1.00 GENERAL

1.01 DESCRIPTION

A. The CONTRACTOR shall perform all excavation and backfilling necessary to complete the work. This shall include the excavation of earth and rock, the removal and disposal of unsuitable material, dewatering, placement of suitable fill and backfill material, pipe boring and jacking, all quality assurance testing, and the restoration and final grading for all earth surfaces.

1.02 WORK WITHIN RIGHTS-OF-WAY

A. Where the governmental bodies having jurisdiction of the streets or rights-of-way have specific specifications relating to the requirements for work within their jurisdiction, such requirements must be met as a minimum requirement, and if these Specifications impose further limitation on the work, they shall also be met as the required work standard.

B. During all operations of the CONTRACTOR in the streets and roadways, the CONTRACTOR shall maintain barricades, lights, and warning signs as required by the agency having jurisdiction.

1.03 WORK WITHIN EASEMENTS

A. During construction within any easements, the CONTRACTOR shall confine himself to the limits shown on the Plans. He shall notify property owners in advance of moving equipment on easements and use of the access routes which will be designated by the OWNER. The OWNER will cooperate in working out the details of access. The topsoil over the trench shall be removed and carefully replaced upon completion of the work. The backfill of the trench in the easement may be left slightly high to provide for any slight residual settlement. Any trees, shrubs, or bushes removed shall be replaced per the approved landscape plan.

1.04 SOIL BORINGS

A. Soil boring results, if taken on a site, are appended to these Specifications with locations noted. Boring logs are shown to be generally representative of the site and to assist in the design and construction of the work.

2.00 PRODUCTS

2.01 BACKFILL MATERIAL

A. For areas not requiring "granular backfill" material, backfill shall be of the excavated material, with the exception that materials such as soft clay, topsoil, muck, cinders, vegetable matter, refuse, boulders and other objectionable and non-packing earth shall be excluded from the backfill and removed from the site. Stone larger than 3 inches in any dimension shall be excluded from the backfill and removed from the site by the CONTRACTOR.

B. Where "granular material" backfill is required as specified herein, backfill material shall be defined as a material meeting granular material Class II as defined in 2003 MDOT 902.08.

2.02 ENCASING PIPE

A. Steel encasing pipe for boring and jacking shall conform to the requirements of either ASTM A53, Type E or S, Grade B or ASTM A139, Grade B.

B. Steel encasing pipe used under channels and highways shall meet the requirements of the governmental agency having jurisdiction and the following minimum requirements:

Nominal Diameter Inches	Minimum Wall Thickness
Under 13	0.188 inches
13-24	0.250 inches
25-36	0.312 inches
42	0.438 inches
48	0.500 inches
54	0.563 inches

C. Steel encasing pipe used under railroads shall meet the requirements of the railroad and the following minimum requirements:

Nominal Diameter Inches	Minimum Wall Thickness (inches)	
	Coated or Cathodically Protected	Uncoated & Unprotected
Under 14	0.180	0.251
14-16	0.219	0.282
18	0.250	0.313
20	0.281	0.344
22	0.312	0.375
24	0.344	0.407
26	0.375	0.438
28-30	0.406	0.469
32	0.438	0.501
34-36	0.469	0.532
38-42	0.500	0.563
48	0.563	0.626

D. Casing pipe joints shall be welded to form a leakproof continuous casing.

E. The inside diameter of casing pipe shall be at least 2 inches greater than the largest outside diameter of the carrier pipe joints or couplings for carrier pipe less than 6 inches in diameter, and at least 4 inches greater than the largest outside diameter of the carrier pipe joints for carrier pipe 6 inches and over in diameter, unless otherwise shown on the Plans.

F. The steel casing pipe shall be of smooth interior and shall be placed accurately to line and grade, allowing for the encased pipe thickness and supports under each length of encased pipe.

3.00 EXECUTION

3.01 GENERAL EXCAVATION

A. Excavation shall be performed by any practicable method consistent with the integrity and protection of the work and neighboring structures, workmen, and the public. Topsoil shall be separately removed and stockpiled for reuse.

