governs.

- B. Install rigid pipe to conform to standard practice described in ASTM C 12, and as described in this Section. Where an apparent conflict occurs between the standard practice and the requirements of this Section, this Section governs.

3.02 PREPARATION

- A. Establish traffic control to conform to requirements of Section 01570 - Traffic Control and Regulation. Maintain barricades and warning lights for streets and intersections where Work is in progress or where affected by the Work, and is considered hazardous to traffic movements.
- B. Perform Work to conform to applicable safety standards and regulations. Employ a trench safety system as specified in Section 01526 - Trench Safety Systems.
- C. Immediately notify the agency or company owning any existing utility line which is damaged, broken, or disturbed. Obtain approval from the Owner's Representative and agency for any repairs or relocations, either temporary or permanent.
- D. Remove existing pavements and structures, including sidewalks and driveways, to conform to requirements of Section 02076 - Removing Existing Pavements and Structures, as applicable.
- E. Install and operate necessary dewatering and surface water control measures to conform to Section 01563 - Control of Ground Water and Surface Water.
- F. Maintain permanent benchmarks, monumentation, and other reference points. Unless otherwise directed in writing, replace those which are damaged or destroyed in accordance with Section 01050 - Field Surveying.
- G. PREPARATION: Complete, as incidental to construction, site preparation work including clearing and grubbing; removal and disposal of trash, rubbish, debris, and minor obstacles to construction; relocation of savable items; stripping topsoil within excavation areas, stockpiling topsoil; and, after construction, spreading topsoil over disturbed areas as required and finishing and grading surface within construction areas.
- H. Perform a "Potential Conflict Investigation" at all critical locations. Locate existing utilities ahead of pipe laying activities. Notify Owner's Representative in writing immediately upon identification of any conflict. In the event, Contractor will not be

entitled to extra cost for downtime including, but not limited, payroll, equipment, overhead demobilization and remobilization.

3.03 EXCAVATION

- A. Except as otherwise specified or shown on the Drawings, install underground utilities in open cut trenches with vertical sides.
- B. Perform excavation work so that pipe, conduit, and ducts can be installed to depths and alignments shown on the Drawings. Avoid disturbing surrounding ground and existing facilities and improvements. Excavate trench so that pipe is centered in trench. Do not obstruct sight distance for vehicles utilizing roadways or detours with stockpiled materials.
- C. Determine trench excavation widths using the following schedule (as a minimum) as related to pipe outside diameter (O.D.) or as shown on the drawings. Maximum trench width shall be the minimum trench width plus 24 inches.

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

- D. Use sufficient trench width or benches above the embedment zone for installation of well point headers or manifolds and pumps where depth of trench makes it uneconomical or impractical to pump from the surface elevation. Provide sufficient space between shoring cross braces to permit equipment operations and handling of forms, pipe, embedment and backfill, and other materials.
- E. Upon discovery of unknown utilities, badly deteriorated utilities not designated for removal, or concealed conditions, discontinue work at that location. Notify the Owner's Representative and obtain instructions before proceeding.
- F. Shoring of Trench Walls.
 - 1. Install Special Shoring in advance of trench excavation or simultaneously with the trench excavation, so that the soils within the full height of the trench excavation walls will remain fully laterally supported at all times.

