SECTION 2

SPECIFICATIONS FOR EXCAVATING, TRENCHING, & BACKFILLING FOR UTILITIES

2.01 DESCRIPTION OF WORK

The work must consist of furnishing all materials, equipment, and labor for excavating, trenching, and backfilling for utilities. The work also must include the necessary clearing, sheeting and shoring, boring and jacking, dewatering, pipe embedment, and other appurtenant work.

The work must be performed in accordance with the specifications and drawings, the MDOT 2020 Standard Specifications for Construction and the following specifications.

2.02 CLEARING, BRUSHING & TREE REMOVAL

2.02.01 General

The Contractor must perform all clearing, brushing, and tree removal required for the proposed construction. Where indicated on the drawings for a specific area, that area must be completely cleared in accordance with Sections 201 and 202 of the MDOT 2020 Standard Specifications for Construction. The Contractor must notify the Engineer 48 hours (two working days) prior to commencement of clearing, brushing and tree removal. Clearing and brushing must be confined to the limits of the right-of-way or easements unless otherwise directed and must be kept to a practicable minimum.

Trees marked "Remove" on the drawings must be taken down and removed from the right-of-way in a manner that does not endanger the adjoining property or persons or traffic using the right-of-way. Unless approved otherwise by the Engineer, stumps of trees are to be removed. All stump removal must be considered included in the major items of work to the project.

Selective pruning of trees will be permitted to allow operation of the Contractor's equipment. Trees must be pruned neatly, and the scars from pruning or other damage by the Contractor's equipment must be covered with a preservative.

Tree removal and clearing must be performed in accordance with Federal, State, and Local requirements including seasonal limitations. If work cannot be completed within seasonal limitations, and additional evaluation is required to proceed, the Contractor must pay for such services.

2.02.02 Preservation of Trees

Because of the special concern for preservation of trees, all trees six (6) inches in diameter and larger, measured at a point 4-1/2' above the ground line at the base of the tree, which are to be removed have been marked on the drawings. Where there is more than one tree that has grown from a common stump, each tree is measured as a separate tree. All other trees are to be preserved unless written permission for removal is obtained from the Owner and/or the Engineer. Where tunneling is necessary to preserve a tree, it must be included in the major items of work. Trees that may have to be tunneled may or may not be specified on the drawings. Where tunneling is necessary, excavation may have to be done by hand to prevent damage to the tree or to its roots. When tunneling or excavating is done close to a tree to be preserved, every effort must be made to preserve the main roots.

2.02.03 Disposal of Debris

All trees, brush, and stumps from clearing and brushing operations must be disposed of by the Contractor by hauling from the site, or other suitable means approved by the Engineer. Burning of debris will be allowed if approved by the Township. The Contractor must obtain the necessary burning permits and must comply with the safety regulations required.

2.02.04 Measurement & Payment

The cost of all clearing, brushing, tunneling, and protection of trees which are left standing must be considered included in the major items of work unless specific items have been provided in the Proposal in which case the prices must be payment in full for performing this work as specified herein. All tree preservation must be included in the major items of work to the project. Trees will be measured at a point 4-1/2' above the ground line at the base of the tree. Where more than one tree has grown from a common stump, each tree is measured as a separate tree. Trees six (6) inches in diameter and smaller will not be considered pay items.

2.03 REMOVAL OF SURFACE IMPROVEMENTS

Surface improvements such as sidewalks, improved lawns, drives, curb and gutter, and all types of pavement must be removed just prior to excavating or trenching operations. All improvements must be cut at the expected trench width prior to excavating using suitable equipment which does not damage the improvement outside of the trench area.

Concrete and bituminous pavement and drives must be cut with a pavement cutting saw. The depth of the cut must be the full depth of the pavement. Pavement crushers or breakers of any type are prohibited unless specifically authorized by the Engineer. Pavement which is removed must not become mixed with backfill material. Power equipment may be used for pavement removal, provided that damage is not caused to improvements which are to remain.

Removal of surface improvements must be included in the major items of work and no specific payment will be made therefore unless specific Proposal items are provided, in which case the prices bid must be payment in full for performing this work as specified herein.