B. All excavation, except where necessary to tunnel or bore and jack under roads, railroads, tree roots and other obstructions within the limits indicated on the Plans, may be open cut from the surface. Tunneling or boring under trees shall be considered as incidental to construction and will not be considered as cause for request for additional payment.

C. Foreign material or unsuitable foundation material encountered such as wood, boulders, etc., which obstruct the excavation, shall be removed. Such materials found at the bottom of the excavation shall be removed and the foundation restored with approved materials.

D. If excess excavation is made or the material becomes disturbed so as to require removal beyond the prescribed limits, the resulting space shall be filled with selected material solidly tamped into place, in not more than 6-inch layers to the satisfaction of the ENGINEER, before the construction work proceeds. At the direction of the ENGINEER, the excess excavation may be filled with 2000 psi concrete at the CONTRACTOR's expense.

E. The excavation shall be kept dry during the work. Where water is encountered in the excavation, it shall be removed by pumping or well points. All necessary precautions shall be taken to prevent damage to existing wells and to completed or partially completed structures. The CONTRACTOR shall be responsible for all damages caused by him due to inadequate or improper protection.

F. The CONTRACTOR shall take ample precautions to protect all trees and ornamental shrubbery not within the limits of the construction areas, and within the construction areas shown on the Plans to be retained from injury by workmen, equipment, or any other agencies connected with the work, including subcontractors. Such protection shall be provided during the progress of the excavation, grading, or other phases of the work as necessary. Such trees or shrubbery shall be surrounded by protective posts or fencing before construction begins, when in judgment of the ENGINEER, such precautionary measures are necessary. If, as a result of any phase of the work, trees are damaged or it is necessary to remove limbs in the way of construction, the repair of the damage and such limb removal shall be done by the CONTRACTOR as directed by the ENGINEER. All costs for the protective work shall be borne by the CONTRACTOR as incidental the Contract work.

G. Any excavation not backfilled at the end of each day must be clearly marked and surrounded by appropriate safety fencing as directed by the ENGINEER. If directed by the ENGINEER, the CONTRACTOR shall cover the open excavation with a steel plate and light the excavated area.

3.02 EXCAVATION FOR SEWERS AND WATER MAINS

A. Trenches shall be excavated to the depth required with allowance for bedding the pipe. The trench shall be cut wider and deeper at each pipe joint location to provide for properly completing the pipe joint and to relieve the joint of all loadings.

B. The width of the trench at the top of a rigid pipe shall be sufficient to allow the pipe to be laid and jointed properly and shall provide for a minimum net clearance of 6 inches and a maximum net clearance of 12 inches on each side of the barrel of the pipe and to allow the backfill to be placed and properly compacted.

C. The width of the trench at the top of a flexible pipe backfill shall be sufficient to allow the pipe to be laid and jointed properly with the minimum net clearance of 12 inches and a maximum net clearance of 18 inches on each side of the barrel of the pipe.

D. Where the conditions of the ground require, or where the work is in close proximity of existing structures, the sides of excavation shall be securely held by bracing and/or sheeting which may be removed in units when the level of the backfill has reached a point where it is safe to pull the sheeting without disturbing the protected feature. No sheeting, bracing, or other timber shall be left in the excavation upon the completion of the main or other structures, except with the specific review and direction of the ENGINEER.

E. Other underground mains, sewers or structures encountered in the excavation shall be adequately supported during the CONTRACTOR's operations, and before backfilling, shall be given permanent support as directed by the ENGINEER to meet the standards or requirements of the owning utility or agency.

F. Water, sewer, gas and other utility services disturbed by the CONTRACTOR in his operations shall be repaired or replaced in a manner equal to the original condition by the CONTRACTOR at his own expense. Where these services are encountered and are undamaged, they shall be supported and/or protected by the CONTRACTOR at his expense against later settlement and/or damage after backfill. The CONTRACTOR shall consult the agency or the utility firm having jurisdiction over any duct line, gas main, etc., which may cross the excavation to determine method of supporting such duct or pipe.