2. For all types of shoring, support trench walls in the pipe embedment zone throughout the installation. Provide trench wall supports sufficiently tight to prevent washing the trench wall soil out from behind the trench wall support.
 3. Unless otherwise directed by the Owner's Representative, leave sheeting driven into or below the pipe embedment zone in place to preclude loss of support of foundation and embedment materials. Leave rangers, walers, and braces in place as long as required to support sheeting, which has been cut off, and the trench wall in the vicinity of the pipe zone.
 4. Employ special methods for maintaining the integrity of embedment or foundation material. Before moving supports, place and compact embedment to sufficient depths to provide protection of pipe and stability of trench walls. As supports are moved, finish placing and compacting embedment.
 5. If sheeting or other shoring is used below top of the pipe embedment zone, do not disturb pipe foundation and embedment materials by subsequent removal. Maximum thickness of removable sheeting extending into the embedment zone 1 inch. Fill voids left on removal of supports with compacted backfill material.
- G. Use of Trench Shields. When a trench shield (trench box) is used as a worker safety device, the following requirements apply:
1. Make trench excavations of sufficient width to allow shield to be lifted or pulled freely, without damage to the trench sidewalls.
 2. Move trench shields so that pipe, and backfill materials, after placement and compaction, are not damaged nor disturbed, nor the degree of compaction reduced.
 3. When required, place, spread, and compact pipe foundation and bedding materials beneath the shield. For backfill above bedding, lift the shield as each layer of backfill is placed and spread. Place and compact backfill materials against undisturbed trench walls and foundation.
 4. Maintain trench shield in position to allow sampling and testing to be performed in a safe manner.
- H. Cover:
1. Provide 24 in. Minimum cover over top of pipe where surface grades are definitely established and 30 in. in other locations.
 2. Greater depth of cover may be necessary on vertical curves or to provide necessary clearance beneath pipes, conduits, drains, drainage structures or other obstructions encountered at normal pipe grades.
 3. For water mains, provide 4 ft. minimum cover unless noted otherwise.

4. Measure depth of backfill cover vertically from top of pipe to finish ground or pavement surface elevations.
- I. Trenching:
1. Excavation for pipe stubs to be laid transversely across streets may be made with trench hoe.
 2. Where surface or underground obstructions make excavation inaccessible to trenching machine, trench hoe may be used.
 3. Where trench hoe is used, do not use excavated material composed of large chunks and clods for backfill.
 4. No excavated material will be stockpiled along trench or on paved surfaces. Load excavated material into dump truck as trench is excavated.
 5. Topsoil excavated from the trench shall be returned to trench to be used as backfill material for the top 12 inches of the trench.
 6. For trench excavations requiring cement stabilized sand backfill to subgrade of pavement, stockpiling of cement stabilized sand on pavement is not permitted.
- J. Voids under paving area outside shield will require removal of pavement, consolidation and replacement of pavement in accordance with Contract Documents. Repair damage resulting from failure to provide adequate supports.
- K. Place sand or soil behind shoring or trench shield to prevent soil outside shoring from collapsing and causing voids under pavement. Immediately pack suitable material in outside voids following excavation to avoid caving of trench walls.
- L. Do not use excavators with side cutters installed while working within 15 feet of pipeline company=s pipeline. Use a small, rubber-tired excavator, such as a backhoe, to do exploratory excavation. Bucket that is used to dig in close proximity to pipelines shall not have teeth or shall have a guard installed over teeth to approximate a bucket without teeth. Excavate by hand within 1 foot of pipeline company's line. Do not use larger excavation equipment normally used to dig water main trench in vicinity of pipeline until all pipelines have been uncovered and fully exposed. Do not place large excavation and hauling equipment directly over pipelines unless approved by pipeline company=s representative.
- M. Regrade adjacent ground surfaces where surfaces have been disturbed during construction operations to original and matching grades.

- N. Trees and shrubs designated to remain that sustain cutting or injury to roots, trunk, or limbs shall be pruned by a tree surgeon and cut or injury painted with asphaltic horticultural coating without cost to Owner.
- O. Perform repair on pipe in locations shown on plans/specifications.
- P. Where pipe is to be installed in fill, complete area fill and compaction to an elevation not less than 1 ft. above top of pipe before open-cut excavation and trenching for pipe.
- Q. Excavate adequate, but not excessive, working space and clearances for installation of work and form removal.
- R. Allow not less than 6 in. clearance in horizontal dimensions of excavations for outside plastering of manholes and similar structures constructed of masonry units.
- S. Do not undercut excavation faces for extended footings of structures.
- T. Excavate by hand within 2 ft. of existing utility to remain.
- U. **BLASTING:** Use of explosions will not be permitted.
- V. **UNAUTHORIZED EXCAVATION:** Refill excavation below subgrade elevations with tamped sand, gravel, cement stabilized sand, or concrete.

