

Waste Materials – All waste materials that may leach pollutants (paint and paint containers, caulk tubes, oil/grease containers, liquids of any kind, soluble materials, etc.) will be collected and stored in a covered metal dumpster rented from a licensed solid waste management company in Lexington. The dumpster will meet all Lexington and state solid waste management regulations. Construction debris and other wastes that do not leach pollutants will be deposited in a covered or open-topped dumpster. The dumpster will be emptied when full, and the contents will be hauled to the Lexington Landfill. No construction waste materials will be buried onsite. All personnel will be instructed regarding the correct procedure for waste disposal. Notices stating these practices will be posted in the office trailer of the individual who manages the day-to-day site operations, this person will be responsible for seeing that these procedures are followed.

Hazardous Waste – All waste materials will be disposed of in the manner specified by local or state regulation or by the manufacturer. Site personnel will be instructed in these practices and the individual who manages day-to-day site operations will be responsible for seeing that these practices are followed

Sanitary Waste – Portable toilets will be used on site for sanitary wastes. All sanitary waste will be collected from the portable units as needed to prevent excessive odors and overflows by a licensed Lexington sanitary waste management contractor, as required by local regulation. Portable units will be placed away from storm drain inlets, ditches, creeks, and other water bodies

Timing of Control Measures

As indicated in the Sequence of Major Activities, the stabilized construction exit, earthen diversion berm, silt fences / sediment barriers, and sediment basin will be constructed prior to clearing or grading of any other portions of the site. Sediment traps will be constructed as needed in areas where gulying occurs. Ditches will be built and triple seeded/mulched (or blanketed) after construction. Areas where construction activity temporarily ceases for more than 14 days will be stabilized with temporary seed and/or mulch within 14 days of the last disturbance. Once construction activity ceases permanently in an area, that area will be seeded and mulched within 14 days. Temporary controls in permanently stabilized areas, such as silt fences, sediment barriers, ditch checks, temporary sediment traps, etc., will be removed. Controls will remain in place until all vegetation is established and ditches are stable.

5. OTHER STATE AND LOCAL PLANS

Certification of Compliance with Federal, State, and Local Regulations

This Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (BMP Plan) reflects Kentucky Division of Water and LFUCG requirements for stormwater management and erosion and sediment control, as established in LFUCG ordinances. To ensure compliance, this plan was prepared in accordance with the Kentucky BMP Planning and Technical Specifications Manual published by KY DOW and KY DOC and the LFUCG Stormwater Manual. There are no other local, state, or federal permits (e.g., Clean Water Act Section 404 dredge/fill permit, KY DOW Section 401 Water Quality Certification, KY DOW Floodplain Permit, etc.) needed for this project.

6. MAINTENANCE PROCEDURES

Stormwater, Erosion, and Sediment Control Maintenance Practices

Maintenance of all BMPs at the site will be handled by a person who has been trained on construction site BMPs at workshops sponsored by the KY DOW and the Kentucky Erosion Protection and Sediment Control (KEPSC) Program. Other workers on-site will be trained in BMP installation, maintenance, and

good housekeeping. These are the inspection and maintenance practices that will be used to maintain erosion and sediment controls:

- Less than 5 acres will be cleared of vegetation at one time; areas at final grade will be seeded and mulched within 14 days.
- All measures will be maintained in good working order; if a repair is necessary, it will be initiated within 24 hours of being reported. This information will be logged on the SWPPP/BMP Plan
- Silt fences will be inspected for bypassing, overtopping, undercutting, depth of sediment, tears, and to ensure attachment to secure posts. Bypasses will be repaired immediately.
- Built-up sediment will be removed from behind the silt fence before it has reached halfway up the height of the fence.
- Diversion dikes and berms will be inspected and any breaches promptly repaired. Areas that are eroding or scouring will be repaired and re-seeded / mulched as needed.
- Temporary and permanent seeding and mulching will be inspected for bare spots, washouts, and healthy growth. Bare or eroded areas will be repaired as needed.

7. INSPECTION PROCEDURES

Stormwater, Erosion, and Sediment Control Inspection Practices

Inspection of all BMPs at the site will be handled by a person who has been trained on inspecting construction site BMPs at workshops sponsored by the KY DOW and the Kentucky Erosion Protection and Sediment Control (KEPSC) Program.

- All erosion prevention and sediment control measures will be inspected at least once each week and following any rain of one-half inch or more.
- Inspections will be conducted by a person who has been trained by the KY DOW and KEPSC. This individual will train others who will be responsible for assisting in the inspections and installing, maintaining, and repairing the controls on the site.
- Inspection reports will be written, signed, dated, and kept on file for two years.

8. NON-STORMWATER DISCHARGES

It is expected that the following non-storm water discharges will occur from the site during the construction period:

- Water from water line flushings.
- Pavement wash waters (where no spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have occurred).
- Uncontaminated groundwater and rain water (from dewatering during excavation).

All non-storm water discharges will be directed to a sediment basin, filter bag, or filter fence enclosure in a flat vegetated infiltration area prior to discharge, to remove sediment and other contaminants.

The materials or substances listed below are expected to be present onsite during construction:

- Concrete
- Detergents
- Paints (enamel and latex)
- Metal Studs
- Concrete
- Tar
- Fertilizers
- Petroleum Based Products
- Cleaning Solvents
- Wood

- Masonry Block

- Roofing Shingles

Spill Prevention and Material Management Practices

The following material management practices will be used to reduce the risk of spills or other accidental exposure of materials and substances to exposure to the weather and/or runoff.

Good Housekeeping

The following good housekeeping practices will be followed onsite during the construction project.

- An effort will be made to store only enough product required to do the job
- Products and materials will be stored away from the surface drainage system.
- All materials stored onsite will be stored in a neat, orderly manner in their appropriate containers and, if possible, under a roof or other enclosure
- Products will be kept in their original containers with the original manufacturer's label
- Substances will not be mixed with one another unless recommended by the manufacturer
- Whenever possible, all of the product will be used up before disposing of the container
- Manufacturers' recommendations for proper use and disposal will be followed
- The site superintendent will inspect daily to ensure proper use and disposal of materials onsite.
- Dust will be controlled by water sprayed from a tanker truck as needed during dry weather.

Hazardous Products

These practices will be used to reduce the risks associated with any and all hazardous materials.

- Products will be kept in original containers unless they are not resealable.
- Original labels and material safety data sheets (MSDS) will be reviewed and retained.
- If surplus product must be disposed of, manufacturers' or state/local recommended methods for proper disposal will be followed.

Petroleum Products

All onsite vehicles will be fueled and maintained off-site, monitored for leaks, and receive regular preventative maintenance to reduce the chance of leakage. Petroleum products stored onsite (oil, gas for tank and pump) will be stored in tightly sealed containers, which are clearly labeled. Any asphalt substances used onsite will be applied according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

Fertilizers

If used, fertilizers used will be applied only in the minimum amounts recommended by the manufacturer. Once applied, fertilizer will be covered with mulch or blankets or worked into the soil to limit exposure to storm water. Storage will be in a covered shed. The contents of any partially used bags of fertilizer will be transferred to a sealable plastic bin to avoid spills.

Paints

All containers will be tightly sealed and stored indoors or under roof when not being used. Excess paint or paint wash water will not be discharged to the drainage or storm sewer system but will be properly disposed of according to manufacturers' instructions or state and local regulations.

Concrete Truck Washout

Concrete truck mixers and chutes will not be washed on pavement, near storm drain inlets, or within 75 feet of any ditch, stream, wetland, lake, or sinkhole. Where possible, excess concrete and wash water will be discharged to areas prepared for pouring new concrete, flat areas to be paved that are away from ditches or drainage system features, or other locations that will not drain off site. Where this approach is not possible, a constructed wash basin lined with plastic sheeting will be installed away from ditches to receive the wash water. Washout locations are indicated on the attached drawings.

Spill Control Practices

In addition to the good housekeeping and material management practices discussed in the previous sections of this plan, the following practices will be followed for spill prevention and cleanup:

- Manufacturers' recommended methods for spill cleanup will be clearly posted. All personnel will be made aware of procedures and the location of the information and cleanup supplies.
- Materials and equipment necessary for spill cleanup will be kept in the material storage area. Equipment and materials will include but not limited to brooms, dust pans, mops, rags, gloves, kitty litter, sand, sawdust, and plastic and metal trash containers.
- All spills will be cleaned up immediately after discovery.
- The spill area will be kept well ventilated and personnel will wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent injury from contact with a hazardous substance.
- Spills of toxic or hazardous material will be reported to the appropriate state/local agency.
- The spill prevention plan will be adjusted as needed to prevent spills from reoccurring and improve spill response and cleanup.
- The site superintendent responsible for the day-to-day site operations, will be the spill prevention and cleanup coordinator. He will designate at least three other people onsite to receive spill prevention/cleanup training and assist in cleanups. Their names will be posted in the material storage area and in the office trailer outside.

9. CONTRACTOR AND SUBCONTRACTOR CERTIFICATIONS

SWPPP Files, Updates, and Amendments

This SWPPP Plan and related documents (e.g., NOI, inspection reports, US ACE permits, etc.) will be kept on file at the construction site by the Site Manager. The SWPPP will be updated by the Owner and/or Site Manager to reflect any and all significant changes in site conditions, selection of BMPs, the presence of any unlisted potential pollutants on site, or changes in the Site Manager, contractor, subcontractors, or other key information. Updates and amendments will be made in writing within 7 days and will be appended to the original BMP Plan and available for review.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Certification

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Signed: _____
_____, President
_____, Company

Date: _____

I certify under penalty of law that I understand the terms and conditions of the general KPDES permit that authorizes the storm water discharges associated with the construction site activity identified as part of this certification.

Subcontractor Certification

The subcontractors below certify under penalty of law that they understand the terms and conditions of the general KPDES permit that authorizes the storm water discharges associated with the construction site activity identified as part of this certification.

Construction Site Inspection Report

Company:	Site: West Hickman 7 Wet Weather Storage Tank Improvements	County: Fayette
Site Operator:		Inspection Date:
Receiving Water: West Hickman Creek	Total Site Area (acres): 7.6	# Disturbed Acres: 0.8
Inspector Name:	Inspector Qualifications:	
Inspection Type: Every 7 days: Every 14 days and after ½ inch rain	Days Since Last Rainfall _____	# Inches of Last Rainfall: _____

Field Inspection Observations

BMP Category	Compliance			Field Indicators for Compliance
	Poor	Fair	Good	
Project Operations				Notice of Intent (KPDES permit) and other local/state permits on file BMP Plan on site and available for review; project activities following BMP plan Weekly inspection and rain-event reports on BMPs available for review Diversions, silt checks/traps/basins, and silt fences/barriers installed prior to clearing Grading and clearing conducted in phases to minimize exposed soil areas No vegetation removal or operations in stream or sinkhole buffer area (25 ft min) Rock pad with underliner in place on all construction site exits leading to paved roads No sediment, mud, or rock on paved public roads in project area Dust control if needed when working in residential areas during dry conditions
Drainage Management				Upland runoff diverted around bare soil areas with vegetated/lined ditches/berms Drainage channels exiting the site are lined with grass/blanket/rock and stabilized Discharges from dewatering operations cleaned in silt fence enclosure or other filter No muddy runoff leaving site after rains up to 1½ inches
Erosion Protection				Exposed soil seeded/mulched after 2 weeks if no work is planned for the next 7 days Soils on steep slopes seeded/mulched/blanketed as needed to prevent rutting
Sediment Barriers				Silt fence, rock filter, or other sediment barrier below all bare soil areas on slopes Barrier installed across slope on the contour, trenched in, posts on downhill side Multiple sediment barriers at least 125 ft apart on unseeded slopes steeper than 4:1 J-hook interceptors along silt fence where heavy muddy flows run along fencing No visible undercutting or bypassing or blowout of sediment barrier Accumulated sediment is less than halfway to the top of sediment barrier
Slope Protection				Slopes tracked, disked, or conditioned after final grade is established Slopes seeded, mulched, or blanketed within 14 days, no unmanaged rills or gullying Heavy downslope flows controlled by lined downdrain channels or slope drain pipes No muddy runoff from slopes into streams, rivers, lakes, or wetlands
Inlet Protection				Inlet dam/device or filtration unit placed at all inlets receiving muddy flows No visible undercutting, bypassing, or blowout of inlet protection dam or device Accumulated sediment is less than halfway to the top of the inlet protection dam/device
Outlet Protection				High flow discharges have rock or other flow dissipaters of adequate sizing at outlet Culvert outlets show no visible signs of erosion/scour, bank failure, or collapse
Ditch and Channel Stabilization				No unmanaged channel bank erosion or bottom scouring visible within or below site Ditches with slopes more than 3% have check dams spaced as needed, if not grassed Ditch check dams tied in to banks, with center 4" lower than sides, and no bypassing Ditches with slopes of up to 5% are thickly seeded with grass (minimum requirement) Ditches 5% to 15% are lined with thick grass and erosion control blankets as needed Ditches 15% to 33% are lined with thick grass and matting or other approved product Ditches exceeding 33% are paved or lined with rock or other approved product

SECTION 02372 - EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.01 SCOPE OF WORK

- A. The Contractor shall furnish all labor, materials, and equipment required for installing, maintaining, amending, and removing temporary soil erosion, sediment, and pollutant controls as shown in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and as specified herein and as required by the LFUCG Land Disturbance Permit, Chapter 16-Article X, Division 5 of the LFUCG Code of Ordinances, and the KPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activities (KYR10).
- B. The Contractor shall take all site management measures necessary to minimize erosion and contain sediment, construction materials (including excavation and backfill), and pollutants (such as chemicals, fuels, lubricants, bitumen, raw sewage, and other harmful waste) and prevent them from being discharged into or alongside any body of water or into natural or man-made channels leading thereto.
- C. The Contractor shall at all times minimize disturbance and the period of time that the disturbed area is exposed without stabilization practices. In "critical areas" (within 25 feet of a stream) erosion prevention measures such as erosion control mats/blankets, mulch, or straw blown in and stabilized with tackifiers or by treading, etc shall be implemented on disturbed areas within 24 hours or "as soon as practical" after completion of disturbance/grading or following cessation of activities.
- D. Temporary erosion controls include, but are not limited to grassing, mulching, seeding, providing erosion control and turf reinforcement mats on all disturbed surfaces including waste area surfaces and stockpile and borrow area surfaces; scheduling work to minimize erosion and providing interceptor ditches at those locations which will ensure that erosion during construction will be either eliminated or maintained within acceptable limits.
- E. Temporary sedimentation controls include, but are not limited to, silt dams, traps, barriers, and appurtenances on sloped surfaces which will ensure that sedimentation pollution will be either eliminated or maintained within acceptable limits.
- F. Contractor is responsible for providing and maintaining effective temporary erosion and sediment control measures prior to and during construction or until final controls become effective.
- G. Prior to construction, the Contractor shall obtain a LFUCG Land Disturbance Permit and shall obtain coverage under the KPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activities (KYR10) (see Article 3.24 in this Section). The Contractor shall be responsible for placement of pollutant, erosion, and sedimentation controls as shown in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) prior to excavation, fill or grade work. If during the course of construction, the state and/or LFUCG determine additional controls are required, the Contractor shall furnish, install and maintain additional mulch, blankets, sediment barriers, and/or other controls as necessary to control pollution, erosion, and sedimentation to the satisfaction of the regulatory agency.
- H. The Contractor shall inspect and repair all erosion and sedimentation controls as follows:
 - 1. At least once every seven (7) calendar days, and
 - 2. Within 24 hours after any storm event of 0.5 inch or greater.

- I. Final stabilization practices on those portions of the project where construction activities have permanently ceased shall be initiated within fourteen (14) days of the date of cessation of construction activities. Temporary stabilization practices on those portions of the project where construction activities have temporarily ceased shall be initiated within fourteen (14) days of the date of cessation of construction activities.
- J. **Erosion and Sediment Control prevention measures shall be installed prior to removal of vegetation and/or stripping of topsoil.** The Contractor is responsible for preparing and submitting the state Notice of Intent and attachments and obtaining state permit approval prior to the beginning of any construction activities.

1.02 PERMITS AND NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

- A. The Contractor is responsible to prepare a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for inclusion with permit submittals. The Contractor may elect one of the following options to meet this requirement:
 1. Utilize the SWPPP (which includes the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan) provided in the Construction Drawings and prepared by the Owner's Engineer and take sole responsibility for implementing the SWPPP, or
 2. Provide a SWPPP, including an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan, prepared by a professional engineer licensed in the Commonwealth of Kentucky, meeting all of the requirements of KYR10 and Chapter 16-Article X, Division 5 of the LFUCG Code of Ordinances.
- B. The Contractor shall submit a Notice of Intent specifically for Construction Activities (NOI-SWCA) before beginning any site disturbance, and shall implement erosion, sediment and pollution control measures as may be required by state, local and federal agencies. Contractor shall submit a signed Notice of Intent form and required attachments to the Division of Water at least seven (7) days prior to beginning of construction activity. **See Article 3.24 in this Section for detailed requirements.**
- C. A Land Disturbance Permit shall be obtained from the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government. **See Article 3.25 in this Section for detailed requirements.**
- D. The Contractor shall comply with all additional requirements of LFUCG. It is the Contractor's responsibility to provide evidence to the Owner that all permits have been obtained prior to initiation of construction.

1.03 RELATED WORK

- A. Section 02371 – Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)
- B. Applicable LFUCG Storm Water Manual Standard Drawings are included at the end of this Section 02372.

PART 2 – PRODUCTS

2.01 MULCH

- A. Mulch shall be used as a soil stabilization measure for any disturbed area inactive for 14 days or longer. Areas requiring stabilization during December through February shall receive only mulch held in place with bituminous material. Mulching shall be used whenever permanent or temporary seeding is used. The anchoring of mulch shall be in accordance with the

Construction Drawings except all mulch placed in December through February shall be anchored with bituminous materials regardless of the slope. Permanent mulches shall be used in conjunction with planting trees, shrubs, and other ground covers that do not provide adequate soil stabilization.

- B. Straw shall come from wheat, rye, or barley and may be spread by hand or machine. Straw shall be anchored. Straw shall be applied at two tons per acre or 90 pounds per 1,000 square feet. Straw shall be free from weeds and coarse matter.
- C. Wood chips do not require tacking. Wood chips shall be applied at 270 cubic yards per acre or 6 cubic yard per 1,000 square feet and approximately 2 inches deep. Wood chips shall be treated with 20 pounds of nitrogen per acre or shall be treated with 12 pounds slow-release nitrogen per ton to prevent nutrient deficiency in plants.
- D. Bark chips or shredded bark shall be applied at 70 cubic yards per acre or 1.5 to 2 cubic yards per 1,000 square feet and about one-half inch thick. Bark does not require additional nitrogen fertilizer.
- E. Manufacturer's recommendations shall be followed during application of manufactured wood fiber and recycled paper sold as mulch materials applied in a hydroseeder slurry with binders/tackifiers. Recycled paper (newsprint) or wood fiber shall be mixed at 50 pounds per 100 gallons of water and applied according to manufacturer's recommendations and model of hydroseeder in use.
- F. Liquid mulch binders/tackifiers shall be applied according to manufacturer's recommendations. Chemical soil stabilizers or soil binders/tackifiers/emulsions shall not be used alone.
- G. Netting and mats shall be used in critical areas such as waterways where concentrated flows are expected.
- H. Before the gravel or crushed stone is applied, it shall be washed. Aggregate cover shall only be used in relatively small areas and shall be incorporated into an overall landscaping plan.

2.02 TEMPORARY SEED

- A. Temporary seeding shall be used for soil stabilization when grades are not ready for permanent seeding, except during December through February. The seed shall be applied within 14 days after grading has stopped. Only rye grain or annual rye grass seed shall be used for temporary seeding.

2.03 PERMANENT SEED

- A. Permanent seeding shall be applied within 14 days after final grade has been reached, except during December through February. Permanent seeding shall also be applied on any areas that will not be disturbed again for a year even if final grades have not been reached. The use of mulch and erosion matting and netting with permanent seeding shall be in accordance with applicable sections of this Specification. "Seed mats" may be used for permanent seeding in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations.
- B. Permanent seeding shall be used on disturbed areas where permanent, long-lived vegetative cover is needed to stabilize the soil and on rough graded areas that will not be brought to final grade for one year or more.
- C. The area to be seeded shall be protected from excess runoff as necessary with diversions, grassed waterways, terraces, or sediment ponds.