G. All excavated material shall be piled in a manner that will not endanger the work and that will avoid obstructing sidewalks and driveways. Hydrants under pressure, valve manhole covers, valve boxes, curb stop boxes, fire and police call boxes, or other utility controls shall be left unobstructed and accessible until the work is completed. Gutters shall be kept clean, or other satisfactory provisions made for street drainage, and natural water courses shall not be obstructed except as otherwise provided for herein on a temporary basis.

H. Where utilities and roads are to be constructed alongside each other, station numbers shall be the same for the utilities and the road.

3.03 EXCAVATION FOR STRUCTURES

A. Excavation for structures shall be extended sufficiently beyond the limits of the structure to provide ample room for form construction and for practicable construction methods to be followed.

B. Excavation shall be on all sides of an existing structure.

C. Requirements for excavation of sewers and water mains shall also apply to this Section.

3.04 EXCAVATION FOR PAVED SURFACES

A. In excavating around manholes and catch basins or inlets, care shall be exercised to avoid removing the castings and pushing dirt into the structures. Dirt pushed into manholes, catch basins or inlets by the CONTRACTOR's operations shall be immediately removed so that the dirt will not be carried into the sewer by the flow of sewage or storm water.

B. The CONTRACTOR shall take ample precautions to protect all trees and ornamental shrubbery not within the limits of the construction area, or within the construction areas shown on the Plans to be retained from injury by workmen, equipment, or any other agencies connected with the work, including subcontractors. Such protection shall be provided during the progress of the excavation, grading, or other phases of the work as necessary. Such trees or shrubbery shall be surrounded by protective posts or fencing before construction begins, when in the judgment of the ENGINEER, such precautionary measures are necessary. If, as a result of any phase of the work, trees are damaged or it is necessary to remove limbs in the way of construction, the repair of the damage and such limb removal shall be done by the CONTRACTOR as directed by the ENGINEER. All costs for the protective work shall be borne by the CONTRACTOR as incidental to the Contract work.

3.05 ROCK EXCAVATION

A. Rock excavation shall consist of excavating igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary rock which cannot be excavated without continuous drilling and blasting or drilling and splitting to fracture the rock. Blasting shall be permitted only after it has been shown that other methods of excavation are impractical. All rock excavation shall be carried to a minimum depth of 8 inches below the pipe or manhole bottom and to the bottom of all footings. The width of the rock excavation shall not exceed the diameter of the pipe plus 12 inches on either side or the edge of the foundation footing.

B. When the use of explosives is necessary for the progression of the work, the CONTRACTOR shall comply with all laws, ordinances and applicable safety code requirements and regulations relative to the handling, storage and use of explosives and protection of life and property, including notifying all Township emergency response agencies. A person competent and experienced in the use of explosives shall be employed to supervise the work. The CONTRACTOR shall schedule all blasting for a definite hour of the day and shall so notify all residents and businesses in the area as to the scheduled day and hour for such blasting operations. Explosive materials shall not be stockpiled and stored in residential areas. Explosives and initiating devices shall not be carried in the same vehicle.

C. Suitable weighted plank coverings or timber mats shall be provided to confine all materials lifted by blasting within the limits of the excavation of trench. Excessive blasting or overshooting shall not be permitted. Any material outside of the authorized excavation cross section which may be shattered or loosened shall be removed at the CONTRACTOR's expense. The CONTRACTOR shall be responsible for all damage resulting from the use of explosives.

3.06 PIPE BORING AND JACKING

A. The CONTRACTOR shall obtain all necessary permits for jacking the encasing pipe under channels, highways and railroads and shall notify the governmental agency and company having jurisdiction 48 hrs before work at any crossing is started. The CONTRACTOR shall pay all costs for an inspector and flagmen required by a railroad or governmental agency.

