

Grant Square
Worcester, MA

Beals and Thomas, Inc.®
February 2022

**TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS
SITEWORK CONSTRUCTION
Grant Square
Worcester, Massachusetts 01605**

Prepared for:

**The City of Worcester
Department of Public Works and Parks
50 Skyline Drive
Worcester, Massachusetts 01605**

Prepared by:

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SITework CONSTRUCTION

<u>Section No.</u>	<u>Title</u>
015639	TEMPORARY TREE AND PLANT PROTECTION
024120	SELECTIVE SITE DEMOLITION
033053	MISCELLANEOUS CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE
129300	SITE FURNISHINGS
221113	FACILITY WATER DISTRIBUTION PIPING
260000	ELECTRICAL
311000	SITE CLEARING
312000	EARTH MOVING
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315000	EXCAVATION SUPPORT AND PROTECTION
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323223	SEGMENTAL RETAINING WALLS
329200	TURF AND GRASSES
329300	PLANTS
330500	COMMON WORK RESULTS FOR UTILITIES
334100	STORM UTILITY DRAINAGE PIPING

SECTION 015639 - TEMPORARY TREE AND PLANT PROTECTION

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section includes general protection and pruning of existing trees and plants that are affected by execution of the Work, whether temporary or permanent construction.
- B. Related Requirements:
 - 1. Section 015000 "Temporary Facilities and Controls" for temporary site fencing.
 - 2. Section 311000 "Site Clearing" for removing existing trees and shrubs.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

- A. Caliper: Diameter of a trunk measured by a diameter tape at a height 6 inches above the ground for trees up to and including 4-inch size at this height and as measured at a height of 12 inches above the ground for trees larger than 4-inch size.
- B. Caliper (DBH): Diameter breast height; diameter of a trunk as measured by a diameter tape.
- C. Plant-Protection Zone: Area surrounding individual trees, groups of trees, shrubs, or other vegetation to be protected during construction and indicated on Drawings.
- D. Tree-Protection Zone: Area surrounding individual trees or groups of trees to be protected during construction and indicated on Drawings.
- E. Vegetation: Trees, shrubs, groundcovers, grass, and other plants.

1.4 PREINSTALLATION MEETINGS

- A. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site.

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1. Review methods and procedures related to temporary tree and plant protection including, but not limited to, the following:
 - a. Tree-service firm's personnel, and equipment needed to make progress and avoid delays.
 - b. Arborist's responsibilities.
 - c. Quality-control program.
 - d. Coordination of Work and equipment movement with the locations of protection zones.
 - e. Trenching by hand or with air spade within protection zones.
 - f. Field quality control.

1.5 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product.
- B. Shop Drawings:
 1. Include plans, elevations, sections, and locations of protection-zone fencing and signage, showing relation of equipment-movement routes and material storage locations with protection zones.
 2. Detail fabrication and assembly of protection-zone fencing and signage.
 3. Indicate extent of trenching by hand or with air spade within protection zones.
- C. Samples: For each type of the following:
 1. Organic Mulch: 1-quart volume of organic mulch; in sealed plastic bags labeled with composition of materials by percentage of weight and source of mulch.
 2. Protection-Zone Fencing: Assembled Samples of manufacturer's standard size made from full-size components.
- D. Tree Pruning Schedule: Written schedule detailing scope and extent of pruning of trees to remain that interfere with or are affected by construction.
 1. Species and size of tree.
 2. Location on site plan. Include unique identifier for each.
 3. Reason for pruning.
 4. Description of pruning to be performed.
 5. Description of maintenance following pruning.

1.6 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Qualification Data: For arborist and tree service firm.
- B. Maintenance Recommendations: From arborist, for care and protection of trees affected by construction during and after completing the Work.
- C. Existing Conditions: Documentation of existing trees and plantings indicated to remain, which establishes preconstruction conditions that might be misconstrued as damage caused by construction activities.
 - 1. Use sufficiently detailed photographs or video recordings.
 - 2. Include plans and notations to indicate specific wounds and damage conditions of each tree or other plants designated to remain.
- D. Quality-control program.

1.7 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Arborist Qualifications: Certified Arborist as certified by ISA.
- B. Tree Service Firm Qualifications: An experienced tree service firm that has successfully completed temporary tree and plant protection work similar to that required for this Project and that will assign an experienced, qualified arborist to Project site during execution of the Work.

1.8 FIELD CONDITIONS

- A. The following practices are prohibited within protection zones:
 - 1. Storage of construction materials, debris, or excavated material.
 - 2. Moving or parking vehicles or equipment.
 - 3. Foot traffic.
 - 4. Erection of sheds or structures.
 - 5. Impoundment of water.
 - 6. Excavation or other digging unless otherwise indicated.
 - 7. Attachment of signs to or wrapping materials around trees or plants unless otherwise indicated.
- B. Do not direct vehicle or equipment exhaust toward protection zones.
- C. Prohibit heat sources, flames, ignition sources, and smoking within or near protection zones and organic mulch.

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PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS

- A. Backfill Soil: Planting soil of suitable moisture content and granular texture for placing around tree; free of stones, roots, plants, sod, clods, clay lumps, pockets of coarse sand, concrete slurry, concrete layers or chunks, cement, plaster, building debris, and other extraneous materials harmful to plant growth.
 - 1. Planting Soil: Planting soil as specified in Section 329200 "Turf and Grasses"
- B. Organic Mulch: Free from deleterious materials and suitable as a top dressing for trees and shrubs, consisting of one of the following:
 - 1. Type: Ground or shredded bark.
 - 2. Size Range: 3 inches maximum, 1/2 inch minimum.
 - 3. Color: Natural.
- C. Protection-Zone Fencing: Fencing fixed in position and meeting the following requirements:
 - 1. Plastic Protection-Zone Fencing: Plastic construction fencing constructed of high-density extruded and stretched polyethylene fabric with 2-inch maximum opening in pattern and weighing a minimum of 0.4 lb/ft.; remaining flexible from minus 60 to plus 200 deg F inert to most chemicals and acids; minimum tensile yield strength of 2000 psi and ultimate tensile strength of 2680 psi; secured with plastic bands or galvanized-steel or stainless-steel wire ties; and supported by tubular or T-shape galvanized-steel posts spaced not more than 96 inches (2400 mm) apart.
 - a. Height: 48 inches.
 - b. Color: High-visibility orange, nonfading.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Erosion and Sedimentation Control: Examine the site to verify that temporary erosion- and sedimentation-control measures are in place. Verify that flows of water redirected from construction areas or generated by construction activity do not enter or cross protection zones.

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- B. Prepare written report, endorsed by arborist, listing conditions detrimental to tree and plant protection.

3.2 PREPARATION

- A. Locate and clearly identify trees, shrubs, and other vegetation to remain. Flag each tree trunk at 54 inches above the ground.
- B. Protect tree root systems from damage caused by runoff or spillage of noxious materials while mixing, placing, or storing construction materials. Protect root systems from ponding, eroding, or excessive wetting caused by dewatering operations.
- C. Tree-Protection Zones: Mulch areas inside tree-protection zones and other areas indicated. Do not exceed indicated thickness of mulch.
 - 1. Apply 2-inch uniform thickness of organic mulch unless otherwise indicated. Do not place mulch within 6 inches of tree trunks.
 - 2. Install temporary root protection matting over mulch to the extent indicated.

3.3 PROTECTION ZONES

- A. Protection-Zone Fencing: Install protection-zone fencing along edges of protection zones before materials or equipment are brought on the site and construction operations begin in a manner that will prevent people from easily entering protected areas except by entrance gates. Construct fencing so as not to obstruct safe passage or visibility at vehicle intersections where fencing is located adjacent to pedestrian walkways or in close proximity to street intersections, drives, or other vehicular circulation.
 - 1. Posts: Set or drive posts into ground one-third the total height of the fence without concrete footings. Where a post is located on existing paving or concrete to remain, provide appropriate means of post support acceptable to Architect.
- B. Maintain protection zones free of weeds and trash.
- C. Maintain protection-zone fencing and signage in good condition as acceptable to Architect and remove when construction operations are complete and equipment has been removed from the site.
 - 1. Do not remove protection-zone fencing, even temporarily, to allow deliveries or equipment access through the protection zone.

2. Temporary access is permitted subject to preapproval in writing by arborist if a root buffer effective against soil compaction is constructed as directed by arborist. Maintain root buffer so long as access is permitted.

3.4 EXCAVATION

- A. General: Excavate at edge of protection zones and for trenches indicated within protection zones according to requirements in Section 312000 "Earth Moving" unless otherwise indicated.
- B. Trenching within Protection Zones: Where utility trenches are required within protection zones, excavate under or around tree roots by hand or with air spade, or tunnel under the roots by drilling, auger boring, or pipe jacking. Do not cut main lateral tree roots or taproots; cut only smaller roots that interfere with installation of utilities. Cut roots as required for root pruning. If excavating by hand, use narrow-tine spading forks to comb soil and expose roots.
- C. Redirect roots in backfill areas where possible. If encountering large, main lateral roots, expose roots beyond excavation limits as required to bend and redirect them without breaking. If encountered immediately adjacent to location of new construction and redirection is not practical, cut roots approximately 3 inches back from new construction and as required for root pruning.
- D. Do not allow exposed roots to dry out before placing permanent backfill. Provide temporary earth cover or pack with peat moss and wrap with burlap. Water and maintain in a moist condition. Temporarily support and protect roots from damage until they are permanently relocated and covered with soil.

3.5 ROOT PRUNING

- A. Prune tree roots that are affected by temporary and permanent construction. Prune roots as follows:
 1. Cut roots manually by digging a trench and cutting exposed roots with sharp pruning instruments; do not break, tear, chop, or slant the cuts. Do not use a backhoe or other equipment that rips, tears, or pulls roots.
 2. Cut Ends: Do not paint cut root ends
 3. Temporarily support and protect roots from damage until they are permanently redirected and covered with soil.
 4. Cover exposed roots with burlap and water regularly.
 5. Backfill as soon as possible according to requirements in Section 312000 "Earth Moving."

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- B. Root Pruning at Edge of Protection Zone: Prune tree roots 6 inches inside of the protection zone by cleanly cutting all roots to the depth of the required excavation.

3.6 CROWN PRUNING

- A. Prune branches that are affected by temporary and permanent construction. Prune branches as directed by arborist.
 - 1. Prune to remove only injured, broken, dying, or dead branches unless otherwise indicated. Do not prune for shape unless otherwise indicated.
 - 2. Do not remove or reduce living branches to compensate for root loss caused by damaging or cutting root system.
 - 3. Pruning Standards: Prune trees according to ANSI A300 (Part 1)
- B. Unless otherwise directed by arborist and acceptable to Architect, do not cut tree leaders.
- C. Cut branches with sharp pruning instruments; do not break or chop.
- D. Do not paint or apply sealants to wounds.
- E. Provide subsequent maintenance pruning during Contract period as recommended by arborist.
- F. Remove branches and dispose of off-site.

3.7 REGRADING

- A. Lowering Grade: Where new finish grade is indicated below existing grade around trees, slope grade beyond the protection zone. Maintain existing grades within the protection zone.
- B. Lowering Grade within Protection Zone: Where new finish grade is indicated below existing grade around trees, slope grade away from trees as recommended by arborist unless otherwise indicated.
 - 1. Root Pruning: Prune tree roots exposed by lowering the grade. Do not cut main lateral roots or taproots; cut only smaller roots. Cut roots as required for root pruning.
- C. Raising Grade: Where new finish grade is indicated above existing grade around trees, slope grade beyond the protection zone. Maintain existing grades within the protection zone.

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- D. Minor Fill within Protection Zone: Where existing grade is 2 inches or less below elevation of finish grade, fill with backfill soil. Place backfill soil in a single uncompacted layer and hand grade to required finish elevations.

3.8 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Inspections: Engage a qualified arborist to direct plant-protection measures in the vicinity of trees, shrubs, and other vegetation indicated to remain and to prepare inspection reports.

3.9 REPAIR AND REPLACEMENT

- A. General: Repair or replace trees, shrubs, and other vegetation indicated to remain or to be relocated that are damaged by construction operations, in a manner approved by Architect.
 - 1. Submit details of proposed pruning and repairs.
 - 2. Perform repairs of damaged trunks, branches, and roots within 24 hours according to arborist's written instructions.
 - 3. Replace trees and other plants that cannot be repaired and restored to full-growth status, as determined by Architect.
- B. Excess Mulch: Rake mulched area within protection zones, being careful not to injure roots. Rake to loosen and remove mulch that exceeds a 4-inch uniform thickness to remain.

3.10 DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS AND WASTE MATERIALS

- A. Disposal: Remove excess excavated material, displaced trees, trash, and debris and legally dispose of them off Owner's property.

END OF SECTION 015639

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SECTION 024120 - SELECTIVE SITE DEMOLITION

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:

- 1. Demolition and removal of selected site elements.
 - 2. Salvage of existing items to be reused or recycled.

- B. Related Requirements:

- 1. Section 015639 "Temporary Tree and Plant Protection" for temporary protection of existing trees and plants that are affected by selective site demolition.
 - 2. Section 311000 "Site Clearing" for site clearing and removal of above- and below-grade improvements.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

- A. Remove and Dispose: Detach items from existing construction and legally dispose of them off-site unless indicated to be removed and salvaged or removed and reinstalled.
- B. Remove and Salvage: Carefully detach from existing construction, in a manner to prevent damage, and deliver to Owner ready for reuse.
- C. Remove and Reinstall: Detach items from existing construction, prepare for reuse, and reinstall where indicated.

1.4 MATERIALS OWNERSHIP

- A. Unless otherwise indicated, demolition waste becomes property of Contractor.
- B. Historic items, relics, antiques, and similar objects including, but not limited to, cornerstones and their contents, commemorative plaques and tablets, and other items of interest or value to Owner that may be uncovered during demolition remain the property of Owner.
 - 1. Carefully salvage in a manner to prevent damage and promptly return to Owner.

1.5 PREINSTALLATION MEETINGS

- A. Pre-demolition Conference: Conduct conference at Project site.
 - 1. Inspect and discuss condition of construction to be selectively demolished.
 - 2. Review and finalize selective site demolition schedule and verify availability of materials, demolition personnel, equipment, and facilities needed to make progress and avoid delays.
 - 3. Review requirements of work performed by other trades that rely on substrates exposed by selective site demolition operations.
 - 4. Review areas where existing construction is to remain and requires protection.

1.6 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Schedule of Selective Site Demolition Activities: Indicate the following:
 - 1. Detailed sequence of selective site demolition and removal work, with starting and ending dates for each activity.
 - 2. Interruption of utility services. Indicate how long utility services will be interrupted.
 - 3. Coordination for shutoff, capping, and continuation of utility services.
- B. Inventory: Submit a list of items to be removed and salvaged and deliver to Owner prior to start of demolition.
- C. Pre-demolition Photographs or Video: Submit before Work begins.
- D. Warranties: Documentation indicated that existing warranties are still in effect after completion of selective site demolition.

1.7 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS

- A. Inventory: Submit a list of items that have been removed and salvaged.
- B. Landfill Records: Indicate receipt and acceptance of hazardous wastes by a landfill facility licensed to accept hazardous wastes.

1.8 FIELD CONDITIONS

- A. Owner will occupy portions of site immediately adjacent to selective site demolition area. Conduct selective site demolition so Owner's operations will not be disrupted.
- B. Conditions existing at time of inspection for bidding purpose will be maintained by Owner as far as practical.
- C. Notify Landscape Architect of discrepancies between existing conditions and Drawings before proceeding with selective site demolition.

- D. Hazardous Materials: It is not expected that hazardous materials will be encountered in the Work.
 - 1. If suspected hazardous materials are encountered, do not disturb; immediately notify Landscape Architect and Owner. Hazardous materials will be removed by Owner under a separate contract.
- E. Storage or sale of removed items or materials on-site is not permitted.
- F. Utility Service: Maintain existing utilities indicated to remain in service and protect them against damage during selective site demolition operations.
 - 1. Maintain fire-protection facilities in service during selective site demolition operations.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Regulatory Requirements: Comply with governing EPA notification regulations before beginning selective site demolition. Comply with hauling and disposal regulations of authorities having jurisdiction.
- B. Standards: Comply with ASSE A10.6 and NFPA 241.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Verify that utilities have been disconnected and capped before starting selective site demolition operations.
- B. Review record documents of existing construction provided by Owner. Owner does not guarantee that existing conditions are same as those indicated in record documents.
- C. Survey existing conditions and correlate with requirements indicated to determine extent of selective site demolition required.
- D. When unanticipated mechanical, electrical, or structural elements that conflict with intended function or design are encountered, investigate, and measure the nature and extent of conflict. Promptly submit a written report to Landscape Architect.
- E. Survey of Existing Conditions: Record existing conditions by use of preconstruction photographs.
 - 1. Before selective site demolition of existing elements that will be reproduced or duplicated in final Work, make permanent record of measurements, materials, and construction details required to make exact reproduction.

3.2 UTILITY SERVICES AND MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS

- A. Existing Services/Systems to Remain: Maintain services/systems indicated to remain and protect them against damage.
- B. Existing Services/Systems to Be Removed, Relocated, or Abandoned: Locate, identify, disconnect, and seal or cap off indicated utility services and mechanical/electrical systems serving areas to be selectively demolished.
 - 1. Arrange to shut off indicated utilities with utility companies.
 - 2. If services/systems are required to be removed, relocated, or abandoned, provide temporary services/systems that bypass area of selective site demolition and that maintain continuity of services/systems to other parts of building.
 - 3. Disconnect, demolish, and remove fire-suppression systems, plumbing, and HVAC systems, equipment, and components indicated to be removed.
 - a. Piping to Be Removed: Remove portion of piping indicated to be removed and cap or plug remaining piping with same or compatible piping material.
 - b. Piping to Be Abandoned in Place: Drain piping and cap or plug piping with same or compatible piping material.
 - c. Equipment to Be Removed: Disconnect and cap services and remove equipment.
 - d. Equipment to Be Removed and Reinstalled: Disconnect and cap services and remove, clean, and store equipment; when appropriate, reinstall, reconnect, and make equipment operational.
 - e. Equipment to Be Removed and Salvaged: Disconnect and cap services and remove equipment and deliver to Owner.

3.3 PREPARATION

- A. Site Access and Temporary Controls: Conduct selective site demolition and debris-removal operations to ensure minimum interference with roads, streets, walks, walkways, and other adjacent occupied and used facilities.
- B. Temporary Facilities: Provide temporary barricades and other protection required to prevent injury to people and damage to adjacent buildings and facilities to remain.
 - 1. Provide protection to ensure safe passage of people around selective site demolition area.
 - 2. Provide temporary weather protection, during interval between selective site demolition of existing construction on exterior surfaces and new construction, to prevent water leakage and damage.
- C. Temporary Shoring: Provide and maintain shoring, bracing, and structural supports as required to preserve stability and prevent movement, settlement, or collapse of construction and finishes to remain, and to prevent unexpected or uncontrolled movement or collapse of construction being demolished.

1. Strengthen or add new supports when required during progress of selective site demolition.

3.4 SELECTIVE SITE DEMOLITION, GENERAL

- A. General: Demolish and remove existing construction only to the extent required by new construction and as indicated. Use methods required to complete the Work within limitations of governing regulations and as follows:

1. Proceed with selective site demolition systematically.
2. Neatly cut openings and holes plumb, square, and true to dimensions required. Use cutting methods least likely to damage construction to remain or adjoining construction. Use hand tools or small power tools designed for sawing or grinding, not hammering and chopping, to minimize disturbance of adjacent surfaces. Temporarily cover openings to remain.
3. Cut or drill from the exposed or finished side into concealed surfaces to avoid marring existing finished surfaces.
4. Do not use cutting torches until work area is cleared of flammable materials. At concealed spaces verify condition and contents of hidden space before starting flame-cutting operations. Maintain portable fire-suppression devices during flame-cutting operations.
5. Maintain adequate ventilation when using cutting torches.
6. Remove decayed, vermin-infested, or otherwise dangerous or unsuitable materials and promptly dispose of off-site.
7. Locate selective site demolition equipment and remove debris and materials so as not to impose excessive loads on supporting walls, floors, or framing.
8. Dispose of demolished items and materials promptly.

- B. Removed and Salvaged Items:

1. Clean salvaged items.
2. Pack or crate items after cleaning. Identify contents of containers.
3. Store items in a secure area until delivery to Owner.
4. Transport items to Owner's storage area designated by Owner.
5. Protect items from damage during transport and storage.

- C. Removed and Reinstalled Items:

1. Clean and repair items to functional condition adequate for intended reuse.
2. Pack or crate items after cleaning and repairing. Identify contents of containers.
3. Protect items from damage during transport and storage.
4. Reinstall items in locations indicated. Comply with installation requirements for new materials and equipment. Provide connections, supports, and miscellaneous materials necessary to make item functional for use indicated.

3.5 SELECTIVE SITE DEMOLITION PROCEDURES FOR SPECIFIC MATERIALS

- A. Concrete: Demolish in sections. Cut concrete full depth at junctures with construction to remain and at regular intervals using power-driven saw, then remove concrete between saw cuts.
- B. Masonry: Demolish in small sections. Cut masonry at junctures with construction to remain, using power-driven saw, then remove masonry between saw cuts.
- C. Concrete Slabs-on-Grade: Saw-cut perimeter of area to be demolished, then break up and remove.

3.6 DISPOSAL OF DEMOLISHED MATERIALS

- A. General: Except for items or materials indicated to be reused, salvaged, reinstalled, or otherwise indicated to remain Owner's property, remove demolished materials from Project site.
 - 1. Do not allow demolished materials to accumulate on-site.
 - 2. Remove and transport debris in a manner that will prevent spillage on adjacent surfaces and areas.
- B. Burning: Do not burn demolished materials.
- C. Disposal: Transport demolished materials and dispose of at designated spoil areas on Owner's property.
- D. Disposal: Transport demolished materials off Owner's property and legally dispose of them.

3.7 CLEANING

- A. Clean adjacent improvements of dust, dirt, and debris caused by selective site demolition operations. Return adjacent areas to condition existing before selective site demolition operations began.

3.8 SELECTIVE SITE DEMOLITION SCHEDULE

- A. Existing Items to Be Removed: Existing playground safety surfacing, raised garden beds, chain link fencing along Mt. Vernon Street and Windsor Street, existing pavement as shown on Drawings.
- B. Existing Items to Be Removed and Reinstalled: Wood guardrail sections adjacent to off-street parking space, chain link fence along Northampton Street.
- C. Existing Items to Remain: Existing play equipment, basketball goals, walls surrounding basketball court and playground, picnic tables, bleachers and benches to remain.

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END OF SECTION 024120

SECTION 033053 - MISCELLANEOUS CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section includes cast-in-place concrete, labor and equipment, reinforcement, concrete materials, mixture design, placement procedures, and finishes for the following site improvements:
 - 1. Concrete mow-strip
 - 2. Concrete curb
 - 3. Fence footings
 - 4. Site furnishings concrete pads and footings
- B. Related Sections:
 - 1. Section 312000 "Earth Moving" for drainage fill under slabs-on-grade.

1.3 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product indicated.
- B. Other Action Submittal:
 - 1. Design Mixtures: For each concrete mixture.

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Ready-Mix-Concrete Manufacturer Qualifications: A firm experienced in manufacturing ready-mixed concrete products and that complies with ASTM C 94/C 94M requirements for production facilities and equipment.
- B. Comply with the following sections of ACI 301, unless modified by requirements in the Contract Documents:
 - 1. "General Requirements."
 - 2. "Formwork and Formwork Accessories."
 - 3. "Reinforcement and Reinforcement Supports."
 - 4. "Concrete Mixtures."

- 5. "Handling, Placing, and Constructing."
 - 6. "Lightweight Concrete."
- C. Comply with ACI 117, "Specifications for Tolerances for Concrete Construction and Materials."

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 FORMWORK

- A. Furnish formwork and formwork accessories according to ACI 301.

2.2 STEEL REINFORCEMENT

- A. Recycled Content of Steel Products: Postconsumer recycled content plus one-half of pre-consumer recycled content not less than 25 percent.
- B. Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A 615/A 615M, Grade 60, deformed.
- C. Plain-Steel Wire: ASTM A 82/A 82M, as drawn.
- D. Plain-Steel Welded Wire Reinforcement: ASTM A 185/A 185M, fabricated from as-drawn steel wire into flat sheets.
- E. Deformed-Steel Welded Wire Reinforcement: ASTM A 497/A 497M, flat sheet.

2.3 CONCRETE MATERIALS

- A. Cementitious Material: Use the following cementitious materials, of the same type, brand, and source throughout Project:
- 1. Portland Cement: ASTM C 150, Type I.
- B. Normal-Weight Aggregate: ASTM C 33, graded, 1-1/2-inch nominal maximum aggregate size.
- C. Water: ASTM C 94/C 94M.

2.4 ADMIXTURES

- A. Air-Entraining Admixture: ASTM C 260.
- B. Chemical Admixtures: Provide admixtures certified by manufacturer to be compatible with other admixtures and that will not contribute water-soluble chloride ions exceeding those permitted in hardened concrete. Do not use calcium chloride or admixtures containing calcium chloride.

1. Water-Reducing Admixture: ASTM C 494/C 494M, Type A.
2. Retarding Admixture: ASTM C 494/C 494M, Type B.
3. Water-Reducing and Retarding Admixture: ASTM C 494/C 494M, Type D.
4. High-Range, Water-Reducing Admixture: ASTM C 494/C 494M, Type F.
5. High-Range, Water-Reducing and Retarding Admixture: ASTM C 494/C 494M, Type G.
6. Plasticizing and Retarding Admixture: ASTM C 1017/C 1017M, Type II.

2.5 CURING MATERIALS

- A. Evaporation Retarder: Waterborne, monomolecular film forming; manufactured for application to fresh concrete.

2.6 CONCRETE MIXTURES

- A. Comply with ACI 301 requirements for concrete mixtures.
- B. Normal-Weight Concrete: Prepare design mixes, proportioned according to ACI 301, as follows:
 1. Minimum Compressive Strength: 4000 psi at 28 days.
 2. Maximum Water-Cementitious Materials Ratio: 0.45.
 3. Slump Limit: 4 inches, plus or minus 1 inch.
 4. Air Content: Maintain within range permitted by ACI 301.

2.7 CONCRETE MIXING

- A. Ready-Mixed Concrete: Measure, batch, mix, and deliver concrete according to ASTM C 94/C 94M and furnish batch ticket information.
 1. When air temperature is above 90 deg F, reduce mixing and delivery time to 60 minutes.
- B. Project-Site Mixing: Measure, batch, and mix concrete materials and concrete according to ASTM C 94/C 94M. Mix concrete materials in appropriate drum-type batch machine mixer.
 1. For mixer capacity of 1 cu. yd. or smaller, continue mixing at least 1-1/2 minutes, but not more than 5 minutes after ingredients are in mixer, before any part of batch is released.
 2. For mixer capacity larger than 1 cu. yd., increase mixing time by 15 seconds for each additional 1 cu. yd..
 3. Provide batch ticket for each batch discharged and used in the Work, indicating Project identification name and number, date, mix type, mix time, quantity, and amount of water added. Record approximate location of final deposit in structure.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 FORMWORK

- A. Design, construct, erect, brace, and maintain formwork according to ACI 301.

3.2 EMBEDDED ITEMS

- A. Place and secure anchorage devices and other embedded items required for adjoining work attached to or supported by cast-in-place concrete. Use setting drawings, templates, diagrams, instructions, and directions furnished with items to be embedded.

3.3 STEEL REINFORCEMENT

- A. Comply with CRSI's "Manual of Standard Practice" for fabricating, placing, and supporting reinforcement.

3.4 CONCRETE PLACEMENT

- A. Comply with ACI 301 for placing concrete.
- B. Before test sampling and placing concrete, water may be added at Project site, subject to limitations of ACI 301.
- C. Do not add water to concrete during delivery, at Project site, or during placement.
- D. Consolidate concrete with mechanical vibrating equipment.

3.5 CONCRETE PROTECTING AND CURING

- A. General: Protect freshly placed concrete from premature drying and excessive cold or hot temperatures. Comply with ACI 306.1 for cold-weather protection and with ACI 301 for hot-weather protection during curing.
- B. Evaporation Retarder: Apply evaporation retarder to concrete surfaces if hot, dry, or windy conditions cause moisture loss approaching 0.2 lb/sq. ft. x h before and during finishing operations. Apply according to manufacturer's written instructions after placing, screeding, and bull floating or darbying concrete, but before float finishing.
- C. Begin curing after finishing concrete but not before free water has disappeared from concrete surface.
- D. Curing Methods: Cure formed and unformed concrete for at least seven days:

1. Curing Compound: Apply uniformly in continuous operation by power spray or roller according to manufacturer's written instructions. Recoat areas subjected to heavy rainfall within three hours after initial application. Maintain continuity of coating and repair damage during curing period.

3.6 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Testing Agency: Engage a qualified testing agency to perform tests and inspections.
- B. Tests: Perform according to ACI 301.
 1. Testing Frequency: One composite sample shall be obtained for each day's pour of each concrete mix exceeding 5 cu. yd. but less than 25 cu. yd., plus one set for each additional 50 cu. yd. or fraction thereof.

3.7 REPAIRS

- A. Remove and replace concrete that does not comply with requirements in this Section.