- D. Contractor shall use the following Permanent Seed Mix, with the following exceptions:
- a. If a property owner landscaping agreement differs from this specification, the property owner landscaping agreement shall be followed on that property, or
 - b. The area to be seeded is within 25 feet of a stream bank, in which case Contractor shall follow the seed mix provided in Section 02373, or
 - c. The Construction Drawings identify a different seed mix.

The Permanent Seed Mix shall consist of the following mix spread at a rate of 12.5 pounds/1,000 square feet:

Common Name	%	lbs per 1,000 sq. ft.
Bluegrass	24%	3
Perennial ryegrass (turf)	16%	2
+ bluegrass	20%	2.5
Tall fescue (turf type)	32%	4
+ bluegrass	8%	1
TOTAL	100%	12.5

- E. Vegetative cover alone shall not be used to provide erosion control cover and prevent soil slippage on a soil that is not stable due to its structure, water movement, or excessive slope.
- F. Permanent seeding may be done at any time except December through February.
- G. Soil material shall be capable of supporting permanent vegetation and have at least 25 percent silt and clay to provide an adequate amount of moisture holding capacity. An excessive amount of sand will not consistently provide sufficient moisture for good growth regardless of other soil factors.
- H. Fertilizer shall be applied at a rate of 800 pounds per acre of 10-10-10 analysis or equivalent, unless soil test results indicate a different rate is appropriate. Lime shall be applied at a rate of 100 pounds per 1,000 square feet or two tons per acre of agricultural ground limestone, unless soil test results indicate differently.

2.04 SOD

- A. Sod shall be used for disturbed areas that require immediate vegetative cover, e.g., the area surrounding a drop inlet in a grassed waterway, the design flow perimeter of a grassed waterway that will convey flow before vegetation can be established, and the inlet of a culvert. Sod may be installed throughout the year. "Seed mats" and seed with geotextiles may be used in place of sod when done in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations.
- B. Contractor shall use tall fescue sod, unless another species is specified in the Construction Drawings or unless the property owner landscaping agreement differs from this specification.
- C. Sod shall not be used to provide erosion control and prevent soil slippage on a soil that is not stable due to its structure, water movement, or excessive slope.

- D. Sod shall be installed within 36 hours of digging and removal from the field. Sod should not be used on slopes steeper than 2H:1V. If it is to be mowed, installation should be on slopes no greater than 3H:1V.
- E. Soil material shall be capable of supporting permanent vegetation and shall consist of at least 25 percent silt and clay to provide an adequate amount of moisture holding capacity. An excessive amount of sand will not consistently provide sufficient moisture for the sod regardless of other soil factors.
- F. Fertilizer shall be applied at a rate of 1,000 pounds per acre of 10-10-10 analysis or equivalent, unless soil test results indicate a different rate is appropriate. Lime shall be applied at a rate of 100 pounds per 1,000 square feet or two tons per acre of agricultural ground limestone, unless soil test results indicate differently.
- G. The sod shall consist of strips of live, vigorously growing grasses. The sod shall be free of noxious and secondary noxious weeds and shall be obtained from good, solid, thick-growing stands. The sod shall be cut and transferred to the job in the largest continuous pieces that will hold together and are practical to handle.
- H. The sod shall be cut with smooth clean edges and square ends to facilitate laying and fitting. The sod shall be cut to a uniform thickness of not less than three-fourth inch measured from the crown of the plants to the bottom of the sod strips for all grasses except bluegrass. Bluegrass sod shall be cut to a uniform thickness of not less than one and one-half inches.
- I. The sod shall be mowed to a height of not less than two inches and no more than four inches prior to cutting.
- J. The sod shall be kept moist and covered during hauling and preparation for placement on the sod bed.

2.05 ROAD/PARKING STABILIZATION

- A. Gravel or paved material shall be used to stabilize permanent roads or parking areas or roads or parking areas used repeatedly by construction traffic. Stabilization shall be accomplished within 14 days of grading or initiation of use for construction traffic. Unstabilized roads are not acceptable except in instances where the road will be used less than one month.
- B. Road/parking stabilization shall be used wherever roads or parking areas are constructed, whether permanent or temporary, for use by construction traffic.
- C. Stabilization shall be accomplished with a minimum depth of six inches of crushed stone. Stabilized construction roadbeds shall be at least 14 feet wide for one-way traffic and at least 20 feet wide for two-way traffic.
- D. Temporary roads shall follow the contour of the natural terrain to the extent possible. Slopes shall not exceed 10 percent.
- E. Temporary parking areas shall be located on naturally flat areas to minimize grading. Grades shall be sufficient to provide drainage but shall not exceed 4 percent.
- F. All cuts and fills shall be 2H:1V or flatter.
- G. Drainage ditches shall be provided as needed.
- H. Crushed stone shall be KYTC aggregate No. 2 (1.5 to 3 inches in diameter), or equivalent.

2.06 CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

- A. A stabilized construction entrance shall be constructed wherever vehicles are leaving a construction site to enter a public road or at any unpaved entrance/exit location where there is a risk of transporting mud or sediment onto paved roads. A construction entrance shall be constructed at the beginning of the project before construction traffic begins to enter and exit the site.
- B. A stabilized construction entrance shall be constructed of crushed stone a minimum of 6 inches thick laid over geotextile (filter fabric).
- C. The width shall be at least 20 feet and as wide as the entire width of the access. At sites where traffic volume is high, the entrance shall be wide enough for two vehicles to pass safely. The length shall be at least 50 feet, and where practical, shall be extended to 100 feet. The entrance shall be flared where it meets the existing road to provide a turning radius.
- D. Stormwater and wash water runoff from a stabilized construction entrance shall drain to a sediment trap or sediment pond. If conditions on the site are such that the majority of the mud is not removed by the vehicles traveling over the gravel, then the tires of the vehicles shall be washed before entering a public road.
- E. Pipe placed under the entrance to handle runoff shall be protected with a mountable berm.
- F. Dust control shall be provided in accordance with the applicable sections of this Specification.
- G. Crushed stone shall be KYTC aggregate No. 2 (1.5 to 3 inches in diameter), or equivalent.
- H. Geotextile filter fabric shall be KYTC Type III.

2.07 DUST CONTROL

- A. Dust control measures shall be implemented on the site.
- B. Construction activities shall be phased to minimize the total area unstabilized at any given time, thereby reducing erosion due to air and water movement.
- C. Construction roads shall be watered as needed to minimize dust.
- D. Existing trees, shrubs, and ground cover shall be retained as long as possible during the construction. Initial land clearing should be conducted only in those areas to be regraded or where construction is to occur. Areas to be cleared only for new vegetation or landscaping shall be stabilized with seed and mulch immediately following clearing.
- E. Vegetative cover is the most effective means of dust and erosion control, when appropriate. See sections on Temporary Seed, Permanent Seed, Mulch, and Sod of this Specification.
- F. When areas have been regraded and brought to final grade, they shall be stabilized using temporary or permanent seed and mulch or other measures.
- G. Mulch with mulch binders may be used as an interim dust control measure in areas where vegetation may not be appropriate.
- H. See sections on Temporary Seed, Permanent Seed, Sod, Mulch, Road/Parking Stabilization, and Construction Entrance of this Specification.

2.08 NETS AND MATS

- A. Mulch netting, erosion control matting, or turf reinforcement matting (TRM) shall be used on sloping areas as indicated in the Construction Drawings. Mats or nets and permanent seeding may be used as an alternate to sod for culvert entrances and grassed waterways. TRMs shall be used at the water line to control wave action in wet ponds. TRMs shall be used in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations. Erosion control matting may be used to stabilize channels and swales and on recently planted slopes to protect seedlings until they become established.
- B. Effective netting and matting shall require firm, continuous contact between the materials and the soil. If there is no contact, the material will not hold the soil and erosion will occur underneath the material.
- C. Nets and mats shall be suitable for their intended purpose and shall be as indicated in the Construction Drawings.

2.09 TEMPORARY DIVERSION DITCH

- A. Temporary diversion ditches shall be used to collect sediment-laden runoff from disturbed areas and direct it to a sediment pond where applicable. Temporary ditches are those expected to be in use for less than one year. Temporary diversion ditches do not require stabilization, unless otherwise indicated on the Construction Drawings.
- B. Temporary diversion ditches shall have stable outlets. The combination of conditions of site, slopes, and soils should be so that the ditch can be maintained throughout its planned life.
- C. Temporary diversion ditches shall not be constructed below high sediment-producing areas unless land treatment practices or structural measures, designed to prevent damaging accumulations of sediment in the channels, are installed with or before the diversion.
- D. A typical diversion cross section consists of a channel and a supporting ridge. In the case of an excavated-type diversion, the natural ground serves as the diversion ridge. Diversion cross sections shall be adapted to the equipment that will be used for their construction and maintenance.
- E. The channel may be parabolic or trapezoidal in shape. V-shaped ditches shall not be constructed.
- F. Diversions shall be located so that water will empty onto an established area such as a stable watercourse, waterway, or structure.
- G. Any high sediment-producing area above a diversion shall be controlled by good land use management or by structural measures to prevent excessive sediment accumulation in the diversion channel.
- H. Temporary diversions above steep slopes or across graded rights-of-way shall have a berm with a minimum top width of 2 feet, side slopes of 2:1 or flatter and a minimum height of 18 inches measured from the channel bottom.
- I. Diversions installed to intercept flow on graded rights-of-way shall be spaced 200 to 300 feet apart.
- J. A level lip spreader shall be used at diversion outlets discharging onto areas already stabilized by vegetation.

2.10 LEVEL SPREADER

- A. Level spreaders shall be constructed at the outlets of temporary diversion ditches. Level spreaders shall also be constructed at outlets of permanent constructed waterways where they terminate on undisturbed areas.
- B. The length of the level spreader shall be constructed as shown on the Construction Drawings.

2.11 PERMANENT CONSTRUCTED WATERWAY

- A. Permanent constructed waterways shall be used to divert stormwater runoff from upland undisturbed areas around or away from areas to be disturbed during construction. A waterway expected to be in place for at least one year shall be considered permanent. Permanent waterways shall be lined with sod or permanent seeding and nets, mats, or TRMs.

2.12 PIPE SLOPE DRAIN

- A. Pipe slope drains shall be used whenever it is necessary to convey water down a steep slope, which is not stabilized or which is prone to erosion, unless paved ditch (flume) is installed.
- B. Contractor shall use a 10-inch diameter pipe or larger to convey runoff from areas up to one-third acre; 12-inch or larger pipe for up to half-acre drainage areas; and 18-inch pipe for areas up to one acre, unless otherwise specified in the Construction Drawings. Multiple pipes shall be required for large areas, spaced as shown on the Construction Drawings.
- C. The pipe shall be heavy duty flexible tubing designed for this purpose, *e.g.*, non-perforated, corrugated plastic pipe, or specially designed flexible tubing.
- D. A standard flared end section or a standard T-section fitting secured with a watertight fitting shall be used for the inlet.
- E. Extension collars shall be 12-inch long sections of corrugated pipe. All fittings shall be watertight.

2.13 IMPACT STILLING BASIN

- A. Impact stilling basins shall be used at the outlet of culverts and storm sewers with calculated exit velocities greater than 15 feet per second when flowing full.

2.14 CHECK DAM

- A. Check dams shall be limited to use in small, open channels that drain 10 acres or less.
- B. Check dams shall not be used in streams.
- C. Check dams can be constructed of stones, coir logs, or wood fiber logs.
- D. Check dams shall be constructed prior to the establishment of vegetation.
- E. The maximum height of a check dam shall be three feet above the ground on which the rock

is placed.

- F. The center of the portion of the check dam above the flat portion of the channel shall be at least 1 foot lower than the outer edges. The outer edges of the check dam shall extend up the side slopes of the channel to a point 3 feet in elevation above the center portion of the check dam or to the top of the side slopes.
- G. The maximum spacing between rock check dams in a ditch should be such that the toe of the upstream dam is at the same elevation as the top of the next downstream dam.
- H. The spacing of coir and wood fiber check dams is one log every 100 feet for velocities of 5 fps, 50 feet for velocities between 5 and 7.5 fps, and 25 feet for velocities greater than 10 fps, unless otherwise shown in the Construction Documents.
- I. Stone check dams shall be constructed of KYTC Class II channel lining.
- J. Coir log or wood fiber log check dams shall be constructed of a single log with a diameter of at least 20 inches.

2.15 SEDIMENT TRAP

- A. Sediment traps shall be installed below all disturbed areas of less than 5 acres that do not drain to a sediment pond.
- B. Erosion control practices such as seeding, mulching, sodding, diversion dikes, etc., shall be used in conjunction with sediment traps to reduce the amount of sediment flowing into the trap. The amount of sediment entering a trap can be reduced by the use of stabilized diversion dikes and ditches.
- C. The trap shall not be located in a stream. It shall be located to trap sediment-laden runoff before it enters the stream.
- D. Trap depth shall be at least 2 feet at the inlet and 4 feet at the outlet. Effective trap width shall be at least 10 feet and trap length shall be at least 30 feet.
- E. The Construction Drawings shall indicate the final disposition of the sediment trap after the upstream drainage area is stabilized. The Construction Drawings shall indicate methods for the removal of excess water lying over the sediment, stabilization of the pond site, and the disposal of any excess material.

2.16 SEDIMENT POND

- A. A sediment pond shall be installed at the outlet of a disturbed area of 5 acres or more. The maximum drainage area for a single pond is 100 acres.
- B. Design and construction shall comply with all federal, state, and local laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations regarding dams.
- C. Erosion control practices such as seeding, mulching, sodding, diversion dikes, etc., shall be used in conjunction with sediment ponds to reduce the amount of sediment flowing into the pond.
- D. The pond shall not be located in a stream. It shall be located to trap sediment-laden runoff before it enters the stream.
- E. Contractor shall construct the sediment pond as shown on the Construction Drawings.

- F. Permanent ponds designed for stormwater detention or water quality treatment may serve as temporary sediment ponds if site conditions make the use of these structures desirable. At the time of conversion from a sediment pond to a permanent stormwater management pond, excess sediment shall be cleaned from the pond. If the pond is converted to a water quality basin, the sand in the sand filter outlet shall be replaced with clean sand unless it is shown to be clean.
- G. The Construction Drawings shall indicate the final disposition of the sediment pond after the upstream drainage area is stabilized. The Construction Drawings shall indicate methods for the removal of excess water lying over the sediment, stabilization of the pond site, and the disposal of any excess material.
- H. Vegetation shall be established upon completion of construction of the embankment, emergency spillway and other areas disturbed by construction.

2.17 SILT FENCE

- A. Silt fence shall be installed down-slope of areas to be disturbed prior to clearing and grading. Silt fence shall be situated such that the total area draining to the fence is not greater than one-fourth acre per 100 feet of fence. Silt fence shall be used for storm drain drop inlet protection and around soil stockpiles.
- B. Under no circumstances shall silt fences be constructed in streams or in swales or ditch lines or any area of concentrated flow where discharge rates are likely to exceed 1 cubic foot per second (cfs).
- C. Synthetic filter fabric shall be a pervious sheet of propylene, nylon, and polyester or ethylene yarn and shall be certified by the manufacturer or supplier as conforming to the following requirements:

<u>PHYSICAL PROPERTY</u>	<u>REQUIREMENTS</u>
Filtering Efficiency	80% (minimum)
Tensile Strength at 20%	50 lbs./linear inch (minimum)
Flow Rate	0.3 gal./ sq. ft/ min. (minimum)

- D. Synthetic filter fabric shall contain ultraviolet ray inhibitors and stabilizers to provide a minimum of 6 months of expected usable construction life at a temperature range of 0°F to 120°F.
- E. Posts for synthetic fabric silt fences shall be either 2-inch by 2-inch wood or 1.33 pounds per linear foot steel with a minimum length of 5 feet. Steel posts shall have projections for fastening wire to them.
- F. Wire fence reinforcement for silt fences shall be a minimum of 36 inches in height, a minimum of 14 gauge and shall have a mesh spacing of no greater than 6 inches.

2.18 STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION

- A. Storm drain inlet protection may be utilized on drop inlets and curb inlets.
- B. Storm drain inlet protection shall only be used around drop inlets when the up-slope area draining to the inlet has no other or inadequate sediment control.
- C. The drainage area shall be no greater than 1 acre.

- D. The inlet protection device shall be constructed in a manner that will facilitate cleanout and disposal of trapped sediment and minimize interference with construction activities.
- E. Inlet protection devices shall be constructed in such a manner that any resultant ponding of stormwater will not cause flooding or excessive inconvenience or damage to adjacent areas, roadways, properties, or structures.
- F. Inlet protection devices are low flow filter devices, and as such shall be constructed in such a manner as to allow for higher flows to bypass into the storm drain system to prevent flooding of the roadway or downstream properties.

2.19 FILTER STRIP

- A. Filter strips shall be used on each side of permanent constructed channels.
- B. Filter strips shall only be used to remove sediment from overland flow. Filter strips are not effective in removing sediment from concentrated flows.
- C. If vegetative filters are proposed as a sediment control device and they do not already exist, they shall be planted and established prior to initiating land disturbing activities.
- D. The minimum filter strip width shall be 50 feet for streams, wetlands, and sinkholes. The minimum filter strip width shall be ten feet for constructed waterways.
- E. Where a post development floodplain or wet weather conveyance is being protected, filter strips shall be provided on each side. When a wetland or sinkhole is being protected, filter strips shall be provided around the perimeter.
- F. Contractor shall construct the filter strips as shown on the Construction Drawings.
- G. Existing grass or grass/legume mixtures used as filter strips shall be dense and well established, with no bare spots. When establishing new seeding, consideration shall be given to wildlife needs and soil conditions on the site. The following chart provides a list of alternative grass and grass/legume mixtures:

SEEDING MIXTURE AND SITE SUITABILITY CHART

Seeding Mixture	Rate lbs/acre	Soil Suitability
Alfalfa Or Red Clover Plus Timothy Or Orchardgrass Or Bromegrass	6 10 4 6 6	Well Drained
Ladino Plus Timothy Or Orchardgrass Or Bromegrass	.05 4 6 8	Wet or Well-Drained

Notes:

1. All seeding shall be in accordance with the seeding sections of this Specification.
2. Well drained sites include sites that are drained with tile as well as naturally well drained and droughty sites. Wet sites include sites that are excessively wet only a portion of the growing season.

2.20 STREAM CROSSING

- A. Stream crossings shall be used in cases where construction traffic, permanent traffic, or utilities must cross existing post development floodplains. If the drainage area exceeds 1 square mile and a structure is necessary, the structure must be designed by a professional engineer licensed in Kentucky, and shall be considered a permanent structure.
- B. Temporary stream crossings are applicable to flowing streams with drainage areas less than one square mile. Temporary stream crossings shall be planned to be in service for the shortest practical period of time and to be removed as soon as their function is completed.
- C. All such structures, whether temporary or permanent, are subject to the rules and regulations of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for in-stream modifications (404 Permitting) and the Kentucky Division of Water (401 Certification). No stream crossing shall be installed without first obtaining all applicable local, state, and federal permits.

Where culverts are to be installed, compacted soil or rock shall be used to form the crossing. The depth of soil or rock cover over the culvert shall be equal to one-half the diameter of the culvert or 12 inches, whichever is greater. The sides of the fill shall be protected from erosion using the mulching and seeding erosion control measures specified in this Specification.

- D. All stream crossings shall be constructed in such a manner as to avoid flooding or excessive inconvenience or damage to adjacent areas, roadways, properties, or structures.
- E. When using a culvert crossing, the top of a compacted earth fill shall be covered with six inches of KYTC No. 57 stone.
- F. KYTC No. 57 stone shall also be used for the stone pads forming the crossing approaches.

2.21 PUMP AROUND FLOW DIVERSION

- A. A pump-around flow diversion shall be used to divert flow around construction activities occurring in a stream when those activities are reasonably expected to cause the erosion of sediment or deposition of sediment in the stream.
- B. Check dams to form the diversion shall span the banks of the stream. Maintain 1-foot freeboard (minimum) on the upstream and downstream checks.
- C. Check dams may be constructed of sandbags or may be a water-filled bladder such as an Aqua-Barrier.
- D. The dewatering flow from the work area shall be treated in a sediment-trapping device prior to discharge to the stream.
- E. Sandbags shall be woven polypropylene bags with approximate dimensions of 18-1/2 inches by 28 inches. Contractor shall tie the ends of filled bags closed using either draw strings or wire ties.

2.22 CONSTRUCTION DEWATERING

- A. Sediment-laden water shall be pumped to a dewatering structure before it is discharged.