B. A suitable approach trench shall be opened, adjacent to the toe of the slope of the embankment. The approach trench shall be long enough to accommodate the length of pipe units to be placed, and wide enough to provide sufficient working room. Guide timbers or rails for keeping the pipe on-line and grade shall be installed in the bottom of the trench and heavy timber backstop supports installed at the rear of the trench to take the thrust of the jacks. A timber bearing a "pushing frame" shall be built and furnished to fit or match the end of the pipe to be jacked, so that the pressure of the jacks will be evenly distributed over the end of the pipe. Two (2) hydraulic jacks of sufficient power shall be used to apply pushing or jacking pressure. For firm ground, excavation shall be carried on from inside the pipe, not to exceed twelve (12) inches ahead of the lead pipe. For unstable ground, the lead pipe shall precede the auger. Excavation at the top and sides shall be accurately cut to line and grade. Adjoining sections of steel pipe shall be welded. Pipe shall be jacked on successive shifts until completed to guard against the "freezing of the line" due to settlement and compaction of surrounding soil.

C. The sheeting of pits along any road will be required if the leading edge of all work pits will be closer to the pavement edge than the shoulder point or ten (10) ft, which ever distance is greater, or on curb and gutter sections, closer than five (5) ft from back of curb.

D. Upon completion of the installation of the steel pipe encasement, the contractor shall furnish and install a bolted style casing spacer as described below on the carrier pipe. Casing spacers shall be placed a maximum of seven (7) feet apart along the length of the carrier pipe with one casing spacer within 2-1/2 feet of each side of a pipe joint and the rest evenly spaced. Wood skids are not an acceptable method of supporting the carrier pipe.

1. Casing spacers for carrier pipes from 4" - 24" shall be made of a molded, segmented high density polyethylene plastic with 304 stainless steel connecting nuts and bolts. Minimum spacer width shall be 5.2" for carrier pipes from 4" - 12" and 7.0" for carrier pipes 14" - 24". Each casing spacer shall have at least six (6) integrally molded skids extending 1" beyond the bell or mechanical joint of the carrier pipe. The casing spacers shall be equal to the PSI Ranger as manufactured by Pipeline Seal and Insulator, Inc., Houston, TX.

2. Casing spacers for carrier pipes larger than 24" shall be a PVC fusion bonded coated (10-16 mils) steel shell (minimum 14 gauge steel) with a 90 mil PVC inner liner and 2" wide 30% glass reinforced polyester runners (minimum compressive strength = 18,000 psi) (polyethylene is not an acceptable runner material) attached by 3/8" coated steel studs welded to the steel shell. All bolts and nuts used to fasten the shell to the carrier pipe shall be cadmium plated steel. Where risers are required under the runners they shall be a minimum 10 gauge steel welded to the shell and coated as specified for the shell (epoxy is not an acceptable coating for the shell riser). The casing spacers shall be equal to the PSI Model C as manufactured by Pipeline Seal and Insulator, Inc., Houston, Texas.

E. Boring shall be performed by accepted and recognized methods which will provide adequate safety and protection at all times to workmen employed in the work and to inspectors and others involved in the construction.

F. If voids should develop around the outside of the encasing pipe, grouting or other methods approved by the ENGINEER shall be employed to fill such voids.

G. Each end of the casing shall be bullheaded to a water tight condition.

H. Entire casing shall be flooded with water after the installation of the pipe and casing spacers in place prior to grouting. The pipe in the casing will be televised while the casing is flooded with water. Temporary bulkheads will be placed on each end of the casing.

3.07 SHORING, SHEETING AND BRACING

A. Where sheet piling, shoring, sheeting, bracing, or other supports are necessary, they shall be furnished, placed, maintained, and except as shown or specified otherwise, removed by the CONTRACTOR.

B. All sheet piling, shoring, sheeting and bracing shall be designed by a professional engineer engaged by the CONTRACTOR with demonstrated competence and experience in such work. The sheeting system shall be designed to prevent bottom failure and hydrostatic uplift within the excavation. Provision shall also be made in the design for lateral pressures due to side slope and construction equipment or other surcharge loads, as applicable.

C. The CONTRACTOR shall provide to the ENGINEER for his review, design calculations and arrangement drawings of the sheeting system prior to ordering any materials for bracing, sheeting, etc., and prior to the commencement of the excavation.

D. All materials, except as otherwise specified, used for sheeting and sheet piling, lagging, braces, shores, and stringers, or waling strips shall be of approved quality and dimensions throughout.