3.04 HANDLING EXCAVATED MATERIALS

- A. Use only excavated materials which are suitable as defined in this Section and conforming to Section 02229 - Utility Backfill Materials. Place material suitable for backfilling in stockpiles at a distance from the trench to prevent slides or cave-ins.
- B. When required, provide additional backfill material conforming to requirements of Section 02229 - Utility Backfill Materials.
- C. Do not place stockpiles of excavated materials on streets and adjacent properties. Maintain site conditions in accordance with Section 01500 - Temporary Facilities and Controls.
- D. Dispose of unsuitable excavated materials off-site in legal manner.

- E. Excess excavated material shall become the property of the contractor to be disposed of off-site in a legal manner.

3.05 GROUND WATER CONTROL

- A. Implement ground water control according to Section 01563 - Control of Ground Water and Surface Water. Provide a stable trench to allow installation in accordance with the Specifications.

3.06 TRENCH FOUNDATION

- A. Excavate bottom of trench to uniform grade to achieve stable trench conditions and satisfactory compaction of foundation or bedding materials.
- B. Place trench dams in Class I foundations in line segments longer than 100 feet between manholes, and not less than one in every 300 feet of pipe placed. Install additional dams as needed to achieve workable construction conditions. Do not place trench dams closer than 5 feet from manholes.
- C. Where rock or other incompressible material is encountered, remove material to depth 6 in. below subgrade and backfill with tamped sand, gravel, or concrete.
- D. Reinforce trench bottoms or subgrade surfaces for concrete structures which are solid, but which become mucky on top due to construction operations with specified sand.
- E. Use only tamped sand, gravel, or concrete to bring fills to lines and grades indicated and for replacing unsatisfactory materials.

3.07 PIPE EMBEDMENT PLACEMENT AND COMPACTION

- A. Immediately prior to placement of embedment materials, the bottoms and sidewalls of trenches shall be free of loose, sloughing, caving, or otherwise unsuitable soil.
- B. Place geotextile to prevent particle migration from the in-situ into open-graded (Class I) embedment materials or drainage layers.
- C. Place embedment including bedding, haunching and initial backfill to meet requirements indicated on Drawings.

- D. For pipe installation, manually spread embedment materials around the pipe to provide uniform bearing and side support when compacted. Do not allow materials to free-fall from heights greater than 24 inches above top of pipe. Perform placement and compaction directly against the undisturbed soils in the trench sidewalls, or against sheeting which is to remain in place.
- E. Do not place trench shields or shoring within height of the embedment zone unless means to maintain the density of compacted embedment material are used. If moveable supports are used in embedment zone, lift the supports incrementally to allow placement and compaction of the material against undisturbed soil.
- F. Do not damage coatings or wrappings of pipes during backfilling and compacting operations. When embedding coated or wrapped pipes, do not use crushed stone or other sharp, angular aggregates.
- G. Place haunching material manually around the pipe and compact it to provide uniform bearing and side support. If necessary, hold small-diameter or lightweight pipe in place during compaction of haunch areas and placement beside the pipe with sand bags or other suitable means.
- H. Place electrical conduit directly on foundation without bedding.
- I. Shovel pipe embedment material in place and compact it using pneumatic tampers in restricted areas, and vibratory-plate compactors or engine-powered jumping jacks in unrestricted areas. Compact each lift before proceeding with placement of the next lift.
 - 1. Class I embedment materials.
 - a. Maximum 6-inches compacted lift thickness.
 - b. Systematic compaction by at least two passes of vibrating equipment. Increase compaction effort as necessary to effectively embed the pipe to meet the deflection test criteria.
 - c. Moisture content as determined by Contractor for effective compaction without softening the soil of trench bottom, foundation or trench walls.
 - 2. Class II embedment and cement stabilized sand.
 - a. Maximum 6-inches compacted thickness.
 - b. Compaction by methods determined by Contractor to achieve a minimum of 95 percent of the maximum dry density as determined according to ASTM D 698 for Class II materials and according to ASTM D 558 for cement stabilized materials.