PART 3 – EXECUTION

3.01 GENERAL

- A. Erosion and sediment control practices shall be consistent with the requirements of the state and local regulatory agencies and in any case shall be adequate to prevent erosion of disturbed and/or regraded areas.
- B. Contractor is responsible for notifying the state regulatory agency concerning inclusion under the KPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activities.
- C. Gravity sewer lines, force mains and water lines that cross streams shall be constructed by methods that maintain normal stream flow and allow for a dry excavation. Water pumped from the excavation shall be contained and allowed to settle prior to reentering the stream. Excavation equipment and vehicles shall operate outside of the flowing portion of the stream. Spoil material from the line excavation shall not be allowed to enter the flowing portion of the stream. The provisions of this condition shall apply to all types of utility line stream crossings.
- D. Removal of riparian vegetation in the utility line right-of-way shall be limited to that necessary for equipment access. Effective erosion and sedimentation control measures shall be employed at all times during the project to prevent degradation of waters of the Commonwealth. Site regrading and reseeding shall be accomplished with 14 days after disturbance.

3.02 MULCH

- A. Seed shall be applied prior to mulching except where seed is to be applied as part of a hydroseeder slurry containing mulch.
- B. Lime and fertilizer shall be incorporated and surface roughening accomplished as needed prior to mulching in accordance with applicable sections of this Specification.
- C. Mulch materials shall be spread uniformly by hand or mechanically so the soil surface is covered. During or immediately following application, the mulch shall be anchored or otherwise secured to the ground according to one of the following methods:
 - 1. Mechanical – Use a disk, crimper, or similar type tool set straight to punch or anchor the mulch material into the soil.
 - 2. Mulch Tackifiers/Nettings/Emulsions – Use according to the manufacturer's recommendations. This is a superior method in areas of water concentration to hold mulch in place.
 - 3. Wood Fiber – Wood fiber hydroseeder slurries may be used to tack straw mulch. This combination treatment is well suited to steep slopes and critical areas, and severe climate conditions.
- D. Mulch shall be anchored using a mulch anchoring tool, a liquid binder/tackifier, or mulch nettings. Nets and mats shall be installed to obtain firm, continuous contact between the material and the soil. Without such contact, the material is useless and erosion occurs.

- E. A mulch anchoring tool is a tractor-drawn implement that is typically used for anchoring straw and is designed to punch mulch approximately two inches into the soil surface. Machinery shall be operated on the contour and shall not be used on slopes steeper than 3H:1V.
- F. When using liquid mulch binders and tackifiers, application shall be heaviest around edges of areas and at crests of ridges and banks to prevent wind blow. Remainder of area shall have binders/tackifiers spread uniformly in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.
- G. When using a mulch net, it shall be used in conjunction with an organic mulch and shall be installed immediately after the application and spreading of the mulch. Mulch net shall be installed over the mulch except when the mulch manufacturer recommends otherwise.
- H. Excelsior blankets and mats with mulch are considered protective mulches and may be used alone on erodible soils and during all times of year. Erosion control mats shall be installed in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.
- I. Mulched areas shall be inspected at least weekly and after each rainfall of one-half inch or more. When mulch material is found to be loosened or removed, the mulch cover shall be replaced within 48 hours.

3.03 TEMPORARY SEED

- A. The site shall be graded as needed to permit the use of conventional equipment for seedbed preparation, seeding, mulch application, and anchoring.
- B. The needed erosion control practices, such as diversions, temporary waterways for diversion outlets, and sediment ponds, shall be installed prior to seeding.
- C. Prior to seeding, lime and fertilizer shall be worked into the soil with a disk harrow, springtooth harrow, or similar tools to a depth of two inches. On sloping areas, the final operation shall be on the contour.
- D. The seed shall be applied uniformly with a cyclone seeder, drill, cultipacker, seeder, or hydroseeder (slurry may include seed and fertilizer) preferably on a firm, moist seedbed. Seed shall be sown no deeper than one-fourth inch to one-half inch.
- E. The seedbed shall be firmed following seeding operations with a cultipacker, roller, or light drag.
- F. On sloping land, seeding operations shall be on the contour wherever possible.
- G. Mulch shall be applied, in the amounts described in the mulch section of this Specification, to protect the soil and provide a better environment for plant growth.
- H. New seed shall have adequate water for growth, through either natural means or irrigation, until plants are firmly established.
- I. Seeded areas shall be inspected at least weekly after planting and after each rainfall of one-half inch or more. Areas requiring additional seed and mulch shall be repaired within 48 hours.
- J. If vegetative cover is not established within 21 days, the area shall be reseeded.

3.04 PERMANENT SEED

- A. During site preparation, topsoil shall be stockpiled for use in establishing permanent vegetation.
- B. The site shall be graded as needed to permit the use of conventional equipment for seedbed preparation, seeding, mulch application, and anchoring.
- C. The needed erosion control practices, such as diversions, temporary waterways for diversion outlets, and sediment ponds, shall be installed prior to seeding.
- D. Prior to seeding, lime and fertilizer shall be worked into the soil with a disk harrow, springtooth harrow, or similar tools to a depth of four inches. On sloping areas, the final operation shall be on the contour.
- E. Where compacted soils occur, they shall be broken up sufficiently to create a favorable rooting depth of six to eight inches.
- F. The seed shall be applied uniformly with a cyclone seeder, drill, cultipacker, seeder, or hydroseeder (slurry may include seed and fertilizer) preferably on a firm, moist seedbed. Seed shall be sown no deeper than one-fourth inch to one-half inch.
- G. The seedbed shall be firmed following seeding operations with a cultipacker, roller, or light drag.
- H. On sloping land, seeding operations shall be on the contour wherever possible.
- I. Mulch shall be applied, in the amounts described in the mulch section of this Specification, to protect the soil and provide a better environment for plant growth.
- J. New seed shall have adequate water for growth, through either natural means or irrigation, until plants are firmly established.
- K. Seeded areas shall be inspected at least weekly after planting and after each rainfall of 0.5 inches or more. Areas requiring additional seed and mulch shall be repaired within 48 hours.
- L. If vegetative cover is not established (>70%) within 21 days, the area shall be reseeded. If 40 to 70 percent groundcover is established, seed and fertilize, using half of rates originally applied, and mulch. If less than 40 percent groundcover is established, follow original seedbed preparation methods, seeding and mulching specifications, and apply lime and fertilizer as needed according to soil tests.

3.05 SOD

- A. The area to be sodded shall be protected from excess runoff, as necessary, with appropriate BMPs.
- B. Prior to sodding, the soil surface shall be cleared of all trash, debris, and stones larger than one and one-half inches in diameter, and of all roots, brush, wire, and other objects that would interfere with the placing of the sod.
- C. Compacted soils shall be broken up sufficiently to create a favorable rooting depth of six to eight inches.
- D. Lime and fertilizer shall be worked into the soil with a disk harrow, springtooth harrow, or other suitable field equipment to a depth of four inches.

- E. After the lime and fertilizer have been applied and just prior to the laying of the sod, the soil in the area to be sodded shall be loosened to a depth of one inch. The soil shall be thoroughly dampened immediately after the sod is laid if it is not already in a moist condition.
- F. No sod shall be placed when the temperature is below 32°F. No frozen sod shall be placed nor shall any sod be placed on frozen soil.
- G. When sod is placed during the periods of June 15 to September 1 or October 15 to March 1, it shall be covered immediately with a uniform layer of straw mulch approximately one-half inch thick or so the green sod is barely visible through the mulch.
- H. Sod shall be carefully placed and pressed together so it will be continuous without any voids between the pieces. Joints between the ends of strips shall be staggered.
- I. On gutter and channel sodding, the sod should be carefully placed on rows or strips at right angles to the centerline of the channel (*i.e.*, at right angles to the direction of flow). The edge of the sod at the outer edges of all gutters shall be sufficiently deep so that surface water will flow over onto the top of the sod.
- J. On steep graded channels, each strip of sod shall be staked with at least two stakes not more than 18 inches apart.
- K. On slopes 3H:1V or steeper, or where drainage into a sod gutter or channel is one-half acre or larger, the sod shall be rolled or tamped and then chicken wire, jute, or other netting shall be pegged over the sod for protection in the critical areas. The netting and sod shall be staked with at least two stakes not more than 18 inches apart. The netting shall be stapled on the side of each stake within two inches of the top of the stake. The stake should then be driven flush with the top of the sod.
- L. When stakes are required, the stakes shall be wood and shall be approximately ½ inch by ¾ inch by 12 inches. They shall be driven flush with the top of the sod with the flat side against the slope and on an angle toward the slope.
- M. Sod shall be tamped or rolled after placing and then watered. Watering shall consist of a thorough soaking of the sod and of the sod bed to a depth of at least 4 inches. The sod should be maintained in a moist condition by watering for a period of 30 days.
- N. In the absence of adequate rainfall, watering shall be performed daily or as often as necessary during the first week to maintain moist soil to a depth of 4 inches. Watering shall be done during the heat of the day to prevent wilting. After the first week, sod shall be watered as necessary to maintain adequate moisture content.
- O. The first mowing of sod shall not be attempted until the sod is firmly rooted. No more than one-third of the grass leaf shall be removed by the initial and subsequent cuttings. Grass height shall be maintained between 2 inches and 3 inches.
- P. Where sod does not establish properly, the sod should be replaced immediately. Areas requiring resodding should be prepared in the same manner as the original installation.

3.06 ROAD/PARKING STABILIZATION

- A. The roadbed or parking surface shall be cleared of all vegetation, roots, and other objectionable material.
- B. All roadside ditches, cuts, fills, and disturbed areas adjacent to parking areas and roads shall be stabilized with appropriate temporary or permanent vegetation according to the applicable sections of this Specification.

- C. Geotextile filter fabric may be applied beneath the stone for additional stability in accordance with fabric manufacturer's specifications.
- D. Both temporary and permanent roads and parking areas may require periodic top dressing with new gravel. Seeded areas adjacent to the roads and parking areas shall be checked regularly to ensure that a vigorous stand of vegetation is maintained. Roadside ditches and other drainage structures shall be checked once each week to ensure that they do not have silt or other debris that reduces their effectiveness.

3.07 CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

- A. Vegetation, roots, and all other obstructions shall be cleared in preparation for grading. Prior to placing geotextile (filter fabric), the entrance shall be graded and compacted to 80% of standard proctor density.
- B. To reduce maintenance and loss of aggregate, the geotextile shall be placed over the existing ground before placing the stone for the entrance. Stone shall be placed to depth of 6 inches or greater for the entire width and length of the stabilized construction entrance.
- C. If wash racks are used, they shall be installed according to manufacturer's specifications.
- D. The stabilized construction entrance shall be inspected once each week and after there has been a high volume of traffic or a storm event greater than 0.2 inches.
- E. The entrance shall be maintained in a condition that will prevent tracking or flow of sediments onto public rights-of-way. This may require periodic top dressing with additional stone, as conditions demand, and repair and/or cleanout of any structures used to trap sediment.
- F. All materials spilled, dropped, washed, or tracked from vehicles onto roadways or into storm drains must be removed immediately.

3.08 DUST CONTROL

- A. See Articles on Temporary Seed, Permanent Seed, Sod, Mulch, Road/Parking Stabilization, and Construction Entrance of this Specification Section.
- B. When construction is active on the site, dust control shall be implemented as needed.
- C. When using tillage as a dust control measure, Contractor shall begin plowing on windward side of area. Chisel-type plows spaced about 12 inches apart, spring-toothed harrow, and similar plows are examples of equipment that may produce the desired effect.
- D. The site shall be observed daily for evidence of windblown dust and reasonable steps shall be taken to reduce dust whenever possible. When construction on a site is inactive for a period, the site shall be inspected at least weekly for evidence of dust emissions or previously windblown sediments. Dust control measures shall be implemented or upgraded if the site inspection shows evidence of wind erosion.

3.09 NETS AND MATS

- A. Nets and mats shall be installed according to the manufacturer's recommendations. In the event that the manufacturer's recommendations conflict with any requirement of this Specification, the most conservative requirement, in terms of protection of public health and the environment, shall govern.

3.10 TEMPORARY DIVERSION DITCH

- A. All dead furrows, ditches or other depressions to be crossed shall be filled before construction begins or as part of construction, and the earth fill used to fill the depressions shall be compacted using the treads of the construction equipment. All old terraces, fencerows, or other obstructions that will interfere with the successful operation of the diversion shall be removed.
- B. The base for the diversion ridge shall be prepared so that a good bond is obtained between the original ground and the fill material. Vegetation shall be removed and the base shall be thoroughly disked prior to placement of fill.
- C. The earth materials used to construct the earth fill portions of the diversions shall be obtained from the diversion channel or other approved source.
- D. The earth fill materials used to construct diversions shall be compacted by running the construction equipment over the fill in such a manner that the entire surface of the fill will be traversed by not less than one tread track of the equipment.
- E. When an excess of earth material results from cutting the channel cross section and grade, it shall be deposited adjacent to the supporting ridge unless otherwise directed.
- F. The completed diversion shall conform to the cross section and grade shown on the Construction Drawings.
- G. Temporary or permanent seeding and mulch shall be applied to the berm or ditch immediately following its construction. Contractor shall triple-seed areas below the flow line, and shall use erosion control blankets or turf reinforcement mats as needed.
- H. Bare and vegetated diversion channels shall be inspected regularly to check for points of scour or bank failure; rubbish or channel obstruction; rodent holes, breaching, or settling of the ridge; and excessive wear from pedestrian or construction traffic.
- I. Damaged channels or ridges shall be repaired at the time damage is detected. Sediment deposits shall be removed from diversion channels and adjoining vegetative filter strips regularly.
- J. Diversions shall be reseeded and fertilized as needed to establish vegetative cover.

3.11 LEVEL SPREADER

- A. The minimum acceptable width shall be 6 feet. The depth of the level spreader as measured from the lip shall be at least 6 inches and the depth shall be uniform across the entire length of the measure.
- B. The grade of the channel for the last 15 feet entering the level spreader shall be less than or equal to 1%.
- C. The level lip of the spreader shall be constructed on zero percent grade to insure uniform conversion of channel flow to sheet flow.
- D. Level spreaders shall be constructed on undisturbed soil.
- E. The entrance to the spreader shall be graded in a manner to insure that runoff enters directly onto the zero percent graded channel.

- F. Storm runoff converted to sheet flow shall discharge onto undisturbed areas stabilized with vegetation.
- G. All disturbed areas shall be stabilized immediately after construction is completed in accordance with the mulching and vegetation requirements of this Specification.
- H. The level spreader shall be inspected after each storm event and at least once each week. Any observed damage shall be repaired immediately.

3.12 PERMANENT CONSTRUCTED WATERWAY

- A. All ditches or other depressions to be crossed shall be filled before construction begins or as part of construction, and the earth fill used to fill the depressions shall be compacted using the treads of the construction equipment. All old terraces, fence rows, or other obstructions that will interfere with the successful operation of the channel shall be removed.
- B. The earth materials used to construct the earth fill portions of the channel shall be obtained from the excavated portion of the channel or other approved source.
- C. The earth fill materials used to construct the channel shall be compacted by running the construction equipment over the fill in such a manner that the entire surface of the fill will be traversed by at least one tread track of the equipment.
- D. The completed channel shall conform to the cross section and grade shown on the Construction Drawings.
- E. Channels shall be inspected regularly to check for points of scour or bank failure; rubbish or channel obstruction; rodent holes; breaching; and excessive wear from pedestrian or construction traffic.
- F. Channels shall be repaired at the time damage is detected. Sediment deposits shall be removed from adjoining vegetative filter strips when they are visible.
- G. Channels shall be reseeded and fertilized as needed to establish vegetative cover.
- H. The subgrade of paved channels shall be constructed to the required elevations. All soft sections and unsuitable material shall be removed and replaced with suitable material. The subgrade shall be thoroughly compacted and shaped to a smooth, uniform surface. The subgrade shall be moist when pouring concrete.
- I. Before permanent stabilization of the slope, the structure shall be inspected after each rainfall. Any damages to the paved channel or slope shall be repaired immediately.

3.13 PIPE SLOPE DRAIN

- A. The pipe slope drain shall be placed on undisturbed or well-compacted soil.
- B. Soil around and under the entrance section shall be hand-tamped in 4-inch to 8-inch lifts to the top of the dike to prevent piping failure around the inlet.
- C. Filter fabric shall be placed under the inlet and extended 5 feet in front of the inlet and be keyed in 6 inches on all sides to prevent erosion.
- D. Backfilling around and under the pipe with stable soil material hand compacted in lifts of 4 inches to 8 inches shall be done to ensure firm contact between the pipe and the soil at all points.

- E. The pipe slope drain shall be securely staked to the slope using grommets provided for this purpose at intervals of 10 feet or less.
- F. All slope drain sections shall be securely fastened together and have watertight fittings.
- G. The pipe shall be extended beyond the toe of the slope and discharged at a non-erosive velocity into a stabilized area or to a sediment trap or pond.
- H. The pipe slope drain shall have a minimum slope of 3 percent or steeper.
- I. The height at the centerline of the earth dike shall range from a minimum of 1.0 foot over the pipe to twice the diameter of the pipe measured from the invert of the pipe. It shall also be at least 6 inches higher than the adjoining ridge on either side. At no point along the dike will the elevation of the top of the dike be less than 6 inches higher than the top of the pipe.
- J. All areas disturbed by installation or removal of the pipe slope drain shall be immediately stabilized.
- K. The pipe slope drain shall be inspected after every rainfall and at least weekly. Any necessary repairs shall be made immediately.
- L. Contractor shall check to see that water is not bypassing the inlet and undercutting the inlet or pipe. If necessary, Contractor shall install headwall or sandbags.
- M. Contractor shall check for erosion at the outlet point and shall check the pipe for breaks or clogs. Contractor shall install additional outlet protection if needed and immediately repair the breaks and clean any clogs.
- N. Contractor shall not allow construction traffic to cross the pipe slope drain and shall not place any material on it.
- O. If a sediment trap has been provided, it shall be cleaned out when the sediment level reaches 1/3 the design volume.
- P. The pipe slope drain shall remain in place until the slope has been completely stabilized or up to 30 days after permanent slope stabilization.

3.14 IMPACT STILLING BASIN

- A. Construction specifications for impact stilling basins are provided in the Construction Drawings.

3.15 CHECK DAM

- A. Stone shall be placed by hand or mechanically as necessary to achieve complete coverage of the ditch and to ensure that the center of the dam is at least 1 foot lower than the outer edges. Stone shall also be placed to extend 3 feet in elevation above the center portion of the check dam or to the top of the channel side slopes.
- B. Coir and wood fiber logs shall be laid on the channel bottom.
- C. Check dams shall be removed when their useful life has been completed. In temporary ditches and swales, check dams shall be removed and the ditch filled in when it is no longer needed. In permanent channels, check dams shall be removed when a permanent lining can be installed. In the case of grass-lined ditches, check dams shall be removed when the grass

has matured sufficiently to protect the ditch or swale. The area beneath the check dams shall be seeded and mulched or sodded (depending upon velocity) immediately after check dams are removed.

- D. If stone check dams are used in grass-lined channels that will be mowed, care shall be taken to remove all stone from the channel when the dam is removed. This shall include any stone that has washed downstream.
- E. Regular inspections shall be made to ensure that the check dam is in good working order and the center of the dam is lower than the edges. Erosion caused by high flows around the edges of the dam shall be corrected immediately, and the dam shall be extended beyond the repaired area.
- F. Check dams shall be checked for sediment accumulation after each rainfall. Sediment shall be removed before or when it reaches one-third of the original height.
- G. Check dams shall remain in place and operational until the drainage area and channel are completely stabilized, or up to 30 days after the permanent site stabilization is achieved.

3.16 SEDIMENT TRAP

- A. The area to be excavated shall be cleared of all trees, stumps, roots, brush boulders, sod, and debris. All channel banks and sharp breaks shall be sloped to no steeper than 1:1. All topsoil containing excessive amounts of organic matter shall be removed.
- B. Seeding, fertilizing, and mulching of the material taken from the excavation shall comply with the applicable soil stabilization sections of this Specification.
- C. Construction specifications for sediment traps are provided in the Construction Drawings.
- D. Any material excavated from the trap shall be placed in one of the following ways so that it will not be washed back into the trap by rainfall:
 - 1. uniformly spread to a depth not exceeding 3 feet and graded to a continuous slope away from the trap
 - 2. uniformly placed or shaped reasonably well with side slopes assuming the natural angle of repose for the excavated material behind a berm width not less than 12 feet.
- E. Sediment shall be removed from the trap when the capacity is reduced to one third of the design volume. Contractor shall follow the methods for disposing of sediment removed from the trap as shown in the Construction Drawings.