E. Materials for sheeting systems shall be furnished and driven or set in place by the CONTRACTOR, where necessary or wherever ordered by the ENGINEER, whether the same is or is not considered necessary by the CONTRACTOR. If, in the opinion of the ENGINEER, the materials furnished by the CONTRACTOR are not of proper quality or sufficient size or not properly placed to ensure the safety of the work or of adjacent structures and property, the CONTRACTOR shall, upon notice from the ENGINEER to that effect, forthwith procure, furnish and set in place or drive other and satisfactory materials, or place the material in a satisfactory manner; and if he shall fail or neglect to do so, the ENGINEER may order all or any part of the work to be stopped until such materials so used are furnished and placed; and the CONTRACTOR shall not be entitled to claim, demand, or receive any compensation for larger size or better quality or different disposal of materials ordered by the ENGINEER, nor any compensation for allowance of any kind whatsoever for or on account of any damage or delay resulting from such stoppage of work.

F. Steel sheet piling may be either new or used. It shall be of adequate strength, straight and properly braced. Steel sheet piling shall be of the interlocking type. Friction in the interlocks shall not be assumed to contribute to the strength of the sheet piling.

G. The design, planning, installation and removal, if required, of all sheet piling, shoring, sheeting, and bracing shall be accomplished in such a manner as to maintain the required excavation or trench section and to maintain the undisturbed state of the soils below and adjacent to the excavation.

H. Steel sheet piling for the excavation shall be driven straight and in-line. The piling shall be supported aboveground, before driving, by a guide frame at least 20 ft high which will keep the piling accurately in the required position and vertical. Each piece of piling shall be driven only a few feet at a time and driving shall proceed continuously around the perimeter so that the piles shall reach their full penetration together.

I. Walers and bracing shall be supplied and installed as required to complete the sheeting system. Walers and braces shall be of adequate strength for the load imposed. Splices in walers shall develop the full strength of the member in bending, shear, and axial compression.

J. If bracing members are to be removed during construction, the timing and procedure for removal shall not induce excessive stresses in the permanent structures or in steel sheet piling and bracing members.

K. If the construction sequence of structures requires the transfer of bracing to the completed portions of any structure, the CONTRACTOR shall secure written acceptance of the ENGINEER prior to the installation of such bracing.

L. In trenching operations the use of horizontal strutting below the barrel of pipe or the use of the pipe as support for trench racing will not be permitted. The use of a traveling shield for sewer construction shall require that the device be approved for use by a professional engineer. Sheet piling and timbers in trench excavations shall be withdrawn in a manner so as to prevent subsequent settlement of the pipe or additional backfill loadings which might overload the pipe.

M. The neglect, failure, or refusal of the ENGINEER to order the use of sheeting, or sheet piling or steel, or to order the same to be left in place, or the giving or failure to give of any order or directions as to the manner or methods of driving or placing sheeting, sheet piling, bracing, shores, etc., shall not in any way relieve the CONTRACTOR of any or all obligations under this Contract. Sheeting left in place shall be cut off one (1) ft below existing grade.

N. The rules of the OSHA and the State Department of Labor with respect to excavation and construction shall at all times be strictly observed.

3.08 GENERAL BACKFILLING

A. For all areas, unless otherwise noted, backfilling shall consist of placing excavated material as defined in Paragraph 2.01.A. of this Section, in 12-inch lifts to finish grade. Compaction of backfill shall be such as to obtain 90% of the maximum density.

B. Under pavements, curb, paved driveways, and sidewalks, and where pipe is within a one on one influence of pavement, compaction testing shall be performed by an independent testing laboratory. Testing shall be performed at intervals of one test per lift per 50 feet of trench or as determined necessary by the ENGINEER.

3.09 BACKFILLING FOR SEWERS AND WATER MAINS

A. Backfilling shall consist of placement of the prescribed materials from a level 12 inches above the crown of the pipe. Placement shall be as follows:

1. Under gravel driveways, gravel roads and shoulders, the backfill shall be granular material which shall be solidly compacted by mechanical tamps in layers of not more than 12 inches loose thickness with backfilling carried up to within 12 inches of finished grade. Compaction of backfill shall be such as to obtain 95% of the maximum unit density as determined at the optimum moisture content.