END OF SECTION 033053

SECTION 129300 - SITE FURNISHINGS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:
 - 1. Playground equipment
 - 2. Metal Storage Container
 - 3. Shade Structure

1.3 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

- A. Furnish and deliver from approved manufacturers, all materials required to install the equipment as indicated on the drawings or as approved and specified herein. Delivery date shall be approved by City Representative and coordinated with contractor responsible for installation of equipment.

1.4 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product.
 - 1. Playground equipment (slide)
 - 2. Metal Storage Container (2)
 - 3. Shade structure
- B. Samples: For each exposed product and for each color and texture specified.
- C. Samples for Initial Selection: For units with factory-applied finishes.
- D. Shop Drawings: Shop drawings or manufacturer's specifications shall be submitted for all work furnished in this Section, in accordance with the provisions of the Special Conditions Section of the Contract Specifications.

1.5 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS

- A. Maintenance Data: For site furnishings to include in maintenance manuals.

1.6 WARRANTY/GUARANTEE

- A. The Contractor/Manufacturer's Representative shall provide information on the equipment manufacturer's warranty/guarantee with bid.

1.7 SAFETY GUIDELINES AND STANDARDS

- A. All materials and playground equipment shall conform to the current issue of the "Handbook for Public Playground Safety" published by the Consumer Product Safety Commission (C.P.S.C.) and ASTM F1487-17. The manufacturer shall be responsible for correcting any product violations of the C.P.S.C. Guidelines and ASTM F1487-17, to the satisfaction of the Owner, should they be found after installation.
- B. ADA Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG) Section 15.6 Play Areas.

1.8 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. The Contractor/Manufacturer's Representative furnishing the play equipment and structures must have a minimum of 10 years experience in the manufacturing of play equipment with the personnel, facilities, and equipment adequate for the products specified, and shall produce written proof of such.
- B. Certification by Manufacturer that the Installer is an approved playground equipment installer of the approved playground product and shall produce written proof of such.
- C. International Play Equipment Manufacturers Association (IPEMA) certified.
- D. The Contractor/Manufacturer's Representative shall provide inspection and written report from approved Certified Playground Safety Inspector (CPSI) as verification that materials and installation conforms to item 1.04 - Safety Guidelines and Standards.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 HARDWARE AND FASTENERS:

- A. All hardware and fasteners shall be zinc-coated, except for reinforcing bars. Nuts and bolts shall be Grade A steel, hexagon-type. Washers shall be carbon steel.

2.2 SITE FURNISHINGS

- A. Metal Storage Container: Shall be 8'x10' with 8' wide double door at one end. Contractor shall submit drawings, images and materials of metal storage container for approval by Owner.

- B. 1 Shade Structure: This shall be a steel hexagon structure with standing seam metal roof, model # HX-24-SW, as manufactured by Coverwork Recreational Architecture, or approved equal.

2.3 PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT:

- A. Site Specificity of Design: Equipment selection is based on specific program requirements and physical constraints within the site. Equipment must be a commercially produced product (not custom fabricated) that is designed for the specific recreational purposes required by DPW & Parks as outlined in these specifications.
1. Slide primary post(s) and concrete footings shall be embedded to a minimum depth of 48-inches below finished grade (top of safety surfacing) and as per manufacturer's diameter. Top of concrete footing shall be flush with base of safety surfacing.
 2. Provide a choice of up to a three premium color combination for composite play equipments.
 3. Vandal Resistance - play equipment composed primarily of metal (i.e.: steel, stainless steel, aluminum etc.) is required.
- B. General Specification/Minimum Requirement:
1. Material:
All materials shall be structurally sound and suitable for safe play. Durability shall be ensured on all steel parts by the use of time-tested coatings such as zinc plating, zinc-nickel plating, powdercoating, TenderTuff coating, etc. Colors shall be selected by Owner.
 2. Posts:
Primary posts shall be 5" O.D., with a minimum wall thickness of .120", corrosion resistant galvanized steel, due to the durability required of the product aluminum posts will not be accepted. All posts shall be powder coated in a color selected by the owner. All posts shall feature securely mounted factory installed caps.
 3. Fasteners:
Primary fasteners shall be socketed and pinned tamperproof in design (or approved equal) stainless steel (SST) per ASTM F 879. All primary fasteners shall include a locking patch type material that will meet the minimum torque requirements of IFI-125. Manufacturer to provide a full set of the necessary tools for pinned tamperproof fasteners.
 4. Finishes:
Polyester (Powder) Coating - The polyester coating shall be uniformly applied by the electrostatic method to a thickness of three to five mils. Promptly after application of the powder, the coating shall be oven-cured at 400 degrees Fahrenheit. The color(s) of the polyester coating shall be as selected by the Owner.

Vinyl - The vinyl coating shall be oven-cured poly-vinyl chloride plastisol with a minimum thickness of 1/8". The coating shall contain ultraviolet inhibitors and mold resisters. The color(s) of the vinyl coating shall be as selected by the Owner.

Galvanized Finish - All components calling for a galvanized finish shall be hot-dipped galvanized to the manufacturer's standard after fabrication. All galvanized surfaces shall be free of burs, splinters, and sharp edges.

C. Play Equipment:

1. Acceptable manufacturers/suppliers are:
 - a. Miracle Recreation:
Site Specifics, LLC, PO Box 325, Rochester, MA 02770 phone: toll free: (888) 551-3155, (508) 763-0207
 - b. Kompan Playgrounds:
Kompan Playscapes, Inc, 80 King Spring Road, Windsor Locks, CT 06096 phone: (860) 705-8970, toll free: (800) 426-9788.
 - c. Landscape Structures Inc.:
O'Brien & Sons, Inc., Medfield, MA 02052, toll free (800) 835-0056, voice (508) 359-4200, fax (508) 359-2817.
2. Products of other manufacturers accepted as equal to those specified by the Awarding Authority in terms of quality, performance, durability, and/or appearance.
3. The bidder shall identify which manufacturer he intends to use in the space on the Bid Form. If awarded the project, the successful bidder shall not change the manufacturer he has identified in his bid.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examine areas and conditions, with Installer present, for compliance with requirements for correct and level finished grade, mounting surfaces, installation tolerances, and other conditions affecting performance of the Work.
- B. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

3.2 INSTALLATION, GENERAL

- A. Comply with manufacturer's written installation instructions unless more stringent requirements are indicated. Complete field assembly of site furnishings where required.
- B. Unless otherwise indicated, install site furnishings after landscaping and paving have been completed.
- C. Install site furnishings level, plumb, true, and securely anchored at locations indicated on Drawings.

- D. Post Setting: Set cast-in support posts in concrete footing with smooth top, shaped to shed water. Protect portion of posts above footing from concrete splatter. Verify that posts are set plumb or at correct angle and are aligned and at correct height and spacing. Hold posts in position during placement and finishing operations until concrete is sufficiently cured.
- E. Play Equipment:
 - 1. Assemble and install in accordance with manufacturer's written instructions.
 - 2. Slides shall be set flush with finish grade, except for exit point which shall be above grade in accordance with height specified by manufacturer.
 - 3. The playground equipment installer shall have at least 5 years of experience installing comparable structures and shall have at least one person on site during the entire installation who is a Certified Playground Safety Inspector.
 - 4. All installation shall conform to ASTM F1487.
 - 5. The Contractor shall mark layout of play equipment and required safety zones for Landscape Architect or Owner's Representative to approve prior to installation.

END OF SECTION 129300

SECTION 221113 - FACILITY WATER DISTRIBUTION PIPING

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.01 GENERAL PROVISIONS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and other Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.02 SUMMARY

- A. This Section includes water-distribution piping and related components for water service.
- B. Products and work shall be in accordance with the City of Worcester Water and Sewer Department standards.

1.03 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product indicated.

1.04 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Coordination Drawings: For piping and specialties including relation to other services in same area, drawn to scale. Show piping and specialty sizes and valves, meter and specialty locations, and elevations.
- B. Field quality-control test reports.

1.05 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS

- A. Operation and Maintenance Data: For water valves and specialties to include in emergency, operation, and maintenance manuals.

1.06 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Regulatory Requirements:
 - 1. Comply with requirements of the City of Worcester Water and Sewer Department. Include connection to existing water main and backflow prevention.
 - 2. Comply with standards of authorities having jurisdiction for potable-water-service piping, including materials, installation, testing, and disinfection.

- B. Piping materials shall bear label, stamp, or other markings of specified testing agency.
- C. NSF Compliance:
 - 1. Comply with NSF 61 Annex G for materials for water-service piping and specialties for domestic water.

1.07 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Preparation for Transport: Prepare valves, according to the following:
 - 1. Ensure that valves are dry and internally protected against rust and corrosion.
 - 2. Protect valves against damage to threaded ends and flange faces.
 - 3. Set valves in best position for handling. Set valves closed to prevent rattling.
- B. During Storage: Use precautions for valves, according to the following:
 - 1. Do not remove end protectors unless necessary for inspection; then reinstall for storage.
 - 2. Protect from weather. Store indoors and maintain temperature higher than ambient dew-point temperature. Support off the ground or pavement in watertight enclosures when outdoor storage is necessary.
- C. Deliver piping with factory-applied end caps. Maintain end caps through shipping, storage, and handling to prevent pipe-end damage and to prevent entrance of dirt, debris, and moisture.
- D. Protect stored piping from moisture and dirt. Elevate above grade. Do not exceed structural capacity of floor when storing inside.
- E. Protect flanges, fittings, and specialties from moisture and dirt.

1.08 COORDINATION

- A. Coordinate connection to water service with City of Waltham Water and Sewer Department.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.01 COPPER TUBE AND FITTINGS

- A. Soft Copper Tube: ASTM B 88, Type K water tube, annealed temper.
 - 1. Copper, Solder-Joint Fittings: ASME B16.18, cast-copper-alloy or ASME B16.22, wrought-copper, solder-joint pressure type. Furnish only wrought-copper fittings if indicated.

- B. Copper Unions: MSS SP-123, cast-copper-alloy, hexagonal-stock body with ball-and-socket, metal-to-metal seating surfaces, and solder-joint or threaded ends.

2.02 PIPING SPECIALTIES

- A. Transition Fittings: Manufactured fitting or coupling same size as, with pressure rating at least equal to and ends compatible with, piping to be joined.

2.03 CURB VALVES

- A. Manufacturers: As approved by the City of Worcester Water and Sewer Department.
- B. Curb Valves: Comply with AWWA C800. Include bronze body, ground-key plug or ball, and wide tee head, with inlet and outlet matching service piping material.
- C. Service Boxes for Curb Valves: Similar to AWWA M44 requirements for cast-iron valve boxes. Include cast-iron telescoping top section of length required for depth of burial of valve, plug with lettering "WATER," and bottom section with base that fits over curb valve and with a barrel approximately 3 inches in diameter.
 - 1. Shutoff Rods: Steel, tee-handle with one pointed end, stem of length to operate deepest buried valve, and slotted end matching curb valve.

2.04 Expanded-Metal Enclosures: Enclosure designed to protect aboveground water piping, equipment, or specialties from damage.

- 1. Source Limitations: Obtain expanded-metal enclosures from single manufacturer.
 - 2. Standard: ASTM F1267.
 - 3. Material: Expanded metal side and top panels, of weight and with reinforcement of same metal at edges as required for rigidity.
 - 4. Class: 3, corrosion-resistant steel.
 - 5. Finish: Manufacturer's enamel paint.
 - 6. Size: Of dimensions indicated, but not less than those required for access and service of protected unit.
 - 7. Locking device.
 - 8. Lugs or devices for securing enclosure to base.
- B. Enclosure Bases: 6-inch-minimum thickness concrete, of dimensions required to extend at least 6 inches beyond edges of enclosure housings. Include openings for piping.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.01 EARTHWORK

- A. Refer to Section 312000 "Earth Moving" for excavating, trenching, and backfilling.

3.02 PIPING APPLICATIONS

- A. General: Use pipe, fittings, and joining methods for piping systems according to the following applications.
- B. Transition couplings and special fittings with pressure ratings at least equal to piping pressure rating may be used, unless otherwise indicated.
- C. Do not use flanges or unions for underground piping.
- D. Flanges, unions, grooved-end-pipe couplings, and special fittings may be used, instead of joints indicated, on aboveground piping and piping in vaults.
- E. Underground water-service piping NPS 3/4 to NPS 3 shall be the following:
 - 1. Soft copper tube, ASTM B 88, Type K wrought-copper, solder-joint fittings; and brazed copper.

3.03 PIPING INSTALLATION

- A. Install copper water service piping in accordance with City of Worcester Water and Sewer Department.
- B. Bury piping with depth of cover over top at least 60 inches.
- C. Install piping by tunneling or jacking, or combination of both, under streets and other obstructions that cannot be disturbed.
- D. Extend water-service piping and connect to water-supply source and building-water-piping systems at outside face of building wall in locations and pipe sizes indicated.
 - 1. Terminate water-service piping at building wall until building-water-piping systems are installed. Terminate piping with caps, plugs, or flanges as required for piping material. Make connections to building-water-piping systems when those systems are installed.

3.04 JOINT CONSTRUCTION

- A. Make pipe joints according to the following:
 - 1. Copper-Tubing, Pressure-Sealed Joints: Use proprietary crimping tool and procedure recommended by copper, pressure-seal-fitting manufacturer.

3.05 VALVE INSTALLATION

- A. Curb Valves: Install each underground curb valve with head pointed up and with service box.

3.06 CONNECTIONS

- A. Connect water-distribution piping to existing water main per City of Worcester Water and Sewer Department standards.
- B. Connect water-distribution piping to interior domestic water piping.

3.07 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Piping Tests: Fill pipeline 24 hours before testing and apply test pressure to stabilize system. Use only potable water.
- B. Hydrostatic Tests: Test at not less than one-and-one-half times working pressure for two hours.
 - 1. Increase pressure in 50-psig increments and inspect each joint between increments. Hold at test pressure for 1 hour; decrease to 0 psig. Slowly increase again to test pressure and hold for 1 more hour. Maximum allowable leakage is 2 quarts per hour per 100 joints. Remake leaking joints with new materials and repeat test until leakage is within allowed limits.
- C. Prepare reports of testing activities.

3.08 IDENTIFICATION

- A. Install continuous underground detectable warning tape during backfilling of trench for underground water-distribution piping. Locate below finished grade, directly over piping. Underground warning tapes are specified in Section 312000 "Earth Moving."

3.09 CLEANING

- A. Clean and disinfect water-distribution piping as follows:
 - 1. Purge new water-distribution piping systems and parts of existing systems that have been altered, extended, or repaired before use.
 - 2. Use purging and disinfecting procedure prescribed by authorities having jurisdiction or, if method is not prescribed by authorities having jurisdiction, use procedure described in AWWA C651 or do as follows:

- a. Fill system or part of system with water/chlorine solution containing at least 50 ppm of chlorine; isolate and allow to stand for 24 hours.
- b. Drain system or part of system of previous solution and refill with water/chlorine solution containing at least 200 ppm of chlorine; isolate and allow to stand for 3 hours.
- c. After standing time, flush system with clean, potable water until no chlorine remains in water coming from system.
- d. Submit water samples in sterile bottles to authorities having jurisdiction. Repeat procedure if biological examination shows evidence of contamination.

B. Prepare reports of purging and disinfecting activities.

END OF SECTION 221113

SECTION 26 00 00 - ELECTRICAL

PART I – GENERAL

1.01 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions, apply to work of this section.
- B. The Contractor must be familiar with all other Sections of this specifications and the associated Drawings, which affect the scope of work. The General Conditions, all Supplementary and Special Conditions, and all other sections of this specification shall be adhered to, as they apply to this Section. Where paragraphs of this Section conflict with similar paragraphs elsewhere, the more stringent requirements shall prevail.

1.02 DESCRIPTION OF WORK

- A. The Contractor shall furnish a complete finished product, which meets all applicable codes and standards, and the intent and specific requirements of the Drawings and specifications for this project. It is the intent of these specifications that the electrical system shall be suitable in every way for the service (and use) required. All materials and all work, which may be reasonably implied as being incidental to the work of this Section, shall be furnished at no extra cost to the Owner.
- B. As used in this Section, “*provide*” means “furnish and install”, “*furnish*” means “to purchase and deliver to the project site complete with every necessary appurtenance and support”, and “*install*” means “to unload at the delivery point at the site and perform every operation necessary to establish secure mounting and correct operation at the proper location in the project”.
- C. Perform work and provide (furnish and install) material and equipment as shown on Drawings and as specified, or indicated, in this Section of the specifications. Completely coordinate work of this Section with work of other trades and provide a complete and fully functional installation. Drawings and specifications form complimentary requirements; provide work specified and not shown, and work shown and not specified as though explicitly required by both. Although work is not specifically shown or specified, provide supplementary or miscellaneous items, appurtenances, devices and materials obviously necessary for a sound, secure and complete installation.
- D. Remove all debris caused by Contractors’ work.
- E. Provide demolition and relocation of existing electrical items as shown on the drawings.

- F. The work under this section shall require that the Contractor provide all labor, materials, equipment, tools, supplies and transportation involved in the installation of electrical equipment as specified.
- G. The work to be done under this contract generally includes, but is not limited to the following:

Electrical Demolition

- 1. None

Electrical System- Phase 2

- 2. Verify the location of all conduit installed in Phase 1, prior to the start of work, and note and discrepancies to Owner.
- 3. Provide new 200A, 1-phase, 3-wire power cabling suitable for new service to site between padmount transformer location and new Electrical Cabinet. Provide all coordination with National Grid for new electric services.
- 4. Provide meter socket (NGrid standard) NEMA 3R on side of Electrical Cabinets with NGrid approved meter form, test switch, etc. for a complete installation. National Grid to provide meter.
- 5. Provide new outdoor Electrical Cabinet on new concrete foundation, in location as shown on Contract Drawings. Cabinet to be sized to accommodate equipment shown on project one-line riser diagram (panelboards, future Lighting Contactor Cabinet, etc.) and as listed within these specifications.
- 6. Provide new 200A, 1-phase, 120/240V panelboard (P1), in new Electrical Cabinet, fed from new 200A secondary utility service. Panel to have a minimum 30 circuits.
- 7. Provide additional accessories inside of new Electrical Cabinet, as shown on Contract Drawings, including duplex GFCI receptacles, incandescent lamp, etc.
- 8. Provide all necessary grounding, including two (2) ground rods at electrical cabinet location, and ground rods at new padmount transformer grounding.
- 9. Provide new conduits, cables and handholes for pathway lighting, to be controlled from Sports Lighting Contactor (LCC). Provide new Pathway Lighting, City Standard poles and 240V, 60W LED fixtures. Provide new pathway lights on pathways as shown on Contract Drawings.
- 10. Provide new area pathway light poles, fixtures, foundations and wiring, completely installed and wired. New poles to be provided with GFCI receptacles near top of pole. GFCI to be powered by separate always-on 120V circuit.

11. Provide new precast concrete light pole foundations for each new light pole installation shown. Provide all fitting, accessories, hardware, wiring and other equipment necessary for a complete and functional pathway lighting system.
12. Provide each foundation with 2-2" conduits for power (180 degrees apart) and a single 3/4" conduit for ground rod connection and a 1" connection for communications. Provide ground rod at each light pole locations, connected with minimum #4Awg bare copper wire between ground rod and light pole grounding lug.
13. Provide other associated electrical equipment necessary for a complete system, shown, or implied in these Specifications and on Contract Drawings.
14. Provide all site work for installation of new conduits, cables, handholes, foundations, electrical cabinet, light poles, etc as shown on Contract Drawings or as required for a complete functional system.
15. Provide new handholes in locations as shown on Contract Drawings. All handholes to precast concrete, flat wall construction, with H20 loading. Electric and Communications handholes to be 24" x 36" clear opening with 42" depth.
16. Provide communications conduits as shown. All communications conduit to be HDPE, 2", with PVC sweeps at handholes and lightpoles.
17. Coordinate with the local electric utility (National Grid) for new electrical service to site. City to be billed directly by National Grid for backcharges for new service.
18. Wiring to be copper, type XHHW-2, 600V with a copper ground conductor. Size and number of conductors per drawings.
19. Provide conduit and wiring for GFCI receptacle and overhead light at Gazebo location. All exposed conduit to be RGS.
20. Provide conduit and wiring for GFCI receptacle, above-grade in Community Garden, as shown.
21. Provide sports lighting poles with audio speaker brackets (1 per pole), speakers, wiring, audio conduit and handhole system to locations as shown on Drawings. Speakers and audio cabling to be provided back to PA Cabinets as shown.
22. Provide new foundation for outdoor PA, in location as shown on Contract Drawings. Foundation size to be size of Cabinet plus 6-inches on all sides.

23. Provide new outdoor Public Address Cabinet on new concrete foundation, in location as shown on Contract Drawings. Cabinet to be NEMA 3R similar in construction to Electrical Cabinet (black in color). Provide duplex GFCI receptacle in each PA cabinet, to be fed from main Electrical Cabinet. Feed to be 2W#10Awg XHHW-2 copper with #10Awg copper ground in 2" PVC conduit. Provide duplex GFCI receptacle in PA cabinet, fed from main Electrical Cabinet. PA cabinet size to be minimum 18"W x 24"H x 18"D. Provide speaker wires from Sports lighting poles in each cabinet, terminated on terminal strip and labeled.
24. Provide 1" PVC conduit from PA cabinet to each light pole foundation with speaker wire.
25. Provide 1-pole 20A circuit breaker in Electrical Cabinet for feed to PA Cabinet.
26. Install all conduit, cabling and equipment for a complete system.
27. Provide 4" HDPE from utility pole as shown to Electrical Cabinet for Charter service to the site.

New Sports Lighting System

28. Provide a complete sports-lighting system for the following location:
 - a. Basketball Court with 2 pole sports lighting system
29. Provide Sports Lighting for each field/court, including (but not limited to) precast concrete foundations, galvanized steel light poles, 1500 watt equivalent LED fixtures, lighting controls, pole-mounted junction boxes, crossarms for fixture mounting, wiring, etc. Sports Lighting shall be in locations as shown on Contract Drawings.
30. Provide underground conduit and handhole system from new Electrical Cabinet to each of the new Sports Lighting Pole and concrete foundations for the fields listed above.
31. Sports lighting system shall be designed by vendor to illuminate fields as follows:
 - a. Basketball Court with a minimum average illuminance of 30 foot-candles. Lighting per IESNA LM-5-04 Class IV.
32. Sports Lighting is to be provided via a 3-zone 2 pole system for the Basketball Court. A minimum of 2 light poles will be used for each field. Vendors should provide a detailed design as part of their bid for poles. Voltage for Sports lighting to be single-phase 120/240V.
33. Provide Lighting Contactor Cabinet (LCC) to be installed in new Electrical Cabinet for control of Baseball Sports Lighting system. Lighting Contactor Cabinet to be manufactured by Musco Lighting (City Parks standard) and have contactor space for Basketball Court and Pathway Lighting. LCC to be single-phase 120/240V, minimum 6 contactors (3 active, 3 spare), each 30A, and 3 zones (basketball and pathway lighting).

34. Provide Sports Lighting Poles to be 40 feet tall.

35. Sports Lighting System to be City Parks Standard Musco Lighting system with Control Link for remote control of system, 3 zones minimum (Basketball and Pathway, with 1 future zone)

1.03 SITE VISIT

- A. Each bidder shall visit the site of the proposed work and fully acquaint himself with the conditions there relating to construction and labor, and should fully inform himself as to the facilities involved, and the difficulties and restrictions attending the performance of the Contract.
- B. The Bidder should thoroughly examine and familiarize himself with Drawings, Technical Specifications and all other Bid and Contract Documents. The Contractor, by the execution of the Contract, shall in no way be relieved of any obligation under it due to his failure to receive or examine any form or legal document or to visit the site and acquaint himself with the conditions there existing and the Owner will be justified in rejecting any claim thereof.

1.04 AS-BUILT DRAWINGS:

- A. After completion of the electrical installation, the Contractor shall furnish an "as-built" drawings showing all conduits, cables, cabinets, transformers, light poles, etc. to scale with dimensions where required. Instruction sheets and parts lists covering all operating equipment will be bound into a folder and furnished to the Owner in duplicate.

1.05 INSTRUCTIONS:

- A. Within 10 days, after completion and testing of the system, the Contractor will instruct the Owner's personnel in the proper operations and maintenance of the system, in a 2 hour training session.

1.06 GUARANTEE

- A. Guarantee work of this Section in writing for one year from date of Owner's acceptance. Repair or replace defective materials, equipment, workmanship and installation that develop within this period, promptly and to Owner's satisfaction and correct damage caused in making necessary repairs or replacements under guarantee with no extra cost to Owner. Contractor shall transfer all equipment warranties for lighting and other systems to Owner.

1.07 REFERENCE STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

- A. Perform work strictly as required by rules, regulations, standards, codes, ordinances, and laws of local, state, and federal government, and other authorities that have lawful jurisdiction.
- B. All materials and installations shall be in accordance with the latest edition of the Massachusetts Electrical Code, and all applicable local codes and ordinances. Materials and equipment shall be listed by Underwriters Laboratories (UL). Special Attention shall be paid to the latest edition of the following standards:

American National Standards Institute	ANSI
American Society for Testing & Materials	ASTM
Illuminating Engineering Society	IES
Institute of Electrical & Electronics Engineers	IEEE
Insulated Cable Engineers' Association	ICEA
National Electrical Code	NEC
National Electrical Manufacturer's Association	NEMA
National Electrical Safety Code	NESC
InterNational Electrical Testing Association	NETA
National Fire Protection Association	NFPA
Occupational Safety & Health Administration	OSHA
Underwriter's Laboratories, Inc.	UL

- C. The above listed codes and standards are referenced to establish minimum requirements and wherever this Section requires higher grades of materials and workmanship than required by the listed codes and standards, this Section shall apply. In the event a conflict occurs between the above listed codes and standards and this Section, the more stringent requirement shall govern.

1.08 SUBMITTALS

- A. Within 10 days after Award of General Contract, submit shop drawings and product data on below listed items for approval. Submit copies as requested.
- B. Check, stamp and mark with project name shop drawings and product data before submitting for approval. Specifically indicate on shop drawing transmittal form or by separate letter any deviations from Contract Documents because of standard shop practice or other reason. Rectify with no extra cost to Owner, deviations which escape Engineer's scrutiny and have not been indicated on shop drawings.
- C. List of materials and equipment requiring shop drawings shall include:
 - 1. Conduits and Wiring
 - 2. Panelboards
 - 3. Service Cabinets and Equipment
 - 4. Meter Sockets
 - 5. Circuit Breakers

6. Concrete Products and Light Bases
7. Wiring Devices and Receptacles
8. Pathway Lighting
9. Sports Lighting
10. Handholes
11. Speakers

- D. The Engineer's review shall be only for conformance with the design concept of the project and compliance with the specifications and Drawings. The responsibility of, and the necessity of, furnishing materials and workmanship required by the specifications and Drawings which may not be indicated on the shop drawings is included under the work of this Section.
- E. The Contractor shall furnish at least two (2) complete sets of operating and instruction manuals for the equipment provided under this Contract. These manuals shall detail the operation, testing, and maintenance of the electrical equipment and systems. Manuals shall be provided upon Engineer's request or upon project completion, whichever comes first.

1.09 INSPECTIONS AND FEES

- A. Obtain all necessary permits and licenses, file necessary plans and pay all fees for permits and inspections. Permit fees are the responsibility of the Contractor as part of his bid, as is all coordination with the local utility National Grid.

1.10 INTERPRETATION OF DRAWINGS

- A. Drawings are diagrammatic and indicate general arrangement of systems and work included in Contract. Drawings are not intended to specify or show every offset, fitting or component; however, Contract Documents require components and materials whether or not indicated or specified as necessary to make installation complete and operational.
- B. Contractor is responsible for all work shown on both Contract Drawing and these written specifications, including work detailed in the specifications and not shown on the drawings and including work shown on the Drawings and not described in the specifications. All ancillary equipment necessary for a complete installation shall be included, even if not shown, detailed or described. For conflicts between the Contract Drawings, written specifications and other contract information, the more stringent requirement shall apply, and the Engineer may direct the Contractor as to what is the preferred option to be provided.
- C. Any work installed contrary to, or without review by, the Engineer shall be subject to change as directed by the Engineer, and no extra compensation will be allowed for making these changes.
- D. Circuit layouts are not intended to show the number of fittings, or other installation details. Additional circuits shall be installed wherever needed to conform to the specific requirements of the equipment or local codes.

- E. As work progresses and for duration of Contract, maintain complete and separate set of prints of Contract Drawings at job site at all times. Record work completed and all changes from original Contract Drawings clearly and accurately, including work installed as a modification or addition to the original design.

1.11 ELETRIC UTILITY

- A. The Electric Utility for this project is National Grid (Massachusetts Electric Company). All coordination with the Electric Utility is the responsibility of the Contractor. All work and materials for the electric service shall be in accordance with the requirements of the Electric Utility, and are to be met under this Section and included in the bid price of the Contractor.