3.17 SEDIMENT POND

- A. The foundation area shall be cleared of all trees, stumps, roots, brush boulders, sod, and debris. All channel banks and sharp breaks shall be sloped to no steeper than 1:1. All topsoil containing excessive amounts of organic matter shall be removed. The surface of the foundation area shall be thoroughly scarified before placement of the embankment material.
- B. A cutoff trench shall be backfilled with suitable material. The trench shall be kept free of standing water during backfill operations.
- C. The pipe conduit barrel shall be placed on a firm foundation. Selected backfill material shall be placed around the conduit in layers, and each layer shall be compacted to at least the same density as the adjacent embankment. All compaction within 2 feet of the pipe spillway

shall be accomplished with hand-operated tamping equipment.

- D. All borrow areas outside the pond and in the drainage area shall be graded and left in such a manner that water will not be ponded.
- E. The material placed in the fill shall be free of all sod, roots, frozen soil, stones more than 6 inches in diameter, and other objectionable material. The placing and spreading of the fill material shall occur in approximately 6-inch horizontal layers or of such thickness that the required compaction can be obtained with the equipment used. Each layer shall be compacted in a way that will result in achieving 95 percent of the maximum standard dry density.
- F. The distribution and gradation of materials throughout the fill shall be such that there will be no lenses, pockets, stakes, or layers of material differing substantially in texture or gradation from the surrounding material. Where it is necessary to use materials of varying texture and gradation, the more impervious material shall be placed in the upstream and center portions of the fill.
- G. The moisture content of fill material shall be such that the required degree of compaction can be obtained with the equipment used.
- H. Fill shall not be placed on frozen, slick, or saturated soil.
- I. The topsoil material saved in the site preparation shall be placed as a top dressing on the surface of the emergency spillways, embankments, and borrow areas. It shall be evenly spread.
- J. A protective cover of herbaceous vegetation shall be established on all exposed surfaces of the embankment, spillway, and borrow areas to the extent practical under prevailing soil and climatic conditions.
- K. Seedbed preparation, seeding, fertilizing, and mulching shall comply with the applicable sections of this Specification.
- L. Any material excavated from the pond shall be placed in one of the following ways so that its weight will not endanger the stability of the side slopes and where it will not be washed back into the pond by rainfall:
 - 1. uniformly spread to a depth not exceeding 3 feet and graded to a continuous slope away from the pond.
 - 2. uniformly placed or shaped reasonably well with side slopes assuming the natural angle of repose for the excavated material behind a berm width not less than 12 feet.
- M. Sediment shall be removed from the pond when the capacity is reduced to one third of the design volume. Contractor shall follow the methods for disposing of sediment removed from the pond as shown in the Construction Drawings.

3.18 SILT FENCE

- A. This Article provides construction specifications for silt fences using synthetic fabric. See the Construction Drawings for additional detail.
- B. Posts shall be spaced a maximum of 10 feet apart at the barrier location and driven securely into the ground (minimum of 12 inches). When necessary because of rapid runoff, post spacing shall not exceed 6 feet.

- C. A trench shall be excavated at least 6 inches wide and 6 inches deep along the line of posts and upslope from the barrier.
- D. A wire mesh support fence shall be fastened securely to the upslope side of the posts using heavy-duty wire staples at least 1 inch long, tie wires or hog rings. The wire shall extend into the trench a minimum of 2 inches and shall not extend more than 36 inches above the original ground surface.
- E. The filter fabric shall be stapled or wired to the fence, and 12 inches of the fabric shall be extended into the trench. The fabric shall not extend more than 30 inches above the original ground surface. Filter fabric shall not be stapled to existing trees.
- F. At joints, filter fabric shall be lapped with terminating posts with a minimum overlap of 3 feet.
- G. The trench shall be backfilled and soil compacted over the filter fabric.
- H. Silt fences shall be removed when they have served their useful purpose, but not before the upslope area has been permanently stabilized.
- I. Silt fences and filter barriers shall be inspected immediately after each rainfall and at least daily during prolonged rainfall. Any required repairs shall be made immediately. Knocked down fences shall be repaired at the end of each day.
- J. Should the fabric on a silt fence or filter barrier decompose or become ineffective prior to the end of the expected usable life and if the barrier is still necessary, the fabric shall be replaced promptly.
- K. Sediment deposits shall be removed after each storm event or when deposits reach approximately one-third the height of the barrier.
- L. Any sediment deposits remaining in place after the silt fence or filter barrier is no longer required shall be dressed to conform to the existing grade, prepared, and seeded.
- M. Silt fences shall be replaced every 6 months.

3.19 STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION

- A. For silt fence drop inlet protection, the following specifications apply:
 - 1. For stakes, Contractor shall use 2 x 4-inch wood (preferred) or equivalent metal with a minimum length of 3 feet.
 - 2. Stakes shall be evenly spaced around the perimeter of the inlet a maximum of 3 feet apart and securely driven into the ground, approximately 18 inches deep.
 - 3. To provide needed stability to the installation, Contractor shall frame with 2 x 4-inch wood strips around the crest of the overflow area at a maximum of 1.5 feet above the drop inlet crest and shall brace diagonally.
 - 4. Contractor shall place the bottom 12 inches of the fabric in a trench and backfill the trench with at least 4 inches of crushed stone or 12 inches of compacted soil.
 - 5. Contractor shall fasten fabric securely to the stakes and frame. Joints shall be overlapped to the next stake.
- B. For sod drop inlet protection, sod shall be placed to form a turf mat covering the soil for a distance of 4 feet from each side of the inlet structure. Soil preparation and sod placement shall be in accordance with the section entitled Sod.

- C. For gravel curb inlet protection, the following specifications apply:
1. Wire mesh with ½-inch openings shall be placed over the curb inlet opening so that at least 12 inches of wire extends across the concrete gutter from the inlet opening.
 2. KYTC No. 2 Coarse Aggregate shall be piled against the wire so as to anchor it against the gutter and inlet cover and to cover the inlet opening completely.
 3. This type of device must never be used where overflow may endanger an exposed fill slope. Consideration shall also be given to the possible effects of ponding on traffic movement, nearby structures, working areas, and adjacent property.
- D. For block and gravel curb inlet protection, the following specifications apply:
1. Two concrete blocks shall be placed on their sides abutting the curb at either side of the inlet opening to act as spacer blocks.
 2. A 2-inch by 4-inch stud shall be cut and placed through the outer holes of each spacer block to help keep the front blocks in place.
 3. Concrete blocks shall be placed on their sides across the front of the inlet and abutting the spacer blocks.
 4. Wire mesh shall be placed over the outside of the concrete blocks to prevent stone from being washed through the holes in the blocks. Wire with ½-inch openings shall be used.
 5. KYTC No. 2 Coarse Aggregate shall be piled against the wire to the top of the barrier.
- E. For stone-filled corrugated pipe curb inlet protection, the following specifications apply:
1. Two concrete "L" blocks shall be placed on their sides, with one leg fitting into the mouth of the curb opening.
 2. A 6-inch corrugated pipe shall be filled with stone and covered with a filter sock.
 3. The stone-filled pipe will be placed in front of the two concrete "L" blocks, and extend a minimum of the width of the curb inlet opening on either side. The total length of the stone filled pipe shall be three times the width of the curb inlet opening.
- F. The structure shall be inspected after each rain, and repairs made as needed.
- G. Sediment shall be removed and the device restored to its original dimensions when the sediment has accumulated to one-third the design depth of the filter. Removed sediment shall be deposited in a suitable area and in such a manner that it will not erode.
- H. If a stone filter becomes clogged with sediment so that it no longer adequately performs its function, the stone must be pulled away from the blocks, cleaned, and replaced.
- I. Structures shall be removed after the drainage area has been properly stabilized.

3.20 FILTER STRIP

- A. When planting filter strips, Contractor shall prepare seedbed, incorporate fertilizer, and apply mulch consistent with the seeding sections of this Specification. Filter strips using areas of existing vegetation shall be over seeded, as necessary, with the specified mixtures to obtain an equivalent density of vegetation. The over seeding shall be accomplished prior to any

land disturbing activities.

- B. Filter strips shall be inspected regularly to ensure that a healthy vegetative growth is maintained. Any bare spots or spots where sediment deposition could lead to the destruction of vegetation shall be repaired.
- C. Filter strips shall be fertilized once each year in the fall.
- D. Irrigation shall be used as necessary to maintain the growth of the vegetation in the filter strip.
- E. Sediment shall be removed when it becomes visible in the filter.
- F. Construction traffic shall not be driven on or over filter strips.

3.21 STREAM CROSSING

- A. Clearing and excavation of the streambed and banks shall be kept to a minimum.
- B. The structure shall be removed as soon as it is no longer necessary for project construction.
- C. Upon removal of the structure, the stream shall immediately be reshaped to its original cross section and properly stabilized.
- D. The approaches to the structure shall consist of stone pads with a minimum thickness of 6 inches, a minimum width equal to the width of the structure, and a minimum approach length of 25 feet on each side.
- E. The structure shall be inspected after every rainfall and at least once a week and all damages repaired immediately.

3.22 PUMP-AROUND FLOW DIVERSION

- A. Operations shall be scheduled such that diversion installation, in-stream excavation, in-stream construction, stream restoration, and diversion removal are completed as quickly as possible. Contractor shall not construct in a stream when rainfall is expected during the time excavation will be occurring in the stream.
- B. Check dams shall be installed across the stream during low flow conditions.
- C. Stream flow shall be pumped around the check dams. Outlet protection shall be installed as required at the discharge point.
- D. Contractor shall dewater the work area and pump into a sediment trapping device.
- E. Contractor shall complete construction activities across the stream.
- F. Contractor shall restore the streambed and banks.
- G. Contractor shall remove sandbags and shut down pumping operation. (Salvage sandbags for future use if multiple stream crossings are required on the project.) Contractor shall remove all sandbags from the stream, including damaged and empty bags.
- H. Pumps shall be manned around-the-clock when the pump-around diversion is in the stream.
- I. This control provides short-term diversion of stream flow (typically 1 day to 3 days). Additional sandbags or pumps may be required to maintain 1-foot freeboard on the sandbag

checks if flow conditions change.

J. Contractor shall add sandbags as required to seal leaks in checks.

3.23 CONSTRUCTION DEWATERING

- A. Contractor shall follow the specifications for sediment traps and basins. The manufacturer's recommendations shall be followed for commercial products.
- B. The dewatering structure shall be inspected frequently to ensure it is functioning properly and not overtopping. Accumulated sediment shall be spread out on site and stabilized or disposed of offsite.

3.24 KPDES GENERAL PERMIT FOR STORM WATER DISCHARGES FROM CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

- A. The Contractor is responsible for electronically filing the appropriate state Notice of Intent (NOI-SWCA) letter at least seven (7) days prior to start of construction activity. The Notice of Intent (NOI) is a Kentucky Pollution Discharge Elimination System (KPDES) permit application as provided by the Kentucky Revised Statutes, Chapter 224. This application is required to be submitted for construction projects that disturb one or more acres of land.
- B. The NOI requires the inclusion of the descriptions of (but is not limited to) the following items:
 - 1. Names and designated uses of any receiving waters
 - 2. Anticipated number and locations of discharge points
 - 3. Identification of planned construction in or along a water body
- C. A topographic map showing project boundaries, areas to be disturbed, locations of anticipated discharge points and receiving waters is also required to be submitted with the NOI.
- D. If the construction site is near a designated "High Quality/Impaired Waters" or a "Cold Water Aquatic Habitat Waters, Exceptional Waters, Outstanding National/State Resource Waters," additional items and/or individual permits will be required.
- E. The NOI form requires an SIC code. The link to the SIC codes is <http://www.osha.gov/pls/imis/sicsearch.html>. The following are the typical construction SIC codes utilized:
 - 1542 – Building Construction, nonresidential, except industrial and warehouses
 - 1623 – Water Main Construction, Sewer Construction
 - 1629 – Water and Wastewater Treatment Plant Construction
 - 1711 – Water Pump Installation
 - 1781 – Drilling Water Wells
- F. The Contractor is responsible for implementing the approved Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) prior to commencement of site disturbance. The SWPPP shall include erosion prevention measures and sediment and pollutant control measures which are installed and maintained to minimize discharges of sediments and other pollutants from a 2-year, 24-hour storm event. The SWPPP must be kept at the site and available for review by LFUCG and state officials.

- G. The Contractor is responsible for the description of procedures to maintain erosion and sediment control measures during the period of construction.
- H. The Contractor is responsible for identifying each Contractor and Subcontractor who will install each SWPPP erosion and sediment control measure.
- I. Each Contractor and Subcontractor shall sign a statement certifying the awareness of the requirements of the SWPPP related documents. Certification is attached at the end of this section.
- J. The Contractor shall not start land disturbing activities until written permit coverage is obtained from the Kentucky Division of Water.
- K. The inspection by qualified personnel, **provided by the Contractor**, of the site as follows:
1. at least once every seven (7) calendar days, and
 2. within 24 hours after any storm event of 0.5 inch or greater
- L. The Contractor is responsible for completing and maintaining the required Self-Inspection Forms. A sample is included in this specification Section.
- M. Amendments to the approved SWPPP shall be made and implemented as necessary through the course of the construction project if inspections or investigations by the Contractor's inspector, site staff, or by local, state, or federal officials determine that the existing sediment control measures, erosion control measures, or other site management practices are ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants in stormwater discharges from the construction site. All plan amendments shall be noted on the copy of the SWPPP maintained at the project site.
- N. Upon completion of the project and establishment of all permanent erosion and sediment control structures and devices, the Contractor shall submit the Notice of Termination (NOT) form to the Kentucky Division of Water, the LFUCG Division of Water Quality, and the LFUCG Division of Engineering.
- O. All subcontractors shall be required to comply with the requirements of the state permit and the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).
- P. Where to submit:
1. Complete KPDES FORM NOI-SW at the following website:
<https://dep.gateway.ky.gov/eForms/default.aspx?FormID=7>
 2. Do not initiate work until receiving approval from the Kentucky Division of Water.
 3. A complete copy of the NOI submittal shall also be provided to the following for approval/coverage verification:

Division of Water Quality
125 Lisle Industrial Avenue, Suite 180
Lexington, KY 40511

Division of Engineering
Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government
101 E. Vine St.
4th Floor
Lexington, KY 40507

3.25 LFUCG Land Disturbance Permit

A. The Contractor shall obtain a Land Disturbance Permit from the LFUCG Division of Engineering, after the LFUCG Division of Water Quality inspects the installation of the best management practices as required by the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The site grading plan shall show the original and finish grade contours. The grading plan shall be in conformance with the SWPPP.

B. Where to obtain:

Division of Engineering
Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government
101 E. Vine St.
4th Floor
Lexington, KY 40507
(859) 258-3410
Attn: Land Disturbance Permit Section

C. All excess earthen/rock materials hauled off the site to a location in Fayette County shall be hauled to a site permitted by the Kentucky Division of Water and the LFUCG. The haul site must be permitted in accordance with these specifications.

LFUCG LAND DISTURBANCE PERMIT APPLICATION AND ESC PLAN CHECKLIST

OWNER / DEVELOPER Name: _____ **Date:** _____ **Zone:** _____
Address: _____ **City:** _____ **State:** _____ **Zip:** _____
Contractor Name and Address: _____ **Reg #:** _____
Contact Name, Phone/ FAX/Email: _____

ITEM DESCRIPTION	Y	N	N/A	PAGE #	NOTES
I. Permits:					
KY Construction Permit (KYR10 or Indvid)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
USCOE 404 Permit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
KYDOW 401 Water Quality Cert.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
KY Stream Construction Permit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
FEMA LOMR or CLOMR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
II. BMPS:					
Site Preparation:					
Phasing plan for large projects	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Maximum disturbed area = 25 acres
Limits of disturbance clearly marked	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		25 foot undisturbed buffer strip along streams
Construction Entrance/ Exit Pad	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		No. 2 stone w/ filter fabric, min. 50 ft long (100' where practical)
Temporary Diversion (Berm or Ditch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Offsite (clean) water routed around disturbed area
Stream Crossings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Not allowed without US Army Corps 404 permit
Concrete Washout Area	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		One washout pit for every 40 lots
Soil Stabilization:					
Seeding/sodding schedule/timing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Applied within 14 days of reaching final grade or suspending work
Slope Protection:					
Silt Fence downslope of bare areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Silt Fence Installed along contour	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Erosion Control Blankets on slopes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Conforms with Fig. 11-1 in LFUCG Stormwater Manual
Drainage System Control:					
Inlets Protected	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Pipe Outfall Erosion Prevention	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Channel Lining	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Sodding or seed w/ blankets/mats immediately after construction
Check Dams	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Max drainage area = 10 acres
Sediment Basins and Traps:					
Sediment Traps (drainage area < 5 ac)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Minimum volume = 2yr-24hr runoff volume
Sediment Basins (drainage area > 5 ac)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Minimum volume = 2yr-24hr runoff volume
Good Housekeeping:					
Material storage addressed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Spill Prevention and Control addressed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Dust control addressed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Dewatering operations are filtered	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Narrative:					
Schedule/sequence for BMP installation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
BMP Inspection Requirement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Every 7 days, or every 14 days and after 0.5" of rainfall
BMP Maintenance Requirement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Roadway Cleaning	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

LFUCG USE ONLY: Review Date: _____ Status: In Compliance: Y N Additional Info Needed: Y N

Reviewed By: _____ Department: _____

Comments / Items Missing or Incomplete:

Form Effective Date - January 13, 2011

Kentucky Best Management Practices Plan • Construction Site Inspection Report

Company:	Site:	County:
Site Operator:		Date:
Receiving Water:	Total Site Area (acres):	# Disturbed Acres:
Inspector Name:	Inspector Qualifications:	
Inspection Type: Weekly or ½ Inch Rain	Days Since Last Rainfall _____	# Inches of Last Rainfall: _____

Field Inspection Observations

BMP Category	Compliance			Field Indicators for Compliance
	Yes	No	N/A	
Project Operations				Notice of Intent (KPDES permit) and other local/state permits on file BMP Plan on site and available for review Project timing/schedule and activities following BMP Plan Weekly inspection and rain-event reports on BMPs available for review Diversions, silt checks/traps/basins, and silt fences/barriers installed prior to clearing Grading and clearing conducted in phases to minimize exposed soil areas No vegetation removal or operations in stream or sinkhole buffer area (25-50 ft min) Rock pad in place on all construction site exits leading to paved roads No sediment, mud, or rock on paved public roads in project area Dust control if needed when working in residential areas during dry conditions
Drainage Management				Upland runoff diverted around bare soil areas with vegetated/lined ditches/berms Drainage channels exiting the site are lined with grass/blanket/rock and stabilized Discharges from dewatering operations cleaned in silt fence enclosure or other filter No muddy runoff leaving site after rains up to 1½ inches
Erosion Protection				Exposed soil seeded/mulched after 2 weeks if no work is planned for the next 7 days Soils on steep slopes seeded/mulched/blanketed as needed to prevent rutting
Sediment Barriers				Silt fence, rock filter, or other sediment barrier below all bare soil areas on slopes Barrier installed across slope on the contour, trenched in, posts on downhill side Multiple sediment barriers at least 125 ft apart on unseeded slopes steeper than 4:1 J-hook interceptors along silt fence where heavy muddy flows run along fencing No visible undercutting or bypassing or blowout of sediment barrier Accumulated sediment is less than halfway to the top of sediment barrier
Slope Protection				Slopes tracked, disked, or conditioned after final grade is established Slopes seeded, mulched, or blanketed within 21 days, no unmanaged rills or gulying Heavy downslope flows controlled by lined downrain channels or slope drain pipes No muddy runoff from slopes into streams, rivers, lakes, or wetlands
Inlet Protection				Inlet dam/device or filtration unit placed at all inlets receiving muddy flows No visible undercutting, bypassing, or blowout of inlet protection dam or device Accumulated sediment is less than halfway to the top of the inlet protection dam/device
Outlet Protection				High flow discharges have rock or other flow dissipaters of adequate sizing at outlet Culvert outlets show no visible signs of erosion/scour, bank failure, or collapse
Ditch and Channel Stabilization				No unmanaged channel bank erosion or bottom scouring visible within or below site Ditches with slopes more than 3% have check dams spaced as needed, if not grassed Ditch check dams tied in to banks, with center 4" lower than sides, and no bypassing Ditches with slopes of up to 5% are thickly seeded with grass (minimum requirement) Ditches 5% to 15% are lined with thick grass and erosion control blankets as needed Ditches 15% to 33% are lined with thick grass and matting or other approved product Ditches exceeding 33% are paved or lined with rock or other approved product

Sediment Traps and Basins			<p>Storage volume is at least 134 cubic yards for each acre of bare soil area drained Trap or basin is seeded/mulched and stabilized; no collapsing sidewalls or banks Outlet structure is stable and consists of rock-lined notched overflow or outlet riser Rock overflow is 6" lower in center to control overflow discharge Outlet riser pipe has concrete & rock base, ½ inch holes every 3" to 6", and trash rack Area near pipe outlet or overflow is stable, with no scour or erosion Sediment removed before trap or basin is halfway full; disposal is away from ditches</p>
Maintenance of EPSC Management Practices			<p>Sediment behind silt fence and other filters does not reach halfway to top Sediment traps and basins are less than half full of sediment Gullies repaired, silt fences and other controls inspected and repaired/replaced Written documentation of controls installed, inspection results, and repairs performed All controls removed and areas graded, seeded, and stabilized before leaving site</p>
Materials Storage, Handling, and Cleanup			<p>Materials that may leach pollutants stored under cover and out of the weather Fuel tanks located in protected area with double containment system Fuel and/or other spills cleaned up promptly; no evidence of unmanaged spills No evidence of paint, concrete, or other material washouts near drain inlets No storage of hazardous or toxic materials near ditches or water bodies</p>
Waste Disposal			<p>Trash, litter, and other debris in proper containers or properly managed No litter or trash scattered around on the construction site Provisions made for restroom facilities and/or other sanitary waste management Sanitary waste facilities clean and serviced according to schedule No disposal of any wastes into curb or other inlets, ditches, streams, or water bodies</p>
Inspection Notes and Key Observations			
List of Stabilized Areas: Vegetation is Established; Ditches are Stabilized; No Exposed Soil			

I certify under penalty of law that I understand the terms and conditions of the general Kentucky Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (KPDES) permit that authorizes the storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from the construction site identified as part of this certification.