2.04 EXISTING SOIL / SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

Where provided, the soil borings shown on the construction drawings are being furnished for convenience and general information only. The data shown on the boring logs represents soil and ground water conditions encountered at the respective boring locations at the time of boring. Variations may occur between these locations. Additionally, the stratigraphic lines represent the approximate boundaries between soil types; however, transitions may be more gradual than what is shown. The Contractor will be responsible for making themselves familiar with subsurface conditions by whatever means they deem necessary and shall make their own determinations therefrom.

2.05 EXISTING UNDERGROUND UTILITIES & STRUCTURES

2.05.01 Location

No less than three (3) working days prior to excavating, the Contractor is to call "MISS DIG" at 1-800-482-7171 or 811. Existing utilities are shown only at their approximate locations based on information and data furnished to the Engineer by the owners of such underground facilities. Neither the Engineer nor the Township guarantees the accuracy or completeness of any such information or data. The Contractor must be solely responsible for determining their exact elevations and location in the field. The Contractor must notify the owners of all underground utilities before starting any work. House sewer connections, water and gas services, and other utility lines may not be indicated on the drawings. However, the Contractor must make every effort to locate all underground utilities from information obtained from the utility owner or by prospecting in advance of trench excavation.

2.05.02 Replacement

Certain underground utilities such as sewers may require removal and subsequent replacement in lieu of supporting or bracing during the proposed construction, or the Contractor may elect this option when temporary provisions to maintain essential services have been previously approved by the Engineer.

Unless otherwise specified, any utilities removed during the proposed construction must be replaced by the Contractor. Materials and installation must be equal to or better than original construction in every way. Salvaged materials may be reused when they are in good condition, and a satisfactory installation can be accomplished in the judgment of the Engineer.

Replacement of existing utilities must be considered included in the major items of work unless specific items have been provided in the Proposal, in which case the prices bid must be payment in full for performing this work as specified herein.

2.05.03 Relocation

Should any pipe or other existing utility require raising or lowering or moving to another location because of interference with the pipe or structure being constructed under these specifications, such changes which in the opinion of the Engineer are necessary must be made by the Contractor unless otherwise specified. Relocation of the utility shall be coordinated with the utility owner and comply to their requirements. Relocation of existing utilities must be included in the major items of work unless specific items are provided in the Proposal.

2.05.03 Reconnection

Where lateral services, house connections, or other pipelines require reconnection to the proposed utility, as is the case when an existing utility is being reconstructed, the Contractor must make these connections as specified or as shown on the drawings. All costs for making these connections, including provisions for maintaining flows and providing temporary service during the proposed construction, must be included in the major items of work unless specific items are provided in the Proposal.

2.05.05 Utilities to be Abandoned

When pipes, conduits, sewers, or other structures are removed from the trench leaving dead ends in the ground, such ends must be fully plugged or sealed with brick and mortar by the Contractor to obtain a soil-tight condition. Abandoned structures such as manholes or chambers must be entirely removed unless otherwise specified or shown on the drawings.

All materials from abandoned utilities which can be readily salvaged must be removed from the excavation by the Contractor and stored on the site or loaded on the Township's truck as directed by the Township. The Township must have first claim to salvageable materials. The Contractor is responsible to dispose of salvageable materials not desired to be kept by the Township.

All costs for abandoning utilities and for removing and salvaging materials, when required, must be considered included in the major items of work unless specific items have been provided in the Proposal, in which case the prices bid must be payment in full for performing this work as specified herein.

2.06 EXCAVATING & TRENCHING

2.06.01 General

Excavating and trenching operations must at all times be conducted in a safe, orderly manner using methods and equipment designed and suited to the intended use by personnel experienced in the work being performed.

None of the requirements or provisions specified herein or shown on the drawings must nullify or restrict any safety provisions required by any regulation or law governing the protection and/or safety of persons or property.

2.06.02 Width of Trench

The width of the trench must be ample to permit the pipe to be laid and joined properly and the pipe embedment material and backfill to be placed and compacted per pipe manufacturer's recommendations. Trenches must be of sufficient extra width when required as will permit the convenient placing of trench supports, sheeting, and bracing.

When the trench width above the top of the pipe is appreciably greater than that which is reasonably required by project conditions in the judgment of the Engineer, any additional cost for backfill material, surface restoration, or other items that are the result of such excess width must be borne by the Contractor.

When installing pipes in areas of rock, refer to section 2.06.05 for minimum trench clearance.