2. Under pavements, curb, paved driveways, and sidewalks, the backfill shall be granular material compacted in layers not to exceed 12 inches loose thickness with backfilling carried up to subgrade. Compaction of backfill shall be such as to obtain 95% of the maximum unit density as determined at the optimum moisture content. After a period of about 60 days or less, if the backfill compaction is satisfactory to the ENGINEER, to provide for any slight settlement, the CONTRACTOR shall retrim neatly any broken edges of pavement and replace the top surface of the backfill within the pavement area with pavement surface equal to that surface which was removed. The pavement shall be re-placed in accordance with the standard specifications of the agency having jurisdiction.

3. Backfill around lift stations, or buried underground structures shall be granular material compacted in 12-inch lifts. Compaction of backfill shall be such as to obtain 95% of the maximum unit density as determined at the optimum moisture content.

4. For all other areas, backfilling shall consist of placing excavated material as defined in Paragraph 2.01.A. of this Section, in 12-inch lifts to finish grade. Compaction of backfill shall be such as to obtain 90% of the maximum unit density as determined at the optimum moisture content.

5. Pea gravel or crushed stone used for bedding shall be separated from the sand backfill with a non-woven geotextile fabric. The fabric shall be Amoco 4551, or approved equal.

3.10 FILLING AND BACKFILLING FOR STRUCTURES

A. Embankments underlying structural footings, streets and drives, sidewalks and around structures shall be granular material meeting the requirements of the Michigan Department of Transportation for granular material compacted to 95% density.

B. In all other areas, material required for embankments and backfilling shall be soil or soil-rock mixture free of organic and other deleterious matter and shall contain no more than 15% rocks or lumps larger than 2-1/2 inches in the greatest dimension, compacted to 90% density.

C. Under all interior and exterior floor slabs, an 8-inch thick granular cushion shall be placed. This material shall be clean mineral aggregate meeting the following gradation requirements:

Passing the No. 4 Sieve	100%
Passing the No. 200 Sieve	0-3%

D. Where embankment material is placed to achieve a new surface elevation, the top 4 inches shall be approved topsoil either salvaged from the site or hauled in by the CONTRACTOR.

3.11 FILLING AND BACKFILLING FOR PAVED SURFACES

A. Embankments, including sand cushions and granular fills, shall be placed in successive layers not more than 6 inches in depth the full width of the cross section, each layer to be thoroughly compacted by means of vibratory compactors or by an approved pneumatic-tired roller or combination thereof, as required by the ENGINEER. Each layer shall be compacted to not less than 95% of the maximum unit density as determined at the optimum moisture content. All parts of the embankment shall be uniformly compacted and the CONTRACTOR shall so direct all earthmoving equipment used in the work so that the same shall be attained. Embankment or fill outside the limits of the subgrade where sand or gravel is not required shall be made with suitable material which is free from perishable organic matter, rubbish, stones, broken concrete, roots, or other foreign materials, at no additional compensation. Before any embankments are begun, the base shall be made firm and cleared of topsoil, sod or other perishable material. The sides of the embankment shall be neatly and evenly dressed to the slope shown on the Plans, or such other slope as the ENGINEER may direct.

B. Upon completion of the placing of the curbs, and after the concrete has cured sufficiently, forms shall be removed and the excavated space behind the curb shall be backfilled with a good quality of surface soil, free of rubbish, stone, broken concrete, roots or other foreign material. Where adequate acceptable material for backfill behind the curb is not available, granular fill conforming to 2003 MDOT 8.02.06, Class II, shall be used. Where the area behind the curb is in cut, it shall be trimmed from the top of the curb on the slope shown on the Plans. If the area is in embankment or fill, an earth berm shall be placed immediately adjacent to the top of the curb and then the embankment of fill shall be finished to the slope shown on the Plans. All trimming and finishing shall be done in a neat, workmanlike manner. All excess concrete and debris shall be removed from the excavation behind the curb line before backfilling begins.