PART II – MATERIALS & PRODUCTS

2.01 GENERAL

- A. Materials and products furnished shall be designed for the intended use, shall meet all requirements of the latest edition of the National Electric Code (NEC), and all local codes.
- B. Materials shall be manufactured in accordance with the standards indicated in this Section, and typical industry standards and codes for the products specified. Materials and equipment shall be Underwriter's Laboratory (UL) listed.
- C. The materials used shall be new, unused, and of the best quality for the intended use. All equipment shall have the manufacturer's name, address, model or type designation, serial number and all applicable ratings clearly marked thereon in a location which can be readily observed after installation. The required information should be marked on durable nameplates that are permanently fastened to the equipment.
- D. Electrical equipment shall at all times during construction be adequately protected against mechanical injury or damage by water. Electrical equipment shall not be stored outside exposed to the elements. If any equipment or apparatus is damaged, such damage shall be repaired at no additional cost, or replaced at no additional cost as directed by the Engineer.

2.02 RACEWAYS

- A. Rigid Metallic Conduit: UL6 and ANSI C80.1.
- B. Flexible Metallic Conduit: UL1. Liquidtight flexible metal conduit shall be used in wet locations.
- C. Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Conduit, electrical, gray, Schedule 40 or Schedule 80 as specified, meeting the requirements of UL 651 and NEMA TC-2. If concrete encasement is required, a minimum of 3,000 psi concrete shall be used. All conduits placed under roadways, and subject to vehicular traffic, shall be concrete-encased Schedule 40 (or Schedule 80 as approved).

- D. Minimum size of conduit shall be 3/4". Unless indicated on Drawings, conduit sizes can be sized in accordance with National Electric Code (NEC). Conduit bends shall not have kinks or flats, and shall not be less than standard radii.
- E. Rigid Galvanized Steel (RGS) conduit shall be used for all power, control signal, and instrumentation wiring, except where noted. Conduit shall be fully threaded at both ends and each length shall be furnished with one threaded coupling. All 90 degree conduit sweeps shall be RGS.
- F. Conduits shall be made electrically continuous at coupling and connections to boxes and cabinets by means of joining fasteners or copper bond wires. Conduit shall be connected to grounded structural steel or the ground network. After assembly all conduit locknuts, all EMT coupling fittings, and all bond wire screws shall be set up tight before installation of wiring. Insulated metallic bushings shall be used on all conduits entering panel cabinets, pull-boxes, and wiring gutters, except on branch lighting circuits.
- G. Expansion fittings shall be provided on all conduits as required by the 2008 National Electrical Code, and as required by local and state codes. This includes, but is not limited to, vertical conduit risers coming from below-grade.
- H. Communications conduit to be HDPE 2"

2.03 WIRE AND CABLE

- A. Unless otherwise noted, conductors for power, lighting, and grounding *above grade* shall be No. 12 through No. 8 AWG, NEC type THWN/THHN, meeting the requirements of UL 83. Conductors for power and lighting shall be no smaller than No. 12 AWG.
- B. Conductors for power, lighting, grounding, and control *below grade* (and in wet locations) shall be No. 2 AWG and larger, NEC type XHHW (or XHHW-2), meeting the requirements of NEMA WC7 and ICEA S-66-524.
- C. All conductors shall be annealed copper, 98% conductivity, Class B stranded, except conductors used for power and lighting circuits No. 10 AWG and smaller which may be solid. All conductors should be rated for 600 volts or less, with a thermal rating of 90° C.
- D. The outside covering of all wiring for power, lighting, grounding, and control uses shall be color coded to identify polarity as follows:

	208Y/120 V. 3 Phase	240D/120 V 3 Phase	480Y/277 V 3 Phase
Phase A	Black	Black	Brown
Phase B	Red	Red	Orange
Phase C	Blue	Orange	Yellow
Neutral	White	White	Gray
Ground	Green	Green	Green

2.04 WIRE AND CABLE CONNECTORS AND DEVICES

- A. Wire and cable connectors and devices shall meet the requirements of UL 486. Connectors, including miscellaneous nuts, bolts, and washers shall be silicon bronze. Ferrous materials shall not be used.

2.05 BOXES

- A. Outlet and Switch Boxes: NEMA OS 1.
- B. Pull Boxes, Junction Boxes, and Equipment Enclosures: NEMA ICS 6.
- C. Pull boxes, junction boxes, and equipment enclosures shall be of NEMA Type 1 construction for indoor use, and NEMA Type 3R construction for outdoor or wet location use, unless otherwise noted.
- D. Box sizes shall not be less than that required by the Massachusetts Electrical Code.

2.06 WARNING TAPE

- A. Warning tape shall be six (6) inches wide, polyethylene not less than 3.5 mil thick with a minimum strength of 1,500 psi. Install 8 inches below final grade. Tape shall be red for electric conduit, and red or yellow for communication conduit. Tape shall have black lettering on two lines as indicated below:
- B. For Electric conduit:

<u>CAUTION</u>	<u>CAUTION</u>	<u>CAUTION</u>
BURIED	ELECTRIC	LINE BELOW
- C. For Telephone, Fire Alarm and Communication conduit:

<u>CAUTION</u>	<u>CAUTION</u>	<u>CAUTION</u>
BURIED	COMMUNICATION	LINE BELOW

2.07 PANELBOARDS

- A. Panelboards: NEMA PB1, and UL 67.
- B. Panelboards shall be door-in-door construction with copper bus. Circuit breakers shall be molded case, thermal magnetic, bolt-on type rated as noted, and rated to match panelboard voltage and interrupting rating. Provide circuit breaker sizes as shown on panel schedules. Provide spare breakers in sizes as directed by Owner or Engineer to fill each panel with spare breakers, above those indicated on panel schedules.
- C. Provide the following panelboards:

1. Panelboard P-1 120/240V, 1-phase, 3-wire, 200A main circuit breaker, 22kA AIC, 30 circuit panelboard, (acceptable manufacturers: Siemens, Cutler-Hammer, G.E.) NEMA 1 enclosure with the number and size of circuit breakers as listed on the panel schedules provided in the Contract Drawings.

2.08 ELECTRICAL ENCLOSURE & CABINETS

- A. Provide outdoor NEMA 3R stainless steel, to contain 120/240V panelboards, receptacles, etc. for power, with space for future equipment.
- B. Contractor to size cabinet to coordinate with sizes of panelboard and equipment to be installed within cabinets. Dimensions shown are typical and are for reference only. Cabinet to be similar to cabinets installed at the recently renovated Parks (list provided upon request). Cabinet to include all equipment shown or implied and all equipment shall be installed inside of cabinet without physical conflicts and per NEC. Cabinet to be sized for all necessary conduits, whether active, spare or future as listed on panelboard schedules.
- C. Cabinets to be manufactured from 11 gauge minimum stainless steel with 12 gauge steel panel, mounted inside. Cabinets to have integral keyed locking mechanism, keyed alike, with provision for pad-lock. Cabinets shall be ventilated type and factory painted black powder-coat. Cabinets to have door hold-open latches.

2.09 ELECTRIC & COMMUNICATIONS HANDHOLES

- A. Electric Handholes are to be precast concrete, flat wall construction with AASHTO-H20-44 design & test load. Handholes to be 24"W x 36"L clear opening with 36" depth. Handhole exterior dimensions to be 36"W x 48"L x 42"D. Construction to be from 4,000psi concrete (at 28 days), with reinforcing steel meeting the requirements of ASTM A615 Grade 60 rebar.
- B. Handhole shall have knockout places on all 4 sides, with 8" x 16" knockout places on the short sides and 8" x 30" knockout places on the long sides.
- C. Handhole frame to be 31-1/2"W x 39"L x 4"H overall size with a clear opening of 24-1/8"W x 36-1/8" minimum. Frame and cover to be gray iron (CL35B), heavy duty, meeting ASTM A48.
- D. Handhole covers to be cast iron frame and cover, with non-slip finish. Covers to have permanent logo for "ELECTRIC" or "COMMUNICATIONS", minimum 1-1/4" high. Cover dimensions to be 25-3/4"W x 37-3/4", minimum 1-1/2" thick. Covers to have four (4) pickbar area, each 3-3/4" wide with 1" stainless steel pickbar.

2.10 PATHWAY LIGHTS

- A. Provide outdoor decorative lighting fixtures, poles, equipment and luminaire components where shown as specified on Drawings, wired and assembled. Provide approved brackets, foundations, and other devices as necessary and as required.
- B. Poles and Lighting Fixtures shall be City Standard Holophane Site Link North Yorkshire 16-foot poles (black), with 60 watt LED acorn Holophane Granville premier.
- C. Lighting Fixtures shall be 240 volt single-phase, LED, energy saving, high efficiency, high power factor, permanently installed fixtures. Fixture shall be suitable for wet / outdoor locations and meet the requirements of UL 595. Poles shall be 16 feet high, 4.5 inch fluted with black powder-coat finish. Provide poles with GFCI 120V duplex receptacle, with in-use wet cover mounted near top of pole (powered 24/7).
- D. Catalog Numbers:

Fixture –

Cat# - GPD604KASMB5NSBHPCS

Description - Granville Premier II LED (GPD): Granville(R) Premier II LED (GPD), 60W 315mA Driver, 4000 Series CCT, Auto-Sensing (120-277V), Modern Style - Swing Open Design, Black, Symmetric Type V, No Trim, Painted Cast Aluminum Standard, Black. Provide photocontrol for these lights.

Pole –

Cat# - NYA16L5J17P07BK-RXXXY, (2)SLBA24A1.00SL5D1, FGIUL-SBKH, AB-31-4 RFD113922

Description - NORTH YORKSHIRE CAST ALUMINUM POLE, 16' TALL, L5J SITELINK SHAFT WITH A 3"X3" TENON AND A PROVISION FOR A RECEPTACLE, 17" DIAMETER BASE. FINISHED HOLOPHANE BLACK; GFI RECEPTACLE WITH LARGE IN-USE WEATHERPROOF RECEPTACLE. FINISHED HOLPHANE BLACK; TWO SITELINK BANNER ARMS, 24" LONG, 1" DIAMETER PIPE WITH ACORN END FINIAL. TRACNUTS INCLUDED. FINISHED HOLOPHANE BLACK; 3/4"X18" ANCHOR BOLTS INCLUDED

- E. Foundations for light poles shall be as shown on Contract Drawings, including number, type and location of anchor bolts. Foundations shall be made of minimum 5,000 psi concrete (at 28 days) and have steel reinforcement meeting ASTM A-615, grade 60 (cover to steel, 1" minimum). Foundations shall have a minimum of two (2) 2" PVC conduits for lighting circuits, 180 degrees apart, along with conduits for ground rod access. Foundations to be installed with the top of the concrete approximately 6-8" inches above final grade.

2.11 CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE FOUNDATION

- A. Provide the materials, labor and equipment necessary for the installation of the following cast-in place concrete foundations, in accordance with these Specifications, Contract Drawings, Utility & City requirements and all applicable codes & regulations.
 - 1. Electrical Cabinet Foundation: complete with reinforcing rebar, ground rods, grounding connectors, conduit entrances, etc. as shown and as directed by Owner or Engineer. Contractor responsible for coordinating foundation dimensions to be 6-inches wider than cabinet.
- B. Foundations shall be built with 3,000 psi. minimum concrete, on a base of crushed gravel and sand, as shown.
- C. Reinforcing rod to be #3 or #4 (as shown) grade 60 bars and shall conform to ASTM A-615 (latest revision). Reinforcing rods shall not be installed any closer than 2" from the face of the concrete.
- D. Provide grounding in the form of two (2) 5/8" diameter x 8'-0" long copperweld ground rods for each foundation, connected with a loop of #1/0-#4/0 Awg bare copper stranded ground wire (as shown), leaving a 3 foot long tail to ground the enclosure, transformers, etc.

2.12 TRANSFORMER FOUNDATION

- A. Provide a complete, foundation for new utility-provided single-phase transformer. Foundation shall be as shown on Contract Drawings, complete with ground rods, conduits, gravel bedding, etc.
- B. Contractor shall contact National Grid to determine project specific requirements and those shall supersede the specifications contained herein, at no additional cost to the City. Contractor shall adhere to National Grid Standard ESB750B and ESB759B.

2.13 SPEAKERS

- A. Provide outdoor, weatherproof audio speakers (one per pole), installed on new sports lighting poles (2 total). Speakers to be mounted a minimum of 30-feet above finished grade. Speakers to be 120W, 2-way horn loaded co-axial, weather resistant loudspeakers. Speakers to be multi-tap for 70V and 100V inputs. Speakers to be mounted with stainless steel hardware. Typical speaker size to be 16" x 16" x 16". Speakers to be manufactured by Community Prof. Loudspeaker (model R.5-94TX), Audiovox, Bose or approved equal. Audio cabling to be 14 gauge minimum, waterproof cabling. Each speaker shall have a home run back to the PA Cabinet for each field.

2.14 PRE-PACKAGED SPORTS LIGHTING SYSTEM

- A. Provide a complete, pre-packed sports lighting system, to illuminate the new Basketball Court. Provide where shown as specified on Drawings, wired and assembled. Provide approved brackets, and other devices as necessary and as required. Provide contactors for future Lighting
- B. Provide a pre-packaged sport lighting system (City Parks Standard Musco Lighting) as specified in this Section.

PART III – EXECUTION

3.01 GENERAL

- A. This Section covers the requirements for installation of materials, proper workmanship, testing, cleaning, grounding, and work methods to be followed by the Contractor. This Section also includes specific instructions and to be used in conjunction with the contract Drawings. Any discrepancies noted between the specification, Drawings, and actual installation shall be reported immediately to the Owner, Engineer, and Architect. Failure on the part of the Contractor to report discrepancies immediately will be considered negligent.
- B. Contractor is responsible for coordinating work with other trades, Owner, and Architect's schedule. Work will be coordinated such that systems can be properly located, and conflicts and delays are avoided. Contractor shall consider commencement of work acceptance of existing conditions.

3.02 MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP

- A. Work shall be executed in workmanlike manner and shall present neat, rectilinear and mechanical appearance when completed. Do not run raceway exposed unless shown exposed on Drawings. Material and equipment shall be new and installed according to manufacturer's recommended best practice so that complete installation shall operate safely and efficiently.

3.03 CONTINUITY OF SERVICES

- A. Do not interrupt existing services without Owner's, Utilities, Engineer's and Architect's approvals.

3.04 TESTING, INSPECTION AND CLEANING

- A. Test wiring and connections for continuity and grounds before fixtures are connected; demonstrate insulation resistance by megger test as required at not less than 500 volts. Insulation resistance between conductors and grounds for secondary distribution systems shall meet National Electrical Code (NEC) and interNational Electrical Testing Association (NETA) requirements.
- B. Verify and correct as necessary: voltages, tap settings, trip settings and phasing on equipment from secondary distribution system to point of use. Test secondary voltages at transformers, bus in panelboards, and at other locations on distribution systems as necessary. Test secondary voltages under no-load and full-load conditions.
- C. Test lighting fixtures with specified lamps in place for 100 hours. Replace lamps that fail within 90 days after acceptance by Owner at no extra cost to Owner (no exceptions).
- D. Provide necessary testing equipment and testing services.

- E. Failures or defects in workmanship or materials revealed by tests or inspection shall be corrected promptly and retested. Replace defective material.
- F. Clean panels and other equipment. Panelboard interiors shall be cleaned and vacuumed. Equipment with damage to painted finish shall be repaired to Engineer's or Architect's satisfaction. After completion of project, clean exterior surfaces of electrical equipment.

3.05 WIRING METHODS

- A. Install wire and cables in approved raceways as specified and as approved by authorities that have jurisdiction.
- B. Follow homerun circuit numbers and/or notes as shown on Drawings to connect circuits to panelboards. Where homerun circuit numbers are not shown on Drawings, divide similar types of connected loads among phase buses so that currents are approximately equal in normal usage.
- C. Run concealed conduit in as direct lines as possible with a minimum number of bends of longest possible radius. Run exposed conduit parallel to or at right angles to building/field lines. Bends shall be free from dents or flattening. The exact locations and routing of conduit shall be determined by the Contractor subject to the approval of the Owner and Engineer.
- D. Polarity of all electrical connections shall be observed in order to preserve phase relationship in all feeders and equipment.
- E. Splices shall be made in neat, workmanlike manner using approved mechanical connectors. After splicing, insulation equal to that on the spliced wires shall be applied at each splice. Splices are permitted only in junction boxes, outlet boxes, or other permanently accessible locations. Splices installed in electric handholes shall be weather and waterproof, pre-molded polymer splices. Hand taping of splices below-grade is not acceptable.

3.06 GROUNDING

- A. Bond and ground equipment and systems connected under this Section in accordance with standards of the NEC and other applicable regulations and codes.
- B. Conduit system shall be electrically continuous throughout, grounded at service entrance. Equipment frames, enclosures, boxes, etc. shall be grounded by use of green-jacketed (or bare copper) ground, sized as per Table 250-95 of the NEC.
- C. Green bonding jumper shall be installed in flexible conduits.
- D. Copper fittings for ground connections shall conform to the requirements of ASTM B 30. All bolts, u-bolts, cap screws, nuts, and lock washers for copper fitting shall be of approved corrosion-resisting material. Compression connectors required for all below-grade grounding connections.

- E. Ground Rods shall be 5/8" diameter and 8' in length, copperweld as required by applicable codes (NEC, NESC). Bonding connections to ground rods shall be permanent, welded or crimped, with copper connectors. All wire used for grounding shall be no smaller than #4 Awg copper, stranded conductor.

3.07 EXECUTION –
INSTALLATION OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

- A. Contractor to Furnish and Install the following major electrical components, and all necessary minor and expected accessories.
- B. Provide, furnish and install all products and work outlined in Paragraph 1.02.G of this Specification Section.
- C. Provide new conduit system for lighting and electrical work, in locations as shown on Contract Drawings. Utilize existing empty conduits (installed by others) where possible and install new conduits for a complete and functional system. Provide all new cabling for all electrical equipment listed.
- D. Install all equipment in locations as shown on Contract Drawings. All deviations must be approved, in advance by City, Architect and Engineer.
- E. Install all equipment per manufacturer's instructions.
- F. Balance the lighting, receptacle and electrical load evenly on all circuits and on all phases of each circuit.
- G. Clean-up excavated areas, and restore with new loam & seed, as directed by Architect.
- H. Provide complete "As-Built" drawings to Engineer & Owner.

END OF SECTION

APPENDIX A PRE-PACKAGED SPORTS LIGHTING SYSTEM

PART 1 – GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

- A. Work covered by this section of the specifications shall conform to the contract documents, engineering plans as well as state and local codes.
- B. The purpose of these specifications is to define the performance and design standards for **Grant Park Project**. The manufacturer / contractor shall supply lighting equipment to meet or exceed the standards set forth by the criteria set forth in these specifications.
 - 1. The sports lighting will be for the Basketball Court
- C. The primary goals of this sports lighting project are:
 - 1. Life Cycle Cost: In order to reduce the operating budget, the preferred lighting system shall be energy efficient and cost effective to operate. All maintenance costs shall be eliminated, and the field(s) should be proactively monitored to detect fixture outages over a 25 year life cycle. To allow for optimized use of labor resources and avoid unneeded operation of the facility, customer requires a remote on/off control system for the lighting system.
 - 2. Guaranteed Light Levels: Selection of appropriate light levels impact the safety of the players and the enjoyment of spectators. Therefore the lighting system shall be designed such that the light levels are guaranteed for a period of 25 years.

1.2 LIGHTING PERFORMANCE

- A. **Performance Requirements: Playing surfaces shall be lit to an average constant light level and uniformity as specified in the chart below (Chart 1.2). Light levels shall be held constant for 25 years. Lighting calculations shall be developed and field measurements taken on the grid spacing with the minimum number of grid points specified below. Measured average illumination level shall be +/- 10% of predicted mean in accordance with IESNA LM-5-04, and measured at the first 100 hours of operation.**

CHART 1.2 – LIGHTING PERFORMANCE

Area of Lighting	Average Constant Light Levels	Maximum to Minimum Uniformity Ratio	Grid Points	Grid Spacing
Basketball	30 footcandles	3.0:1.0	30	20' x 20'

1.3 ENVIRONMENTAL LIGHT CONTROL

- A. Spill Light Control: Average horizontal footcandles at a distance of 150 feet from the perimeter of the field shall not exceed 0.1. Footcandle readings shall be taken at 20' intervals along the specified line. Measured average illumination level shall allow a 10% variance of predicted mean in accordance with IESNA LM-5-04, and be measured at the first 100 hours of operation.

1.4 LIFE CYCLE COSTS

- A. Energy Consumption: Provide detailed average kWh consumption for the field lighting system in submittal.
- B. Complete Lamp Replacement: Manufacturer shall include all group lamp replacements required to provide 25 years of operation based upon 500 usage hours per year.
- C. Preventative and Spot Maintenance: Manufacturer shall provide all preventative and spot maintenance, including parts and labor for 25 years from the date of equipment shipment. Individual lamp outages shall be repaired when the usage of any field is materially impacted. Owner agrees to check fuses in the event of a luminaire outage.
- D. Remote Monitoring System: System shall monitor lighting performance and notify manufacturer if individual luminaire outage is detected so that appropriate maintenance can be scheduled. The manufacturer shall notify the owner of outages within 24 hours, or the next business day. The controller shall determine switch position (Manual or Auto) and contactor status (open or closed).
- E. Remote Lighting Control System: System shall allow owner and users with a security code to schedule on/off system operation via a web site, phone, fax or email up to ten years in advance. Manufacturer shall provide and maintain a two-way TCP/IP communication link. Trained staff shall be available 24/7 to provide scheduling support and assist with reporting needs.
- F. The owner may assign various security levels to schedulers by function and/or fields. This function must be flexible to allow a range of privileges such as full scheduling capabilities for all fields, to only having permission to execute "early off" commands by phone.
- G. Controller shall accept and store 7-day schedules, be protected against memory loss during power outages, and shall reboot once power is regained and execute any commands that would have occurred during outage.
- H. Management Tools: Manufacturer shall provide a web-based database of actual field usage and provide reports by facility and user group.
- I. Communication Costs: Manufacturer shall include communication costs for operating the controls and monitoring system for a period of 25 years.

- J. Manufacturer should include additional information with their bid related to approximate life cycle cost of their lighting system.

1.5 WARRANTY AND GUARANTEE

- A. 25-Year Warranty: Each manufacturer shall supply a signed warranty covering the entire system for 25 years. Warranty shall guarantee light levels; lamp replacements; system energy consumption; monitoring, maintenance and control services, spill light control, and structural integrity. Manufacturer shall maintain specifically-funded financial reserves to assure fulfillment of the warranty for the full term. Warranty may exclude fuses, storm damage, vandalism, abuse and unauthorized repairs or alterations.

1.6 DELIVERY TIMING

- A. Equipment On-Site: The equipment must be on-site 4-6 weeks from receipt of approved submittals and receipt of complete order information.

1.7 SPORTS LIGHTING PRODUCT REQUIREMENTS

- A. Approved Product: Musco's Light-Structure Green™ System is the approved product (City Standard).

1.8 ALTERNATE SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

- A. Compliance to Specifications: Acceptance of a bid alternate does not negate the contractor and lighting manufacturer's responsibility to comply fully with the requirements of these specifications. Any exceptions to the specifications must be clearly stated in the prior approval submittal documents.
- B. Light Level Requirements: Manufacturer shall provide computer models guaranteeing light levels on the field over 25 years. If a constant light level cannot be provided, a maximum Recoverable Light Loss Factor of 0.69 shall be applied to the initial light level design to achieve the maintained light levels listed in Paragraph 1.2. For alternate systems, scans for both initial and maintained light levels shall be submitted.
- C. Revised Electrical Distribution: Manufacturer shall provide revised electrical distribution plans to include changes to service entrance, panel and wire sizing.

PART 2 – PRODUCT

2.1 LIGHTING SYSTEM CONSTRUCTION

- A. System Description: Lighting system shall consist of the following:
 - 1. Galvanized steel poles and crossarm assembly
 - 2. Pre-stressed concrete base embedded in concrete backfill. Contractor is responsible for installing concrete foundations and backfill per manufacturer's structural requirements for site specific conditions, with no additional cost to Owner.

3. All luminaires shall be constructed with a die-cast aluminum housing to protect the luminaire reflector system.
4. Manufacturer will remote all ballasts and supporting electrical equipment in aluminum enclosures mounted approximately 10' above grade. The enclosures shall include ballast, capacitor and fusing for each luminaire. Safety disconnect per circuit for each pole structure will be located in the enclosure.
5. Wire harness complete with an abrasion protection sleeve, strain relief and plug-in connections for fast, trouble-free installation.
6. Controls and Monitoring Cabinet to provide on-off control and monitoring of the lighting system, constructed of NEMA Type 4 aluminum. Communication method shall be provided by manufacturer. Cabinet shall contain custom configured contactor modules for 30, 60, and 100 amps, labeled to match field diagrams and electrical design. Manual Off-On-Auto selector switches shall be provided.

LCC (1-phase 120/240V) to include sufficient lighting contactors for proposed Basketball Court, (6 x 30A contactors minimum) controlled via 3 zones.

- B. Manufacturing Requirements: All components shall be designed and manufactured as a system. All luminaires, wire harnesses, ballast and other enclosures shall be factory assembled, aimed, wired and tested.
- C. Durability: All exposed components shall be constructed of corrosion resistant material and/or coated to help prevent corrosion. All exposed steel shall be hot dip galvanized per ASTM A123. All exposed hardware and fasteners shall be stainless steel of at least 18-8 grade, passivated and polymer coated to prevent possible galvanic corrosion to adjoining metals. All exposed aluminum shall be powder coated with high performance polyester. All exterior reflective inserts shall be anodized, coated with a clear, high gloss, durable fluorocarbon, and protected from direct environmental exposure to prevent reflective degradation or corrosion. All wiring shall be enclosed within the crossarms, pole, or electrical components enclosure.
- D. Lightning Protection: All structures shall be equipped with lightning protection meeting NFPA 780 standards. Contractor shall supply and install a ground rod of not less than 5/8" in diameter and 8' in length, with a minimum of 10' embedment. Ground rod should be connected to the structure by a copper main down conductor with a minimum size of #2 for poles with less than 75' mounting height and 2/0 for poles with more than 75' mounting height.
- E. Safety: All system components shall be UL Listed for the appropriate application.
- F. Electric Power Requirements for the Sports Lighting Equipment:
 1. Electric power: 120/240 Volt, 1 Phase for LCC.
 2. Maximum total voltage drop: Voltage drop to the disconnect switch located on the poles shall not exceed three (3) percent of the rated voltage.

2.2 STRUCTURAL PARAMETERS

- A. Support Structure Wind Load Strength: Poles and other support structures, brackets, arms, bases, anchorages and foundations shall be determined based on the 2009 edition of the IBC Building Code, wind speed of 100, exposure category C. Luminaire, visor, and crossarm shall withstand 150 mph winds and maintain luminaire aiming alignment

- B. Structural Design: The stress analysis and safety factor of the poles shall conform to AASHTO Standard Specifications for Structural Supports for Highway Signs, Luminaires and Traffic Signals (2009 LTS-5).
- C. Soil Conditions: The design criteria for these specifications are based on soil design parameters as outlined in the geotechnical report. If a geotechnical report is not provided by the owner, the foundation design shall be based on soils that meet or exceed those of a Class 5 material as defined by 2009 IBC.

PART 3 – EXECUTION

3.1 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Illumination Measurements: Upon substantial completion of the project and in the presence of the Contractor, Project Engineer, Owner's Representative, and Manufacturer's Representative, illumination measurements shall be taken and verified. The illumination measurements shall be conducted in accordance with IESNA LM-5-04.
- B. Correcting Non-Conformance: If, in the opinion of the Owner or his appointed Representative, the actual performance levels including footcandles, uniformity ratios, and maximum kilowatt consumptions are not in conformance with the requirements of the performance specifications and submitted information, the Manufacturer or Contractor shall be liable to any or all of the following:
 - 1. Manufacturer or Contractor shall at his expense provide and install any necessary additional fixtures to meet the minimum lighting standards. The Manufacturer or Contractor shall also either replace the existing poles to meet the new wind load (EPA) requirements or verify by certification by a licensed structural engineer that the existing poles will withstand the additional wind load.
 - 2. Manufacturer or Contractor shall remove the entire unacceptable lighting system and install a new lighting system to meet the specifications.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 26 56 68 – EXTERIOR ATHLETIC LIGHTING

Lighting System with LED Light Source

PART 1 – GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

- A. Work covered by this section of the specifications shall conform to the contract documents, engineering plans as well as state and local codes.
- B. The purpose of these specifications is to define the lighting system performance and design standards for the Grant Park Basketball lighting project using an LED Lighting source. The manufacturer / contractor shall supply lighting equipment to meet or exceed the standards set forth in these specifications.
- C. The sports lighting will be for the following venues:
 - 1. Basketball
- D. The primary goals of this sports lighting project are:
 - 1. Guaranteed Light Levels: Selection of appropriate light levels impact the safety of the players and the enjoyment of spectators. Therefore light levels are guaranteed to not drop below specified target values for a period of 25 years.
 - 2. Environmental Light Control: It is the primary goal of this project to minimize spill light to adjoining properties and glare to the players, spectators and neighbors.
 - 3. Control and Monitoring: To allow for optimized use of labor resources and avoid unneeded operation of the facility, customer requires a remote on/off control system for the lighting system. Fields should be proactively monitored to detect luminaire outages over a 25-year life cycle. All communication and monitoring costs for 25-year period shall be included in the bid.