Signature of Inspector: _____

CONTRACTOR AND SUBCONTRACTOR CERTIFICATIONS

SWPPP Files, Updates, and Amendments

This SWPP Plan and related documents (e.g., NOI, inspection reports, US ACE permits, etc.) will be kept on file at the construction site by _____ (name and title). The SWPPP will be updated by the Owner and/or Site Manager to reflect any and all significant changes in site conditions, selection of BMPs, the presence of any unlisted potential pollutants on site, or changes in the Site Manager, contractor, subcontractors, or other key information. Updates and amendments will be made in writing within 7 days and will be appended to the original BMP Plan and available for review.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Certification

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Signed: _____

Date: _____

Title: _____

I certify under penalty of law that I understand the terms and conditions of the general KPDES permit that authorizes the storm water discharges associated with the construction site activity identified as part of this certification.

Subcontractor Certification

The subcontractors below certify under penalty of law that they understand the terms and conditions of the general KPDES permit that authorizes the storm water discharges associated with the construction site activity identified as part of this certification.

Signed: _____

Date: _____

Title: _____

Signed: _____

Date: _____

Title: _____

Signed: _____

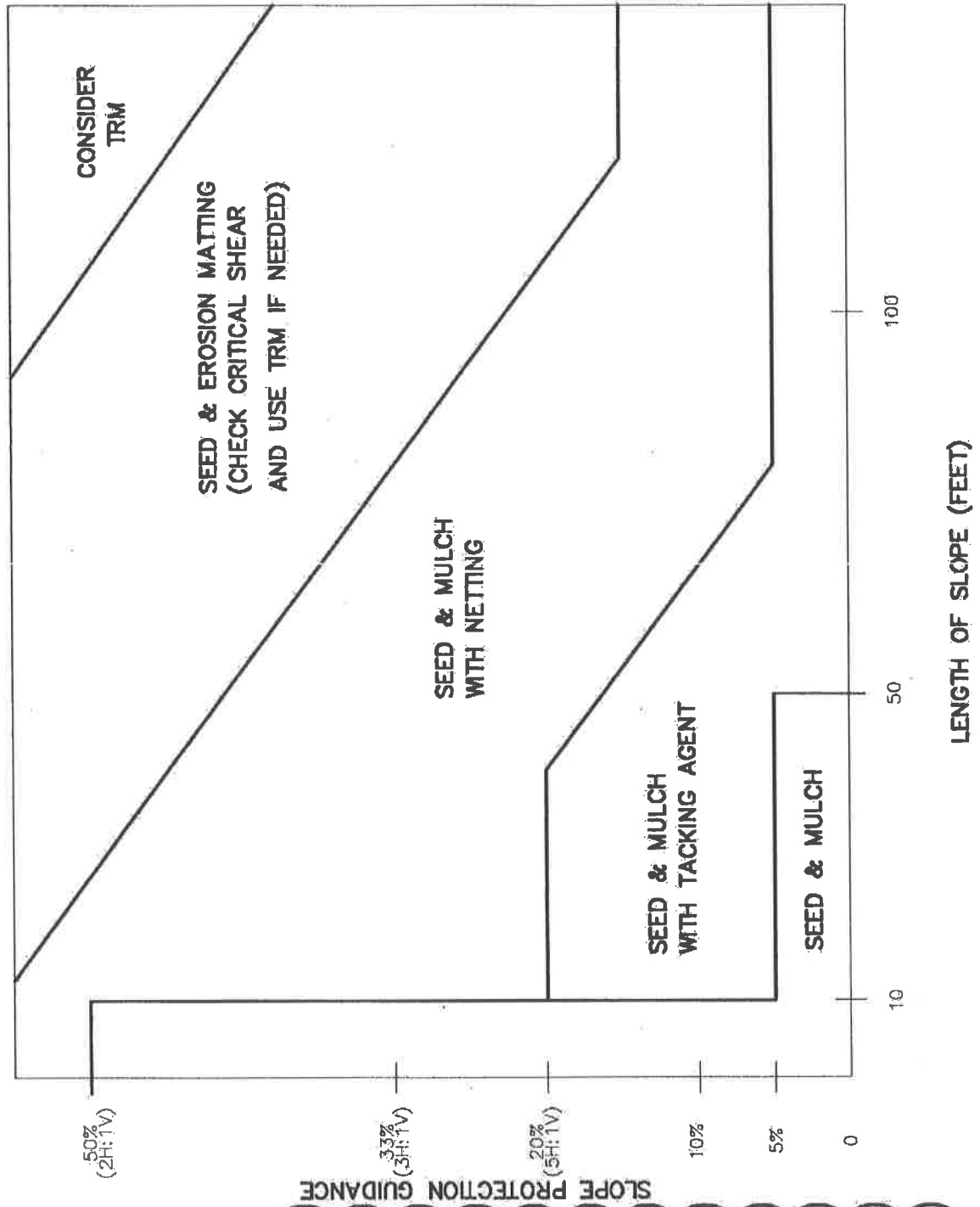
Date: _____

Title: _____



STORMWATER MANUAL

FIGURE 11-1
SLOPE PROTECTION GUIDANCE
(EFFECTIVE DATE 1/13/2011)



SLOPE PROTECTION GUIDANCE

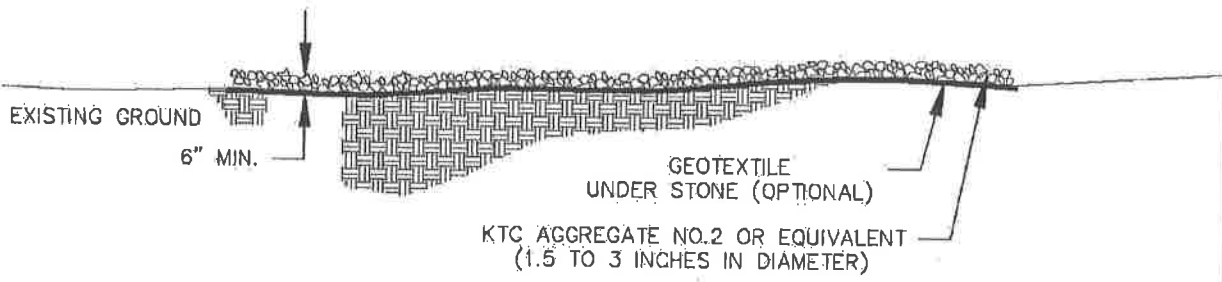
NOTE: IF A SIMILAR DETAIL IS PROVIDED IN THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS, THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS DETAIL SHALL SUPERCEDE THIS DRAWING.



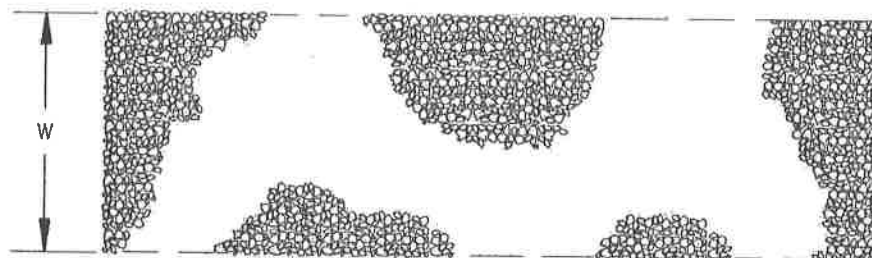
STORMWATER MANUAL

FIGURE 11-2
ROAD/PARKING STABILIZATION
(EFFECTIVE DATE 1/13/2011)

NOTE: IF A SIMILAR DETAIL IS PROVIDED IN THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS,
THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS DETAIL SHALL SUPERCEDE THIS DRAWING.



CROSS SECTION



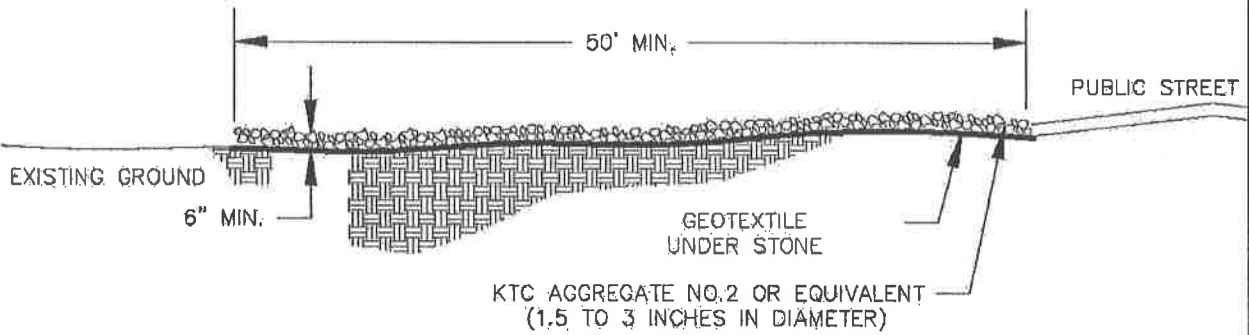
PLAN VIEW

W = 14' MIN. FOR ONE WAY TRAFFIC
20' MIN. FOR TWO WAY TRAFFIC

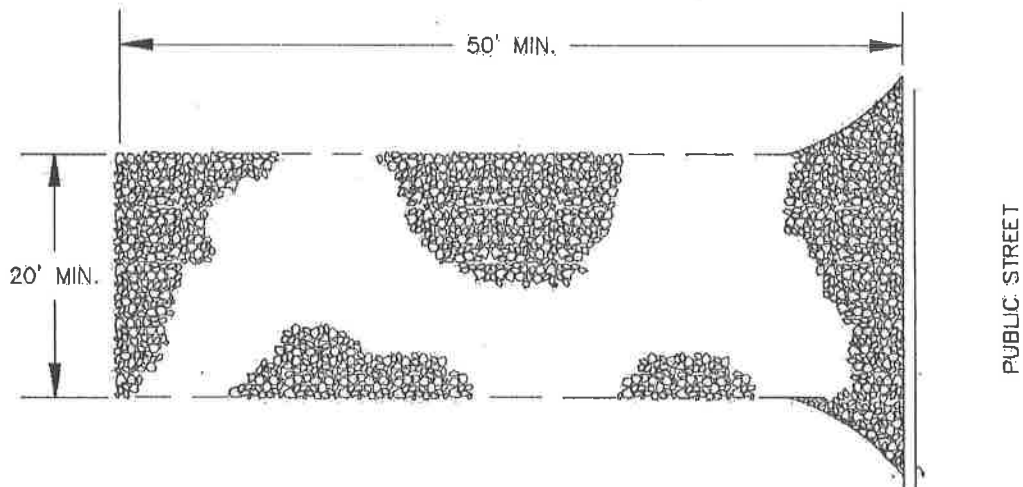


STORMWATER MANUAL

FIGURE 11-3
CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE
(EFFECTIVE DATE 1/13/2011)



CROSS SECTION



PLAN VIEW

NOTE: IF A SIMILAR DETAIL IS PROVIDED IN THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS,
THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS DETAIL SHALL SUPERCEDE THIS DRAWING.



STORMWATER MANUAL

FIGURE 11-4 CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE NOTES AND SPECIFICATIONS (EFFECTIVE DATE 1/13/2011)

SPECIFICATIONS FOR GEOTEXTILE FABRIC

GRAB TENSILE STRENGTH	220 LBS. (MIN.) (ASTM D1682)
ELONGATION FAILURE	60% (MIN.) (ASTM D1682)
MULLEN BURST STRENGTH	430 LBS. (MIN.) (ASTM D3768)
PUNCTURE STRENGTH	125 LBS. (MIN.) (ASTM D751) (MODIFIED)
EQUIVALENT OPENING	SIZE 40-80 (US STD SIEVE) (CW-02215)

NOTES

1. A STABILIZED ENTRANCE PAD OF CRUSHED STONE SHALL BE LOCATED WHERE TRAFFIC WILL ENTER OR LEAVE THE CONSTRUCTION SITE ONTO A PUBLIC STREET.
2. SOIL STABILIZATION FABRIC SHALL BE USED AS A BASE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE.
3. THE ENTRANCE SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION WHICH WILL PREVENT TRACKING OR FLOWING OF SEDIMENT ONTO PUBLIC STREETS OR EXISTING PAVEMENT. THIS MAY REQUIRE PERIODIC TOP DRESSING WITH ADDITIONAL STONE AS CONDITIONS WARRANT AND REPAIR OR CLEAN OUT OF ANY MEASURES USED TO TRAP SEDIMENT.
4. ANY SEDIMENT SPILLED, DROPPED, WASHED, OR TRACKED ONTO PUBLIC STREETS OR INTO STORM DRAINS MUST BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY.
5. WHEN APPROPRIATE, WHEELS MUST BE CLEANED TO REMOVE SEDIMENT PRIOR TO ENTERING A PUBLIC STREET. WHEN WASHING IS REQUIRED, IT SHALL BE DONE IN AN AREA STABILIZED WITH CRUSHED STONE WHICH DRAINS INTO AN APPROVED SEDIMENT BASIN.

**NOTE: IF A SIMILAR DETAIL IS PROVIDED IN THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS,
THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS DETAIL SHALL SUPERCEDE THIS DRAWING.**



STORMWATER MANUAL

FIGURE 11-5
**STAPLE PATTERN FOR STRAW
 OR EXCELSIOR MATS**
 (EFFECTIVE DATE 1/13/2011)

SLOPES UP TO 1.5H:1V

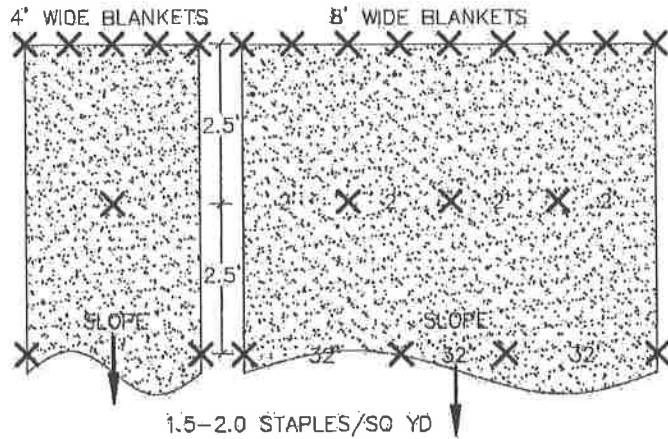
- INSTALL BLANKET VERTICALLY OR HORIZONTALLY
- USE 12" STAPLE SPACING ON STARTER ROW.

COHESIVE SOILS:

- NO OVERLAP REQUIRED ON SIDE SEAMS
- USE 6" STAPLE LENGTH

NON-COHESIVE SOILS:

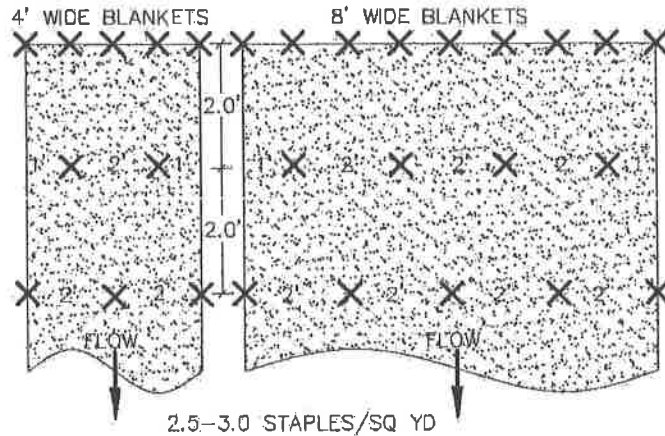
- USE 6" SIDE SEAM OVERLAP
- USE 8" STAPLE LENGTH
- USE 6" ANCHOR TRENCH AT TOP OF SLOPE



CHANNELS IN COHESIVE SOILS

- USE 6" SIDE SEAM OVERLAP
- USE 6" STAPLE LENGTH
- USE 6" TRANSVERSE ANCHOR TRENCH AT 100-FT. INTERVALS

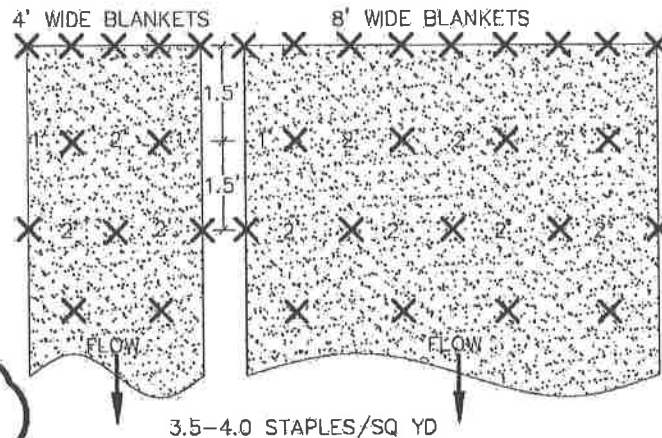
- USE 12" STAPLE SPACING ON STARTER ROW.
- UPSTREAM BLANKET SHOULD OVERLAP DOWNSTREAM BLANKET A DISTANCE OF 12" IN A "SHINGLE" FASHION AND BURY THE FINISHED TOE AT LEAST 6".



CHANNELS IN NON-COHESIVE SOILS

- USE 6" SIDE SEAM OVERLAP
- USE 8" STAPLE LENGTH
- USE 6" TRANSVERSE ANCHOR TRENCH AT 50-FT. INTERVALS

- USE 12" STAPLE SPACING ON STARTER ROW.
- UPSTREAM BLANKET SHOULD OVERLAP DOWNSTREAM BLANKET A DISTANCE OF 12" IN A "SHINGLE" FASHION AND BURY THE FINISHED TOE AT LEAST 6".