2.06.02.01 Width of Trench for Rigid Pipe

In order to limit excessive loads on rigid pipe, the maximum width of trench for pipe 36 inches and larger in diameter must not be more than twice the nominal diameter. For smaller sizes of pipe, the maximum width of trench must be not more than 3 feet greater than the nominal diameter of the pipe except as otherwise specified or directed. The above limiting restrictions on trench width apply from outside bottom of pipe to outside top of pipe.

Where the width of trench within these limits exceeds the maximum limit specified, the Contractor must install a heavier class of pipe or use other means to provide additional load-carrying capacity at no additional cost to the Township. Any changes in class of pipe or other variation must be approved in writing by the Township before the work progresses.

2.06.02.02 Width of Trench for Flexible Pipe

Unless otherwise specified or approved by the Engineer, the minimum width of trench must be per pipe manufacturer's recommendation based on the pipe material, native soil conditions, and selected embedment material, or the minimum width to achieve specified compaction, whichever is greater.

2.06.03 Excavating to Grade

The trench must be excavated to a depth required for the proper installation of the pipe and placing of the pipe embedment material as specified.

Any part of the bottom of the trench excavated below the specified subgrade must be refilled with approved materials compacted to 95% of maximum unit weight in accordance with MDOT procedures at no additional cost to the Township and Owner. If additional excavation is required to correct unstable foundation conditions, payment will be made as specified in Section 2.07.

2.06.04 Sheeting, Shoring, Bracing, & Shelving

2.06.04.01 General

The Contractor much brace or slope back the sides of all excavations in accordance with current MIOSHA regulations. The Contractor must be responsible for compliance to such regulations and for the design, installation, and maintenance of all excavation safety measures.

2.06.04.02 Measurement & Payment

Unless otherwise specified in the Proposal, the costs incurred in the installation of bracing, sheeting, shoring, and shelving must be included in the unit price bid for the work being performed.

If during the course of construction, field conditions require sheeting to be left in place as directed by the Engineer, the Engineer will negotiate payment with the Contractor in accordance with the contract provisions for extra work unless specific items have been provided in the Proposal.

2.06.05 Rock Excavation

2.06.05.01 General

Wherever the word rock is used in these specifications, it means boulders, solid ledge rock, and other minerals geologically placed and of a hardness when first exposed of 3 or greater in scales of mineral hardness, which in the opinion of the Engineer requires continuous use of drilling and blasting or special power equipment for its removal.

Soft disintegrated rock which can be removed with a power-operated excavator or with hand tools and loose, shaken, or previously blasted rock and broken stone in rock fillings will not be classified as rock, nor will it be included in measurements for payment.

2.06.05.02 Hardness

The Engineer will determine the hardness of the material or minerals in question. The following accepted hardness will be used as a guide in the field for specific situations:

Gypsum - hardness of 2
Fingernail - hardness of approximately 2-1/2
Calcite - hardness of 3
Copper Coin - hardness of approximately 3
Brass Pin - hardness of approximately 3

A mineral with a hardness of 3 will scratch a copper coin and can be scratched with a brass pin. Determinations of hardness which cannot readily be determined in the field will be resolved by laboratory analysis of the material in question.

2.06.05.03 Blasting

Where blasting is necessary, the Contractor must obtain the required permits and licenses at his own expense. This work must be done with due regard to the safety of workmen, other people, and public and private property. The method of covering blasts, amounts of charges used, and the general procedure for doing this work must conform to the standard practice and must meet all requirements of local ordinances and other regulations and will be subject to the approval of the Engineer.

2.06.05.04 Clearance

Rock must be removed to provide a clearance for all pipes, appurtenances, or structures of at least eight (8) inches below, and a minimum of eight (8) inches on each side of the pipe, appurtenance, or structure.

The specified minimum clearances are the minimum clear distance which will be permitted between any part of the pipe or appurtenances being laid and any part, point, or projection of the rock.

2.06.05.05 Measurement

Only boulders of 1 cubic yard or greater in volume that cannot be removed with power excavating equipment or rock as defined herein will be measured for payment. Measurements of rock will be made by the Engineer after rock is removed from the excavation by measuring the trench before the pipe is installed.