1.2 LIGHTING PERFORMANCE

- A. Illumination Levels and Design Factors: Playing surfaces shall be lit to an average target illumination level and uniformity as specified in the chart below. Lighting calculations shall be developed and field measurements taken on the grid spacing with the minimum number of grid points specified below. Appropriate light loss factors shall be applied and submitted for the basis of design. Average illumination level shall be measured in accordance with the IESNA LM-5-04 (IESNA Guide for Photometric Measurements of Area and Sports Lighting Installations). Illumination levels shall not to drop below desired target values in accordance to IES RP-6-15, Page 2, Maintained Average Illuminance and shall be guaranteed for the full warranty period.

Area of Lighting	Average Target Illumination Levels	Maximum to Minimum Uniformity Ratio	Grid Points	Grid Spacing
Basketball	50FC	2:1	50	10' x 10'

- B. Color: The lighting system shall have a minimum color temperature of 5700K and a CRI of 65.
- C. Mounting Heights: To ensure proper aiming angles for reduced glare and to provide better playability, minimum mounting heights shall be as described below. Higher mounting heights may be required based on photometric report and ability to ensure the top of the field angle is a minimum of 10 degrees below horizontal.

# of Poles	Pole Designation	Pole Height
2	P1 and P2	40'

1.3 ENVIRONMENTAL LIGHT CONTROL

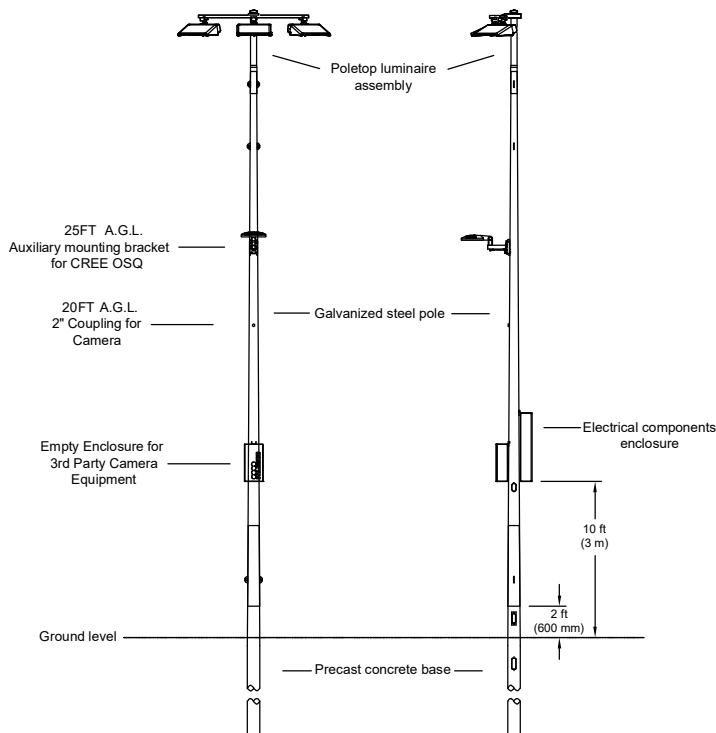
- A. Light Control Luminaires: All luminaires shall utilize spill light and glare control devices including, but not limited to, internal shields, louvers and external shields. No symmetrical beam patterns are

PART 2 – PRODUCT

2.1 SPORTS LIGHTING SYSTEM CONSTRUCTION

- A. Manufacturing Requirements: All components shall be designed and manufactured as a system. All luminaires, wire harnesses, drivers and other enclosures shall be factory assembled, aimed, wired and tested.
- B. Durability: All exposed components shall be constructed of corrosion resistant material and/or coated to help prevent corrosion. All exposed carbon steel shall be hot dip galvanized per ASTM A123. All exposed aluminum shall be powder coated with high performance polyester or anodized. All exterior reflective inserts shall be anodized, coated, and protected from direct environmental exposure to prevent reflective degradation or corrosion. All exposed hardware and fasteners shall be stainless steel of 18-8 grade or better, passivated and coated with aluminum-based thermosetting epoxy resin for protection against corrosion and stress corrosion cracking. Structural fasteners may be carbon steel and galvanized meeting ASTM A153 and ISO/EN 1461 (for hot dipped galvanizing), or ASTM B695 (for mechanical galvanizing). All wiring shall be enclosed within the cross-arms, pole, or electrical components enclosure.
- C. System Description: Lighting system shall consist of the following:
 - 1. Foundations are already existing and installed.
 - 2. Galvanized steel poles and cross-arm assembly.
 - 3. Non-approved pole technology:
 - a. Square static cast concrete poles will not be accepted.
 - b. Direct bury steel poles which utilize the extended portion of the steel shaft for their foundation will not be accepted due to potential for internal and external corrosive reaction to the soils and long term performance concerns.
 - 4. Manufacturer will supply all drivers and supporting electrical equipment
 - a. Remote drivers and supporting electrical equipment shall be mounted approximately 10 feet above grade in aluminum enclosures. The enclosures shall be touch-safe and include drivers and fusing with indicator lights on fuses to notify when a fuse is to be replaced for each luminaire. Disconnect per circuit for each pole structure will be located in the enclosure. Integral drivers are not allowed.
 - b. Manufacturer shall provide surge protection at the pole equal to or greater than 40 kA for each line to ground (Common Mode) as recommended by IEEE C62.41.2_2002.
 - 5. Wire harness complete with an abrasion protection sleeve, strain relief and plug-in connections for fast, trouble-free installation.
 - 6. All luminaires, visors, and cross-arm assemblies shall withstand 150 mph winds and maintain luminaire aiming alignment.
 - 7. Control cabinet to provide remote on-off control, monitoring of the lighting system. See Section 2.3 for further details.
 - 8. Manufacturer shall provide lightning grounding as defined by NFPA 780 and be UL Listed per UL 96 and UL 96A.
 - a. Integrated grounding via concrete encased electrode grounding system.
 - b. If grounding is not integrated into the structure, the manufacturer shall supply grounding electrodes, copper down conductors, and exothermic weld kits. Electrodes and conductors

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POLE(S): P1, P2
 Musco 40FT Light-Structure System™ pole
 TLC for LED™ luminaires
 (1) TLC-LED-900
 (2) TLC-LED-600

PROJECT NUMBER: 170528	DESIGNER: J. Shepherd	DATE: 05/14/2022	SCALE: NTS
DRAWING NUMBER: 170528P1			
1 OF 1 SHEETS			

DATE:	BY:	R.L.	REVISIONS:

MUSCO Lighting

CORPORATE OFFICE:
 P.O. Box 808
 100 1st Avenue West
 Oskaloosa, Iowa 52577
 +1-800-825-6020
 +1-641-673-0411

Grant Park Basketball
 Worcester, MA
 Pole Configuration Drawing **B**

shall be sized as required by NFPA 780. The grounding electrode shall be minimum size of 5/8 inch diameter and 8 feet long, with a minimum of 10 feet embedment. Grounding electrode shall be connected to the structure by a grounding electrode conductor with a minimum size of 2 AWG for poles with 75 feet mounting height or less, and 2/0 AWG for poles with more than 75 feet mounting height.

- D. Safety: All system components shall be UL listed for the appropriate application.

2.2 ELECTRICAL

- A. Electric Power Requirements for the Sports Lighting Equipment:
1. Electric power: 240 Volt, 1 Phase
 2. Maximum total voltage drop: Voltage drop to the disconnect switch located on the poles shall not exceed three (3) percent of the rated voltage.
- B. Energy Consumption: The kW consumption for the field lighting system shall be 4.5kW, or less.

2.3 CONTROL

- A. Instant On/Off Capabilities: System shall provide for instant on/off of luminaires.
- B. Lighting contactor cabinet(s) constructed of NEMA Type 4 aluminum, designed for easy installation with contactors, labeled to match field diagrams and electrical design. Manual off-on-auto selector switches shall be provided.
- C. Dimming: System shall provide for 3-stage dimming (high-medium-low). Dimming will be set via scheduling options (Website, app, phone, fax, email).
- D. Remote Lighting Control System: System shall allow owner and users with a security code to schedule on/off system operation via a web site, phone, fax or email up to ten years in advance. Manufacturer shall provide and maintain a two-way TCP/IP communication link. Trained staff shall be available 24/7 to provide scheduling support and assist with reporting needs.
- The owner may assign various security levels to schedulers by function and/or fields. This function must be flexible to allow a range of privileges such as full scheduling capabilities for all fields to only having permission to execute "early off" commands by phone. Scheduling tool shall be capable of setting curfew limits.
- Controller shall accept and store 7-day schedules, be protected against memory loss during power outages, and shall reboot once power is regained and execute any commands that would have occurred during outage.
- E. Remote Monitoring System: System shall monitor lighting performance and notify manufacturer if individual luminaire outage is detected so that appropriate maintenance can be scheduled. The controller shall determine switch position (manual or auto) and contactor status (open or closed).
- F. Management Tools: Manufacturer shall provide a web-based database and dashboard tool of actual field usage and provide reports by facility and user group. Dashboard shall also show current status of luminaire outages, control operation and service. Mobile application will be provided suitable for IOS, Android and Blackberry devices.
- Hours of Usage: Manufacturer shall provide a means of tracking actual hours of usage for the field lighting system that is readily accessible to the owner.
1. Cumulative hours: shall be tracked to show the total hours used by the facility
 2. Report hours saved by using early off and push buttons by users.
- G. Communication Costs: Manufacturer shall include communication costs for operating the control and monitoring system for a period of 25 years.
- H. Communication with luminaire drivers: Control system shall interface with drivers in electrical components enclosures by means of powerline communication.

2.4 STRUCTURAL PARAMETERS

- A. Wind Loads: Wind loads shall be based on the 2015 International Building Code. Wind loads to be calculated using ASCE 7-10, an ultimate design wind speed of 130mph and exposure category C.
- B. Pole Structural Design: The stress analysis and safety factor of the poles shall conform to 2013 AASHTO Standard Specification for Structural Supports for Highway Signs, Luminaires, and Traffic Signals (LTS-6).

PART 3 – EXECUTION

3.1 SOIL QUALITY CONTROL

- A. It shall be the Contractor's responsibility to notify the Owner if soil conditions exist other than those on which the foundation design is based, or if the soil cannot be readily excavated. Contractor may issue a change order request / estimate for the Owner's approval / payment for additional costs associated with:
 - 1. Providing engineered foundation embedment design by a registered engineer in the State of Massachusetts for soils other than specified soil conditions;
 - 2. Additional materials required to achieve alternate foundation;
 - 3. Excavation and removal of materials other than normal soils, such as rock, caliche, etc.

3.2 DELIVERY TIMING

- A. Delivery Timing Equipment On-Site: The equipment must be on-site 10-12 weeks from receipt of approved submittals and receipt of complete order information.

3.3 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Illumination Measurements: Upon substantial completion of the project and in the presence of the Contractor, Project Engineer, Owner's Representative, and Manufacturer's Representative, illumination measurements shall be taken and verified. The illumination measurements shall be conducted in accordance with IESNA LM-5-04.
- B. Field Light Level Accountability
 - 1. Light levels are guaranteed not to fall below the target maintained light levels for the entire warranty period of 25 years. These levels will be specifically stated as "guaranteed" on the illumination summary provided by the manufacturer.
 - 2. The contractor/manufacturer shall be responsible for conducting initial light level testing and an additional inspection of the system, in the presence of the owner, one year from the date of commissioning of the lighting.
 - 3. The contractor/manufacturer will be held responsible for any and all changes needed to bring these fields back to compliance for light levels and uniformities. Contractor/Manufacturer will be held responsible for any damage to the fields during these repairs.
- C. Correcting Non-Conformance: If, in the opinion of the Owner or his appointed Representative, the actual performance levels including footcandles and uniformity ratios are not in conformance with the requirements of the performance specifications and submitted information, the Manufacturer shall be required to make adjustments to meet specifications and satisfy Owner.

3.4 WARRANTY AND GUARANTEE

- A. 25-Year Warranty: Each manufacturer shall supply a signed warranty covering the entire system for 25 years from the date of shipment. Warranty shall guarantee specified light levels. Manufacturer shall maintain specifically-funded financial reserves to assure fulfillment of the warranty for the full term. Warranty does not cover weather conditions events such as lightning or hail damage, improper installation, vandalism or abuse, unauthorized repairs or alterations, or product made by other manufacturers.
- B. Maintenance: Manufacturer shall monitor the performance of the lighting system, including on/off status, hours of usage and luminaire outage for 25 years from the date of equipment shipment. Parts and labor shall be covered such that individual luminaire outages will be repaired when the usage of

any field is materially impacted. Manufacturer is responsible for removal and replacement of failed luminaires, including all parts, labor, shipping, and equipment rental associated with maintenance. Owner agrees to check fuses in the event of a luminaire outage.

PART 4 – DESIGN APPROVAL

4.0 PRE-BID SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS (Non-Musco)

- A. Design Approval: The owner / engineer will review pre-bid submittals per section 4.0.B from all the manufacturers to ensure compliance to the specification 10 days prior to bid. If the design meets the design requirements of the specifications, a letter and/or addendum will be issued to the manufacturer indicating approval for the specific design submitted.
- B. Approved Product: Musco's Light-Structure System™ with TLC for LED™ is the approved product. All substitutions must provide a complete submittal package for approval as outlined in Submittal Information at the end of this section at least 10 days prior to bid. Special manufacturing to meet the standards of this specification may be required. An addendum will be issued prior to bid listing any other approved lighting manufacturers and designs.
- C. All listed manufacturers not pre-approved shall submit the information at the end of this section at least 10 days prior to bid. An addendum will be issued prior to bid; listing approved lighting manufacturers and the design method to be used.
- D. Bidders are required to bid only products that have been approved by this specification or addendum by the owner or owner's representative. Bids received that do not utilize an approved system/design, will be rejected.

**REQUIRED SUBMITTAL INFORMATION FOR ALL MANUFACTURERS (NOT PRE-APPROVED) 10 DAYS
PRIOR TO BID**

*All items listed below are mandatory, shall comply with the specification and be submitted according to pre-bid submittal requirements. Complete the Yes/No column to indicate compliance (Y) or noncompliance (N) for each item. **Submit checklist below with submittal.***

Yes/ No	Tab	Item	Description
	A	Letter/ Checklist	Listing of all information being submitted must be included on the table of contents. List the name of the manufacturer's local representative and his/her phone number. Signed submittal checklist to be included.
	B	Equipment Layout	Drawing(s) showing field layouts with pole locations
	C	On Field Lighting Design	Lighting design drawing(s) showing: a. Field Name, date, file number, prepared by b. Outline of field(s) being lighted, as well as pole locations referenced to the center of the field (x & y), Illuminance levels at grid spacing specified c. Pole height, number of fixtures per pole, horizontal and vertical aiming angles, as well as luminaire information including wattage, lumens and optics d. Height of light test meter above field surface. e. Summary table showing the number and spacing of grid points; average, minimum and maximum illuminance levels in foot candles (fc); uniformity including maximum to minimum ratio, coefficient of variance (CV), coefficient of utilization (CU) uniformity gradient; number of luminaires, total kilowatts, average tilt factor; light loss factor.
	D	Off Field Lighting Design	Lighting design drawing showing initial spill light levels along the boundary line (defined on bid drawings) in footcandles. Lighting design showing glare along the boundary line in candela. Light levels shall be taken at 30-foot intervals along the boundary line. Readings shall be taken with the meter orientation at both horizontal and aimed towards the most intense bank of lights.
	E	Photometric Report	Provide first page of photometric report for all luminaire types being proposed showing candela tabulations as defined by IESNA Publication LM-35-02. Photometric data shall be certified by laboratory with current National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program or an independent testing facility with over 5 years experience.
	F	Performance Guarantee	Provide performance guarantee including a written commitment to undertake all corrections required to meet the performance requirements noted in these specifications at no expense to the owner. Light levels must be guaranteed to not fall below target levels for warranty period.
	G	Control & Monitoring System	Manufacturer of the control and monitoring system shall provide written definition and schematics for automated control system. They will also provide ten (10) references of customers currently using proposed system in the state of Massachusetts.
	H	Warranty	Provide written warranty information including all terms and conditions. Provide ten (10) references of customers currently under specified warranty in the state of Massachusetts.
	J	Project References	Manufacturer to provide a list of ten (10) projects where the technology and specific fixture proposed for this project has been installed in the state of Massachusetts. Reference list will include project name, project city, installation date, and if requested, contact name and contact phone number.
	K	Product Information	Complete bill of material and current brochures/cut sheets for all product being provided.
	L	Delivery	Manufacturer shall supply an expected delivery timeframe from receipt of approved submittals and complete order information.
	M	Non- Compliance	Manufacturer shall list all items that do not comply with the specifications. If in full compliance, tab may be omitted.

The information supplied herein shall be used for the purpose of complying with the specifications for the Grant Park Basketball lighting project. By signing below I agree that all requirements of the specifications have been met and that the manufacturer will be responsible for any future costs incurred to bring their equipment into compliance for all items not meeting specifications and not listed in the Non-Compliance section.

Manufacturer: _____ **Signature:** _____

Contact Name: _____ **Date:** ____/____/____

Contractor: _____ **Signature:** _____

SECTION 311000 - SITE CLEARING

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:
 - 1. Protecting existing vegetation to remain.
 - 2. Removing existing vegetation.
 - 3. Clearing and grubbing.
 - 4. Stripping and stockpiling topsoil.
 - 5. Removing above- and below-grade site improvements.
 - 6. Disconnecting, capping or sealing, and abandoning site utilities in place.
 - 7. Temporary erosion- and sedimentation-control measures.
- B. Related Sections:
 - 1. Section 024120 "Selective Site Demolition" for demolition of site improvements.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

- A. Subsoil: All soil beneath the topsoil layer of the soil profile and typified by the lack of organic matter and soil organisms.
- B. Surface Soil: Soil that is present at the top layer of the existing soil profile at the Project site. In undisturbed areas, the surface soil is typically topsoil; but in disturbed areas such as urban environments, the surface soil can be subsoil.
- C. Topsoil: Top layer of the soil profile consisting of existing native surface topsoil or existing in-place surface soil and is the zone where plant roots grow. Its appearance is generally friable, pervious, and black or a darker shade of brown, gray, or red than underlying subsoil; reasonably free of subsoil, clay lumps, gravel, and other objects more than 2 inches in diameter; and free of subsoil and weeds, roots, toxic materials, or other non-soil materials.
- D. Plant-Protection Zone: Area surrounding individual trees, groups of trees, shrubs, or other vegetation to be protected during construction, and indicated on Drawings.
- E. Tree-Protection Zone: Area surrounding individual trees or groups of trees to be protected during construction and indicated on Drawings.

- F. Vegetation: Trees, shrubs, groundcovers, grass, and other plants.

1.4 MATERIAL OWNERSHIP

- A. Except for stripped topsoil and other materials indicated to be stockpiled or otherwise remain Owner's property, cleared materials shall become Contractor's property and shall be removed from Project site.

1.5 SUBMITTALS

- A. Existing Conditions: Documentation of existing trees and plantings, adjoining construction, and site improvements that establishes preconstruction conditions that might be misconstrued as damage caused by site clearing.
 - 1. Use sufficiently detailed photographs or videotape.
 - 2. Include plans and notations to indicate specific wounds and damage conditions of each tree or other plants designated to remain.
- B. Record Drawings: Identifying and accurately showing locations of capped utilities and other subsurface structural, electrical, and mechanical conditions.

1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site.

1.7 PROJECT CONDITIONS

- A. Traffic: Minimize interference with adjoining roads, streets, walks, and other adjacent occupied or used facilities during site-clearing 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.
- B. Salvable Improvements: Carefully remove items indicated to be salvaged and store on Owner's premises where directed.
- C. Utility Locator Service: Notify Dig Safe System for area where Project is located before site clearing.
- D. Do not commence site clearing operations until temporary erosion- and sedimentation-control and plant-protection measures are in place.
- E. Soil Stripping, Handling, and Stockpiling: Perform only when the topsoil is dry or slightly moist.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 HAY BALES

- A. Air-dried straw, seasoned before baling, free of noxious weeds, weed seeds, and other materials detrimental to plant life.
- B. Hardwood Stakes: 1-inch by 1-inch by 3 feet kiln dried hardwood stakes.

2.2 SILT FENCE

- A. Amoco 2130® Silt Fence or approved equal.
- B. Wood support posts: Minimum 1-inch by 1-inch by 4 feet kiln dried hardwood posts.

2.3 FILTER FABRIC

- A. Nonwoven needle-punched geotextile, manufactured for subsurface drainage, made from polypropylene with minimum elongation of 50 percent; complying with the following properties determined according to AASHTO M 288:
 - 1. Survivability: Class 2.
 - 2. Apparent Opening Size: No. 70 sieve, maximum.
 - 3. Permittivity: 1.4 per second, minimum.

2.4 FILTER BAGS FOR CATCH BASINS

- A. Non-woven polypropylene filter bag manufactured specifically for controlling sediment flow into catch basins.
 - 1. Ultra-DrainGuard® Catch Basin Insert.
 - 2. Siltsack® Hi-Flow or equal.

2.5 TREE PROTECTION FENCING

- A. Plastic Snow Fence: Plastic snow fence as manufactured by The Tensar Corporation, Morrow, Georgia, or an approved equal.

2.6 SOIL MATERIALS

- A. Satisfactory Soil Material: Requirements for satisfactory soil material are specified in Section 312000 "Earth Moving."

1. Obtain approved borrow soil material off-site when satisfactory soil material is not available on-site.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATION

- A. Protect and maintain benchmarks and survey control points from disturbance during construction.
- B. Furnish and set all lines and grades required.
- C. Locate and clearly identify trees, shrubs, and other vegetation to remain. Flag each tree trunk at 54 inches above the ground.
- D. Protect existing site improvements to remain from damage during construction.
 1. Do not cut, remove, destroy or trim trees or other vegetation outside the designated areas without approval of the Owner.
 2. Restore damaged improvements to their original condition, as acceptable to Owner.

3.2 TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL

- A. Provide temporary erosion and sedimentation control measures to prevent soil erosion and discharge of soil-bearing water runoff or airborne dust to drainage facilities, adjacent properties and walkways prior to land clearing, according to Site Preparation Drawings.
- B. Inspect, repair, and maintain erosion and sedimentation control measures during construction until permanent vegetation has been established and in accordance with requirements of authorities having jurisdiction.
- C. Remove erosion and sedimentation controls and restore and stabilize areas disturbed during removal.
- D. Take sufficient precautions during construction to minimize the run-off of polluting substances such as silt, clay, fuels, oils, bitumens, calcium chloride, or other polluting materials harmful to humans, fish, or other life, into the water supplies and surface waters. Take special precautions in the use of construction equipment to prevent operations which promote erosion.
- E. As construction progresses and seasonal conditions dictate, more erosion control facilities may be required. Address new conditions that may be created and provide additional facilities over the above minimum requirements as may be required.

F. As a minimum, the following shall apply:

1. Trees may be cut whenever desired, but brush and stumps shall not be removed until 1 week prior the start of construction in that area. The existing ground surface shall be disturbed as little as possible prior to the start of construction.
2. Provide erosion control barriers as shown on the Drawings or as otherwise required to reduce the sediment content of the water. Other methods which reduce the sediment content to an equal or greater degree may be used as approved by the Owner.
3. Ensure that all runoff leaving the site flows to water courses in such a manner to prevent erosion.
4. Loam and seed or mulch disturbed areas as soon as practicable but not contrary to the requirements of other Sections.

G. Siltation/Sedimentation Ponds

1. Install siltation/sedimentation ponds on site to desilt all storm water or water pumped from excavations.
2. If additional siltation control is required, place check dams or silt fences in ditches receiving storm water from areas disturbed by construction, upon approval of the Owner.
3. Construct siltation/sedimentation ponds in accordance with the requirements of the agencies having jurisdiction over facilities to receive discharge from siltation/sedimentation ponds.

H. Catch Basin Protection

1. Filter Bags
 - a. Install in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.
 - b. Remove accumulated silt periodically as necessary to maintain effectiveness.
 - c. Dispose of accumulated silt off-site, or on-site as approved by the Owner.

I. Hay Bale/Silt Fence Barrier

1. Install as shown on Drawings to catch silt.
2. Install bales in conjunction with silt fence, unless otherwise indicated.
3. Entrench bales and silt fence into ground and stake in place as shown on Drawings.
4. Remove accumulated silt and replace hay bales and silt fence periodically as necessary to maintain effectiveness.
5. Dispose of accumulated silt off-site, or on-site as approved by the Owner.

J. Placing Erosion Control Blankets

1. Place seed and fertilizer prior to placing blankets.
2. Place netting side up so that fibers are in contact with the soil.
3. Entrench the up-slope end of the blankets as shown on the Drawings.
4. Install staples in accordance with the Drawings.
5. Drive staples vertically into the ground.
6. Use a common row of staples when fastening adjoining blankets.
7. Stake and bury edges exposed to flow of water or strong prevailing winds.
8. Bury edges of blankets around the edges of catch basins and other structures.

9. Spread blankets evenly and smoothly and in contact with the soil at all points.

K. Existing Drainage Facilities

1. Clean existing storm sewers, culverts, or other drainage facilities which become partially or totally blocked due to siltation from Contractor's operations. Make any necessary arrangements with the jurisdictional agency for the cleaning of the facility.

L. Temporary Drainage Diversion

1. Divert the surface runoff water around the site as may be required.
2. Restore drainage conditions to those existing prior to construction unless otherwise shown on the Drawings.

3.3 TREE AND PLANT PROTECTION

- A. General: Protect trees and plants remaining on-site according to requirements in Section 015639 "Temporary Tree and Plant Protection."
- B. The limit of clearing shall be in accordance with limit of proposed grading as shown on the Drawings, unless otherwise specified.

3.4 EXISTING UTILITIES

- A. Owner will arrange for disconnecting and sealing indicated utilities that serve existing structures before site clearing, when requested by Contractor.
 1. Verify that utilities have been disconnected and capped before proceeding with site clearing.
- B. Locate, identify, disconnect, and seal or cap utilities indicated to be removed or abandoned in place.
 1. Arrange with utility companies to shut off indicated utilities.
 2. Owner will arrange to shut off indicated utilities when requested by Contractor.
- C. Locate, identify, and disconnect utilities indicated to be abandoned in place.
- D. Interrupting Existing Utilities: Do not interrupt utilities serving facilities occupied by Owner or others unless permitted under the following conditions and then only after arranging to provide temporary utility services according to requirements indicated:
 1. Notify Owner not less than two days in advance of proposed utility interruptions.
 2. Do not proceed with utility interruptions without Owner's written permission.
- E. Excavate for and remove underground utilities indicated to be removed.

- F. Removal of underground utilities is included in earthwork sections and with applicable fire suppression, plumbing, HVAC, electrical, communications, electronic safety and security and utilities sections and Section 024120 "Selective Site Demolition."

3.5 CLEARING AND GRUBBING

- A. Remove obstructions, trees, shrubs, and other vegetation to permit installation of new construction.
 - 1. Do not remove trees, shrubs, and other vegetation indicated to remain or to be relocated.
 - 2. Grind down stumps and remove roots, obstructions, and debris to a depth of 18 inches below exposed subgrade.
 - 3. Chip removed tree branches and dispose of off-site.
- B. Fill depressions caused by clearing and grubbing operations with satisfactory soil material unless further excavation or earthwork is indicated.
 - 1. Place fill material in horizontal layers not exceeding a loose depth of 8 inches and compact each layer to a density equal to adjacent original ground.

3.6 TOPSOIL STRIPPING

- A. Remove sod and grass before stripping topsoil.
- B. Strip topsoil to depth of 6 inches in a manner to prevent intermingling with underlying subsoil or other waste materials.
 - 1. Remove subsoil and non-soil materials from topsoil, including clay lumps, gravel, and other objects more than 2 inches in diameter; trash, debris, weeds, roots, and other waste materials.
- C. Stockpile topsoil away from edge of excavations without intermixing with subsoil. Grade and shape stockpiles to drain surface water. Cover to prevent windblown dust and erosion by water.
 - 1. Limit height of topsoil stockpiles to 72 inches.
 - 2. Dispose of surplus topsoil. Surplus topsoil is that which exceeds quantity indicated to be stockpiled or reused.
 - 3. Stockpile surplus topsoil to allow for resspreading deeper topsoil.

3.7 SITE IMPROVEMENTS

- A. Remove existing above- and below-grade improvements as indicated and necessary to facilitate new construction.

- B. Remove slabs, paving, curbs, gutters, and aggregate base as indicated.
 - 1. Unless existing full-depth joints coincide with line of demolition, neatly saw-cut along line of existing pavement to remain before removing adjacent existing pavement. Saw-cut faces vertically.
 - 2. Paint cut ends of steel reinforcement in concrete to remain with two coats of antirust coating, following coating manufacturer's written instructions. Keep paint off surfaces that will remain exposed.

3.8 DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS AND WASTE MATERIALS

- A. Remove surplus soil material, unsuitable topsoil, obstructions, demolished materials, and waste materials including trash and debris, and legally dispose of them off Owner's property.
- B. Separate recyclable materials produced during site clearing from other non-recyclable materials. Store or stockpile without intermixing with other materials and transport them to recycling facilities. Do not interfere with other Project work.

END OF SECTION 311000

SECTION 312000 - EARTH MOVING

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:

- 1. Preparing subgrades for walks, pavements, turf and grasses and plants.
 - 2. Subbase course for concrete paving.
 - 3. Subbase course and base course for asphalt paving.
 - 4. Subsurface drainage backfill for walls and trenches.
 - 5. Excavating and backfilling trenches for utilities and pits for buried utility structures.