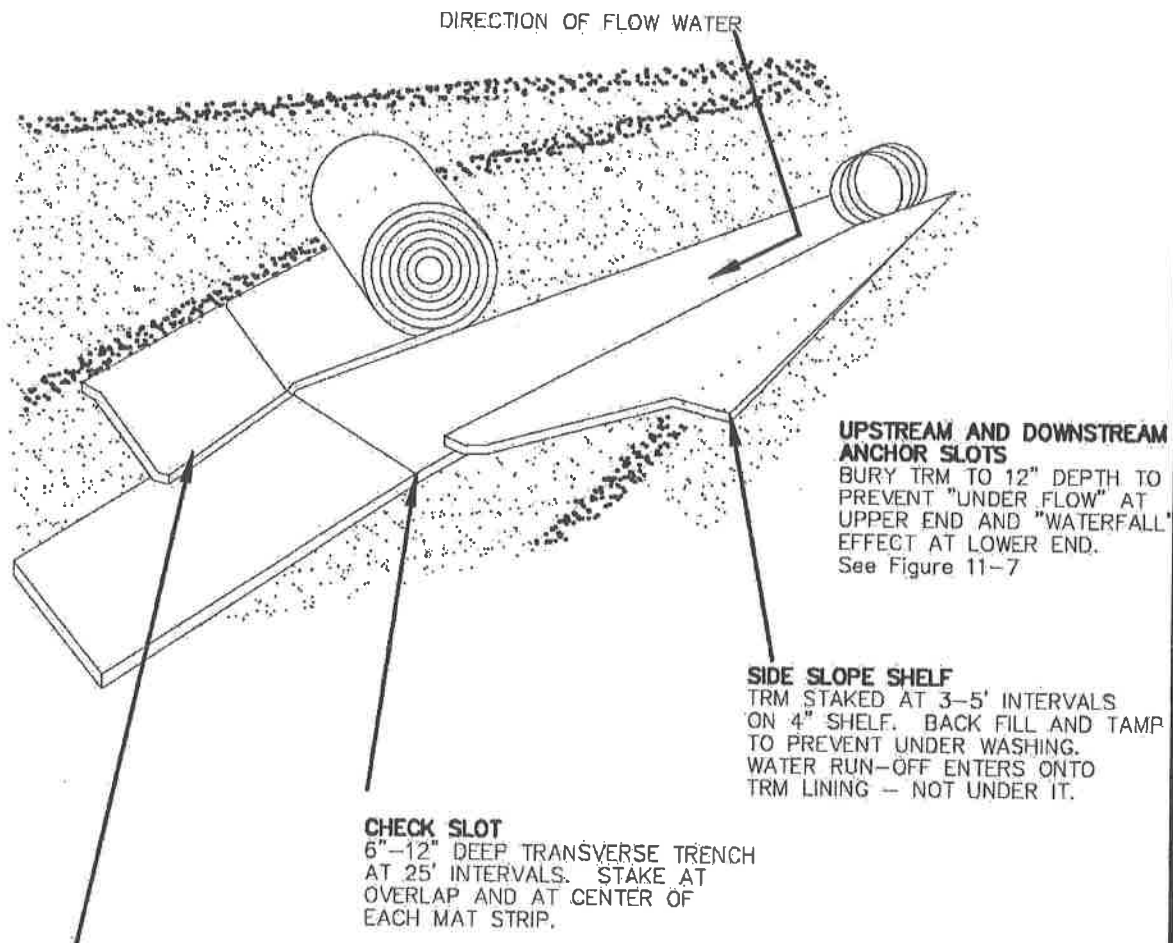


NOTE: IF A SIMILAR DETAIL IS PROVIDED IN THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS, THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS DETAIL SHALL SUPERCEDE THIS DRAWING.



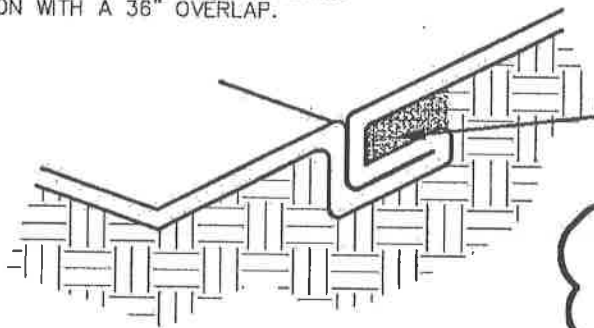
STORMWATER MANUAL

FIGURE 11-8
PLACEMENT OF TRM IN CHANNEL
(EFFECTIVE DATE 1/13/2011)



OVERLAP IN A SHINGLE FASHION
3" OVERLAP STAKED AT 3-5' INTERVALS

WHEN ROLL TERMINATES, IT IS STAKED OVER THE ROLL WHICH EXTENDS DOWNSTREAM IN A SHINGLE FASHION WITH A 36" OVERLAP.



CHECK SLOT DETAIL
STAKE AND BACK FILL IN CHECK SLOT BEFORE CONTINUING TO PLACE UPSLOPE

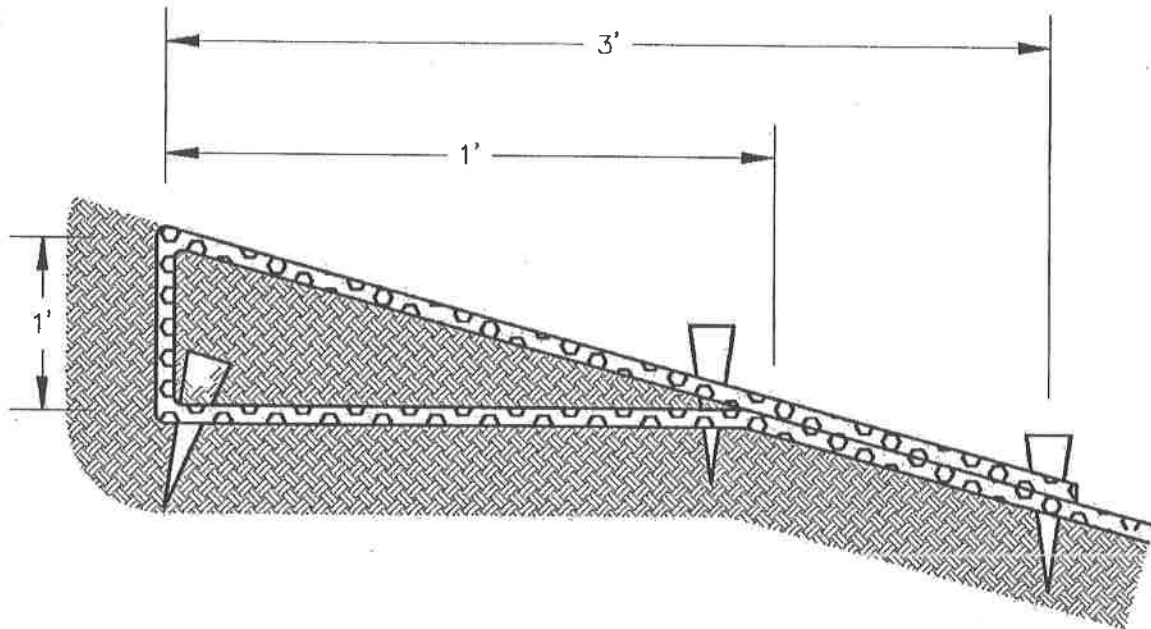
NOTE: IF A SIMILAR DETAIL IS PROVIDED IN THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS, THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS DETAIL SHALL SUPERCEDE THIS DRAWING.



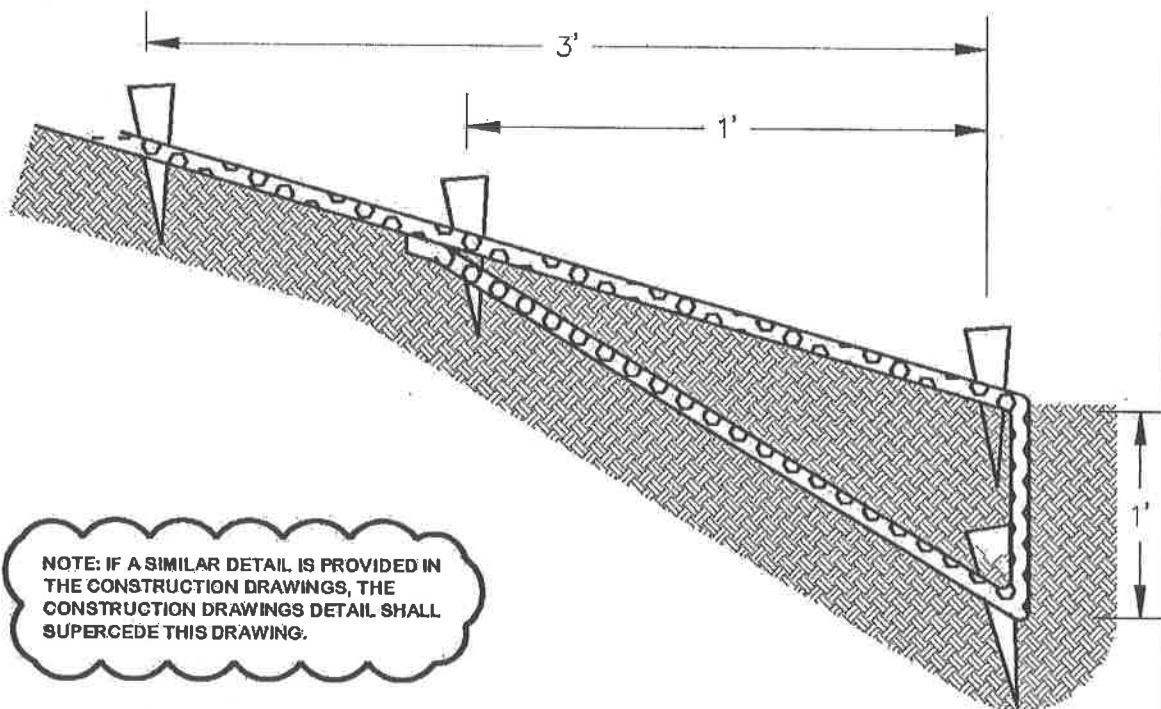
STORMWATER MANUAL

FIGURE 11-7
ANCHOR SLOT DETAILS FOR TRM
(EFFECTIVE DATE 1/13/2011)

UPSTREAM ANCHOR SLOT DETAIL



DOWNSTREAM ANCHOR SLOT DETAIL

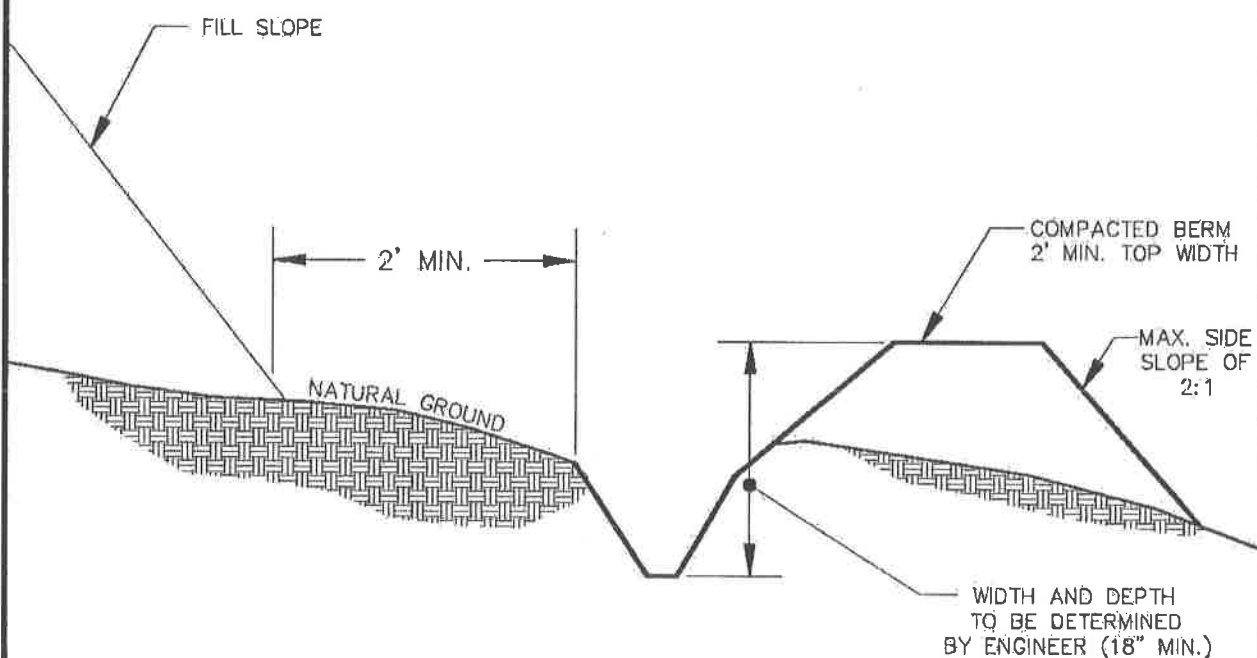


NOTE: IF A SIMILAR DETAIL IS PROVIDED IN
THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS, THE
CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS DETAIL SHALL
SUPERCEDE THIS DRAWING.



STORMWATER MANUAL

FIGURE 11-12
TEMPORARY DIVERSION DITCH
(EFFECTIVE DATE 1/13/2011)



NOTE: IF A SIMILAR DETAIL IS PROVIDED IN
THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS, THE
CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS DETAIL SHALL
SUPERCEDE THIS DRAWING.

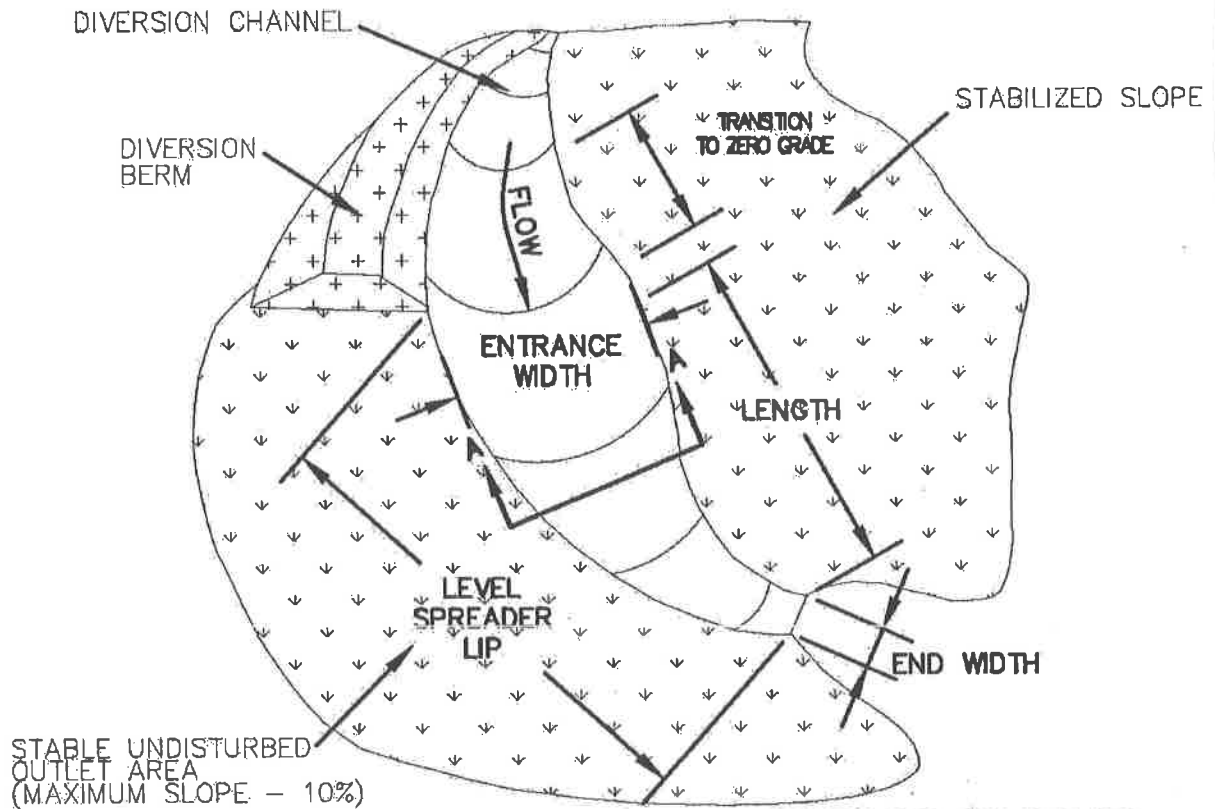


STORMWATER MANUAL

FIGURE 11-13

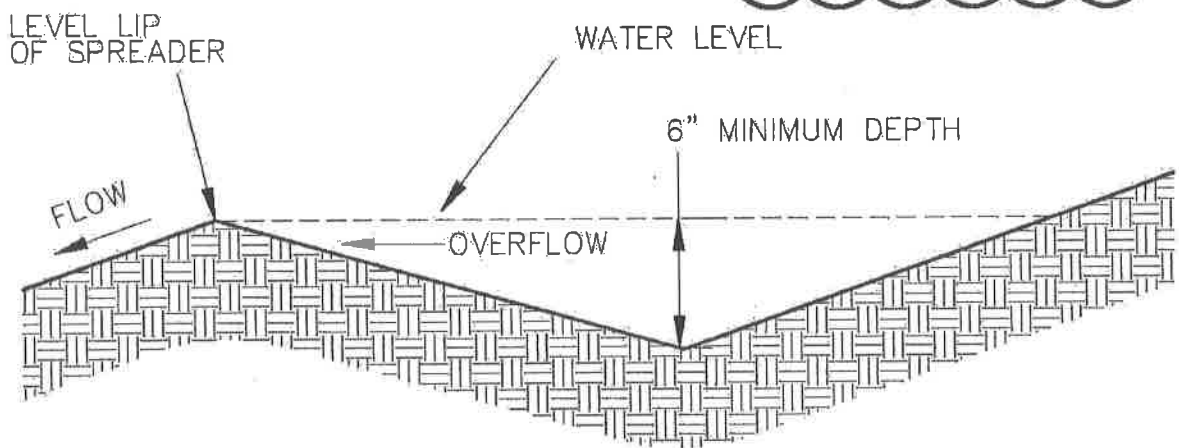
LEVEL SPREADER

(EFFECTIVE DATE 1/13/2011)



PERSPECTIVE

NOTE: IF A SIMILAR DETAIL IS PROVIDED IN THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS, THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS DETAIL SHALL SUPERCEDE THIS DRAWING.

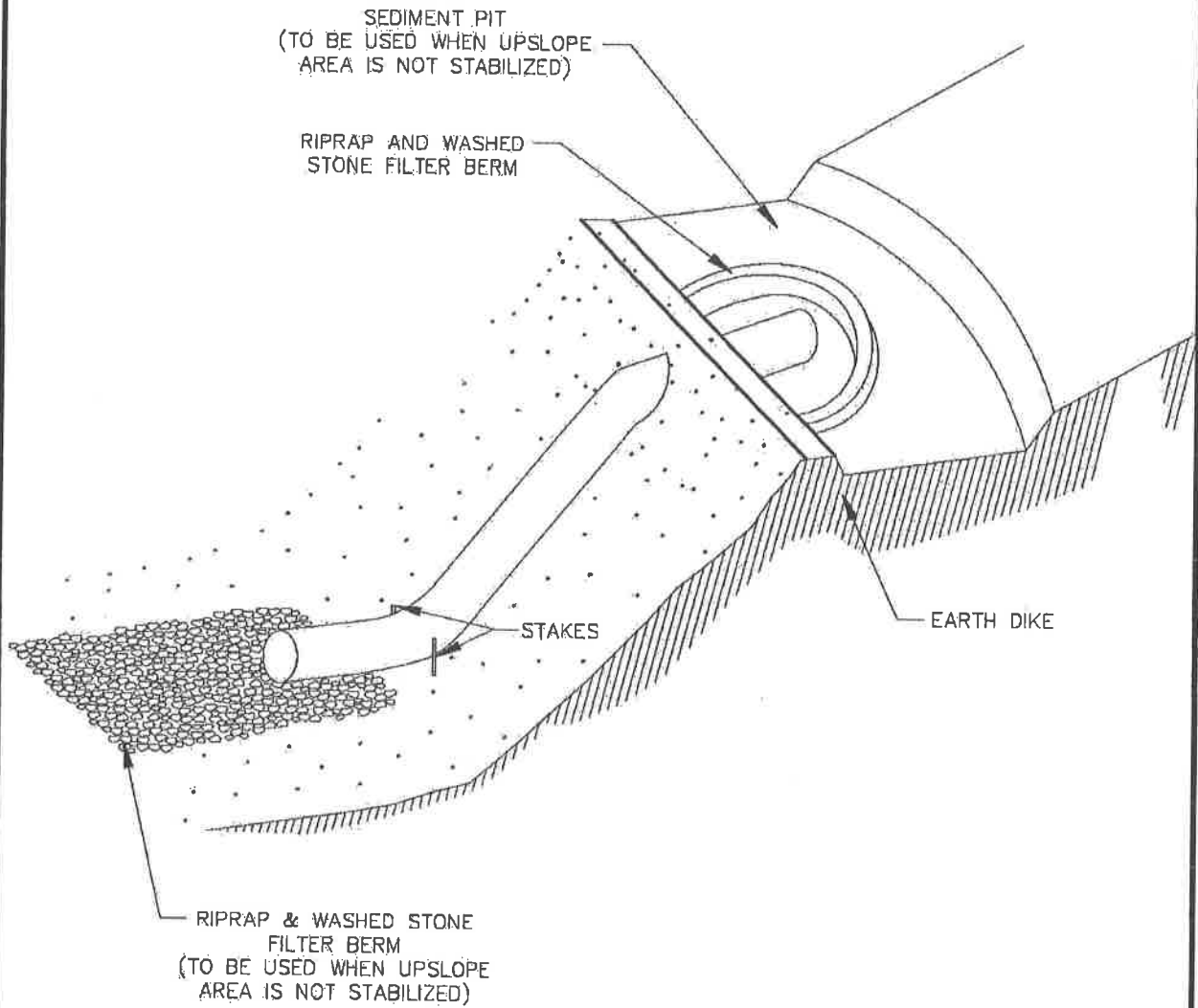


SECTION A-A



STORMWATER MANUAL

FIGURE 11-14
FLEXIBLE PIPE SLOPE DRAIN
(EFFECTIVE DATE 1/13/2011)