C. In construction of non-rigid pavements, backfilling back of curb and gutter shall be completed before placement and compaction of the base course of the roadway.

3.12 PREPARATION OF SUBGRADE FOR ROADWAY SURFACES

A. The bottom of the excavation for the pavement or top of the fill shall be known as the pavement subgrade and shall be smoothed, trimmed and compacted to the required line, grade and cross section to receive the road metal. It shall be thoroughly compacted by rolling with a roller of approved type weighing not less than 8 tons. The subgrade shall be compacted to at least 95% of the maximum density as designated by the test method AASHTO T-180. Inaccessible areas, where rolling is not practical, shall be thoroughly compacted by mechanical tampers capable of striking a blow equivalent to at least 250 foot-pounds per square foot. The subgrade thus formed shall be maintained in a smooth and compacted condition until the pavement has been placed. No base course, surfacing, curb, or curb and gutter, shall be placed until the subgrade has been reviewed by the ENGINEER. The subgrade shall be finished in an acceptable condition at least one day in advance of the pavement construction at all times. Six inches of compacted depth of granular material shall be used where uncompactable soil is encountered. The granular fill shall conform to the 2003 MDOT 9.02.08., Class II, compacted to 95% of its density.

B. Immediately prior to placing the pavement, the subgrade shall be tested for conformity with the cross section shown on the Plans by means of an approved template riding on the curb and gutter sections or on side forms. If necessary, materials, shall be removed or added, as required, to bring all portions of the subgrade to the correct elevation. Corrected portions shall then be thoroughly compacted and again tested with the template. Pavement material shall not be placed at any portion of the subgrade which has not been tested for correct elevation.

C. The finished subgrade shall be maintained in a smooth and compacted condition until the pavement is placed. No storage piles of fine or coarse aggregate shall be placed directly upon the finished subgrade. Should the subgrade become rutted or disturbed in any manner, it shall be reshaped and recomputed.

3.13 GRADING

A. The CONTRACTOR shall grade the site to achieve the elevations as shown on the Plans. All disturbed areas beyond the grading limits shall be restored to prior condition.

B. Surplus excavated material not needed for embankment shall be disposed of by the CONTRACTOR. Headwalls, culverts, drains, sewers and appurtenances filled or damaged by the CONTRACTOR during the course of his operations shall be cleaned, repaired, or replaced at his expense.

C. All temporary earth changes shall be in conformance with the Soil and Erosion Control Act.

3.14 RESTORATION

A. Headwalls, culverts, and drainage systems filled or damaged by the CONTRACTOR during the course of his operations shall be cleaned, re-laid or rebuilt with new materials to a condition equal to the original state, and of thickness equal to the original structure and to the original line and grade at the CONTRACTOR's expense.

B. Where the excavation is located beside a ditch and/or where an existing ditch is filled or disturbed in the CONTRACTOR's operations, the CONTRACTOR shall clean, repair, or replace the ditch with properly pitched bottom and side slopes and of section and capacity not less than the original section.

C. Where excavation has been through lawn areas, the CONTRACTOR shall restore the disturbed area by placing topsoil and seeding or sodding over the final backfill material.

D. The CONTRACTOR shall remove excess dirt and other construction material from the site of the work and leave the site in a condition equal to its original state.

E. The final condition of the streets and roadways shall be subject to the approval of the governmental body having jurisdiction thereof, as well as review by the ENGINEER.

AAT May 2010

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Consultants

Legend

Notes

Revision	By	Appd.	YY.MM.DD

Issued	By	Appd.	YY.MM.DD

File Name: SOIL EROSION–02.DWG	MRH	DRW	DRW	11.02.07
	Dwn.	Chkd.	Dsgn.	YY.MM.DD

Permit-Seal

Client/Project
ANN ARBOR TOWNSHIP

Standard Specifications and Details

Title
EARTHWORK SPECIFICATIONS

Project No.

Scale
NOT TO SCALE

Drawing No.
EW-01

Sheet
1 of 1

Revision
0