The cross-sectional area will be measured at 25-foot intervals or closer if required to accurately measure the trench. The maximum depth which will be measured for payment must be from the top of the rock formation to the specified subgrade for the pipe embedment material. The maximum width of trench to be considered for payment must be as follows:

1. Below outside top of pipe, maximum width must be the outside diameter of the pipe bell plus 12 inches but not less than 30 inches.

2. From outside top of pipe to top of rock formation, maximum width must be computed based on a 5 on 1 slope vertically for the sides of the trench.

The volume will be computed by the Engineer using the method of average end areas based on measurements of rock actually removed subject to the maximum limits specified.

2.06.05.06 Basis of Payment

Rock excavation will be paid for at the contract price per cubic yard, which price will be payment in full for completing all work as specified herein including removal and disposal of the rock.

If a unit price has not been established in the Proposal, payment to the Contractor will be based on the contract provisions for extra work.

2.06.06 Dewatering

The Contractor must provide and maintain adequate dewatering equipment to remove and dispose of all surface and ground water including water or sewage from exposed sewers or water mains, from all excavations and trenches, or other parts of the work. Each excavation must be kept dry during the preparation of the subgrade and continually thereafter until the structure to be built or the installation of the pipe line is completed to such extent that no damage from hydrostatic pressure, flotation, or other cause will result.

Where work is in soil containing an excessive amount of water, the Contractor must provide, install, and maintain suitable well points or wells connected to manifolds or reliable pumping equipment, or other suitable groundwater dewatering methods, and must so operate the dewatering system to ensure proper construction of the work.

Contractor must submit a groundwater dewatering plan to the Township and Owner. The plan must include the proposed dewatering strategy, including anticipated discharge rate(s) and location(s). Trench underdrain systems, or similar, will require additional information subject to project specific requirements. Discharge of water from groundwater dewatering operations shall be in accordance with all Federal, State and Local requirements, including discharge rate limitations. The Contractor must filter groundwater dewatering discharge and make every effort to prevent sand, sediment, or debris from entering any existing pipeline or conduit which they may use for drainage purposes.

The repair or cleaning of drainage structures made necessary by the Contractor's operations must be performed by and at the expense of the Contractor. Arrangements for discharge of groundwater into any public sewer must be previously approved by the Township of the receiving sewer. Should the Contractor identify potential contamination in the water from the groundwater dewatering operation, via visual and/or odor, the Contractor shall immediately notify the Engineer.

Dewatering including the use of stone or gravel for dewatering purposes when required will not be paid for separately but will be included in the contract price for the major items of work.

The Contractor must limit the dewatering operation to the minimum time and depth required for construction. The Contractor will be required to furnish temporary water service and/or provide potable water at the direction of the Engineer to property owners whose wells are affected by the dewatering operations.

2.07 SUBGRADE

The subgrade for pipe and/or structures must be firm, dense, and thoroughly compacted and consolidated, free from mud and muck, and sufficiently stable to remain firm and intact underfoot.

2.07.01 Unstable Foundation

When the soil beneath the normal pipe embedment area is soft or unstable, even with adequate dewatering, or in the opinion of the Engineer cannot support the pipe or utility, further depth must be excavated and refilled to the proposed grade with MDOT Class II granular material (for plastic pipe the material must comply with ASTM D2321) compacted in twelve (12) inch layers to 95% of maximum unit weight in accordance with MDOT procedures, or other approved means must be employed to assure a firm foundation for the utility. The volume of unstable foundation removed and replaced with approved materials for which payment will be allowed will be determined in cubic yards of material, compacted in place, unless otherwise specified on the drawings or in the proposal. Volume will be based on the actual width and depth of material removed and replaced, subject to Engineer review and approval.

Payment for removal, disposal and replacement of unstable foundation will be paid under the contract provisions for extra work, unless specific Proposal items have been provided, in which case, the unit price bid must be payment in full for performing the work as specified. If the soil in the bottom of trench is soft due to excessive amounts of ground water, and/or the Contractor's method of operation, stabilization of the trench bottom must be at the Contractor's expense.

2.07.02 Special Foundations

Where the subgrade at the bottom of the excavation consists of soil which is unstable or yielding to such a degree that, in the opinion of the Engineer, it cannot properly support the pipe or structure, the Contractor must construct such additional foundation or reinforcement of the subgrade as may be specified, such as timber piling, geotextiles, or other means as approved by the Engineer to provide a proper foundation.