- c. Moisture content of Class II materials within 3 percent of optimum as determined according to ASTM D 698. Moisture content of cement stabilized sands on the dry side of optimum as determined according to ASTM D 558 but sufficient for effective hydration.

- J. Place trench dams in Class I embedment in line segments longer than 100 feet between manholes, and not less than one in every 500 feet of pipe placed. Install additional dams as needed to achieve workable construction conditions. Do not place trench dams closer than 5 feet from manholes.

3.08 TRENCH ZONE BACKFILL PLACEMENT AND COMPACTION

- A. Place backfill for pipe or conduits and restore surface as soon as practicable. Leave only the minimum length of trench open as necessary for construction.

- B. Where damage to completed pipe installation work is likely to result from withdrawal of sheeting, leave the sheeting in place. Cut off sheeting 1.5 feet or more above the crown of the pipe. Remove trench supports within 5 feet from the ground surface.

- C. For sewer pipes, use backfill materials described here as determined by trench limits. As trench zone backfill in paved areas for streets and to one foot back of curbs and pavements, use cement stabilized sand for pipe of nominal sizes less than 36 inches, or bank run sand for pipe of nominal sizes 36 inches and larger or as indicated on the Drawings. Uniformly backfill trenches partially within limits one foot from streets and curbs according to the paved area criteria. Use select backfill within one foot below pavement subgrade for rigid pavement. For asphalt concrete or limestone roadway, use flexible base material within one foot below pavement subgrade.

- D. For water lines, backfill in trench zone, including auger pits, with bank run sand, select fill material as specified in Section 02229 - Utility Backfill materials.

- E. For trench excavations under pavement, place trench zone backfill in lifts and compact by methods indicated below or as stated on the plans. Fully compact each lift before placement of the next lift.
 - 1. Bank run sand.
 - a. Maximum 9-inches compacted lift thickness.
 - b. Compaction by vibratory equipment to a minimum of 95 percent of the maximum dry density determined according to ASTM D 698.
 - c. Moisture content within 3 percent of optimum determined according to ASTM D 698

2. Cement-stabilized sand.
 - a. Place backfill in 8 in. maximum layers to achieve uniform placement and required compaction.
 - b. Compaction by vibratory equipment to a minimum of 95 percent of the maximum dry density determined according to ASTM D 558.
 - c. Moisture content on the dry side of optimum determined according to ASTM D 558 but sufficient for cement hydration.
 3. Select fill
 - a. Maximum 6-inches compacted thickness.
 - b. Compaction by equipment providing tamping or kneading impact to a minimum of 95 percent of the maximum dry density determined according to ASTM D 698.
 - c. Moisture content within 2 percent of optimum determined according to ASTM D 698.
 - d. Add backfill material as necessary where backfill settled below ground surface.
- F. Do not backfill with wet, mucky, or unsuitable materials or with large rocks or clods of material.
- G. Trench backfill above pipe embedment shall conform to requirements for type and location of pipe as shown on the drawing.
- H. Place backfill material to minimum depth 12 in. above pipe before ceasing backfilling operations for day.
- I. Base Material Backfill for Patching of Existing Pavement: Provide 12 in. of base material.
- J. Flooding of backfill for compaction (water tamping) is not acceptable. Obtain compaction by mechanical means which allows access to all areas of backfill.