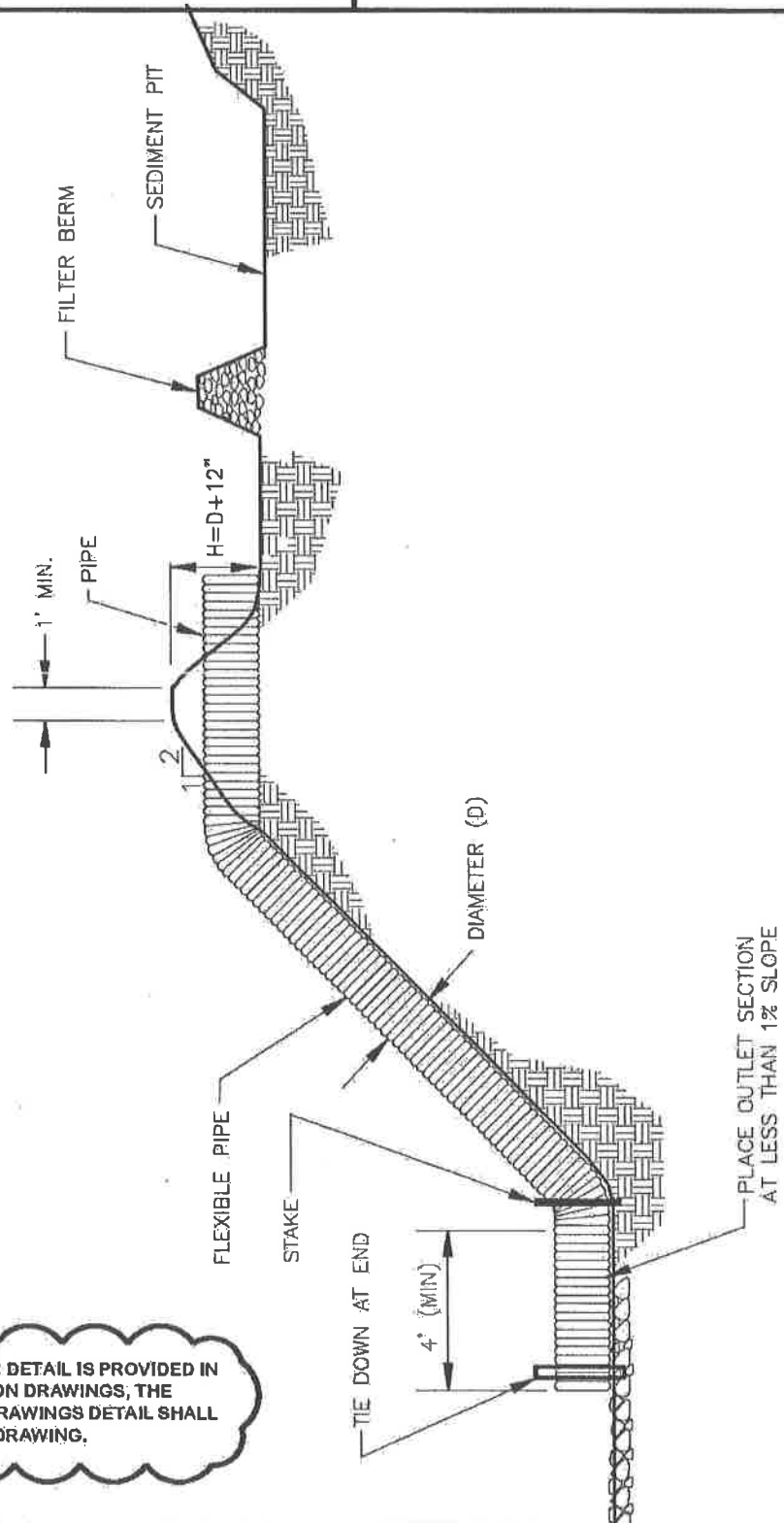


NOTE: IF A SIMILAR DETAIL IS PROVIDED IN
THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS, THE
CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS DETAIL SHALL
SUPERCEDE THIS DRAWING.



STORMWATER MANUAL

FIGURE 11-15
SLOPE DRAIN - PROFILE
(EFFECTIVE DATE 1/13/2011)

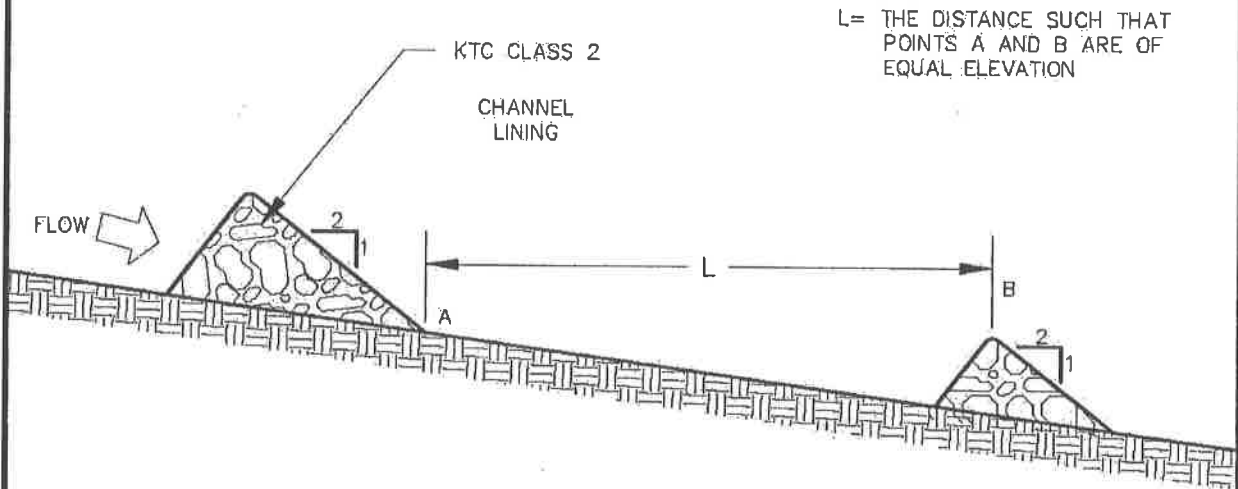


NOTE: IF A SIMILAR DETAIL IS PROVIDED IN THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS, THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS DETAIL SHALL SUPERCEDE THIS DRAWING.

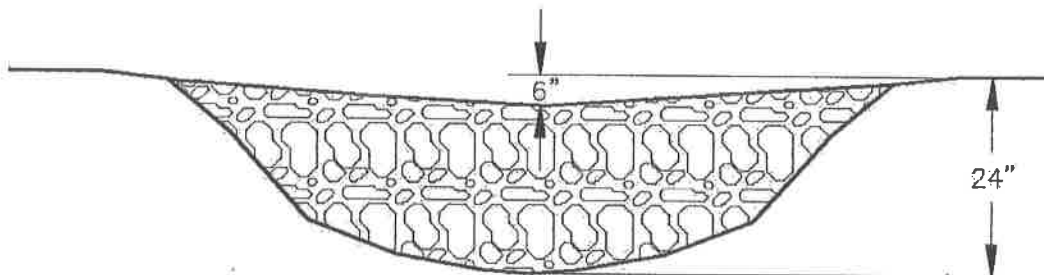


STORMWATER MANUAL

FIGURE 11-16
ROCK CHECK DAM
(EFFECTIVE DATE 1/13/2011)



LONGITUDINAL SECTION SHOWING
SPACING BETWEEN CHECK DAMS



SECTION ACROSS CHANNEL

NOTE: IF A SIMILAR DETAIL IS PROVIDED IN THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS, THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS DETAIL SHALL SUPERCEDE THIS DRAWING.

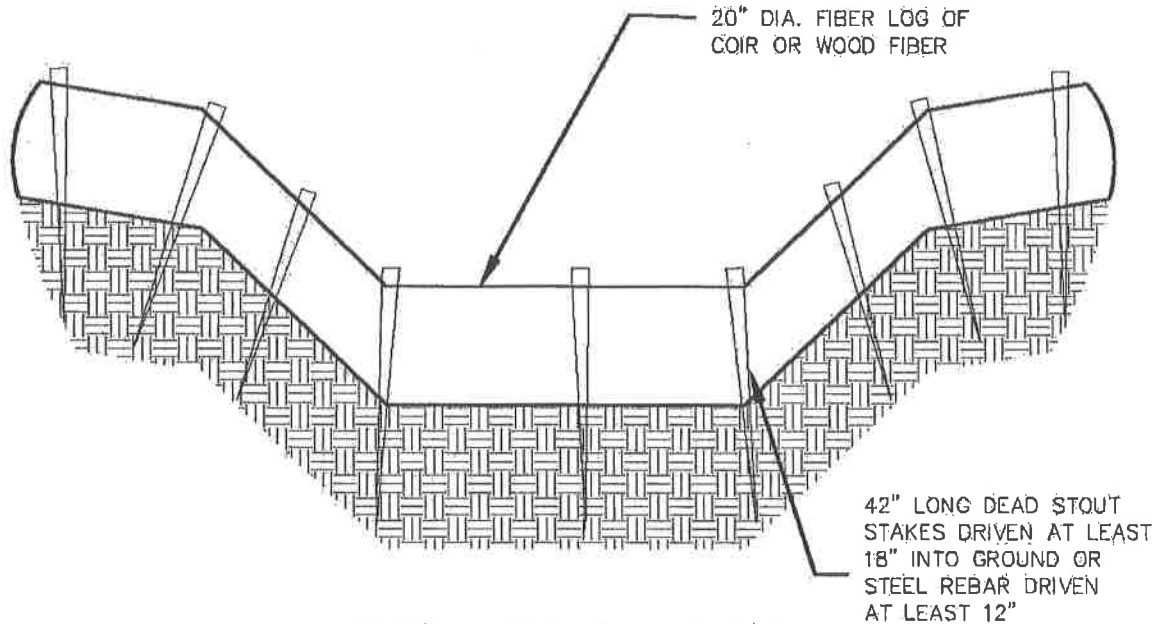


STORMWATER MANUAL

FIGURE 11-17

FIBER LOG CHECK DAM

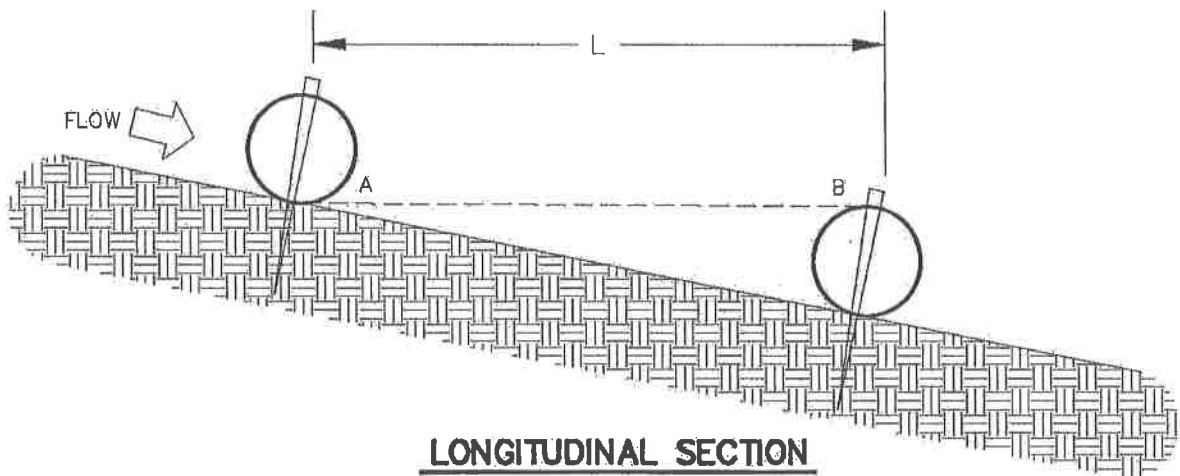
(EFFECTIVE DATE 1/01/09)



SECTION ACROSS CHANNEL

STAKES SHALL BE SPACED NO FURTHER THAN 24" AND SHALL BE DRIVEN AT EACH SIGNIFICANT SLOPE BREAK AND WITHIN 6" OF EACH END.

NOTE: IF A SIMILAR DETAIL IS PROVIDED IN THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS, THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS DETAIL SHALL SUPERCEDE THIS DRAWING.



LONGITUDINAL SECTION

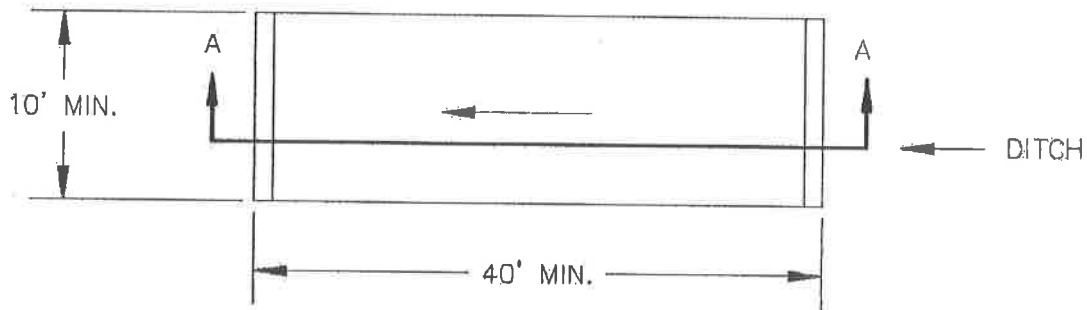
L = DISTANCE SUCH THAT POINTS A AND B ARE OF EQUAL ELEVATION



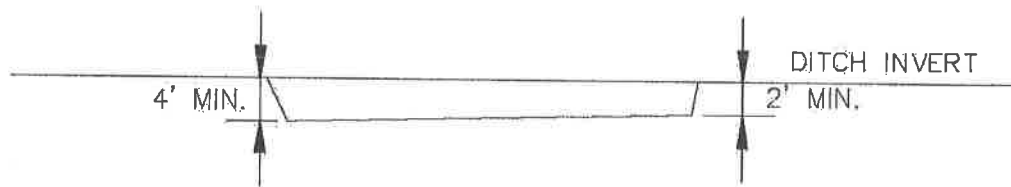
STORMWATER MANUAL

FIGURE 11-18
SEDIMENT TRAP

(EFFECTIVE DATE 1/13/2011)



PLAN VIEW



SECTION A-A

NOTE: IF A SIMILAR DETAIL IS PROVIDED IN THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS, THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS DETAIL SHALL SUPERCEDE THIS DRAWING.

NOTES:

- 1) THE SIZE, SHAPE AND LOCATION OF TRAP MAY BE ADJUSTED FROM THAT SHOWN IN THE CONSTRUCTION PLANS, AS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER.
- 2) THE SEDIMENT TRAP MAY BE CONSTRUCTED AS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER AS LONG AS THE AREA AND DEPTH IS AT LEAST AS THAT INDICATED ON THE PLANS.
- 3) SEDIMENT TRAP SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED BY EXCAVATING THE BASIN IN NATURAL OR EXCAVATED CHANNELS. SEDIMENT DEPOSITS IN TRAP SHALL BE REMOVED EACH TIME THE TRAP IS APPROXIMATELY 50 PERCENT FILLED. WHEN THEIR USEFULNESS HAS ENDED, THE TRAPS SHALL BE REMOVED, SURPLUS MATERIAL DISPOSED OF AND THE ENTIRE DISTURBED AREA SHALL BE SEEDING AND PROTECTED, OR SODDED, AS DIRECTED. SEDIMENT TRAPS MAY REMAIN IN PLACE UPON COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT ONLY WHEN PERMITTED BY THE ENGINEER OR THE PLANS.

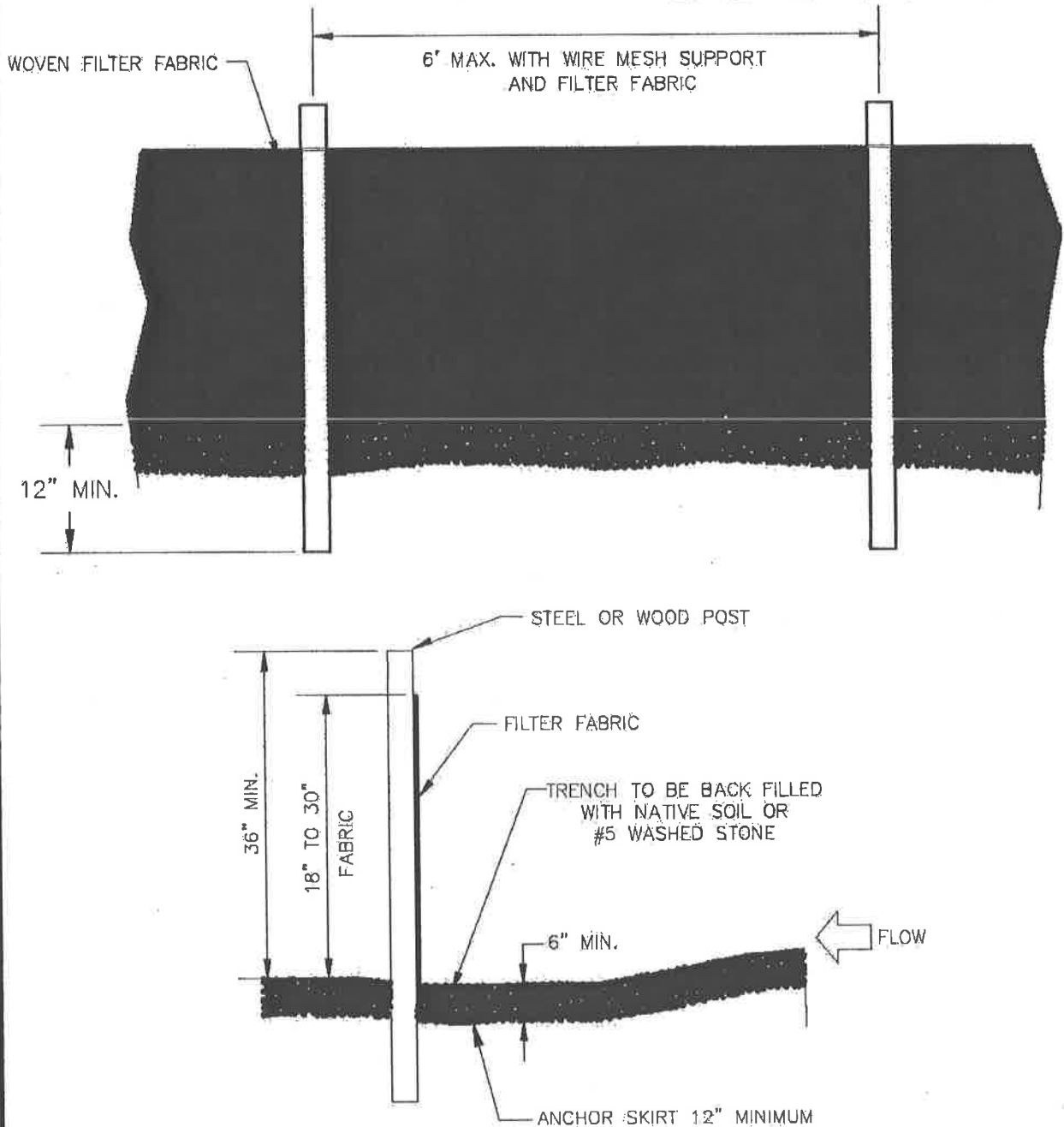


STORMWATER MANUAL

FIGURE 11-21 TEMPORARY SILT FENCE

(EFFECTIVE DATE 1/13/2011)

NOTE: IF A SIMILAR DETAIL IS PROVIDED IN THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS, THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS DETAIL SHALL SUPERCEDE THIS DRAWING.