- B. Related Sections:

- 1. Section 033053 "Miscellaneous Cast-in-Place Concrete" for granular course if placed over vapor retarder and beneath the slab-on-grade.
 - 2. Section 311000 "Site Clearing" for site stripping, grubbing, stripping and stockpiling topsoil, and removal of above- and below-grade improvements and utilities.
 - 3. Section 329200 "Turf and Grasses" for finish grading in turf and grass areas, including preparing and placing planting soil for turf areas.
 - 4. Section 329300 "Plants" for finish grading in planting areas and tree and shrub pit excavation and planting.
 - 5. Standard Specification: Massachusetts Department of Public Works Standard Specifications for Highways and Bridges, 1988 edition as amended.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

- A. Backfill: Soil material or controlled low-strength material used to fill an excavation.
 - 1. Initial Backfill: 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. 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 changes in the Work.
 - 2. Bulk Excavation: Excavation more than 10 feet in width and more than 30 feet in length.
 - 3. 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.
- H. Rock: Rock material in beds, ledges, unstratified masses, conglomerate deposits, and boulders of rock material that exceed 2 cu. yd. for bulk excavation or 3/4 cu. yd. 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- wide, maximum, short-tip-radius rock bucket; rated at not less than 138-hp flywheel power with bucket-curling force of not less than 28,090 lbf and stick-crowd force of not less than 18,650 lbf with extra-long reach boom; measured according to SAE J-1179.
 - 2. Bulk Excavation: Late-model, track-mounted loader; rated at not less than 210-hp flywheel power and developing a minimum of 48,510-lbf breakout force with a general-purpose bare bucket; measured according to SAE J-732.
- I. Rock: Rock material in beds, ledges, unstratified masses, conglomerate deposits, and boulders of rock material 3/4 cu. yd. or more in volume that exceed a standard penetration resistance of 100 blows/2 inches when tested by a geotechnical testing agency, according to ASTM D 1586.
- J. 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.
- K. 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.
- L. 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.

- M. Trench: Excavation in which the bottom width does not exceed 7 feet and the width does not exceed twice the depth. All other excavations shall be defined as open excavation.
- N. Utilities: On-site underground pipes, conduits, ducts, and cables, as well as underground services within buildings.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of the following manufactured products required:
 - 1. Geotextiles.
 - 2. Controlled low-strength material, including design mixture.
 - 3. Warning tapes.
- B. Samples for Verification: For the following products, in sizes indicated below:
 - 1. 30-lb samples, sealed in airtight containers, of each proposed soil material from on-site or borrow sources.
- C. Qualification Data: For qualified testing agency.
- D. Material Test Reports: For each on-site and borrow soil material proposed for fill and backfill as follows:
 - 1. Classification according to ASTM D 2487.
 - 2. Laboratory compaction curve according to ASTM D 1557.
- E. Pre-excavation Photographs or Videotape: Show existing conditions of adjoining construction and site improvements, including finish surfaces that might be misconstrued as damage caused by earth moving operations. Submit before earth moving begins.

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Geotechnical Testing Agency Qualifications: Qualified according to ASTM E 329 and ASTM D 3740 for testing indicated.
- B. Pre-excavation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site.

1.6 PROJECT CONDITIONS

- A. 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.

- B. Utility Locator Service: Notify "Dig Safe System" for area where Project is located before beginning earth moving operations.
- C. Do not commence earth moving operations until temporary erosion- and sedimentation-control measures, specified in Section 311000 "Site Clearing" are in place.
- D. Do not commence earth moving operations until plant-protection measures specified in Section 015639 "Temporary Tree and Plant Protection" are in place.
- E. Existing Utilities: Do not interrupt utilities serving facilities occupied by Owner or others unless permitted in writing by Owner and then only after arranging to provide temporary utility services according to requirements indicated:
 - 1. Notify Owner not less than two days in advance of proposed utility interruptions.
 - 2. Do not proceed with utility interruptions without Owner's written permission.
- F. Demolish and completely remove from site existing underground utilities indicated to be removed. Coordinate with utility companies to shut off services if lines are active.
- G. Geotechnical Report: A geotechnical report has not been prepared for this Project. Conduct test borings and other exploratory operations as necessary to confirm existing subsurface conditions.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 SOIL MATERIALS

- A. General: Provide borrow soil materials when sufficient satisfactory soil materials are not available from excavations.
- B. Satisfactory Soils: Soil Classification Groups A-1, A-2-4, A-2-5, and A-3 according to AASHTO M 145, or a combination of these groups; free of rock or gravel larger than 3 inches in any dimension, debris, waste, frozen materials, vegetation, and other deleterious matter.
- C. Unsatisfactory Soils: Soil Classification Groups A-2-6, A-2-7, A-4, A-5, A-6, and A-7 according to AASHTO M 145, or a combination of these groups.
 - 1. Unsatisfactory soils also include satisfactory soils not maintained within 2 percent of optimum moisture content at time of compaction.
- D. Ordinary Fill: Well graded, natural inorganic soil approved by the Owner, free of organic or other weak or compressible materials, or frozen materials, and of stones larger than one-half the lift thickness. It shall be of such nature and character that it can be compacted to the specified densities in a reasonable length of time. It shall be free of highly plastic clay, of all materials subject to decay, decomposition, or dissolution, and of cinders or other materials that will corrode piping or other metal. It shall have a minimum dry unit weight of not less

than 115 pounds per cubic foot. Material from excavation on the site may be used as ordinary fill if it meets the above requirements.

- E. Processed Gravel: Sound, durable bank or crusher-run gravel and sand, practically free from loam, peat, and clay, well graded as follows:

<u>Sieve Size</u>	<u>Percent Passing By Weight</u>
3 in.	100
1 ½ in.	70-100
¾ in.	50-85
No. 4	30-60
No. 200	0-10

- F. Crushed Stone or Drainage Fill: Clean crushed stone approved by the Owner and conforming to the following gradation:

<u>Sieve Size</u>	<u>Percent Passing By Weight</u>
1 in.	100
¾ in.	90-100
½ in.	10-50
3/8 in.	0-20
No. 4	0-5

- G. Screened Gravel: Hard, durable, particles of proper size and gradation, free from sand, loam, clay, excess fines, and deleterious materials. Screened gravel shall meet the requirements of ASTM C33, stone size No. 67 and shall conform to the following gradation:

<u>Sieve Size</u>	<u>Percent Passing By Weight</u>
1 in.	100
¾ in.	90-100
3/8 in.	20-55
No. 4	0-10
No. 8	0-5

- H. Structural Fill: Clean granular material free from ice, snow, roots, sod, rubbish, loam, peat, clay and other deleterious or organic matter conforming to the following gradation:

<u>Sieve Size</u>	<u>Percent Passing By Weight</u>
¾ in.	100
No. 4	30-85
No. 40	5-50
No. 200	0-8

- I. Sand Borrow: Clean inert, hard durable grains of quartz or other hard durable rock, free from loam or clay, surface coatings and deleterious materials. The allowable amount of material passing a No. 200 sieve as determined by AASHTO-T11 shall not exceed 10 percent by weight. Maximum particle size shall be 3/8 inch.
- J. Riprap: Stone used for machine placed Riprap shall be hard, durable angular in shape, resistant to weathering and free from organic material and approved by the Owner. The width and thickness of each stone may not be less than one-third its length. Rounded stones or boulders are not acceptable. Shale and stones with shale seams are not acceptable. The minimum unit weight of the stone shall be 155 pounds per cubic foot (bulk-saturated, surface-dry basis AASTHO Test T-85).

1. Stone for Riprap shall meet the following gradation:

<u>Size of stone (lbs)</u>	<u>Percent of Total Weight Less</u>
200	100
120	80
50	50
4	not to exceed 10

2. Each load of Riprap shall be reasonably well graded. Spalls will not be permitted in an amount exceeding 10 percent by weight of each load.
3. Control of gradation will be by visual inspection. The Contractor shall provide at least a 1-ton sample meeting the gradation for frequent reference. The sample may be part of the finished Riprap covering.
4. Any difference of opinion between the Engineer and Contractor shall be resolved by checking two random truck loads of stone. Expenses and labor costs will be provided by the Contractor at no additional cost to the Owner.
5. Blast ledge excavated for the Site may be used as Riprap providing the rock meets the criteria listed above and the material is approved by the Owner.

- K. Controlled Density Fill: Flowable, self-consolidating, rigid setting low-density material conforming to Massachusetts Department of Public Works Standard Specifications for Highways and Bridges, 1988 edition as amended, subsection M4.08.0.
 - 1. CDF Type 1: Very flowable, non-excavatable, self-leveling, containing a minimum of 250 pounds of Class F fly ash or >25% air.
 - 2. CDF Type 1E: Very flowable, excavatable by hand tools, self-leveling, containing a minimum of 250 pounds of Class F fly ash or >25% air.
 - 3. CDF Type 2: Flowable, non-excavatable.
 - 4. CDF Type 2E: Flowable, excavatable by hand tools.
 - 5. Slump: 10-inches to 12-inches (250 mm to 300 mm).
 - 6. Flowable mix, requiring no vibration.
 - 7. Portland Cement: Comply with AASHTO M 85.
 - 8. Fly Ash: Comply with AASHTO M295 Class F.
 - 9. Sand: Comply with M4.02.02.
 - 10. Air-entraining Admixtures: Comply with M4.02.05.

2.2 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 wide and 4 mils 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 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.
- B. Filter Fabric: Nonwoven needle-punched geotextile, manufactured for subsurface drainage, made from polypropylene with minimum elongation of 50 percent; complying with the following properties determined according to AASHTO M 288:
 - 1. Survivability: Class 2.
 - 2. Apparent Opening Size: No. 70 (0.21-mm) sieve, maximum.
 - 3. Permittivity: 1.4 per second, minimum.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATION

- A. 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.

- B. Protect and maintain erosion and sedimentation controls during earth moving operations.
- C. Protect subgrades and foundation soils from freezing temperatures and frost. Remove temporary protection before placing subsequent materials.

3.2 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. 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.

3.3 EXPLOSIVES

- A. Explosives: Do not use explosives.
- B. Rock Removal: If rock is encountered during excavation, contact the Owner to establish a procedure for removal.

3.4 EXCAVATION, GENERAL

- A. Excavate all materials encountered to allow construction of utilities and site work as shown on the Drawings and as herein specified.
- B. Excavate to levels shown for site improvements, as required to provide working clearance and to allow adequate inspection for structures, and to subgrades specified herein.
- C. Remove rock, boulders, unsuitable material, and other obstructions to a depth of at least 2 feet below finished grade for lawn areas and at least 4 feet for trees and shrubs.
- D. Remove all excavated materials, which, in the opinion of the Owner, are not suitable for fill or backfill.
- E. Unanticipated soil conditions:
 - 1. If unsuitable bearing materials are encountered at the specified depths carry excavation deeper and replace the excavated material with the specified fill.
- F. 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 outside of concrete forms other than at footings.
 - b. 12 inches outside of concrete forms at footings.
 - c. 6 inches outside of minimum required dimensions of concrete cast against grade.
 - d. 8 inches beneath pipe in trenches, and the greater of 24 inches wider than pipe or 42 inches wide.

3.5 EXCAVATION FOR WALKS AND PAVEMENTS

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

3.6 EXCAVATION FOR UTILITY TRENCHES

- A. Excavate trenches to indicated gradients, lines, depths, and elevations.
 1. Excavate as necessary for all pipes, storm and sanitary drainage, electrical, telephone, cable television, fire alarm, water, gas, related structures and appurtenances, and for any other trenching necessary to complete the Work. Trench excavation includes the removal of all materials encountered.
 2. There may be utilities and other underground pipes along the course of the Work. Information shown on the Drawings as to location is from available sources, but no guarantee is inherent or to be assumed that such information is accurate or complete.
 3. Exercise special care during operations to avoid damage to utilities and structures. When necessary, cooperate with, and consult with the appropriate representatives in order to avoid such damage.
 4. Preserve and protect from injury all property either public or private along and adjacent to the line of work and be responsible for and repair any and all damage and injury thereto, arising out of or in consequence of any act or omission.
 5. Support existing pipes in place or otherwise protect from injury, or restore to at least as good condition as that in which they were found immediately prior to start of work.
 6. Provide suitable bridges over trenches where required for accommodation and safety of the traveling public and as necessary to satisfy the required permits and codes.
 7. Unless otherwise indicated, provide a separate trench for each utility. Coordinate all utility and trench backfilling with the trades involved.
 8. Beyond building perimeter, excavate trenches to allow installation of top of pipe below frost line unless indicated otherwise.
 9. Excavate trenches to the necessary width and depth for proper installation of pipe or other utility. Construct vertical sides or slopes as required by codes.
 10. Provide clearance between the sides of the trench and the outside face of the utility. Maximum trench sizes are as shown on the Drawings.

11. The depth of the trench shall be 8 inches below the bottom of the pipe barrel or respective utility.
 12. During excavation, pile all materials determined to be suitable for backfilling in an orderly manner a sufficient distance from the walls of the trench to avoid overloading and to prevent slides or cave-ins.
 13. Remove all excavated materials not required or unsuitable for backfill and legally dispose of them off-site, unless provisions for on-site disposal have been approved by the Owner.
- B. Trench Bottoms: Excavate and shape trench bottoms to provide uniform bearing and support of pipes and conduit. Shape subgrade to provide continuous support for bells, joints, and barrels of pipes and for joints, fittings, and bodies of conduits. Remove projecting stones and sharp objects along trench subgrade.
1. Do not lay utilities directly on ledge, boulders, or other hard material. Remove ledge, boulders or other hard material as specified herein within trench limits, and within vertical planes to one foot outside of structure walls. Backfill with the specified fill placed in lifts and compacted to specified compaction as described herein.
- C. 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. Cut and protect roots according to requirements in Section 015639 "Temporary Tree and Plant Protection."

3.7 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 with a pneumatic-tired and loaded 10-wheel, tandem-axle dump truck weighing not less than 15 tons 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.
 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 for changes in the Work.

- E. Reconstruct subgrades damaged by freezing temperatures, frost, rain, accumulated water, or construction activities, as directed by Owner, without additional compensation.

3.8 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, may be used when approved by Owner.
 - 1. Fill unauthorized excavations under other construction, pipe, or conduit as directed by Owner.

3.9 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.

3.10 BACKFILL

- A. Place and compact backfill in excavations promptly, but not before completing the following:
 - 1. Construction below finish grade including, where applicable, subdrainage, dampproofing, 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.

3.11 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.

1. Screened Gravel bedding is required below all pipes unless otherwise shown on Drawings or specified herein. Place bedding to the full width of the trench and to mid-diameter of the pipe as indicated on the Drawings.
2. After a pipe is bedded, fill the trench to the centerline of the pipe with the specified bedding. Carefully and thoroughly tamp bedding around the pipe.
3. For plastic pipe or conduit, place and compact initial backfill of Screened Gravel to a height of 12 inches over the utility pipe or conduit.
4. For non-plastic pipe or conduit, place and compact initial backfill of Ordinary Fill, free of particles larger than 1 inch to a height of 12 inches over the utility pipe or conduit.
5. Carefully compact material under pipe haunches and bring backfill evenly up on both sides and along the full length of utility piping or conduit to avoid damage or displacement of utility system.
6. Fill voids with approved backfill materials as shoring and bracing, and sheeting is removed.
7. Place and compact final backfill of ordinary fill to final subgrade.
8. Install warning tape directly above utilities, 12 inches below finished grade, except 6 inches below subgrade under pavements and slabs.

3.12 FILL

- A. Plow, scarify, bench, or break up sloped surfaces steeper than 1 vertical to 4 horizontal so fill material will bond with existing material.
- B. When subgrade or existing ground surface to receive fill has a unit weight less than that required for fill, break up ground surface to depth required, pulverize, moisture-condition or aerate soil and recompact to required unit weight.
- C. Place and compact fill material in layers to required elevations as follows:
 1. Under grass, and landscaped areas, use Ordinary Fill to a level of 6 inches below finished grade.
 2. Under walks, pavements, steps, exterior concrete pads and ramps use Ordinary Fill sub-base and Processed Gravel base material.
 3. Under building footings, foundations and slabs, use Structural Fill material.
- D. Place fill on subgrades free of mud, frost, snow, or ice.

3.13 CONTROLLED DENSITY FILL

- A. Place initial backfill of Controlled Density Fill (CDF) material to a height of 12 inches over the utility pipe or conduit.
- B. Place final backfill of CDF to final subgrade elevation.

3.14 RIPRAP

- A. Place stone for Riprap on the filter bed in a manner that will produce a reasonably well-graded mass of stone with the minimum practical percentage of voids. Distribute stones evenly. Uneven accumulations of large stones or smaller stones is not acceptable.
- B. Place the entire mass of stone in careful conformance with the lines, grades, and thickness shown on the Drawings. Place Riprap to its full course thickness at one operation and in such a manner as to avoid displacing the underlying material. Placing Riprap in layers or by dumping into chutes and similar methods likely to cause segregation is not permitted.
- C. Place Riprap with only sufficient lag to allow for proper stabilization of the embankment. Do not allow the mixing of embankment and Riprap materials.

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 BACKFILLS AND FILLS

- A. Place backfill and fill soil materials in layers not more than 8 inches in loose depth for material compacted by heavy compaction equipment, and not more than 4 inches 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 1557:
 - 1. Under structures, building slabs, steps, and pavements, scarify and recompact top 12 inches of existing subgrade and each layer of backfill or fill soil material at 95 percent.
 - 2. Under walkways, scarify and recompact top 6 inches below subgrade and compact each layer of backfill or fill soil material at 92 percent.
 - 3. Under turf or unpaved areas, scarify and recompact top 6 inches below subgrade and compact each layer of backfill or fill soil material at 85 percent.
 - 4. For utility trenches, compact each layer of initial and final backfill soil material at 95 percent.

3.17 GRADING

- A. General: 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.
 - 2. Walks: Plus or minus 1 inch.
 - 3. Pavements (except walks): Plus or minus 1/2 inch.

3.18 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. Place base course material over subbase course under pavement.
 - 2. Shape subbase course and base course to required crown elevations and cross-slope grades.
 - 3. Place subbase course and base course 6 inches or less in compacted thickness in a single layer.
 - 4. Place subbase course and base course that exceeds 6 inches in compacted thickness in layers of equal thickness, with no compacted layer more than 6 inches thick or less than 3 inches thick.
 - 5. Compact subbase course and base course at optimum moisture content to required grades, lines, cross sections, and thickness to not less than 95 percent of maximum dry unit weight according to ASTM D 1557.
- C. Pavement Shoulders: Place shoulders along edges of subbase course and base course to prevent lateral movement. Construct shoulders, at least 12 inches 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 1557.

3.19 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Testing Agency: Engage a qualified geotechnical engineering testing agency to perform tests and inspections.

- B. 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.
- C. 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.
- D. 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 following locations and frequencies:
 - 1. Paved Areas: At subgrade and at each compacted fill and backfill layer, at least one test for every 2000 sq. ft. or less of paved area, but in no case fewer than three tests.
 - 2. Foundation Wall Backfill: At each compacted backfill layer, at least one test for every 100 feet or less of wall length, but no fewer than two tests.
 - 3. Trench Backfill: At each compacted initial and final backfill layer, at least one test for every 150 feet or less of trench length, but no fewer than two tests.
- E. 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.

3.20 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.

3.21 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

SECTION 312319 - DEWATERING

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section includes construction dewatering.
- B. Related Requirements:
 - 1. Section 312000 "Earth Moving" for excavating, backfilling, site grading, and controlling surface-water runoff and ponding.

1.3 PREINSTALLATION MEETINGS

- A. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site.
 - 1. Verify availability of Installer's personnel, equipment, and facilities needed to make progress and avoid delays.
 - 2. Review condition of site to be dewatered including coordination with temporary erosion-control measures and temporary controls and protections.
 - 3. Review proposed site clearing and excavations.
 - 4. Review existing utilities and subsurface conditions.
 - 5. Review observation and monitoring of dewatering system.

1.4 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Shop Drawings: For dewatering system, prepared by or under the supervision of a qualified professional engineer.
 - 1. Include plans, elevations, sections, and details.
 - 2. Show arrangement, locations, and details of wells and well points; locations of risers, headers, filters, pumps, power units, and discharge lines; and means of discharge, control of sediment, and disposal of water.
 - 3. Include layouts of piezometers and flow-measuring devices for monitoring performance of dewatering system.
 - 4. Include written plan for dewatering operations including sequence of well and well-point placement coordinated with excavation shoring and bracings and control procedures to be adopted if dewatering problems arise.

1.5 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Qualification Data: For Installer and professional engineer.
- B. Field quality-control reports.
- C. Existing Conditions: Using photographs or video recordings, show existing conditions of adjacent construction and site improvements that might be misconstrued as damage caused by dewatering operations. Submit before Work begins.
- D. Record Drawings: Identify locations and depths of capped wells and well points and other abandoned-in-place dewatering equipment.

1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Installer Qualifications: An experienced installer that has specialized in design of dewatering systems and dewatering work.

1.7 FIELD CONDITIONS

- A. Project-Site Information: A geotechnical report has not been prepared for this Project.
 - 1. Make additional test borings and conduct other exploratory operations necessary for dewatering according to the performance requirements.
- B. Survey Work: Engage a qualified land surveyor or professional engineer to survey adjacent existing buildings, structures, and site improvements; establish exact elevations at fixed points to act as benchmarks. Clearly identify benchmarks and record existing elevations.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Dewatering Performance: Design, furnish, install, test, operate, monitor, and maintain dewatering system of sufficient scope, size, and capacity to control hydrostatic pressures and to lower, control, remove, and dispose of ground water and permit excavation and construction to proceed on dry, stable subgrades.
 - 1. Design dewatering system, including comprehensive engineering analysis by a qualified professional engineer.
 - 2. Continuously monitor and maintain dewatering operations to ensure erosion control, stability of excavations and constructed slopes, prevention of flooding in excavation, and prevention of damage to subgrades and permanent structures.
 - 3. Prevent surface water from entering excavations by grading, dikes, or other means.

4. Accomplish dewatering without damaging existing buildings, structures, and site improvements adjacent to excavation.
 5. Remove dewatering system when no longer required for construction.
- B. Regulatory Requirements: Comply with governing EPA notification regulations before beginning dewatering. Comply with water- and debris-disposal regulations of authorities having jurisdiction.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATION

- A. Protect structures, utilities, sidewalks, pavements, and other facilities from damage caused by settlement, lateral movement, undermining, washout, and other hazards created by dewatering operations.
1. Prevent surface water and subsurface or ground water from entering excavations, from ponding on prepared subgrades, and from flooding site or surrounding area.
 2. Protect subgrades and foundation soils from softening and damage by rain or water accumulation.
- B. Install dewatering system to ensure minimum interference with roads, streets, walks, and other adjacent occupied and used facilities.
1. Do not close or obstruct streets, walks, or other adjacent occupied or used facilities without permission from Owner and authorities having jurisdiction. Provide alternate routes around closed or obstructed traffic ways if required by authorities having jurisdiction.
- C. Provide temporary grading to facilitate dewatering and control of surface water.
- D. Protect and maintain temporary erosion and sedimentation controls, which are specified in Section 311000 "Site Clearing," during dewatering operations.

3.2 INSTALLATION

- A. Install dewatering system utilizing wells, well points, or similar methods complete with pump equipment, standby power and pumps, filter material gradation, valves, appurtenances, water disposal, and surface-water controls.
1. Space well points or wells at intervals required to provide sufficient dewatering.
 2. Use filters or other means to prevent pumping of fine sands or silts from the subsurface.
- B. Place dewatering system into operation to lower water to specified levels before excavating below ground-water level.

- C. Provide sumps, sedimentation tanks, and other flow-control devices as required by authorities having jurisdiction.
- D. Provide standby equipment on-site, installed and available for immediate operation, to maintain dewatering on continuous basis if any part of system becomes inadequate or fails.

3.3 OPERATION

- A. Operate system continuously until drains, sewers, and structures have been constructed and fill materials have been placed or until dewatering is no longer required.
- B. Operate system to lower and control ground water to permit excavation, construction of structures, and placement of fill materials on dry subgrades. Drain water-bearing strata above and below bottom of foundations, drains, sewers, and other excavations.
 - 1. Do not permit open-sump pumping that leads to loss of fines, soil piping, subgrade softening, and slope instability.
 - 2. Reduce hydrostatic head in water-bearing strata below subgrade elevations of foundations, drains, sewers, and other excavations.
 - 3. Maintain piezometric water level a minimum of 24 inches below bottom of excavation.
- C. Dispose of water removed by dewatering in a manner that avoids endangering public health, property, and portions of work under construction or completed. Dispose of water and sediment in a manner that avoids inconvenience to others.
- D. Remove dewatering system from Project site on completion of dewatering. Plug or fill well holes with sand or cut off and cap wells a minimum of 36 inches below overlying construction.

3.4 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Observation Wells: Provide observation wells or piezometers, take measurements, and maintain at least the minimum number indicated; additional observation wells may be required by authorities having jurisdiction.
 - 1. Observe and record daily elevation of ground water and piezometric water levels in observation wells.
 - 2. Repair or replace, within 24 hours, observation wells that become inactive, damaged, or destroyed. In areas where observation wells are not functioning properly, suspend construction activities until reliable observations can be made. Add or remove water from observation-well risers to demonstrate that observation wells are functioning properly.
 - 3. Fill observation wells, remove piezometers, and fill holes when dewatering is completed.
- B. Survey-Work Benchmarks: Resurvey benchmarks regularly during dewatering and maintain an accurate log of surveyed elevations for comparison with original elevations. Promptly notify Architect if changes in elevations occur or if cracks, sags, or other damage is evident in adjacent construction.

- C. Provide continual observation to ensure that subsurface soils are not being removed by the dewatering operation.
- D. Prepare reports of observations.

3.5 PROTECTION

- A. Protect and maintain dewatering system during dewatering operations.
- B. Promptly repair damages to adjacent facilities caused by dewatering.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 315000 - EXCAVATION SUPPORT AND PROTECTION

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section includes temporary excavation support and protection systems.
- B. Related Requirements:
 - 1. Section 312000 "Earth Moving" for excavating and backfilling and for controlling surface-water runoff and ponding.

1.3 PREINSTALLATION MEETINGS

- A. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site.
 - 1. Review existing utilities and subsurface conditions.
 - 2. Review coordination for interruption of utility services.
 - 3. Review proposed excavations.
 - 4. Review proposed equipment.
 - 5. Review monitoring of excavation support and protection system.
 - 6. Review coordination with waterproofing.
 - 7. Review abandonment or removal of excavation support and protection system.

1.4 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For pre-engineered systems to be used by Contractor (e.g., trench box):
 - 1. Submit construction details, material descriptions, performance properties, and dimensions of individual components and profiles, and calculations for excavation support and protection system.
- B. Shop Drawings: For a design/build excavation support and protection system (e.g, braced sheeting or soldier piles and lagging) designed by the Contractor's Professional Engineer licensed in Massachusetts:
 - 1. Submit plans, elevations, sections, and details.

2. Show arrangement, locations, and details of soldier piles, piling, lagging, tiebacks, bracing, and other components of excavation support and protection system according to engineering design.
3. Indicate type and location of waterproofing.
4. Include a written plan for excavation support and protection, including sequence of construction of support and protection coordinated with progress of excavation.

1.5 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Contractor Calculations: For excavation support and protection system. Include analysis data signed and sealed by the qualified professional engineer responsible for their preparation.
- B. Existing Conditions: Using photographs or video recordings, show existing conditions of adjacent construction and site improvements that might be misconstrued as damage caused by inadequate performance of excavation support and protection systems. Submit before Work begins.
- C. Record Drawings: Identify locations and depths of capped utilities, abandoned-in-place support and protection systems, and other subsurface structural, electrical, or mechanical conditions.

1.6 FIELD CONDITIONS

- A. Interruption of Existing Utilities: Do not interrupt any utility serving facilities occupied by Owner or others unless permitted under the following conditions and then only after arranging to provide temporary utility according to requirements indicated:
 1. Notify Owner no fewer than two days in advance of proposed interruption of utility.
 2. Do not proceed with interruption of utility without Owner's written permission.
- B. Project-Site Information: A geotechnical report has not been prepared for this Project.
 1. Make additional test borings and conduct other exploratory operations necessary for excavation support and protection according to the performance requirements.
- C. Survey Work: Engage a qualified land surveyor or professional engineer to survey adjacent existing buildings, structures, and site improvements; establish exact elevations at fixed points to act as benchmarks. Clearly identify benchmarks and record existing elevations.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Provide, design, monitor, and maintain excavation support and protection system capable of supporting excavation sidewalls and of resisting earth and hydrostatic pressures and superimposed and construction loads.

1. Contractor Design: Design excavation support and protection system, including comprehensive engineering analysis by a qualified professional engineer.
2. Prevent surface water from entering excavations by grading, dikes, or other means.
3. Install excavation support and protection systems without damaging existing buildings, structures, and site improvements adjacent to excavation.
4. Continuously monitor vibrations, settlements, and movements to ensure stability of excavations and constructed slopes and to ensure that damage to permanent structures is prevented.