3.09 MANHOLES, JUNCTION BOXES AND OTHER PIPELINE STRUCTURES

- A. Meet the requirements of adjoining utility installations for backfill of pipeline structures, as shown on the Drawings.

3.10 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Test for material source qualifications as defined in Section 02229 - Utility Backfill Materials.
- B. Provide excavation and trench safety systems at locations and to depths required for testing and retesting during construction.
- C. Laboratory Quality Control by Contractor:
 - 1. Establish optimum moisture-maximum density curve for bedding and backfill material, ASTM D 698.
 - a. For those soils which will not exhibit a well-defined moisture-density relationship, determine maximum and minimum index densities of the soil, ASTM D4253 and D4254, for calculation of the relative density of the soil in the field.
 - 2. Establish optimum moisture-maximum density curve, ASTM D 698; Atterberg Limits, ASTM D 4318; and sieve analysis, ASTM D 422 for the following:
 - a. Borrow bedding and backfill material to be used.
 - b. Excavated material of questionable suitability for use as bedding and backfill material.
 - 3. One optimum moisture-maximum density curve, ASTM D 698, shall be established for each significant change in materials.
 - 4. Bedding and backfill materials which do not meet specified requirements shall be replaced with suitable materials.
- D. Field Quality Control by Owner
 - 1. Laboratory density testing of trench backfill:
 - a. One field in-place density test per 500 linear ft. of trench for each fill layer.
 - b. One field in-place density test per 150 linear ft. of trench for each fill layer under existing or proposed paved areas and at least one test per fill layer at each road crossing.
 - 2. Laboratory density testing of general fill: One field in-place density test per 100 cu. yds. of fill placed.
 - 3. Field in-place density tests shall be in compliance with ASTM D 1556, ASTM D 2922, or ASTM D 2167.
- E. Submit minimum 10 lb. Samples of any borrow bedding and backfill material to be used to materials testing laboratory.

- F. Recondition, recompact, and retest at Contractor's expense if tests indicate Work does not meet specified compaction requirements. For hardened soil cement with nonconforming density, core and test for compressive strength at Contractor's expense.
- G. Acceptability of crushed rock compaction will be determined by inspection.

3.11 DISPOSAL OF EXCESS MATERIAL

- A. Dispose of excess materials in accordance with requirements of Section 01564 - Waste Material Disposal.

3.12 POTENTIAL OBSTRUCTION INVESTIGATION

- A. Horizontal and vertical location of various underground lines shown on Drawings, including but not limited to water mains, gas lines, storm sewers, sanitary sewers, telephone lines, electric lines or power ducts, pipelines (petrochemical or petroleum product), concrete and debris, are based on best information available but are only approximate locations. At critical locations field verify horizontal and vertical locations of such lines within a zone 2 feet vertically and 4 feet horizontally of proposed main. Verify location of existing utilities prior to commencing construction. Use extreme caution and care when uncovering these lines. Any damage to known or unknown utilities or obstructions occurring during Potential Obstruction Investigation will be full responsibility of Contractor. No separate payment shall be made for performing such efforts.
- B. Prior to actual field verification phase, notify all utility companies involved and request that their respective utility lines be marked in field. If any utility or pipeline company requires their line be excavated, or exposed prior to construction, comply with that request and utilize a methodology approved by the said company in locating or exposing their lines. Provide Owner's Representative with 48 hours notice prior to any field excavation or related work.
- C. Once known, unknown or potential obstructions have been uncovered, survey vertical and horizontal locations relative to project baseline and datum and plot on 11" X 17" copy of Drawings.
- D. Submit 11" X 17" copy of Drawing with plotted utility or obstruction location titled Potential Obstruction Report to Owner's Representative before or simultaneous with pipe shop drawing submittal.

- E. Owner's Representative will promptly review Potential Obstruction Report and approve construction of proposed main as designed or modify design if necessary. Contractor will be promptly notified of any design modifications.

END OF SECTION