The construction of special foundations will be paid for separately based on the contract provisions for extra work, unless specific Proposal items have been provided, in which case the unit price bid must be payment in full for performing the work as specified.

2.08 PIPE EMBEDMENT

2.08.01 General

Pipe embedment must include the furnishing and placing of approved materials as specified or as directed from 4 inches under the outside bottom of the pipe to 12 inches over the outside top of the pipe. Various classes of pipe embedment may be specified or shown on the drawings or details in which case the limits of the various types will also be specified.

Unless otherwise specified or shown on the Drawings, all pipe embedment must be Class B pipe embedment as shown on the Standard details. When the soil in the bottom of the trench at pipe subgrade meets all the requirements for Granular Material Class II as specified in the MDOT 2020 Standard Specifications for Construction, Section 902.07 and in the opinion of the Engineer will provide suitable bedding for the pipe, such soil may be utilized as bedding material and prepared to receive the pipe as specified without undercutting and subsequent replacement.

2.08.02 Flexible Pipe Embedment

Flexible pipe is any pipe having a pipe stiffness of less than 60 psi. as defined under the requirements of ASTM Designation D2412 (this includes all plastic pipe except Composite (Truss) pipe, and may include corrugated metal pipe, ductile iron pipe, and steel pipe, depending on pipe diameter and wall thickness).

Plastic pipe embedment must comply with ASTM D2321. Bedding material must meet the requirements of Section 902.07 of the MDOT 2020 Standard Specifications for Construction for granular materials Class II, modified to 100% passing a 1" sieve must be used. If stone is used for bedding, it must meet the requirements of ASTM D2321 (Table 1 – Embedment Classes for Plastic Pipe) for Class 1A crushed stone. An Engineer approved geotextile filter fabric must wrap around all stone in areas where Class 1A crushed stone pipe embedment is used. Transition zones between crushed stone and sand embedment must be separated by a geotextile fabric.

2.08.03 Special Pipe Embedment

Various types of special pipe embedment may be specified or shown on the Drawings in locations where special conditions require their use. The Contractor must perform all the work of constructing special pipe embedment where specified.

2.08.04 Placing Pipe Embedment Material

Pipe embedment material must be placed in the bottom of the trench and shaped by hand to provide a firm and uniform bearing for the barrel of the pipe with additional shaping to accommodate the bells on bell and spigot pipe. After each pipe has been graded, aligned, and placed in final position on the bedding material and jointing is complete, additional embedment material must be carefully placed, not exceeding 6-inch lifts, and compacted under and around each side of the pipe and over the pipe until it is completely covered by 12 inches of embedment material. Said material

must be distributed along both sides of the pipe uniformly and simultaneously to prevent lateral displacement of the pipe. All granular embedment material must be compacted to 95% of maximum unit weight in accordance with MDOT procedures.

All the work of placing pipe embedment must be considered an integral part of installing the pipe and must be completed immediately after the pipe is laid to the correct alignment and grade.

2.08.06 Basis of Payment

All the work of furnishing and/or placing pipe embedment material as specified must be included in the contract items for the proposed work.

When one or more contract items have been provided in the Proposal for special pipe embedment, payment to the Contractor will be based on the prices bid for the respective items. When no specific items have been provided in the Proposal, the cost for completing this work as specified must be included in the major work items except for authorized extra work in which case the contract provisions for extra work must apply.

2.09 BACKFILLING ABOVE PIPE EMBEDMENT

2.09.01 General

All backfill material must be free from cinders, ashes, refuse, sod, organic material, boulders, or rocks larger than 3 inches in diameter, frozen material, or other material which in the opinion of the Engineer is unsuitable. The soil excavated from the trenches must be used for backfilling when it is classified as suitable by the Engineer. If all or a portion of the excavated material is classified as unsuitable for backfilling, the Contractor must remove and dispose of the unsuitable material and must furnish and place granular material meeting the requirements of Section 902.07 of the MDOT 2020 Standard Specifications for Construction for Granular Material Class II.

All backfilling and compaction must be performed by the Contractor using methods and equipment approved by the Engineer.