2.2 MATERIALS

- A. General: Provide materials that are either new or in serviceable condition.
- B. Structural Steel: ASTM A 36/A 36M, ASTM A 690/A 690M, or ASTM A 992/A 992M.
- C. Steel Sheet Piling: ASTM A 328/A 328M, ASTM A 572/A 572M, or ASTM A 690/A 690M; with continuous interlocks.
- D. Wood Lagging: Lumber, mixed hardwood, nominal rough thickness of size and strength required for application.
- E. Cast-in-Place Concrete: ACI 301, of compressive strength required for application.
- F. Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A 615/A 615M, Grade 60, deformed.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATION

- A. Protect structures, utilities, sidewalks, pavements, and other facilities from damage caused by settlement, lateral movement, undermining, washout, and other hazards that could develop during excavation support and protection system operations.
 1. Shore, support, and protect utilities encountered.
- B. Install excavation support and protection systems to ensure minimum interference with roads, streets, walks, and other adjacent occupied and used facilities.
 1. Do not close or obstruct streets, walks, or other adjacent occupied or used facilities without permission from Owner and authorities having jurisdiction. Provide alternate routes around closed or obstructed traffic ways if required by authorities having jurisdiction.
- C. Locate excavation support and protection systems clear of permanent construction so that construction and finishing of other work is not impeded.

3.2 SOLDIER PILES AND LAGGING

- A. Install steel soldier piles before starting excavation. Extend soldier piles below excavation grade level to depths adequate to prevent lateral movement. Space soldier piles at regular intervals not to exceed allowable flexural strength of wood lagging. Accurately align exposed faces of flanges to vary not more than 2 inches from a horizontal line and not more than 1:120 out of vertical alignment.
- B. Install wood lagging within flanges of soldier piles as excavation proceeds. Trim excavation as required to install lagging. Fill voids behind lagging with soil, and compact.
- C. Install wales horizontally at locations indicated on Drawings and secure to soldier piles.

3.3 SHEET PILING

- A. Before starting excavation, install one-piece sheet piling lengths and tightly interlock vertical edges to form a continuous barrier.
- B. Accurately place the piling, using templates and guide frames unless otherwise recommended in writing by the sheet piling manufacturer. Limit vertical offset of adjacent sheet piling to 60 inches. Accurately align exposed faces of sheet piling to vary not more than 2 inches from a horizontal line and not more than 1:120 out of vertical alignment.
- C. Cut tops of sheet piling to uniform elevation at top of excavation.

3.4 BRACING

- A. Bracing: Locate bracing to clear columns, floor framing construction, and other permanent work. If necessary to move brace, install new bracing before removing original brace.
 - 1. Do not place bracing where it will be cast into or included in permanent concrete work unless otherwise approved by Landscape Architect or Owner.
 - 2. Install internal bracing if required to prevent spreading or distortion of braced frames.
 - 3. Maintain bracing until structural elements are supported by other bracing or until permanent construction is able to withstand lateral earth and hydrostatic pressures.

3.5 TRENCH BOXES

- A. Use caution when using a steel trench box to install underground piping or conduit to ensure that items already installed are not pulled apart when the trench box is moved ahead to install the next pipe. It may be necessary to prevent the bottom of the trench box not from extending below mid-diameter of the pipe or to pick the end of the trench box up above mid-diameter before moving it ahead.

3.6 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Survey-Work Benchmarks: Resurvey benchmarks daily during installation of excavation support and protection systems, excavation progress, and for as long as excavation remains open. Maintain an accurate log of surveyed elevations and positions for comparison with original elevations and positions. Promptly notify Landscape Architect and Owner if changes in elevations or positions occur or if cracks, sags, or other damage is evident in adjacent construction.
- B. Promptly correct detected bulges, breakage, or other evidence of movement to ensure that excavation support and protection system remains stable.
- C. Promptly repair damages to adjacent facilities caused by installation or faulty performance of excavation support and protection systems.

3.7 REMOVAL AND REPAIRS

- A. Remove excavation support and protection systems when construction has progressed sufficiently to support excavation and earth and hydrostatic pressures. Remove in stages to avoid disturbing underlying soils and rock or damaging structures, pavements, facilities, and utilities.
 - 1. Remove excavation support and protection systems to a minimum depth of 48 inches below overlying construction and abandon remainder.
 - 2. Fill voids immediately with approved backfill compacted to density specified in Section 312000 "Earth Moving."
 - 3. Repair or replace, as approved by Landscape Architect and/or Owner, adjacent work damaged or displaced by removing excavation support and protection systems.

END OF SECTION 315000

SECTION 321216 - ASPHALT PAVING

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:
 - 1. Hot-mix asphalt patching.
 - 2. Hot-mix asphalt paving.
 - 3. Asphalt surface treatments.
- B. Related Sections:
 - 1. Section 024120 "Selective Site Demolition" for demolition, removal, and recycling of existing asphalt pavements, and for geotextiles that are not embedded within courses of asphalt paving.
 - 2. Section 312000 "Earth Moving" for aggregate subbase and base courses and for aggregate pavement shoulders.
 - 3. Section 321373 "Concrete Paving Joint Sealants" for joint sealants and fillers at paving terminations.

1.3 DEFINITION

- A. Hot-Mix Asphalt Paving Terminology: Refer to ASTM D 8 for definitions of terms.
- B. DOT: Department of Transportation.

1.4 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product indicated. Include technical data and tested physical and performance properties.
 - 1. Job-Mix Designs: Certification, by authorities having jurisdiction, of approval of each job mix proposed for the Work.
 - 2. Job-Mix Designs: For each job mix proposed for the Work.

1.5 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Qualification Data: For qualified manufacturer and Installer.
- B. Material Certificates: For each paving material, from manufacturer.
- C. Material Test Reports: For each paving material.

1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Manufacturer Qualifications: A paving-mix manufacturer registered with and approved by authorities having jurisdiction or the DOT of state in which Project is located.
- B. Testing Agency Qualifications: Qualified according to ASTM D 3666 for testing indicated.
- C. Regulatory Requirements: Comply with materials, workmanship, and other applicable requirements of Massachusetts Department of Public Works Standard Specifications for Highways and Bridges, 1988 edition as amended ("Standard Specification") for asphalt paving work.
 - 1. Measurement and payment provisions and safety program submittals included in the Standard Specifications do not apply to this Section.
- D. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site.
 - 1. Review methods and procedures related to hot-mix asphalt paving including, but not limited to, the following:
 - a. Review proposed sources of paving materials, including capabilities and location of plant that will manufacture hot-mix asphalt.
 - b. Review condition of subgrade and preparatory work.
 - c. Review requirements for protecting paving work, including restriction of traffic during installation period and for remainder of construction period.
 - d. Review and finalize construction schedule and verify availability of materials, Installer's personnel, equipment, and facilities needed to make progress and avoid delays.

1.7 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Deliver pavement-marking materials to Project site in original packages with seals unbroken and bearing manufacturer's labels containing brand name and type of material, date of manufacture, and directions for storage.
- B. Store pavement-marking materials in a clean, dry, protected location within temperature range required by manufacturer. Protect stored materials from direct sunlight.

1.8 PROJECT CONDITIONS

- A. Environmental Limitations: Do not apply asphalt materials if subgrade is wet or excessively damp, if rain is imminent or expected before time required for adequate cure, or if the following conditions are not met:
 - 1. Prime Coat: Minimum surface temperature of 60 deg F.
 - 2. Tack Coat: Minimum surface temperature of 60 deg F.
 - 3. Slurry Coat: Comply with weather limitations in ASTM D 3910.
 - 4. Asphalt Binder Course: Minimum surface temperature of 40 deg F and rising at time of placement.
 - 5. Asphalt Top Course: Minimum surface temperature of 60 deg F at time of placement.
- B. Pavement-Marking Paint: Proceed with pavement marking only on clean, dry surfaces and at a minimum ambient or surface temperature of 40 deg F for oil-based materials 55 deg F for water-based materials, and not exceeding 95 deg F.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 AGGREGATES

- A. General: Use materials and gradations that have performed satisfactorily in previous installations.
- A. Coarse Aggregate: Comply with section M3.11.04A of the Standard Specification.
- B. Fine Aggregate: Comply with section M3.11.04B of the Standard Specification.
- C. Mineral Filler: Comply with section M3.11.05 of the Standard Specification.

2.2 ASPHALT MATERIALS

- A. Asphalt Binder: AASHTO MP 1, PG 64-28.
- B. Asphalt Cement: Comply with section M3.01.0 of the Standard Specification.
- C. Prime Coat: Asphalt emulsion prime coat complying with the Standard Specifications.
- D. Tack Coat: AASHTO M 140, emulsified asphalt or AASHTO M 208, cationic emulsified asphalt, slow setting, diluted in water, of suitable grade and consistency for application.
- E. Water: Potable.
- F. Undersealing Asphalt: ASTM D 3141, pumping consistency.

2.3 AUXILIARY MATERIALS

- A. Herbicide: Commercial chemical for weed control, registered by the EPA. Provide in granular, liquid, or wettable powder form.
- B. Sand: ASTM D 1073, Grade Nos. 2 or 3.
- C. Paving Geotextile: AASHTO M 288, nonwoven polypropylene; resistant to chemical attack, rot, and mildew; and specifically designed for paving applications.
- D. Joint Sealant: ASTM D 6690, hot-applied, single-component, polymer-modified bituminous sealant.
- E. Pavement-Marking Paint: Alkyd-resin type, lead and chromate free, ready mixed, complying with AASHTO M 248, Type N; colors complying with FS TT-P-1952.
 - 1. Color: White.
- F. Wheel Stops: Precast, air-entrained concrete, 2500-psi minimum compressive strength, 4-1/2 inches high by 9 inches wide by 72 inches long. Provide chamfered corners, drainage slots on underside, and holes for anchoring to substrate.
 - 1. Dowels: Galvanized steel, 3/4-inch diameter, 20-inch minimum length.

2.4 MIXES

- A. Hot-Mix Asphalt: Class I bituminous concrete pavement, Type I-1 conforming to the Standard Specifications, Sections 420 and 460, and M3.11.03 for binder course, top course and dense mix job mix formulas.
 - 1. Binder course: Conform to the Standard Specifications M3.11.03 for binder course bituminous concrete in accordance with the job mix formula installed in one layer.
 - 2. Top course: Conform to the Standard Specifications M3.11.03 for top course bituminous concrete in accordance with the job mix formula installed in one layer.
- B. Emulsified-Asphalt Slurry: ASTM D 3910, Type 1.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Verify that subgrade is dry and in suitable condition to begin paving.
- B. Proof-roll subgrade below pavements with heavy pneumatic-tired equipment 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.
 2. Proof roll with a loaded 10-wheel, tandem-axle dump truck weighing not less than 15 tons.
 3. Excavate soft spots, unsatisfactory soils, and areas of excessive pumping or rutting, as determined by Landscape Architect, and replace with compacted backfill or fill as directed.
- C. Proceed with paving only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.
- D. Verify that utilities, traffic loop detectors, and other items requiring a cut and installation beneath the asphalt surface have been completed and that asphalt surface has been repaired flush with adjacent asphalt prior to beginning installation of imprinted asphalt.

3.2 PATCHING

- A. Hot-Mix Asphalt Pavement: Saw cut perimeter of patch and excavate existing pavement section to sound base. Excavate rectangular or trapezoidal patches, extending 12 inches into adjacent sound pavement, unless otherwise indicated. Cut excavation faces vertically. Remove excavated material. Recompact existing unbound-aggregate base course to form new subgrade.
- B. Tack Coat: Apply uniformly to vertical surfaces abutting or projecting into new, hot-mix asphalt paving at a rate of 0.05 to 0.15 gal./sq. yd..
1. Allow tack coat to cure undisturbed before applying hot-mix asphalt paving.
 2. Avoid smearing or staining adjoining surfaces, appurtenances, and surroundings. Remove spillages and clean affected surfaces.
- C. Patching: Partially fill excavated pavements with hot-mix asphalt base mix and, while still hot, compact. Cover asphalt base course with compacted, hot-mix surface layer finished flush with adjacent surfaces.
- D. Infrared Patching:
1. Sweep away loose soil or standing water from the area to be repaired.
 2. Infrared pavement patch and adjacent pavement to 280 deg F without burning or oxidizing.
 3. Rake softened area to remove joints, seams, and rough areas.
 4. Add material if needed to bring asphalt to grade. Lute to correct grade.
 5. Compact area. Begin compaction at edges to seal seam.
 6. Create a thermal bond with existing pavement to eliminate seams.
 7. Allow restored area to cool before opening to traffic.

3.3 REPAIRS

- A. Leveling Course: Install and compact leveling course consisting of hot-mix asphalt surface course to level sags and fill depressions deeper than 1 inch in existing pavements.
 - 1. Install leveling wedges in compacted lifts not exceeding 3 inches thick.
- B. Crack and Joint Filling: Remove existing joint filler material from cracks or joints to a depth of 1/4 inch.
 - 1. Clean cracks and joints in existing hot-mix asphalt pavement.
 - 2. Use emulsified-asphalt slurry to seal cracks and joints less than 1/4 inch wide. Fill flush with surface of existing pavement and remove excess.
 - 3. Use hot-applied joint sealant to seal cracks and joints more than 1/4 inch wide. Fill flush with surface of existing pavement and remove excess.

3.4 SURFACE PREPARATION

- A. General: Immediately before placing asphalt materials, remove loose and deleterious material from substrate surfaces. Ensure that prepared subgrade is ready to receive paving.
- B. Herbicide Treatment: Apply herbicide according to manufacturer's recommended rates and written application instructions. Apply to dry, prepared subgrade or surface of compacted-aggregate base before applying paving materials.
 - 1. Mix herbicide with prime coat if formulated by manufacturer for that purpose.
- C. Tack Coat: Apply uniformly to surfaces of existing pavement at a rate of 0.05 to 0.15 gal./sq. yd..
 - 1. Allow tack coat to cure undisturbed before applying hot-mix asphalt paving.
 - 2. Avoid smearing or staining adjoining surfaces, appurtenances, and surroundings. Remove spillages and clean affected surfaces.

3.5 HOT-MIX ASPHALT PLACING

- A. Machine place hot-mix asphalt on prepared surface, spread uniformly, and strike off. Place asphalt mix by hand to areas inaccessible to equipment in a manner that prevents segregation of mix. Place each course to required grade, cross section, and thickness when compacted.
 - 1. Place hot-mix asphalt base course in number of lifts and thicknesses indicated.
 - 2. Place hot-mix asphalt surface course in single lift.
 - 3. Spread mix at minimum temperature of 250 deg F.
 - 4. Begin applying mix along centerline of crown for crowned sections and on high side of one-way slopes unless otherwise indicated.
 - 5. Regulate paver machine speed to obtain smooth, continuous surface free of pulls and tears in asphalt-paving mat.

- B. Place paving in consecutive strips not less than 10 feet wide unless infill edge strips of a lesser width are required.
 - 1. After first strip has been placed and rolled, place succeeding strips and extend rolling to overlap previous strips. Complete a section of asphalt base course before placing asphalt surface course.
- C. Promptly correct surface irregularities in paving course behind paver. Use suitable hand tools to remove excess material forming high spots. Fill depressions with hot-mix asphalt to prevent segregation of mix; use suitable hand tools to smooth surface.

3.6 JOINTS

- A. Construct joints to ensure a continuous bond between adjoining paving sections. Construct joints free of depressions, with same texture and smoothness as other sections of hot-mix asphalt course.
 - 1. Clean contact surfaces and apply tack coat to joints.
 - 2. Offset longitudinal joints, in successive courses, a minimum of 6 inches.
 - 3. Offset transverse joints, in successive courses, a minimum of 24 inches.
 - 4. Construct transverse joints at each point where paver ends a day's work and resumes work at a subsequent time. Construct these joints using either "bulkhead" or "papered" method according to AI MS-22, for both "Ending a Lane" and "Resumption of Paving Operations."
 - 5. Compact joints as soon as hot-mix asphalt will bear roller weight without excessive displacement.
 - 6. Compact asphalt at joints to a density within 2 percent of specified course density.

3.7 COMPACTION

- A. General: Begin compaction as soon as placed hot-mix paving will bear roller weight without excessive displacement. Compact hot-mix paving with hot, hand tampers or with vibratory-plate compactors in areas inaccessible to rollers.
 - 1. Complete compaction before mix temperature cools to 185 deg F.
- B. Breakdown Rolling: Complete breakdown or initial rolling immediately after rolling joints and outside edge. Examine surface immediately after breakdown rolling for indicated crown, grade, and smoothness. Correct laydown and rolling operations to comply with requirements.
- C. Intermediate Rolling: Begin intermediate rolling immediately after breakdown rolling while hot-mix asphalt is still hot enough to achieve specified density. Continue rolling until hot-mix asphalt course has been uniformly compacted to the following density:
 - 1. Average Density: 96 percent of reference laboratory density according to AASHTO T 245, but not less than 94 percent nor greater than 100 percent.

- D. Finish Rolling: Finish roll paved surfaces to remove roller marks while hot-mix asphalt is still warm.
- E. Edge Shaping: While surface is being compacted and finished, trim edges of pavement to proper alignment. Bevel edges while asphalt is still hot; compact thoroughly.
- F. Repairs: Remove paved areas that are defective or contaminated with foreign materials and replace with fresh, hot-mix asphalt. Compact by rolling to specified density and surface smoothness.
- G. Protection: After final rolling, do not permit vehicular traffic on pavement until it has cooled and hardened.
- H. Erect barricades to protect paving from traffic until mixture has cooled enough not to become marked.

3.8 INSTALLATION TOLERANCES

- A. Grade: Maximum grades of pavement shall meet the following requirements unless otherwise indicated:
 - 1. Sidewalk, Transverse: 2 percent.
 - 2. Sidewalk, Longitudinal: 5 percent.
 - 3. Ramp, Transverse: 2 percent.
 - 4. Ramp, Longitudinal: 1:12 rise to run ratio.
- B. Pavement Thickness: Compact each course to produce the thickness indicated within the following tolerances:
 - 1. Binder Course: Plus or minus 1/2 inch.
 - 2. Top Course: Plus 1/4 inch, no minus.
- C. Pavement Surface Smoothness: Compact each course to produce a surface smoothness within the following tolerances as determined by using a 10-foot straightedge applied transversely or longitudinally to paved areas:
 - 1. Binder Course: 1/4 inch.
 - 2. Top Course: 1/8 inch.
 - 3. Crowned Surfaces: Test with crowned template centered and at right angle to crown. Maximum allowable variance from template is 1/4 inch.

3.9 SURFACE TREATMENTS

- A. Slurry Seals: Apply slurry coat in a uniform thickness according to ASTM D 3910 and allow to cure.
 - 1. Roll slurry seal to remove ridges and provide a uniform, smooth surface.

3.10 PAVEMENT MARKING

- A. Do not apply pavement-marking paint until layout, colors, and placement have been verified with Landscape Architect.
- B. Allow paving to age for 30 days before starting pavement marking.
- C. Sweep and clean surface to eliminate loose material and dust.
- D. Apply paint with mechanical equipment to produce pavement markings, of dimensions indicated, with uniform, straight edges. Apply at manufacturer's recommended rates to provide a minimum wet film thickness of 15 mils.
 - 1. Broadcast glass beads uniformly into wet pavement markings at a rate of 6 lb/gal..

3.11 WHEEL STOPS

- A. Install wheel stops in bed of adhesive as recommended by manufacturer.
- B. Securely attach wheel stops to pavement with not less than two galvanized-steel dowels embedded at one-quarter to one-third points. Securely install dowels into pavement and bond to wheel stop. Recess head of dowel beneath top of wheel stop.

3.12 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Testing Agency: Engage a qualified testing agency to perform tests and inspections.
- B. Thickness: In-place compacted thickness of hot-mix asphalt courses will be determined according to ASTM D 3549.
- C. Surface Smoothness: Finished surface of each hot-mix asphalt course will be tested for compliance with smoothness tolerances.
- D. In-Place Density: Testing agency will take samples of uncompacted paving mixtures and compacted pavement according to AASHTO T 168.
 - 1. Reference maximum theoretical density will be determined by averaging results from four samples of hot-mix asphalt-paving mixture delivered daily to site, prepared according to ASTM D 2041, and compacted according to job-mix specifications.
 - 2. In-place density of compacted pavement will be determined by testing core samples according to ASTM D 1188 or ASTM D 2726.
 - a. One core sample will be taken for every 1000 sq. yd. or less of installed pavement, with no fewer than 3 cores taken.
 - b. Field density of in-place compacted pavement may also be determined by nuclear method according to ASTM D 2950 and correlated with ASTM D 1188 or ASTM D 2726.

- E. Replace and compact hot-mix asphalt where core tests were taken.
- F. Remove and replace or install additional hot-mix asphalt where test results or measurements indicate that it does not comply with specified requirements.

3.13 DISPOSAL

- A. Except for material indicated to be recycled, remove excavated materials from Project site and legally dispose of them in an EPA-approved landfill.
 - 1. Do not allow milled materials to accumulate on-site.

END OF SECTION 321216

SECTION 321313 - CONCRETE PAVING

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes Concrete Paving. Including the Following:
 - 1. Walks and ramps.
 - 2. Concrete Pads for Site Furnishings.
- B. Related Requirements:
 - 1. Section 033053 "Miscellaneous Cast-in-Place Concrete" for general building applications of concrete.
 - 2. Section 321373 "Concrete Paving Joint Sealants" for joint sealants in expansion and contraction joints within concrete paving and in joints between concrete paving and asphalt paving or adjacent construction.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

- A. Cementitious Materials: Portland cement alone or in combination with one or more of blended hydraulic cement, fly ash, slag cement, and other pozzolans.
- B. W/C Ratio: The ratio by weight of water to cementitious materials.

1.4 PREINSTALLATION MEETINGS

- A. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site.
 - 1. Review methods and procedures related to concrete paving, including but not limited to, the following:
 - a. Concrete mixture design.
 - b. Quality control of concrete materials and concrete paving construction practices.
 - 2. Require representatives of each entity directly concerned with concrete paving to attend, including the following:

- a. Contractor's superintendent.
- b. Concrete paving Subcontractor.

1.5 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product.
- B. Samples for Initial Selection: For each type of product, ingredient, or admixture requiring color selection.
- C. Design Mixtures: For each concrete paving mixture. Include alternate design mixtures when characteristics of materials, Project conditions, weather, test results, or other circumstances warrant adjustments.

1.6 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Qualification Data: For qualified ready-mix concrete manufacturer and testing agency.
- B. Material Certificates: For the following, from manufacturer:
 - 1. Cementitious materials.
 - 2. Steel reinforcement and reinforcement accessories.
 - 3. Admixtures.
 - 4. Curing compounds.
 - 5. Applied finish materials.
 - 6. Bonding agent or epoxy adhesive.
 - 7. Joint fillers.
- C. Material Test Reports: For each of the following:
 - 1. Aggregates: Include service-record data indicating absence of deleterious expansion of concrete due to alkali-aggregate reactivity.
- D. Field quality-control reports.

1.7 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Ready-Mix-Concrete Manufacturer Qualifications: A firm experienced in manufacturing ready-mixed concrete products and that complies with ASTM C 94/C 94M requirements for production facilities and equipment.
 - 1. Manufacturer certified according to NRMCA's "Certification of Ready Mixed Concrete Production Facilities" (Quality Control Manual - Section 3, "Plant Certification Checklist").

- B. Testing Agency Qualifications: Qualified according to ASTM C 1077 and ASTM E 329 for testing indicated.
 - 1. Personnel conducting field tests shall be qualified as ACI Concrete Field-Testing Technician, Grade 1, according to ACI CP-1 or an equivalent certification program.
- C. ACI Publications: Comply with ACI 301 unless otherwise indicated.

1.8 FIELD CONDITIONS

- A. Traffic Control: Maintain access for vehicular and pedestrian traffic as required for other construction activities.
- B. Cold-Weather Concrete Placement: Protect concrete work from physical damage or reduced strength that could be caused by frost, freezing, or low temperatures. Comply with ACI 306.1 and the following:
 - 1. When air temperature has fallen to or is expected to fall below 40 deg F, uniformly heat water and aggregates before mixing to obtain a concrete mixture temperature of not less than 50 deg F and not more than 80 deg F at point of placement.
 - 2. Do not use frozen materials or materials containing ice or snow.
 - 3. Do not use calcium chloride, salt, or other materials containing antifreeze agents or chemical accelerators unless otherwise specified and approved in design mixtures.
- C. Hot-Weather Concrete Placement: Comply with ACI 301 and as follows when hot-weather conditions exist:
 - 1. Cool ingredients before mixing to maintain concrete temperature below 90 deg F at time of placement. Chilled mixing water or chopped ice may be used to control temperature, provided water equivalent of ice is calculated in total amount of mixing water. Using liquid nitrogen to cool concrete is Contractor's option.
 - 2. Cover steel reinforcement with water-soaked burlap, so steel temperature will not exceed ambient air temperature immediately before embedding in concrete.
 - 3. Fog-spray forms, steel reinforcement, and subgrade just before placing concrete. Keep subgrade moisture uniform without standing water, soft spots, or dry areas.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 CONCRETE, GENERAL

- A. ACI Publications: Comply with ACI 301 unless otherwise indicated.

2.2 FORMS

- A. Form Materials: Plywood, metal, metal-framed plywood, or other approved panel-type materials to provide full-depth, continuous, straight, and smooth exposed surfaces.
 - 1. Use flexible or uniformly curved forms for curves with a radius of 100 feet or less. Do not use notched and bent forms.
- B. Form-Release Agent: Commercially formulated form-release agent that will not bond with, stain, or adversely affect concrete surfaces and that will not impair subsequent treatments of concrete surfaces.

2.3 STEEL REINFORCEMENT

- A. Plain-Steel Welded-Wire Reinforcement: ASTM A 1064/A 1064M, fabricated from galvanized-steel wire into flat sheets.
- B. Deformed-Steel Welded-Wire Reinforcement: ASTM A 1064/A 1064M, flat sheet.
- C. Epoxy-Coated Welded-Wire Reinforcement: ASTM A 884/A 884M, Class A, plain steel.
- D. Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A 615/A 615M, Grade 60; deformed.
- E. Galvanized Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A 767/A 767M, Class II zinc coated, hot-dip galvanized after fabrication and bending; with ASTM A 615/A 615M, Grade 60 deformed bars.
- F. Epoxy-Coated Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A 775/A 775M or ASTM A 934/A 934M; with ASTM A 615/A 615M, Grade 60 deformed bars.
- G. Steel Bar Mats: ASTM A 184/A 184M; with ASTM A 615/A 615M, Grade 60 deformed bars; assembled with clips.
- H. Plain-Steel Wire: ASTM A 1064/A 1064M, galvanized.
- I. Deformed-Steel Wire: ASTM A 1064/A 1064M.
- J. Epoxy-Coated-Steel Wire: ASTM A 884/A 884M, Class A; coated, deformed.
- K. Joint Dowel Bars: ASTM A 615/A 615M, Grade 60 plain-steel bars; zinc coated (galvanized) after fabrication according to ASTM A 767/A 767M, Class I coating. Cut bars true to length with ends square and free of burrs.
- L. Epoxy-Coated, Joint Dowel Bars: ASTM A 775/A 775M; with ASTM A 615/A 615M, Grade 60 plain-steel bars.
- M. Tie Bars: ASTM A 615/A 615M, Grade 60; deformed.

- N. Hook Bolts: ASTM A 307, Grade A, internally and externally threaded. Design hook-bolt joint assembly to hold coupling against paving form and in position during concreting operations, and to permit removal without damage to concrete or hook bolt.
- O. Bar Supports: Bolsters, chairs, spacers, and other devices for spacing, supporting, and fastening reinforcing bars, welded-wire reinforcement, and dowels in place. Manufacture bar supports according to CRSI's "Manual of Standard Practice" from steel wire, plastic, or precast concrete of greater compressive strength than concrete specified, and as follows:
 - 1. Equip wire bar supports with sand plates or horizontal runners where base material will not support chair legs.
 - 2. For epoxy-coated reinforcement, use epoxy-coated or other dielectric-polymer-coated wire bar supports.
- P. Epoxy Repair Coating: Liquid, two-part, epoxy repair coating, compatible with epoxy coating on reinforcement.
- Q. Zinc Repair Material: ASTM A 780/A 780M.

2.4 CONCRETE MATERIALS

- A. Cementitious Materials: Use the following cementitious materials, of same type, brand, and source throughout Project:
 - 1. Portland Cement: ASTM C 150/C 150M, gray Portland cement Type I.
 - 2. Fly Ash: ASTM C 618, Class C or Class F.
 - 3. Slag Cement: ASTM C 989/C 989M, Grade 100 or 120.
- B. Normal-Weight Aggregates: ASTM C 33/C 33M, Class 4S, uniformly graded. Provide aggregates from a single source with documented service-record data of at least 10 years' satisfactory service in similar paving applications and service conditions using similar aggregates and cementitious materials.
 - 1. Maximum Coarse-Aggregate Size: 3/4 inch nominal.
 - 2. Fine Aggregate: Free of materials with deleterious reactivity to alkali in cement.
- C. Air-Entraining Admixture: ASTM C 260/C 260M.
- D. Chemical Admixtures: Admixtures certified by manufacturer to be compatible with other admixtures and to contain not more than 0.1 percent water-soluble chloride ions by mass of cementitious material.
 - 1. Water-Reducing Admixture: ASTM C 494/C 494M, Type A.
 - 2. Retarding Admixture: ASTM C 494/C 494M, Type B.
 - 3. Water-Reducing and Retarding Admixture: ASTM C 494/C 494M, Type D.
 - 4. High-Range, Water-Reducing Admixture: ASTM C 494/C 494M, Type F.
 - 5. High-Range, Water-Reducing and Retarding Admixture: ASTM C 494/C 494M, Type G.

6. Plasticizing and Retarding Admixture: ASTM C 1017/C 1017M, Type II.

E. Water: Potable and complying with ASTM C 94/C 94M.

2.5 CURING MATERIALS

A. Absorptive Cover: AASHTO M 182, Class 3, burlap cloth made from jute or kenaf, weighing approximately 9 oz./sq. yd. dry.

B. Moisture-Retaining Cover: ASTM C 171, polyethylene film or white burlap-polyethylene sheet.

C. Water: Potable.

2.6 RELATED MATERIALS

A. Joint Fillers: ASTM D 1752, cork or self-expanding cork in preformed strips.

B. Bonding Agent: ASTM C 1059/C 1059M, Type II, non-redispersible, acrylic emulsion or styrene butadiene.

C. Epoxy-Bonding Adhesive: ASTM C 881/C 881M, two-component epoxy resin capable of humid curing and bonding to damp surfaces; of class suitable for application temperature, of grade complying with requirements, and of the following types:

D. Rock Salt: Sodium chloride crystals, kiln dried, coarse gradation with 100 percent passing 3/8-inch sieve and 85 percent retained on a No. 8 sieve.

2.7 CONCRETE MIXTURES

A. Prepare design mixtures, proportioned according to ACI 301, for each type and strength of normal-weight concrete, and as determined by either laboratory trial mixtures or field experience.

1. Use a qualified independent testing agency for preparing and reporting proposed concrete design mixtures for the trial batch method.

B. Add air-entraining admixture at manufacturer's prescribed rate to result in normal-weight concrete at point of placement having an air content as follows:

1. Air Content: 6 percent plus or minus 1-1/2 percent for 3/4-inch nominal maximum aggregate size.

C. Limit water-soluble, chloride-ion content in hardened concrete to 0.30 percent by weight of cement.

D. Chemical Admixtures: Use admixtures according to manufacturer's written instructions.

1. Use high-range, water-reducing and retarding admixture in concrete as required for placement and workability.
2. Use water-reducing and retarding admixture when required by high temperatures, low humidity, or other adverse placement conditions.

E. Concrete Mixtures: Normal-weight concrete.

1. Compressive Strength (28 Days): 4000 psi.
2. Maximum W/C Ratio at Point of Placement: 0.45.
3. Slump Limit: 5 inches, plus or minus 1 inch.

2.8 CONCRETE MIXING

A. Ready-Mixed Concrete: Measure, batch, and mix concrete materials and concrete according to ASTM C 94/C 94M. Furnish batch certificates for each batch discharged and used in the Work.

1. When air temperature is between 85 and 90 deg F, reduce mixing and delivery time from 1-1/2 hours to 75 minutes; when air temperature is above 90 deg F, reduce mixing and delivery time to 60 minutes.

B. Project-Site Mixing: Measure, batch, and mix concrete materials and concrete according to ASTM C 94/C 94M. Mix concrete materials in appropriate drum-type batch machine mixer.

1. For concrete batches of 1 cu. yd. or smaller, continue mixing at least 1-1/2 minutes, but not more than 5 minutes after ingredients are in mixer, before any part of batch is released.
2. For concrete batches larger than 1 cu. yd., increase mixing time by 15 seconds for each additional 1 cu. yd.
3. Provide batch ticket for each batch discharged and used in the Work, indicating Project identification name and number, date, mixture type, mixing time, quantity, and amount of water added.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examine exposed subgrades and subbase surfaces for compliance with requirements for dimensional, grading, and elevation tolerances.
- B. Proof-roll prepared subbase surface below concrete paving to identify soft pockets and areas of excess yielding.
 1. Completely proof-roll subbase in one direction. Limit vehicle speed to 3 mph.

2. Proof-roll with a pneumatic-tired and loaded, 10-wheel, tandem-axle dump truck weighing not less than 15 tons.
 3. Correct subbase with soft spots and areas of pumping or rutting exceeding depth of 1/2 inch according to requirements in Section 312000 "Earth Moving."
- C. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

3.2 PREPARATION

- A. Remove loose material from compacted subbase surface immediately before placing concrete.

3.3 EDGE FORMS AND SCREED CONSTRUCTION

- A. Set, brace, and secure edge forms, bulkheads, and intermediate screed guides to required lines, grades, and elevations. Install forms to allow continuous progress of work and so forms can remain in place at least 24 hours after concrete placement.
- B. Clean forms after each use and coat with form-release agent to ensure separation from concrete without damage.

3.4 STEEL REINFORCEMENT INSTALLATION

- A. General: Comply with CRSI's "Manual of Standard Practice" for fabricating, placing, and supporting reinforcement.
- B. Clean reinforcement of loose rust and mill scale, earth, ice, or other bond-reducing materials.
- C. Arrange, space, and securely tie bars and bar supports to hold reinforcement in position during concrete placement. Maintain minimum cover to reinforcement.
- D. Install welded-wire reinforcement in lengths as long as practicable. Lap adjoining pieces at least one full mesh, and lace splices with wire. Offset laps of adjoining widths to prevent continuous laps in either direction.
- E. Zinc-Coated Reinforcement: Use galvanized-steel wire ties to fasten zinc-coated reinforcement. Repair cut and damaged zinc coatings with zinc repair material.
- F. Epoxy-Coated Reinforcement: Use epoxy-coated steel wire ties to fasten epoxy-coated reinforcement. Repair cut and damaged epoxy coatings with epoxy repair coating according to ASTM D 3963/D 3963M.
- G. Install fabricated bar mats in lengths as long as practicable. Handle units to keep them flat and free of distortions. Straighten bends, kinks, and other irregularities, or replace units as required before placement. Set mats for a minimum 2-inch overlap of adjacent mats.

3.5 JOINTS

- A. General: Form construction, isolation, and contraction joints and tool edges true to line, with faces perpendicular to surface plane of concrete. Construct transverse joints at right angles to centerline unless otherwise indicated.
 - 1. When joining existing paving, place transverse joints to align with previously placed joints unless otherwise indicated.
- B. Construction Joints: Set construction joints at side and end terminations of paving and at locations where paving operations are stopped for more than one-half hour unless paving terminates at isolation joints.
 - 1. Continue steel reinforcement across construction joints unless otherwise indicated. Do not continue reinforcement through sides of paving strips unless otherwise indicated.
 - 2. Provide tie bars at sides of paving strips where indicated.
 - 3. Butt Joints: Use bonding agent at joint locations where fresh concrete is placed against hardened or partially hardened concrete surfaces.
 - 4. Doweled Joints: Install dowel bars and support assemblies at joints where indicated. Lubricate or coat with asphalt one-half of dowel length to prevent concrete bonding to one side of joint.
- C. Isolation Joints: Form isolation joints of preformed joint-filler strips abutting concrete curbs, catch basins, manholes, inlets, structures, other fixed objects, and where indicated.
 - 1. Locate expansion joints at intervals of 50 feet unless otherwise indicated.
 - 2. Extend joint fillers full width and depth of joint.
 - 3. Terminate joint filler not less than 1/2 inch or more than 1 inch below finished surface if joint sealant is indicated.
 - 4. Place top of joint filler flush with finished concrete surface if joint sealant is not indicated.
 - 5. Furnish joint fillers in one-piece lengths. Where more than one length is required, lace or clip joint-filler sections together.
 - 6. During concrete placement, protect top edge of joint filler with metal, plastic, or other temporary preformed cap. Remove protective cap after concrete has been placed on both sides of joint.
- D. Contraction Joints: Form weakened-plane contraction joints, sectioning concrete into areas as indicated. Construct contraction joints for a depth equal to at least one-fourth of the concrete thickness, as follows, to match jointing of existing adjacent concrete paving:
 - 1. Sawed Joints: Form contraction joints with power saws equipped with shatterproof abrasive or diamond-rimmed blades. Cut 1/8-inch- wide joints into concrete when cutting action will not tear, abrade, or otherwise damage surface and before developing random contraction cracks.
 - a. Tolerance: Ensure that sawed joints are within 3 inches either way from centers of dowels.

2. Doweled Contraction Joints: Install dowel bars and support assemblies at joints where indicated. Lubricate or coat with asphalt one-half of dowel length to prevent concrete bonding to one side of joint.
- E. Edging: After initial floating, tool edges of paving, gutters, curbs, and joints in concrete with an edging tool to a 1/4-inch radius. Repeat tooling of edges after applying surface finishes. Eliminate edging-tool marks on concrete surfaces.

3.6 CONCRETE PLACEMENT

- A. Before placing concrete, inspect and complete formwork installation, steel reinforcement, and items to be embedded or cast-in.
- B. Remove snow, ice, or frost from subbase surface and steel reinforcement before placing concrete. Do not place concrete on frozen surfaces.
- C. Moisten subbase to provide a uniform dampened condition at time concrete is placed. Do not place concrete around manholes or other structures until they are at required finish elevation and alignment.
- D. Comply with ACI 301 requirements for measuring, mixing, transporting, and placing concrete.
- E. Deposit and spread concrete in a continuous operation between transverse joints. Do not push or drag concrete into place or use vibrators to move concrete into place.
- F. Consolidate concrete according to ACI 301 by mechanical vibrating equipment supplemented by hand spading, rodding, or tamping.
 1. Consolidate concrete along face of forms and adjacent to transverse joints with an internal vibrator. Keep vibrator away from joint assemblies, reinforcement, or side forms. Use only square-faced shovels for hand spreading and consolidation. Consolidate with care to prevent dislocating reinforcement dowels and joint devices.
- G. Screed paving surface with a straightedge and strike off.
- H. Commence initial floating using bull floats or darbies to impart an open-textured and uniform surface plane before excess moisture or bleedwater appears on the surface. Do not further disturb concrete surfaces before beginning finishing operations or spreading surface treatments.

3.7 FLOAT FINISHING

- A. General: Do not add water to concrete surfaces during finishing operations.

- B. Float Finish: Begin the second floating operation when bleedwater sheen has disappeared and concrete surface has stiffened sufficiently to permit operations. Float surface with power-driven floats or by hand floating if area is small or inaccessible to power units. Finish surfaces to true planes. Cut down high spots and fill low spots. Refloat surface immediately to uniform granular texture.
 - 1. Medium-to-Fine-Textured Broom Finish: Draw a soft-bristle broom across float-finished concrete surface, perpendicular to line of traffic, to provide a uniform, fine-line texture.

3.8 CONCRETE PROTECTION AND CURING

- A. General: Protect freshly placed concrete from premature drying and excessive cold or hot temperatures.
- B. Comply with ACI 306.1 for cold-weather protection.
- C. Evaporation Retarder: Apply evaporation retarder to concrete surfaces if hot, dry, or windy conditions cause moisture loss approaching 0.2 lb/sq. ft. x h before and during finishing operations. Apply according to manufacturer's written instructions after placing, screeding, and bull floating or darbying concrete but before float finishing.
- D. Begin curing after finishing concrete but not before free water has disappeared from concrete surface.
- E. Curing Methods: Cure concrete by moisture curing, moisture-retaining-cover curing, curing compound or a combination of these as follows:
 - 1. Moisture Curing: Keep surfaces continuously moist for not less than seven days with the following materials:
 - a. Water.
 - b. Continuous water-fog spray.
 - c. Absorptive cover, water saturated and kept continuously wet. Cover concrete surfaces and edges with 12-inch lap over adjacent absorptive covers.
 - 2. Moisture-Retaining-Cover Curing: Cover concrete surfaces with moisture-retaining cover, placed in widest practicable width, with sides and ends lapped at least 12 inches, and sealed by waterproof tape or adhesive. Immediately repair any holes or tears occurring during installation or curing period, using cover material and waterproof tape.
 - 3. Curing Compound: Apply uniformly in continuous operation by power spray or roller according to manufacturer's written instructions. Recoat areas subjected to heavy rainfall within three hours after initial application. Maintain continuity of coating, and repair damage during curing period.

3.9 PAVING TOLERANCES

- A. Grade: Maximum grades of pavement shall meet the following requirements unless otherwise indicated:
 - 1. Handicap Parking Area: 2 percent.
 - 2. Sidewalk, Transverse: 2 percent.
 - 3. Sidewalk, Longitudinal: 5 percent.
 - 4. Ramp, Transverse: 2 percent.
 - 5. Ramp, Longitudinal: 1:12 rise to run ratio max.
- B. Comply with tolerances in ACI 117 and as follows:
 - 1. Elevation: 3/4 inch.
 - 2. Thickness: Plus 3/8 inch, minus 1/4 inch.
 - 3. Surface: Gap below 10-feet- long; unlevelled straightedge not to exceed 1/2 inch.
 - 4. Alignment of Tie-Bar End Relative to Line Perpendicular to Paving Edge: 1/2 inch per 12 inches of tie bar.
 - 5. Lateral Alignment and Spacing of Dowels: 1 inch.
 - 6. Vertical Alignment of Dowels: 1/4 inch.
 - 7. Alignment of Dowel-Bar End Relative to Line Perpendicular to Paving Edge: 1/4 inch per 12 inches of dowel.
 - 8. Joint Spacing: 3 inches.
 - 9. Contraction Joint Depth: Plus 1/4 inch, no minus.
 - 10. Joint Width: Plus 1/8 inch, no minus.

3.10 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Testing Agency: Engage a qualified testing agency to perform tests and inspections.
- B. Testing Services: Testing and inspecting of composite samples of fresh concrete obtained according to ASTM C 172/C 172M shall be performed according to the following requirements:
 - 1. Testing Frequency: Obtain at least one composite sample for each 100 cu. yd. or fraction thereof of each concrete mixture placed each day.
 - a. When frequency of testing will provide fewer than five compressive-strength tests for each concrete mixture, testing shall be conducted from at least five randomly selected batches or from each batch if fewer than five are used.
 - 2. Slump: ASTM C 143/C 143M; one test at point of placement for each composite sample, but not less than one test for each day's pour of each concrete mixture. Perform additional tests when concrete consistency appears to change.
 - 3. Air Content: ASTM C 231/C 231M, pressure method; one test for each composite sample, but not less than one test for each day's pour of each concrete mixture.

4. Concrete Temperature: ASTM C 1064/C 1064M; one test hourly when air temperature is 40 deg F and below and when it is 80 deg F and above, and one test for each composite sample.
 5. Compression Test Specimens: ASTM C 31/C 31M; cast and laboratory cure one set of three standard cylinder specimens for each composite sample.
 6. Compressive-Strength Tests: ASTM C 39/C 39M; test one specimen at seven days and two specimens at 28 days.
 - a. A compressive-strength test shall be the average compressive strength from two specimens obtained from same composite sample and tested at 28 days.
- C. Strength of each concrete mixture will be satisfactory if average of any three consecutive compressive-strength tests equals or exceeds specified compressive strength and no compressive-strength test value falls below specified compressive strength by more than 500 psi.
- D. Test results shall be reported in writing to Owner, concrete manufacturer, and Contractor within 48 hours of testing. Reports of compressive-strength tests shall contain Project identification name and number, date of concrete placement, name of concrete testing and inspecting agency, location of concrete batch in Work, design compressive strength at 28 days, concrete mixture proportions and materials, compressive breaking strength, and type of break for both 7- and 28-day tests.
- E. Nondestructive Testing: Impact hammer, sonoscope, or other nondestructive device may be permitted by Owner but will not be used as sole basis for approval or rejection of concrete.
- F. Additional Tests: Testing and inspecting agency shall make additional tests of concrete when test results indicate that slump, air entrainment, compressive strengths, or other requirements have not been met, as directed by Owner.
- G. Concrete paving will be considered defective if it does not pass tests and inspections.
- H. Additional testing and inspecting, at Contractor's expense, will be performed to determine compliance of replaced or additional work with specified requirements.
- I. Prepare test and inspection reports.
- 3.11 REPAIR AND PROTECTION
- A. Remove and replace concrete paving that is broken, damaged, or defective or that does not comply with requirements in this Section. Remove work in complete sections from joint to joint unless otherwise approved by Owner.
 - B. Drill test cores, where directed by Owner, when necessary to determine magnitude of cracks or defective areas. Fill drilled core holes in satisfactory paving areas with Portland cement concrete bonded to paving with epoxy adhesive.

- C. Protect concrete paving from damage. Exclude traffic from paving for at least 14 days after placement. When construction traffic is permitted, maintain paving as clean as possible by removing surface stains and spillage of materials as they occur.
- D. Maintain concrete paving free of stains, discoloration, dirt, and other foreign material. Sweep paving not more than two days before date scheduled for Substantial Completion inspections.

END OF SECTION 321313

SECTION 321373 - CONCRETE PAVING JOINT SEALANTS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:
 - 1. Cold-applied joint sealants.
 - 2. Joint-sealant backer materials.
 - 3. Primers.

1.3 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product.
- B. Samples for Verification: For each kind and color of joint sealant required, provide Samples with joint sealants in 1/2-inch- wide joints formed between two 6-inch- long strips of material matching the appearance of exposed surfaces adjacent to joint sealants.
- C. Paving-Joint-Sealant Schedule: Include the following information:
 - 1. Joint-sealant application, joint location, and designation.
 - 2. Joint-sealant manufacturer and product name.
 - 3. Joint-sealant formulation.
 - 4. Joint-sealant color.

1.4 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Qualification Data: For Installer.
- B. Product Certificates: For each type of joint sealant and accessory.

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Installer Qualifications: An entity that employs installers and supervisors who are trained and approved by manufacturer.

- B. Product Testing: Test joint sealants using a qualified testing agency.

1.6 FIELD CONDITIONS

- A. Do not proceed with installation of joint sealants under the following conditions:
 - 1. When ambient and substrate temperature conditions are outside limits permitted by joint-sealant manufacturer or are below 40 deg F.
 - 2. When joint substrates are wet.
 - 3. Where joint widths are less than those allowed by joint-sealant manufacturer for applications indicated.
 - 4. Where contaminants capable of interfering with adhesion have not yet been removed from joint substrates.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS, GENERAL

- A. Compatibility: Provide joint sealants, backing materials, and other related materials that are compatible with one another and with joint substrates under conditions of service and application, as demonstrated by joint-sealant manufacturer, based on testing and field experience.

2.2 COLD-APPLIED JOINT SEALANTS

- A. Single-Component, Self-Leveling, Silicone Joint Sealant: ASTM D 5893/D 5893M, Type SL.

2.3 JOINT-SEALANT BACKER MATERIALS

- A. Joint-Sealant Backer Materials: Non-staining; compatible with joint substrates, sealants, primers, and other joint fillers; and approved for applications indicated by joint-sealant manufacturer, based on field experience and laboratory testing.
- B. Round Backer Rods for Cold-Applied Joint Sealants: ASTM D 5249, Type 3, of diameter and density required to control joint-sealant depth and prevent bottom-side adhesion of sealant.

2.4 PRIMERS

- A. Primers: Product recommended by joint-sealant manufacturer where required for adhesion of sealant to joint substrates indicated.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examine joints to receive joint sealants, with Installer present, for compliance with requirements for joint configuration, installation tolerances, and other conditions affecting joint-sealant performance.
- B. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

3.2 PREPARATION

- A. Surface Cleaning of Joints: Before installing joint sealants, clean out joints immediately to comply with joint-sealant manufacturer's written instructions.
 - 1. Remove all foreign material from joint substrates that could interfere with adhesion of joint sealant, including dust, old joint sealants, oil, grease, waterproofing, water repellents, water, surface dirt, and frost.
- B. Joint Priming: Prime joint substrates where indicated or where recommended in writing by joint-sealant manufacturer, based on preconstruction joint-sealant-substrate tests or prior experience. Apply primer to comply with joint-sealant manufacturer's written instructions. Confine primers to areas of joint-sealant bond; do not allow spillage or migration onto adjoining surfaces.

3.3 INSTALLATION OF JOINT SEALANTS

- A. Comply with joint-sealant manufacturer's written installation instructions for products and applications indicated unless more stringent requirements apply.
- B. Joint-Sealant Installation Standard: Comply with recommendations in ASTM C 1193 for use of joint sealants as applicable to materials, applications, and conditions.
- C. Install joint-sealant backings to support joint sealants during application and at position required to produce cross-sectional shapes and depths of installed sealants relative to joint widths that allow optimum sealant movement capability.
 - 1. Do not leave gaps between ends of joint-sealant backings.
 - 2. Do not stretch, twist, puncture, or tear joint-sealant backings.
 - 3. Remove absorbent joint-sealant backings that have become wet before sealant application and replace them with dry materials.
- D. Install joint sealants immediately following backing installation, using proven techniques that comply with the following:
 - 1. Place joint sealants so they fully contact joint substrates.

2. Completely fill recesses in each joint configuration.
 3. Produce uniform, cross-sectional shapes and depths relative to joint widths that allow optimum sealant movement capability.
- E. Tooling of Non-sag Joint Sealants: Immediately after joint-sealant application and before skinning or curing begins, tool sealants according to the following requirements to form smooth, uniform beads of configuration indicated; to eliminate air pockets; and to ensure contact and adhesion of sealant with sides of joint:
1. Remove excess joint sealant from surfaces adjacent to joints.
 2. Use tooling agents that are approved in writing by joint-sealant manufacturer and that do not discolor sealants or adjacent surfaces.
- F. Provide joint configuration to comply with joint-sealant manufacturer's written instructions unless otherwise indicated.

3.4 CLEANING AND PROTECTION

- A. Clean off excess joint sealant as the Work progresses, by methods and with cleaning materials approved in writing by joint-sealant manufacturers.
- B. Protect joint sealants, during and after curing period, from contact with contaminating substances and from damage resulting from construction operations or other causes so sealants are without deterioration or damage at time of Substantial Completion. If, despite such protection, damage or deterioration occurs, cut out and remove damaged or deteriorated joint sealants immediately and replace with joint sealant so installations in repaired areas are indistinguishable from the original work.

3.5 PAVING-JOINT-SEALANT SCHEDULE

- A. Joint-Sealant Application: Joints within concrete paving.
1. Joint Location:
 - a. Expansion and isolation joints in concrete paving.
 - b. Contraction joints in concrete paving.
 - c. Other joints as indicated.
 2. Joint Sealant: Single-component, self-leveling, silicone joint sealant.
 3. Joint-Sealant Color: Manufacturer's standard.
- B. Joint-Sealant Application: Joints within concrete paving and between concrete and asphalt paving.
1. Joint Location:
 - a. Joints between concrete and asphalt paving.

- b. Joints between concrete curbs and asphalt paving.
- c. Other joints as indicated.

END OF SECTION 321373

SECTION 323223 - SEGMENTAL RETAINING WALLS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. This Section includes single- depth segmental retaining walls without soil reinforcement.
- B. Related Sections:
 - 1. Section 312000 "Earth Moving" for excavation for segmental retaining walls.

1.3 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS

- A. Delegated Design: Design segmental retaining walls, including comprehensive engineering analysis by a qualified professional engineer, using performance requirements and design criteria indicated.
- B. Structural Performance: Engineering design shall be based on the following loads and be according to NCMA's "Design Manual for Segmental Retaining Walls" and the requirements of the Massachusetts Building Code.
 - 1. Gravity loads due to soil pressures resulting from grades and sloped backfill as indicated.
 - 2. Superimposed loads (surcharge) indicated or inferable from Drawings.

1.4 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product indicated.
- B. Samples for Initial Selection: For concrete units.
- C. Samples for Verification: For each color and texture of concrete unit required. Submit full-size units.
 - 1. Include one full-size unit for each type of concrete unit required.
- D. Delegated-Design Submittal: For segmental retaining walls indicated to comply with performance requirements and design criteria, including analysis data signed and sealed by the qualified professional engineer responsible for their preparation.

1. Compliance Review: Qualified professional engineer responsible for segmental retaining wall design shall review and approve submittals and source and field quality-control reports for compliance of materials and construction with design.

1.5 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Qualification Data: For qualified professional engineer and testing agency.
- B. Product Certificates: For segmental retaining wall units, from manufacturer.
 1. Include test data for shear strength between segmental retaining wall units according to ASTM D 6916.
 2. Include test data for connection strength between segmental retaining wall units and soil reinforcement according to ASTM D 6638.
- C. Product Test Reports: Based on evaluation of comprehensive tests performed by a qualified testing agency, for segmental retaining wall units.
 1. Include test data for freeze-thaw durability of segmental retaining wall units.
 2. Include test data for shear strength between segmental retaining wall units according to ASTM D 6916.
 3. Include test data for connection strength between segmental retaining wall units and soil reinforcement according to ASTM D 6638.
- D. Preconstruction test reports.
- E. Source quality-control reports.
- F. Field quality-control reports.

1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Testing Agency Qualifications: Qualified according to ASTM E 329 for testing indicated.
- B. Mockups: Build mockups to verify selections made under sample submittals and to demonstrate aesthetic effects.
 1. Build mockup of segmental retaining wall approximately 72 inches long
 - a. Include typical base and cap or finished top construction.
 - b. Include backfill to typical finished grades at both sides of wall.
 - c. Include typical end construction at one end of mockup.
 2. Approved mockups may become part of the completed Work if undisturbed at time of Substantial Completion.
- C. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site.

1.7 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Store and handle concrete units and accessories to prevent deterioration or damage due to contaminants, breaking, chipping, or other causes.
- B. Store geosynthetics in manufacturer's original packaging with labels intact. Store and handle geosynthetics to prevent deterioration or damage due to sunlight, chemicals, flames, temperatures above 160 deg F or below 32 deg F, and other conditions that might damage them. Verify identification of geosynthetics before using and examine them for defects as material is placed.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 SEGMENTAL RETAINING WALL UNITS

- A. Concrete Units: ASTM C 1372, Normal Weight, except that maximum water absorption shall not exceed 7 percent by weight and units shall not differ in height more than plus or minus 1/16 inch from specified dimension.
 - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, licensees of one of the following:
 - a. Redi-Rock International – Ledgestone Series
 - 2. Provide units that comply with requirements for freeze-thaw durability.
 - 3. Provide units that interlock with courses above and below by means of integral knobs and grooves.
- B. Color: To match native natural field stone hues found on or around site. Should not be a monolithic color or tone across the face of the individual unit.
- C. Shape and Texture: Naturalistic split face finish. Not to show tooling. Not to have uniform face from block to block. - Provide units matching basic shape, dimensions, and face texture indicated by referencing manufacturer's pattern designation.
- D. Special Units: Provide corner units, end units, and other shapes as needed to produce segmental retaining walls of dimensions and profiles indicated and to provide texture on exposed surfaces.

2.2 INSTALLATION MATERIALS

- A. Cap Adhesive: Product supplied or recommended by segmental retaining wall unit manufacturer for adhering granite caps to units below.
- B. Leveling Base: Comply with requirements in Section 312000 "Earth Moving" for base material.

1. Leveling Course: Crushed Stone.
- C. Drainage Fill: Shall be minimum 1" washed stone.
- D. Nonreinforced-Soil Fill: Comply with requirements in Section 312000 "Earth Moving" for satisfactory soils.
- E. Drainage Geotextile: Nonwoven needle-punched geotextile, manufactured for subsurface drainage applications, made from polyolefins or polyesters; with elongation greater than 50 percent.
 1. Apparent Opening Size: No. 70 to 100 sieve, maximum; ASTM D 4751.
 2. Minimum Grab Tensile Strength: 110 lb; ASTM D 4632.
 3. Minimum Weight: 4 oz./sq. yd..

2.3 SOURCE QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Direct manufacturer to test and inspect each roll of soil reinforcement at the factory for minimum average roll values for geosynthetic index property tests, including the following:
 1. Weight.
 2. Roll size.
 3. Grab or single-rib strength.
 4. Aperture opening.
 5. Rib or yarn size.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examine areas and conditions, with Installer present, for compliance with requirements for excavation tolerances, condition of subgrades, and other conditions affecting performance of segmental retaining walls.
- B. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

3.2 RETAINING WALL INSTALLATION

- A. General: Place units according to NCMA's "Segmental Retaining Wall Installation Guide" and segmental retaining wall unit manufacturer's written instructions.
- B. Leveling Base: Place and compact base material to thickness indicated and with not less than 95 percent maximum dry unit weight according to ASTM D 698.
 1. Leveling Course: Crushed stone. Compact to a smooth, level surface.

- C. First Course: Place first course of segmental retaining wall units for full length of wall. Place units in firm contact with each other, properly aligned and level.
 - 1. Tamp units into leveling base as necessary to bring tops of units into a level plane.
- D. Subsequent Courses: Remove excess fill and debris from tops of units in course below. Place units in firm contact, properly aligned, and directly on course below.
 - 1. For units with knobs designed to fit into holes in adjacent units, lay units so lugs are accurately aligned with holes, and bedding surfaces are firmly seated on beds of units below.
- E. Cap Stones: Place granite cap stones and secure with waterproof masonry adhesive.