2.09.02 Trenches Requiring Compacted Granular Backfill

Trenches and excavations in the following locations must be backfilled with approved granular material meeting the requirements of Section 902.07 of the MDOT 2020 Standard Specifications for Construction for Granular Material Class II:

a. Improved areas, including drives, sidewalks, parking areas, around structures, etc.

b. Within the limits of the roadway (within a 1 on 1 slope beginning two (2) feet from the edge of pavement or back of curb towards the right-of-way line).

c. Within the limits of future improvements (shown on Drawings).

d. Within limits specified on Drawings.

e. All sanitary sewer lateral trenches within the limits of the right-of-way.

All backfill within these areas must be placed in layers not exceeding twelve (12) inches thick and must be compacted to 95% of maximum unit weight in accordance with MDOT procedures. Trenches transverse to undisturbed roadway shall be compacted to 98% of maximum unit weight in accordance with MDOT procedures. Tests for compaction will be made by the Engineer or other representative designated by the Engineer at no cost to the Contractor. When tests indicate a density which is less than that required, the methods or equipment being used must be modified to obtain the density specified, and the section in question must be recompacted until the required density is obtained. The cost of retesting must be borne by the Contractor.

2.09.03 Trenches Not Requiring Compacted Granular Backfill

Where not otherwise specified or directed, backfilling above the pipe embedment must be made with material which is originally excavated, which is suitable. Backfill materials must be consolidated by mechanical equipment working longitudinally in the trench, or by other approved methods, so as to be free of large voids with any excess material mounded over the trench or removed as directed by the Engineer. The trench must be graded to a reasonable uniformity and left in a neat condition.

2.09.04 Basis of Payment

Payment for backfilling including compaction must be made as follows:

When a contract item has been provided in the Proposal for special backfill, payment will be made under this item as specified in Paragraph 2.10 for approved granular material obtained off the site or when no specific item for special backfill has been provided in the Proposal, this work must be included in the major items of work.

2.10 SPECIAL BACKFILL - MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

2.10.01 Measurement

When an item has been provided in the Proposal for special backfill, approved granular material obtained off the site which is required by these specifications or authorized by the Engineer must be included in this item. Special backfill must be measured compacted in place. The Contractor must furnish a delivery ticket for each truck load at the time the material is delivered to the project. The delivery ticket must be prepared at least in duplicate, one copy of which must be furnished to the Engineer or his representative, the other copy to be retained in the Contractor's file. No payment will be made for special backfill unless the individual truck delivery tickets are furnished in this manner. The Engineer will use the delivery tickets when calculating the compacted in place quantity.

2.10.02 Payment

The Proposal unit price per cubic yard for special backfill must be payment in full for furnishing, placing, and compacting the special backfill and for disposing of the material excavated from the trench as directed and in accordance with the Drawings and Specifications.

Stone used specifically for dewatering procedures must not be classified as special backfill and no specific payment will be made therefor.

2.11 DISPOSAL OF EXCESS EXCAVATION

All excavated material in excess of that needed for backfill or that material classified as unsuitable by the Engineer must be disposed of by the Contractor. However, the Engineer reserves the right to direct the Contractor to haul all or a portion of the material not required for backfilling to an area designated by the Engineer which is not more than 1,000 feet outside the project and which is reasonably accessible. This work, when directed, must be performed at no additional cost to the Owner.

2.12 LIMITATIONS ON OPERATIONS

The Contractor must at all times conduct their work so that there is a minimum of inconvenience to the residents and businesses in the vicinity of this project. To this end, the Contractor must complete their backfill and remove all debris and unsuitable backfill to a point as close to the actual pipe installation as is practical and keep the area where the pipe construction and backfill has been completed in a neat condition. Open excavations must be protected by signs, lights, barricades, and/or fence at all times when work is not actually taking place at that excavation. The placement of excavated earth along the line of the trench must be controlled by the public's use of the street or right-of-way and must always be confined to approved limits.

Not more than 300 consecutive feet of street must be closed at one time, and vehicular traffic through any street must not be stopped for a period longer than two weeks without the written permission of the Engineer. Not more than one cross street must be closed to vehicular traffic at the same time except by permission of the Engineer. Contractor must maintain access for emergency vehicles at all times.

2.13 SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL

The Contractor must conduct operations in such a manner that all soil is confined within the project limits and prevented from entering storm sewers, water courses, rivers, lakes, reservoirs, or wetlands.

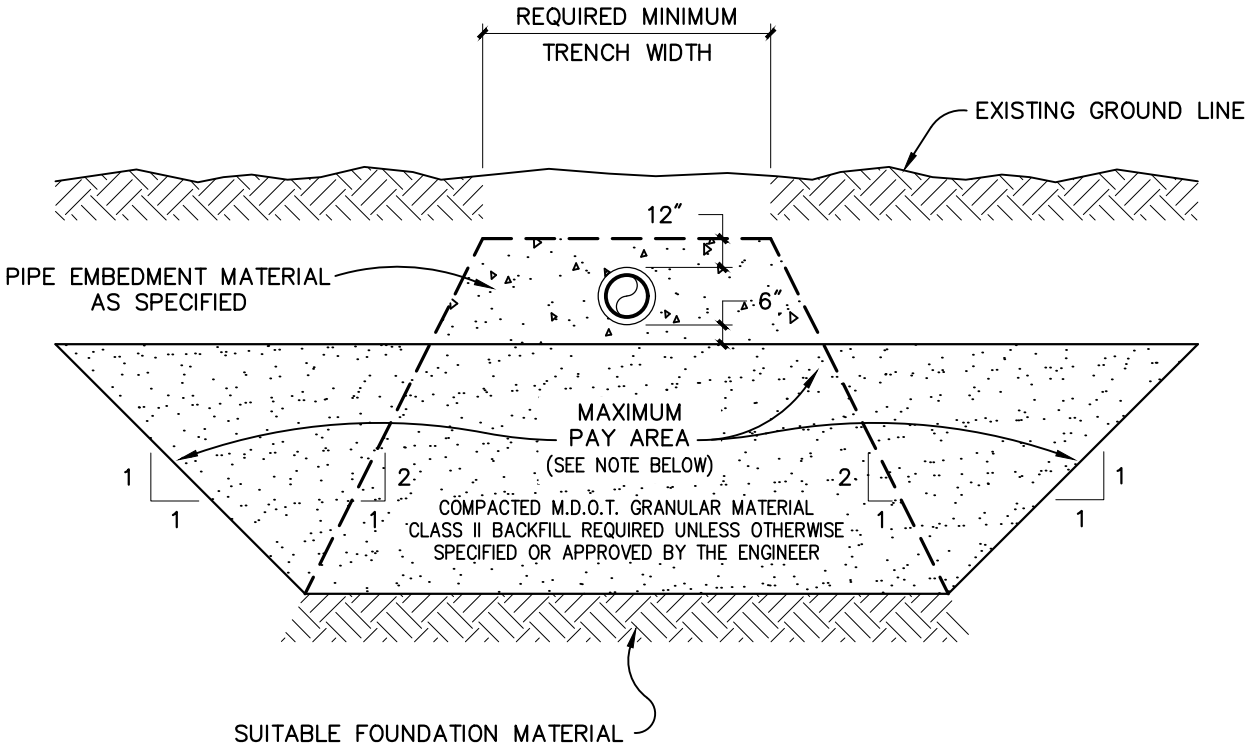
The Contractor must place a filter or barrier composed of straw, stone or other approved material around all catch basins or other inlets to the storm sewer or drainage courses to prevent sedimentation in these structures. After the construction

operations are completed, the Contractor must remove these filters and clean all the sediment and debris from the catch basins, ditches or other storm sewer structures.

Soil erosion and sedimentation control measures if indicated on the Drawings are considered as minimum requirements and are not to be considered as complete and all-inclusive. Additional control measures as may be required due to circumstances or conditions at the time of construction or as directed by the Engineer, or the designated Soil Erosion Control agency, must be placed as required to insure conformance with the Part 91 of PA 451 of 1994. Deviations from or additions to the erosion control measures shown on the Drawings must be subject to the approval of the Engineer or enforcing agency.

The Contractor is responsible to have a certified storm water operator and complete all such reports as required by regulatory agencies as it relates to storm water and soil erosion and sedimentation control.

The cost of this work and other control measures which may be required or directed by the Engineer must be included in the major work items to the cost of the project unless specific items have been provided in the proposal.