3.3 FILL PLACEMENT

- A. General: Comply with requirements in Section 312000 "Earth Moving" NCMA's "Segmental Retaining Wall Installation Guide," and segmental retaining wall unit manufacturer's written instructions.
- B. Fill voids between and within units with drainage fill. Place fill as each course of units is laid.
- C. Place, spread, and compact drainage fill and soil fill in uniform lifts not exceeding 9 inches for full width and length of embankment as wall is laid. Place and compact fills without disturbing alignment of units. Where both sides of wall are indicated to be filled, place fills on both sides at same time. Begin at wall and place and spread fills toward embankment.
 - 1. Use only hand-operated compaction equipment within 48 inches of wall, or one-half of height above bottom of wall, whichever is greater.
 - 2. Compact reinforced-soil fill to not less than 95 percent maximum dry unit weight according to ASTM D 698.
 - a. In areas where only hand-operated compaction equipment is allowed, compact fills to not less than 90 percent maximum dry unit weight according to ASTM D 698.
 - 3. Compact nonreinforced-soil fill to comply with Section 312000 "Earth Moving."
- D. Place a layer of drainage fill at least 12 inches wide behind wall to within 12 inches of finished grade. Place a layer of drainage geotextile between drainage fill and soil fill.
- E. Place impervious fill over top edge of drainage fill layer.
- F. Provide uniform slopes that will prevent ponding.

3.4 CONSTRUCTION TOLERANCES

- A. Variation from Level: For bed-joint lines along walls, do not exceed 1 inches in 10 feet, 3 inches maximum.
- B. Variation from Indicated Batter: For slope of wall face, do not vary from indicated slope by more than 2 degrees.

3.5 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Testing Agency: Engage a qualified testing agency to perform tests and inspections.
- B. Comply with requirements in Section 312000 "Earth Moving" for field quality control.
 - 1. In each compacted backfill layer, perform at least 1 field in-place compaction test for each 50 feet or less of segmental retaining wall length.
 - 2. In each compacted backfill layer, perform at least 1 field in-place compaction test for each 24 inches of fill depth and each 50 feet or less of segmental retaining wall length.

3.6 ADJUSTING

- A. Remove and replace segmental retaining wall construction of the following descriptions:
 - 1. Broken, chipped, stained, or otherwise damaged units. Units may be repaired if Landscape Architect approves methods and results.
 - 2. Segmental retaining walls that do not match approved Samples and mockups.
 - 3. Segmental retaining walls that do not comply with other requirements indicated.
- B. Replace units so segmental retaining wall matches approved Samples and mockups, complies with other requirements, and shows no evidence of replacement.

END OF SECTION 323223

SECTION 330500 - COMMON WORK RESULTS FOR UTILITIES

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. This Section includes the following:
 - 1. Piping joining materials.
 - 2. Transition fittings.
 - 3. Sleeves.
 - 4. Identification devices.
 - 5. Grout.
 - 6. Piping system common requirements.
 - 7. Concrete bases.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

- A. Exposed Installations: Exposed to view outdoors or subject to outdoor ambient temperatures and weather conditions.
- B. Concealed Installations: Concealed from view and protected from weather conditions and physical contact by building occupants but subject to outdoor ambient temperatures. Examples include installations within unheated shelters.
- C. PVC: Polyvinyl chloride plastic.
- D. DI: Ductile Iron
- E. HDPE: High Density Polyethylene plastic.

1.4 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For the following:
 - 1. Identification devices.

1.5 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Steel Support Welding: Qualify procedures and personnel according to AWS D1.1/D1.1M, "Structural Welding Code - Steel."
- B. Steel Piping Welding: Qualify processes and operators according to ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code: Section IX, "Welding and Brazing Qualifications."
 - 1. Comply with provisions in ASME B31 Series, "Code for Pressure Piping."
 - 2. Certify that each welder has passed AWS qualification tests for welding processes involved and that certification is current.
- C. Comply with ASME A13.1 for lettering size, length of color field, colors, and viewing angles of identification devices.

1.6 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Deliver pipes and tubes with factory-applied end caps. Maintain end caps through shipping, storage, and handling to prevent pipe end damage and to prevent entrance of dirt, debris, and moisture.
- B. Store plastic pipes protected from direct sunlight. Support to prevent sagging and bending.

1.7 COORDINATION

- A. Coordinate installation of required supporting devices and set sleeves in poured-in-place concrete and other structural components as they are constructed.
- B. Coordinate installation of identifying devices after completing covering and painting if devices are applied to surfaces.
- C. Coordinate size and location of concrete bases.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 PIPING JOINING MATERIALS

- A. Pipe-Flange Gasket Materials: Suitable for chemical and thermal conditions of piping system contents.
 - 1. ASME B16.21, nonmetallic, flat, asbestos free, 1/8-inch maximum thickness, unless otherwise indicated.
 - a. Full-Face Type: For flat-face, Class 125, cast-iron and cast-bronze flanges.
 - b. Narrow-Face Type: For raised-face, Class 250, cast-iron and steel flanges.

2. AWWA C110, rubber, flat face, 1/8 inch thick, unless otherwise indicated; and full-face or ring type, unless otherwise indicated.
- B. Flange Bolts and Nuts: ASME B18.2.1, carbon steel, unless otherwise indicated.
- C. Plastic, Pipe-Flange Gasket, Bolts, and Nuts: Type and material recommended by piping system manufacturer, unless otherwise indicated.
- D. Solder Filler Metals: ASTM B32, lead-free alloys. Include water-flushable flux according to ASTM B813.
- E. Brazing Filler Metals: AWS A5.8, BCuP Series, copper-phosphorus alloys for general-duty brazing, unless otherwise indicated; and AWS A5.8, BAg1, silver alloy for refrigerant piping, unless otherwise indicated.
- F. Welding Filler Metals: Comply with AWS D10.12/D10.12M for welding materials appropriate for wall thickness and chemical analysis of steel pipe being welded.
- G. Solvent Cements for Joining Plastic Piping:
 1. ABS Piping: ASTM D2235.
 2. CPVC Piping: ASTM F493.
 3. PVC Piping: ASTM D2564. Include primer according to ASTM F656.
 4. PVC to ABS Piping Transition: ASTM D3138.
- H. Fiberglass Pipe Adhesive: As furnished or recommended by pipe manufacturer.

2.2 TRANSITION FITTINGS

- A. Transition Fittings, General: Same size as, and with pressure rating at least equal to and with ends compatible with, piping to be joined.
- B. Transition Couplings NPS 1-1/2 and Smaller:
 1. Underground Piping: Manufactured piping coupling or specified piping system fitting.
 2. Aboveground Piping: Specified piping system fitting.
- C. AWWA Transition Couplings NPS 2 and Larger:
 1. Description: AWWA C219, metal sleeve-type coupling for underground pressure piping.
- D. Plastic-to-Metal Transition Fittings:
 1. Description: PVC one-piece fitting with manufacturer's Schedule 80 equivalent dimensions; one end with threaded brass insert, and one solvent-cement-joint or threaded end.
- E. Plastic-to-Metal Transition Unions:
 1. Description: MSS SP-107, PVC four-part union. Include brass or stainless-steel threaded end, solvent-cement-joint or threaded plastic end, rubber O-ring, and union nut.

- F. Flexible Transition Couplings for Underground Nonpressure Drainage Piping:
 - 1. Description: ASTM C1173 with elastomeric sleeve ends same size as piping to be joined, and corrosion-resistant metal band on each end.

2.3 SLEEVES

- A. Galvanized-Steel Sheet Sleeves: 0.0239-inch minimum thickness; round tube closed with welded longitudinal joint.
- B. Steel Pipe Sleeves: ASTM A53/A53M, Type E, Grade B, Schedule 40, galvanized, plain ends.
- C. Cast-Iron Sleeves: Cast or fabricated "wall pipe" equivalent to ductile-iron pressure pipe, with plain ends and integral waterstop, unless otherwise indicated.
- D. Molded PVC Sleeves: Permanent, with nailing flange for attaching to wooden forms.
- E. PVC Pipe Sleeves: ASTM D1785, Schedule 40.
- F. Molded PE Sleeves: Reusable, PE, tapered-cup shaped, and smooth outer surface with nailing flange for attaching to wooden forms.

2.4 GROUT

- A. Description: ASTM C1107, Grade B, nonshrink and nonmetallic, dry hydraulic-cement grout.
 - 1. Characteristics: Post hardening, volume adjusting, nonstaining, noncorrosive, nongaseous, and recommended for interior and exterior applications.
 - 2. Design Mix: 5000-psi, 28-day compressive strength.
 - 3. Packaging: Premixed and factory packaged.
 - 4. Aggregates: ASTM C33, natural sand, fine.
 - 5. Admixture: ASTM C618, fly-ash mineral.
 - 6. Water: Comply with ASTM C 94/C 94M.
 - 7. Strength: 100 to 200 psig at 28 days.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 PIPED UTILITY DEMOLITION

- A. Refer to Section 024119 "Selective Demolition" for general demolition requirements and procedures.
- B. Disconnect, demolish, and remove piped utility systems, equipment, and components indicated to be removed.
 - 1. Piping to Be Removed: Remove portion of piping indicated to be removed and cap or plug remaining piping with same or compatible piping material.

2. Piping to Be Abandoned in Place: Drain piping. Fill abandoned piping with flowable fill, and cap or plug piping with same or compatible piping material.
 3. Equipment to Be Removed: Disconnect and cap services and remove equipment.
 4. Equipment to Be Removed and Reinstalled: Disconnect and cap services and remove, clean, and store equipment; when appropriate, reinstall, reconnect, and make operational.
 5. Equipment to Be Removed and Salvaged: Disconnect and cap services and remove equipment and deliver to Owner.
- C. If pipe, insulation, or equipment to remain is damaged in appearance or is unserviceable, remove damaged or unserviceable portions and replace with new products of equal capacity and quality.

3.2 PIPING INSTALLATION

- A. Install piping according to the following requirements and utilities Sections specifying piping systems.
- B. Drawing plans, schematics, and diagrams indicate general location and arrangement of piping systems. Indicated locations and arrangements were used to size pipe and calculate friction loss, expansion, pump sizing, and other design considerations. Install piping as indicated unless deviations to layout are approved on the Coordination Drawings.
- C. Install piping indicated to be exposed and piping in equipment rooms and service areas at right angles or parallel to building walls. Diagonal runs are prohibited unless specifically indicated otherwise.
- D. Install piping to permit valve servicing.
- E. Install piping at indicated slopes.
- F. Install piping free of sags and bends.
- G. Install fittings for changes in direction and branch connections.
- H. Select system components with pressure rating equal to or greater than system operating pressure.
- I. Sleeves are not required for core-drilled holes.
- J. Permanent sleeves are not required for holes formed by removable PE sleeves.
- K. Install sleeves for pipes passing through concrete and masonry walls and concrete floor and roof slabs.
 1. Cut sleeves to length for mounting flush with both surfaces.

- a. Exception: Extend sleeves installed in floors of equipment areas or other wet areas 2 inches above finished floor level.
- 2. Install sleeves in new walls and slabs as new walls and slabs are constructed.
 - a. PVC or Steel Pipe Sleeves: For pipes smaller than NPS 6.
 - b. Steel Sheet Sleeves: For pipes NPS 6 and larger, penetrating gypsum-board partitions.
- L. Verify final equipment locations for roughing-in.
- M. Refer to equipment specifications in other Sections for roughing-in requirements.

3.3 PIPING JOINT CONSTRUCTION

- A. Join pipe and fittings according to the following requirements and utilities Sections specifying piping systems.
- B. Ream ends of pipes and tubes and remove burrs. Bevel plain ends of steel pipe.
- C. Remove scale, slag, dirt, and debris from inside and outside of pipe and fittings before assembly.
- D. Threaded Joints: Thread pipe with tapered pipe threads according to ASME B1.20.1. Cut threads full and clean using sharp dies. Ream threaded pipe ends to remove burrs and restore full ID. Join pipe fittings and valves as follows:
 - 1. Apply appropriate tape or thread compound to external pipe threads unless dry seal threading is specified.
 - 2. Damaged Threads: Do not use pipe or pipe fittings with threads that are corroded or damaged. Do not use pipe sections that have cracked or open welds.
- E. Welded Joints: Construct joints according to AWS D10.12/D10.12M, using qualified processes and welding operators according to Part 1 "Quality Assurance" Article.
- F. Flanged Joints: Select appropriate gasket material, size, type, and thickness for service application. Install gasket concentrically positioned. Use suitable lubricants on bolt threads.
- G. Grooved Joints: Assemble joints with grooved-end pipe coupling with coupling housing, gasket, lubricant, and bolts according to coupling and fitting manufacturer's written instructions.
- H. Soldered Joints: Apply ASTM B813 water-flushable flux, unless otherwise indicated, to tube end. Construct joints according to ASTM B828 or CDA's "Copper Tube Handbook," using lead-free solder alloy (0.20 percent maximum lead content) complying with ASTM B32.
- I. Brazed Joints: Construct joints according to AWS's "Brazing Handbook," "Pipe and Tube" Chapter, using copper-phosphorus brazing filler metal complying with AWS A5.8.

- J. Pressure-Sealed Joints: Assemble joints for plain-end copper tube and mechanical pressure seal fitting with proprietary crimping tool to according to fitting manufacturer's written instructions.
- K. Plastic Piping Solvent-Cemented Joints: Clean and dry joining surfaces. Join pipe and fittings according to the following:
 - 1. Comply with ASTM F402 for safe-handling practice of cleaners, primers, and solvent cements.
 - 2. ABS Piping: Join according to ASTM D2235 and ASTM D2661 appendixes.
 - 3. CPVC Piping: Join according to ASTM D2846/D2846M Appendix.
 - 4. PVC Pressure Piping: Join schedule number ASTM D1785, PVC pipe and PVC socket fittings according to ASTM D2672. Join other-than-schedule-number PVC pipe and socket fittings according to ASTM D2855.
 - 5. PVC Nonpressure Piping: Join according to ASTM D2855.
 - 6. PVC to ABS Nonpressure Transition Fittings: Join according to ASTM D3138 Appendix.
- L. Plastic Pressure Piping Gasketed Joints: Join according to ASTM D3139.
- M. Plastic Nonpressure Piping Gasketed Joints: Join according to ASTM D3212.
- N. Plastic Piping Heat-Fusion Joints: Clean and dry joining surfaces by wiping with clean cloth or paper towels. Join according to ASTM D2657.
 - 1. Plain-End PE Pipe and Fittings: Use butt fusion.
 - 2. Plain-End PE Pipe and Socket Fittings: Use socket fusion.
- O. Bonded Joints: Prepare pipe ends and fittings, apply adhesive, and join according to pipe manufacturer's written instructions.

3.4 PIPING CONNECTIONS

- A. Make connections according to the following, unless otherwise indicated:
 - 1. Install unions, in piping NPS 2 and smaller, adjacent to each valve and at final connection to each piece of equipment.
 - 2. Install flanges, in piping NPS 2-1/2 and larger, adjacent to flanged valves and at final connection to each piece of equipment.
 - 3. Install dielectric fittings at connections of dissimilar metal pipes.

3.5 CONCRETE BASES

- A. Concrete Bases: Anchor equipment to concrete base according to equipment manufacturer's written instructions and according to seismic codes at Project.
 - 1. Construct concrete bases of dimensions indicated, but not less than 4 inches larger in both directions than supported unit.

2. Install dowel rods to connect concrete base to concrete floor. Unless otherwise indicated, install dowel rods on 18-inch centers around the full perimeter of base.
3. Install epoxy-coated anchor bolts for supported equipment that extend through concrete base, and anchor into structural concrete floor.
4. Place and secure anchorage devices. Use supported equipment manufacturer's setting drawings, templates, diagrams, instructions, and directions furnished with items to be embedded.
5. Install anchor bolts to elevations required for proper attachment to supported equipment.
6. Install anchor bolts according to anchor-bolt manufacturer's written instructions.
7. Use 3000-psi, 28-day compressive-strength concrete and reinforcement.

3.6 GROUTING

- A. Mix and install grout for equipment base bearing surfaces, pump and other equipment base plates, and anchors.
- B. Clean surfaces that will come into contact with grout.
- C. Provide forms as required for placement of grout.
- D. Avoid air entrapment during placement of grout.
- E. Place grout, completely filling equipment bases.
- F. Place grout on concrete bases and provide smooth bearing surface for equipment.
- G. Place grout around anchors.
- H. Cure placed grout.

END OF SECTION 330500

SECTION 334100 – STORM DRAINAGE UTILITY PIPING

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:
 - 1. Pipe and fittings.
 - 2. Non-pressure transition couplings.
 - 3. Cleanouts.
 - 4. Drains.
 - 5. Channel drainage systems.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

- A. FRP: Fiberglass-reinforced plastic.

1.4 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product indicated.
- B. Shop Drawings:
 - 1. Channel drainage systems: include plans, elevations, sections, details, frames, covers, and grates.

1.5 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Certificates: For each type of cast-iron soil pipe and fitting, from manufacturer.

1.6 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Do not store plastic manholes, pipe, and fittings in direct sunlight.
- B. Protect pipe, pipe fittings, and seals from dirt and damage.
- C. Handle manholes according to manufacturer's written rigging instructions.

- D. Handle catch basins and water quality inlets according to manufacturer's written rigging instructions.

1.7 COORDINATION

- A. Coordinate size and location of concrete bases. Cast anchor-bolt inserts into bases. Concrete, reinforcement, and formwork requirements are specified in Section 033053 "Miscellaneous Cast-in-Place Concrete."

1.8 PROJECT CONDITIONS

- A. Interruption of Existing Storm Drainage Service: Do not interrupt service to facilities occupied by Owner or others unless permitted under the following conditions and then only after arranging to provide temporary service according to requirements indicated:
 - 1. Notify Owner no fewer than two days in advance of proposed interruption of service.
 - 2. Do not proceed with interruption of service without Owner's written permission.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 PVC PIPE AND FITTINGS

- A. PVC Type PSM Sewer Piping:
 - 1. Pipe: ASTM D 3034, SDR 35, PVC Type PSM sewer pipe with bell-and-spigot ends for gasketed joints.
 - 2. Fittings: ASTM D 3034, PVC with bell ends.
 - 3. Gaskets: ASTM F 477, elastomeric seals.

2.2 CONCRETE PIPE AND FITTINGS

- A. Reinforced-Concrete Sewer Pipe and Fittings: ASTM C 76.
 - 1. Bell-and-spigot ends and gasketed joints with ASTM C 443, rubber gaskets
 - 2. Class V, Wall B.

2.3 PE PIPE AND FITTINGS

- A. Corrugated PE Pipe and Fittings NPS 12 to NPS 60: AASHTO M 294M, Type S, with smooth waterway for coupling joints.
 - 1. Silttight Couplings: PE sleeve with ASTM D 1056, Type 2, Class A, Grade 2 gasket material that mates with pipe and fittings.

2.4 NONPRESSURE TRANSITION COUPLINGS

- A. Comply with ASTM C 1173, elastomeric, sleeve-type, reducing or transition coupling, for joining underground non-pressure piping. Include ends of same sizes as piping to be joined, and corrosion-resistant-metal tension band and tightening mechanism on each end.
- B. Sleeve Materials:
 - 1. For Plastic Pipes: ASTM F 477, elastomeric seal or ASTM D 5926, PVC.
 - 2. For Dissimilar Pipes: ASTM D 5926, PVC or other material compatible with pipe materials being joined.
- C. Unshielded, Flexible Couplings:
 - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
 - a. Fernco

2.5 CLEANOUTS

- A. Cast-Iron Cleanouts:
 - 1. Description: ASME A112.36.2M, round, gray-iron housing with clamping device and round, secured, scoriated, gray-iron cover. Include gray-iron ferrule with inside calk or spigot connection and countersunk, tapered-thread, brass closure plug.
 - 2. Top-Loading Classification(s): Heavy Duty.

2.6 DRAINS

- A. PVC Area Drains:
 - 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by one of the following:
 - a. Nyloplast (or approved equal)
 - 2. Description: Drain basins manufactured from PVC pipe stock utilizing a thermo-molding process to reform the pipe stock to the specified configuration.
 - a. Drainage pipe connection stubs: Manufactured from PVC pipe stock and formed to provide a watertight connection with the specified pipe system.
 - b. Drainage basin: Thermo-molded from ASTM D1784 cell class 12454 PVC pipe stock, with elastomeric seals conforming to ASTM F477.
 - c. Cast metal frames and grates: Conform to ASTM A536 grade 70-50-05 for ductile iron and painted black.

- 1) Surface inlet sizes: ductile iron for size 12" made specifically for each basin so as to provide a round bottom flange that closely matches the diameter of the surface drainage inlet.
- 2) Top-Loading Classification(s): HS-20.

2.7 CONCRETE

- A. General: Cast-in-place concrete according to ACI 318, ACI 350/350R , and the following:
 1. Cement: ASTM C 150, Type II.
 2. Fine Aggregate: ASTM C 33, sand.
 3. Coarse Aggregate: ASTM C 33, crushed gravel.
 4. Water: Potable.
- B. Portland Cement Design Mix: 4000 psi minimum, with 0.45 maximum water/cementitious materials ratio.
 1. Reinforcing Fabric: ASTM A 185/A 185M, steel, welded wire fabric, plain.
 2. Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A 615/A 615M, Grade 60 (420 MPa) deformed steel.

2.8 POLYMER-CONCRETE, CHANNEL DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

- A. General Requirements for Polymer-Concrete, Channel Drainage Systems: Modular system of precast, polymer-concrete channel sections, and appurtenances; designed so grates fit into channel recesses without rocking or rattling. Include quantity of units required to form total lengths indicated.
- B. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide products by the following:
 1. NDS DURA SLOPE (or approved equal)
- C. Sloped-Invert, Polymer-Concrete Systems:
 1. Channel Sections:
 - a. Interlocking-joint, precast, modular units with end caps.
 - b. Rounded bottom, with built-in invert slope of 0.7 percent and with outlets in quantities, sizes, and locations indicated.
 - c. Extension sections necessary for required depth.
 - d. Frame: Included ductile iron frame for grate.
 2. Locking Mechanism: Manufacturer's standard device for securing grates to channel sections.
- D. Drainage Specialties: Precast, polymer-concrete units.
 1. Catch Basin (DS-340 or approved equal):

- a. Polymer-concrete body, with outlets in quantities and sizes indicated.
- b. Solid Cover.
- c. Frame: Include galvanized frame for cover.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EARTHWORK

- A. Excavation, trenching, and backfilling are specified in Section 312000 "Earth Moving."

3.2 PIPING INSTALLATION

- A. General Locations and Arrangements: Drawing plans and details indicate general location and arrangement of underground storm drainage piping. Location and arrangement of piping layout take into account design considerations. Install piping as indicated, to extent practical. Where specific installation is not indicated, follow piping manufacturer's written instructions.
- B. Install piping beginning at low point, true to grades and alignment indicated with unbroken continuity of invert. Place bell ends of piping facing upstream. Install gaskets, seals, sleeves, and couplings according to manufacturer's written instructions for use of lubricants, cements, and other installation requirements.
- C. Install manholes for changes in direction unless fittings are indicated. Use fittings for branch connections unless direct tap into existing pipe is indicated.
- D. Install proper size increasers, reducers, and couplings where different sizes or materials of pipes and fittings are connected. Reducing size of piping in direction of flow is prohibited.
- E. Install gravity-flow, non-pressure drainage piping according to the following:
 1. Install piping pitched down in direction of flow.
 2. Install piping NPS 6 and larger with restrained joints at tee fittings and at changes in direction. Use corrosion-resistant rods, pipe or fitting manufacturer's proprietary restraint system, or cast-in-place concrete supports or anchors.
 3. Install PVC sewer piping according to ASTM D 2321 and ASTM F 1668.
 4. Install reinforced-concrete piping according to ASTM C 1479 and ACPA's "Concrete Pipe Installation Manual."
 5. Install PE corrugated sewer piping according to ASTM D 2321.

3.3 PIPE JOINT CONSTRUCTION

- A. Join gravity-flow, non-pressure drainage piping according to the following:
 1. Join PVC sewer piping according to ASTM D 2321 and ASTM D 3034 for elastomeric-seal joints or ASTM D 3034 for elastomeric-gasketed joints.

2. Join reinforced-concrete sewer piping according to ACPA's "Concrete Pipe Installation Manual" for rubber-gasketed joints.
3. Join corrugated PE piping according to ASTM D 3212 for push-on joints.
4. Join dissimilar pipe materials with non-pressure-type flexible couplings.

3.4 CLEANOUT INSTALLATION

- A. Install cleanouts and riser extensions from sewer pipes to cleanouts at grade. Use cast-iron soil pipe fittings in sewer pipes at branches for cleanouts and cast-iron soil pipe for riser extensions to cleanouts. Install piping so cleanouts open in direction of flow in sewer pipe.
 1. Use Heavy-Duty, top-loading classification cleanouts in vehicle-traffic areas.
- B. Set cleanout frames and covers in concrete pavement and roads with tops flush with pavement surface.

3.5 DRAIN INSTALLATION

- A. Install type of drains in locations indicated.
 1. Use Light-Duty, top-loading classification drains as noted on the Site Plans.
- B. Fasten grates to drains if indicated.
- C. Set drain frames and covers with tops flush with ground surface.

3.6 CONCRETE PLACEMENT

- A. Place cast-in-place concrete according to ACI 318.

3.7 CHANNEL DRAINAGE SYSTEM INSTALLATION

- A. Install in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
- B. Install with top surfaces of components, except piping, flush with finished surface.
- C. Assemble channel sections to form slope down toward drain outlet. Use sealants, adhesives, fasteners, and other materials recommended by system manufacturer.
- D. Embed channel sections and drainage specialties in 6-inch minimum concrete around bottom and sides.
- E. Fasten grates to channel sections if indicated.
- F. Assemble channel sections with flanged or interlocking joints.

3.8 CONNECTIONS

- A. Connect non-pressure, gravity-flow drainage piping in building's storm building drains.
- B. Connect force-main piping to building's storm drainage force mains specified in Section 221413 "Facility Storm Drainage Piping." Terminate piping where indicated.
- C. Make connections to existing piping and underground manholes.
 - 1. Make branch connections to underground manholes and structures by cutting into existing unit and creating an opening large enough to allow 3 inches of concrete to be packed around entering connection. Cut end of connection pipe passing through pipe or structure wall to conform to shape of and be flush with inside wall unless otherwise indicated. On outside of pipe, manhole, or structure wall, encase entering connection in 6 inches of concrete for minimum length of 12 inches to provide additional support of collar from connection to undisturbed ground.
 - a. Use concrete that will attain a minimum 28-day compressive strength of 3000 psi unless otherwise indicated.
 - b. Use epoxy-bonding compound as interface between new and existing concrete and piping materials.
 - 2. Protect existing piping, manholes, and structures to prevent concrete or debris from entering while making tap connections. Remove debris or other extraneous material that may accumulate.
- D. Pipe couplings, expansion joints, and deflection fittings with pressure ratings at least equal to piping rating may be used in applications below unless otherwise indicated.
 - 1. Use non-pressure-type flexible couplings where required to join gravity-flow, non-pressure sewer piping unless otherwise indicated.
 - a. Unshielded flexible couplings for same or minor difference OD pipes.
 - b. Unshielded, increaser/reducer-pattern, flexible couplings for pipes with different OD.
 - c. Ring-type flexible couplings for piping of different sizes where annular space between smaller piping's OD and larger piping's ID permits installation.

3.9 IDENTIFICATION

- A. Materials and their installation are specified in Section 312000 "Earth Moving." Arrange for installation of green warning tape directly over piping and at outside edge of underground structures.
 - 1. Use warning tape or detectable warning tape over ferrous piping.
 - 2. Use detectable warning tape over nonferrous piping and over edges of underground structures.

3.10 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Inspect interior of piping to determine whether line displacement or other damage has occurred. Inspect after approximately 24 inches of backfill is in place, and again at completion of Project.
 - 1. Submit separate reports for each system inspection.
 - 2. Defects requiring correction include the following:
 - a. Alignment: Less than full diameter of inside of pipe is visible between structures.
 - b. Deflection: Flexible piping with deflection that prevents passage of ball or cylinder of size not less than 92.5 percent of piping diameter.
 - c. Damage: Crushed, broken, cracked, or otherwise damaged piping.
 - d. Infiltration: Water leakage into piping.
 - e. Exfiltration: Water leakage from or around piping.
 - 3. Replace defective piping using new materials, and repeat inspections until defects are within allowances specified.
 - 4. Reinspect and repeat procedure until results are satisfactory.
- B. Test new piping systems, and parts of existing systems that have been altered, extended, or repaired, for leaks and defects.
 - 1. Do not enclose, cover, or put into service before inspection and approval.
 - 2. Test completed piping systems according to requirements of authorities having jurisdiction.
 - 3. Schedule tests and inspections by authorities having jurisdiction with at least 24 hours' advance notice.
 - 4. Submit separate report for each test.
 - 5. Gravity-Flow Storm Drainage Piping: Test according to requirements of authorities having jurisdiction, UNI-B-6, and the following:
 - a. Exception: Piping with soil tight joints unless required by authorities having jurisdiction.
 - b. Option: Test plastic piping according to ASTM F 1417.
 - c. Option: Test concrete piping according to ASTM C 924.
- C. Leaks and loss in test pressure constitute defects that must be repaired.
- D. Replace leaking piping using new materials, and repeat testing until leakage is within allowances specified.

3.11 CLEANING

- A. Clean interior of piping of dirt and superfluous materials. Flush with potable water.

END OF SECTION 334100