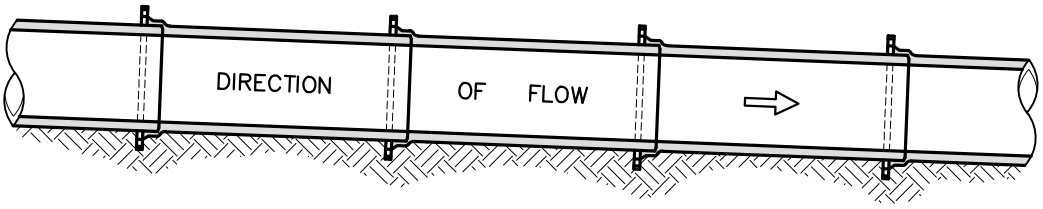


UNSTABLE SOIL REMOVAL FOR UTILITY

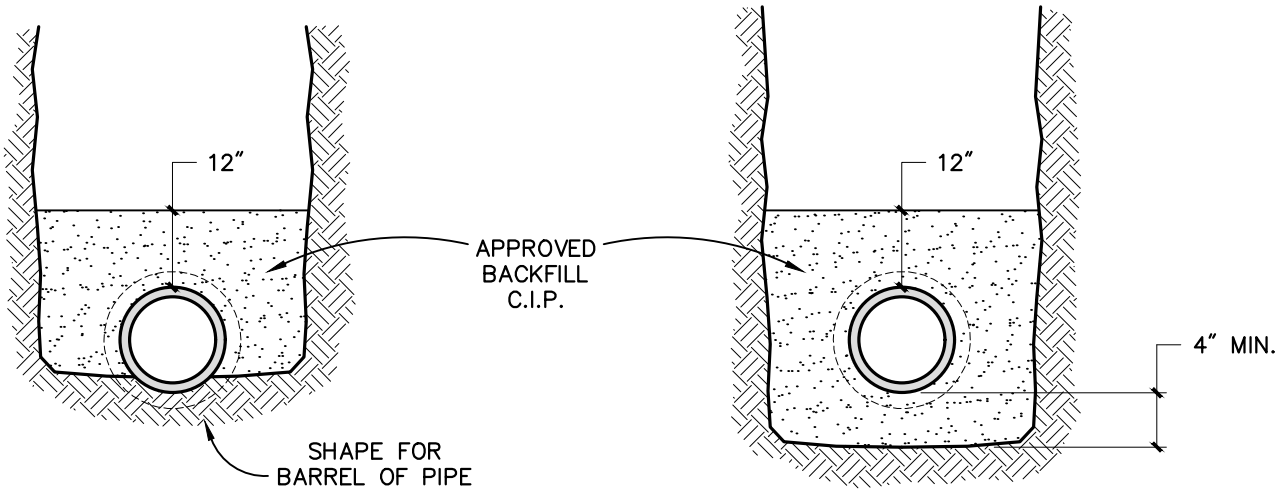
SCALE : NONE

NOTE

PAYMENT WILL BE PER CUBIC YARD OF MATERIAL, COMPACTED IN PLACE. VOLUME WILL BE BASED ON THE ACTUAL WIDTH AND DEPTH OF MATERIAL REMOVED AND REPLACED, SUBJECT TO ENGINEER REVIEW AND APPROVAL, BUT SHALL NOT EXCEED THE CROSS–SECTION OF THE DETAIL ABOVE.



EXCAVATION FOR BELLS



I II

CLASS B PIPE EMBEDMENT

SCALE : NONE

NOTES

1. ALL BACKFILL INDICATED MUST BE COMPACTED TO 95% OF MAXIMUM DENSITY IN ACCORDANCE WITH M.D.O.T. PROCEDURES.
2. METHOD I MUST BE USED IN AREAS OF UNCONSOLIDATED SOILS. (e.g. SAND, GRAVEL)
3. METHOD II MUST BE USED IN AREAS OF CONSOLIDATED SOILS (e.g. CLAY, HARDPAN, ROCK)
4. IF STONE IS USED FOR BEDDING, A NON-WOVEN GEOTEXTILE SEPARATOR (PER MDOT 910) MUST BE PLACED AROUND ALL AREAS WHERE STONE PIPE EMBEDMENT IS USED.
5. TRANSITION ZONES BETWEEN STONE AND SAND EMBEDMENT MUST BE SEPARATED BY A NON-WOVEN GEOTEXTILE SEPARATOR.