STORMWATER MANUAL

FIGURE 11-22
TEMPORARY SILT FENCE
GENERAL NOTES
(EFFECTIVE DATE 1/13/2011)

GENERAL NOTES

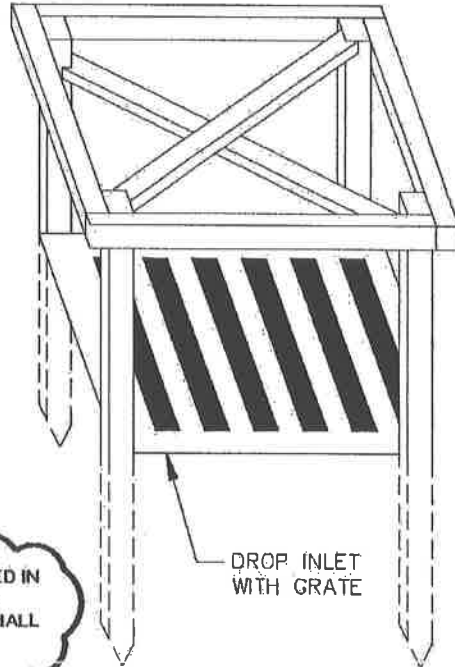
1. FILTER FABRIC SHALL BE PURCHASED IN A CONTINUOUS ROLL AND CUT TO THE LENGTH OF THE BARRIER. WHEN JOINTS CANNOT BE AVOIDED, FILTER FABRIC SHALL BE SPLICED TOGETHER ONLY AT A POST WITH 3 FOOT MIN. OVERLAP, AND SECURELY SEALED.
2. POSTS SHALL BE SPACED AT 6 FOOT INTERVALS IN AREAS OF RAPID RUNOFF.
3. POSTS SHALL BE AT LEAST 5 FEET IN LENGTH.
4. STEEL POSTS SHALL HAVE PROJECTIONS FOR FASTENING WIRE AND FABRIC.
5. WOOD POSTS SHALL BE 2 INCHES BY 2 INCHES OR EQUIVALENT. STEEL POSTS SHALL BE 1.33 LBS PER LINEAR FOOT.
6. A WIRE MESH SUPPORT FENCE SHALL BE FASTENED SECURELY TO THE UPSLOPE SIDE OF THE POSTS USING HEAVY DUTY WIRE STAPLES AT LEAST 1 INCH IN LENGTH, WIRE TIES OR HOG RINGS. THE WIRE SHALL EXTEND INTO THE TRENCH A MINIMUM OF 2 INCHES AND SHALL NOT EXTEND MORE THAN 36 INCHES ABOVE THE ORIGINAL GROUND SURFACE.
7. WASHED STONE SHALL BE USED TO BURY SKIRT WHEN SILT FENCE IS USED ADJACENT TO A CHANNEL, CREEK, OR POND.
8. TURN SILT FENCE UP SLOPE AT ENDS.

NOTE: IF A SIMILAR DETAIL IS PROVIDED IN THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS, THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS DETAIL SHALL SUPERCEDE THIS DRAWING.



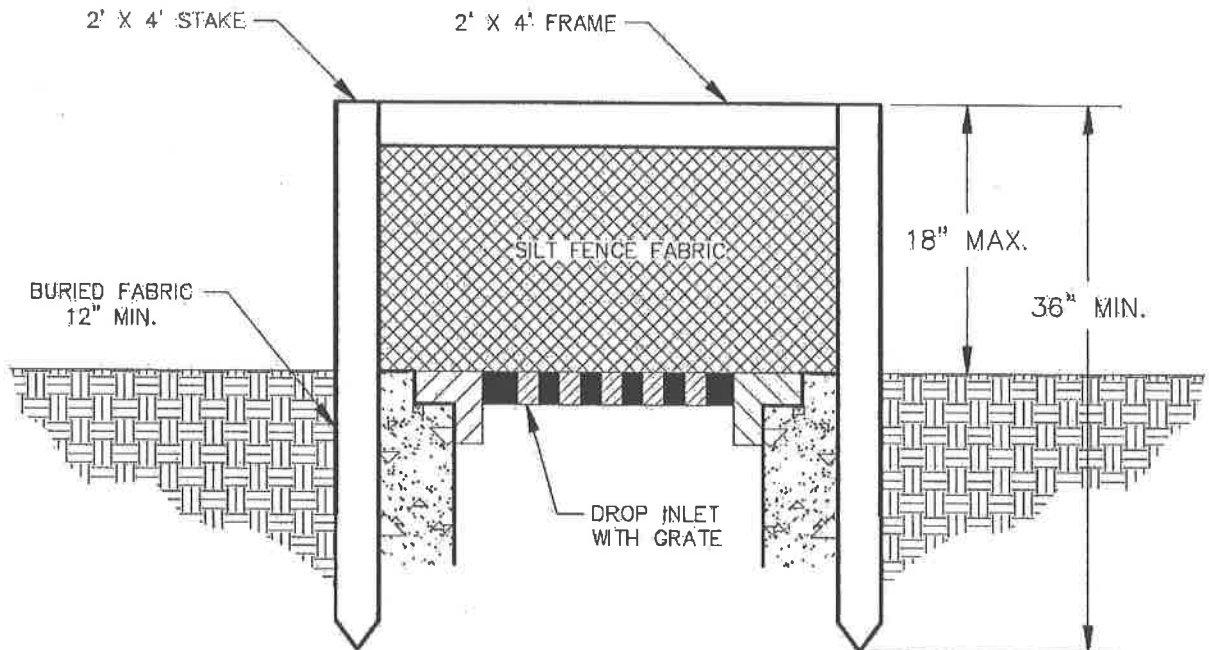
STORMWATER MANUAL

FIGURE 11-23
DROP INLET PROTECTION
USING SILT FENCE
(EFFECTIVE DATE 1/13/2011)



NOTE: IF A SIMILAR DETAIL IS PROVIDED IN THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS, THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS DETAIL SHALL SUPERCEDE THIS DRAWING.

**ISOMETRIC VIEW OF
2 X 4 WOOD FRAME**



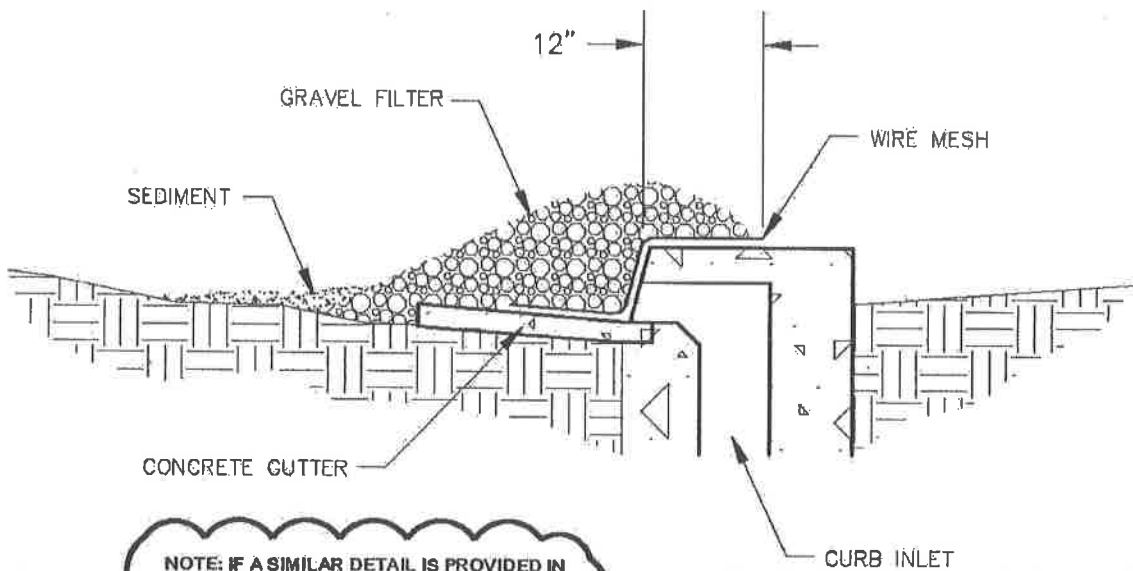
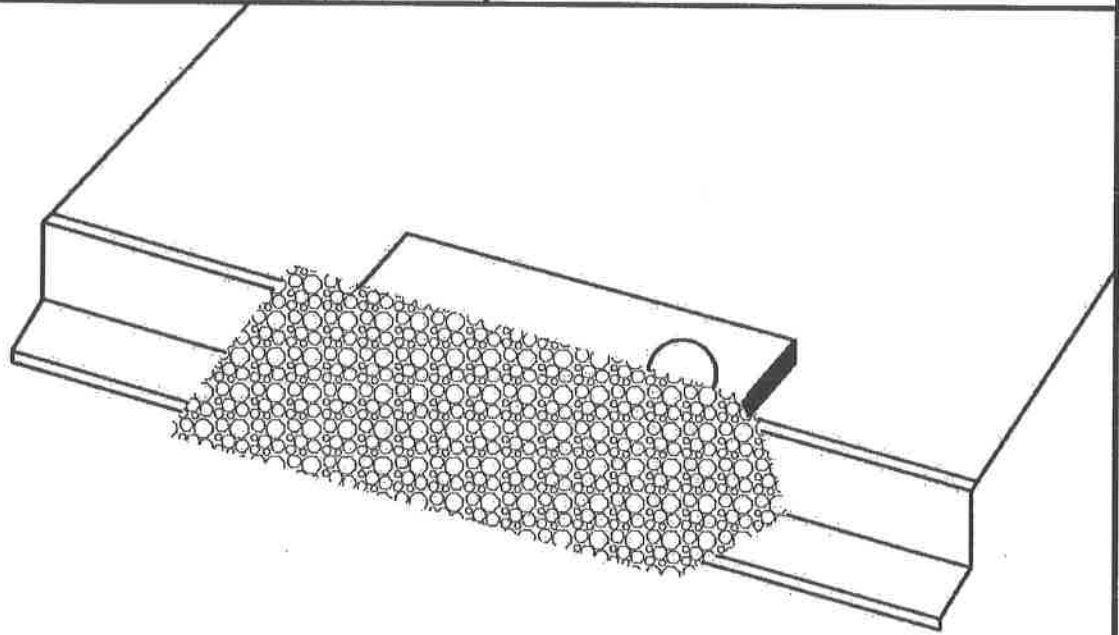
CROSS SECTION VIEW



STORMWATER MANUAL

FIGURE 11-24
GRAVEL CURB INLET SEDIMENT FILTER

(EFFECTIVE DATE 1/13/2011)



NOTE: IF A SIMILAR DETAIL IS PROVIDED IN THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS, THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS DETAIL SHALL SUPERCEDE THIS DRAWING.

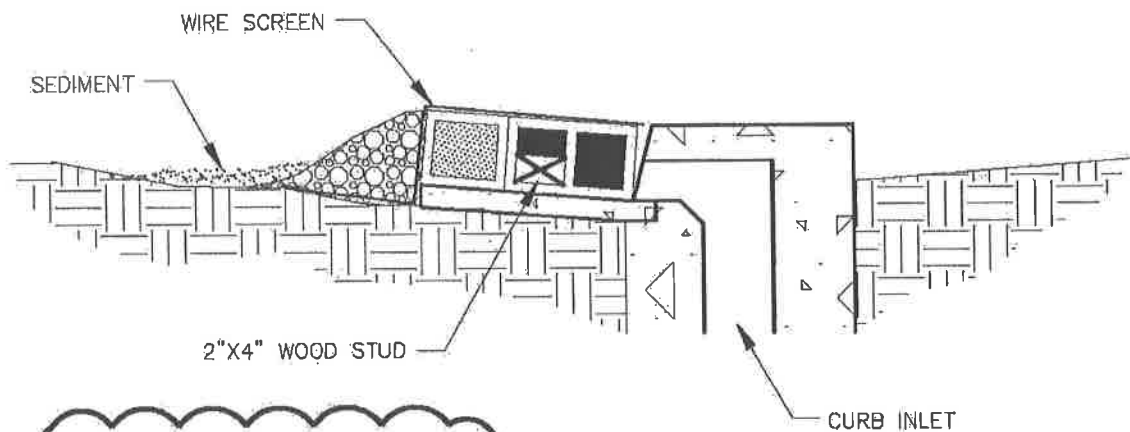
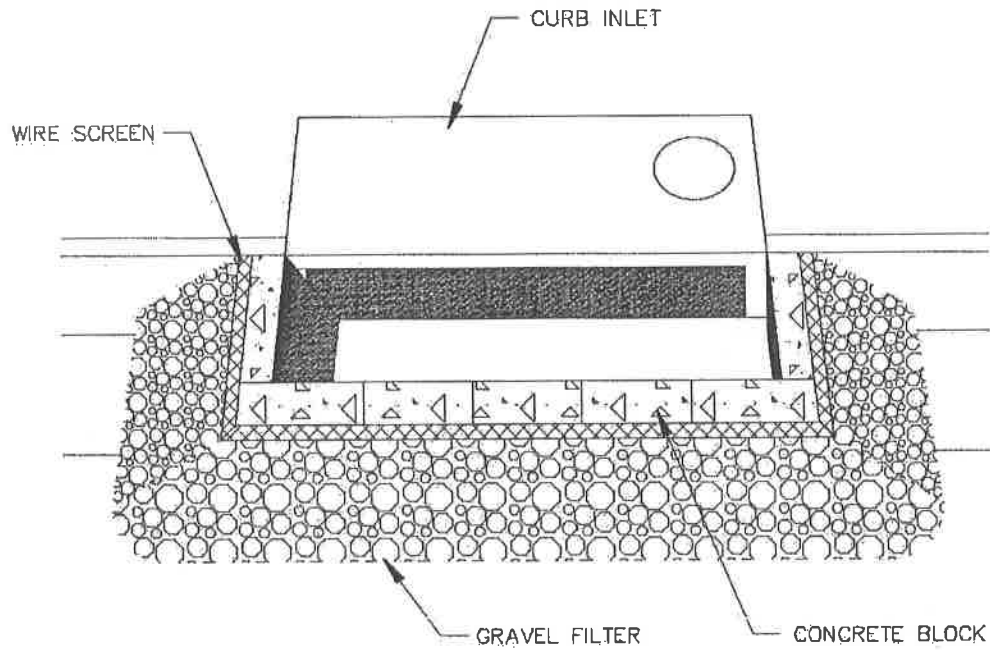


STORMWATER MANUAL

FIGURE 11-25

BLOCK AND GRAVEL CURB INLET SEDIMENT FILTER

(EFFECTIVE DATE 1/13/2011)

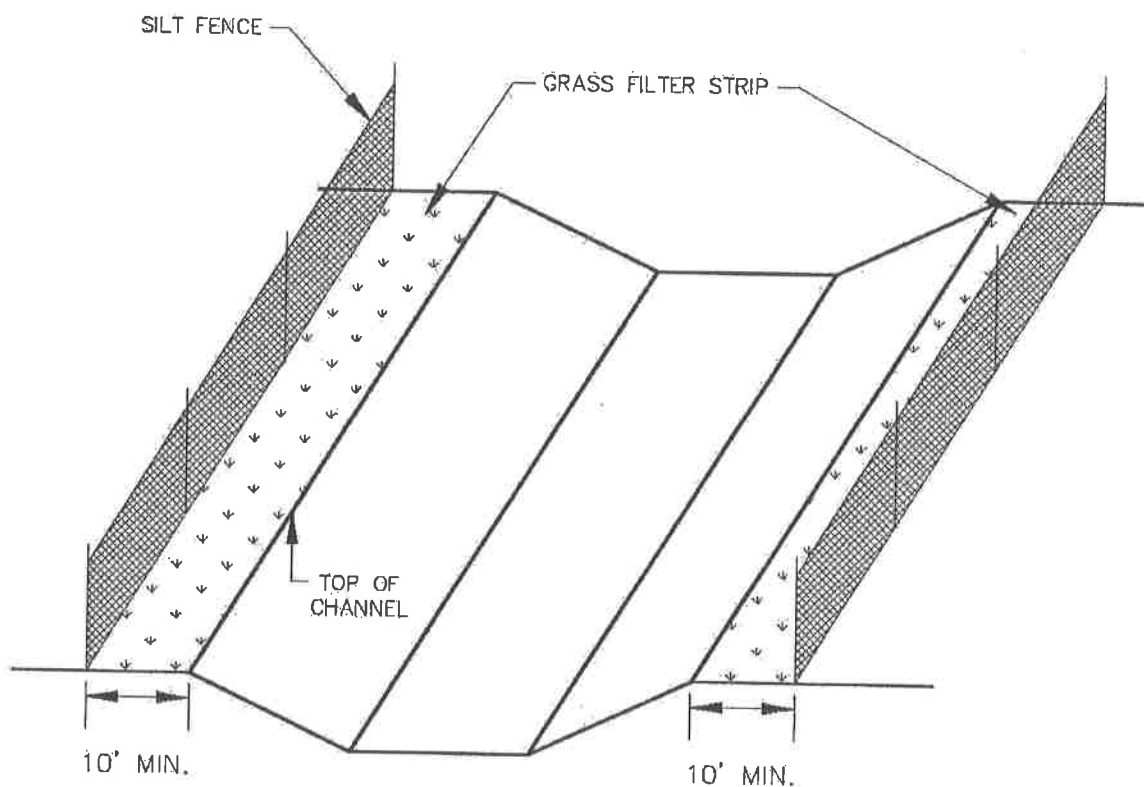


NOTE: IF A SIMILAR DETAIL IS PROVIDED IN
THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS, THE
CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS DETAIL SHALL
SUPERCEDE THIS DRAWING.



STORMWATER MANUAL

FIGURE 11-26
FILTER STRIP FOR
CONSTRUCTED CHANNEL
(EFFECTIVE DATE 1/13/2011)

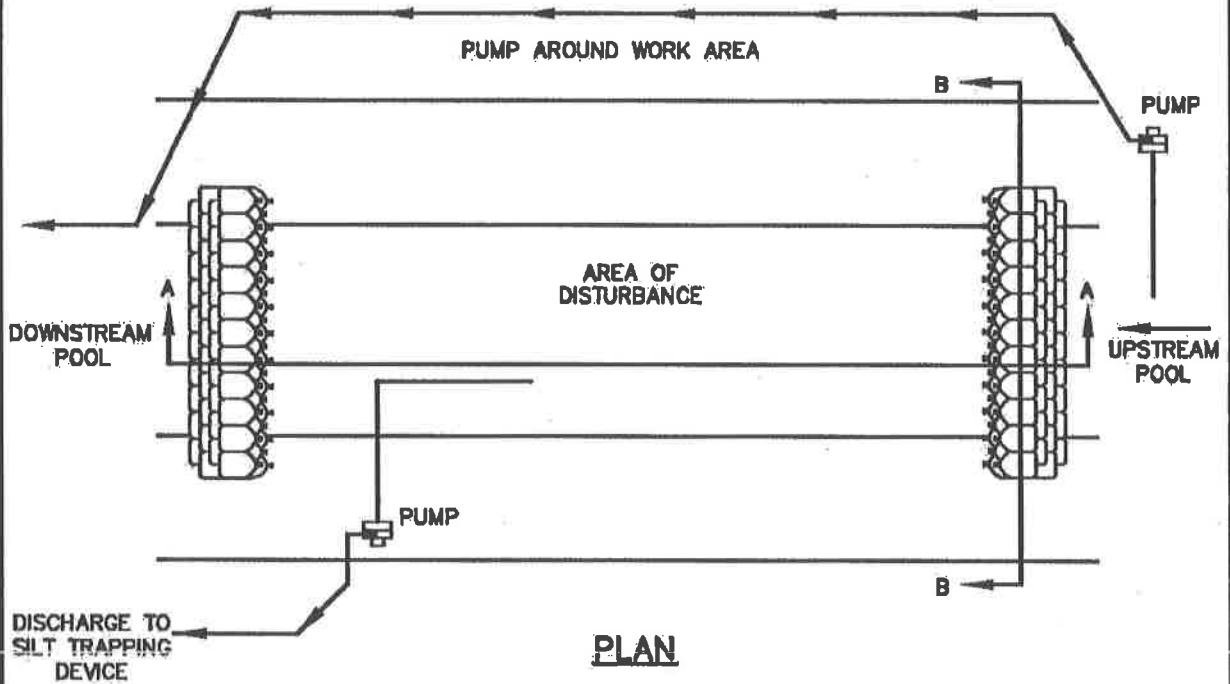


NOTE: IF A SIMILAR DETAIL IS PROVIDED IN
THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS, THE
CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS DETAIL SHALL
SUPERCEDE THIS DRAWING.

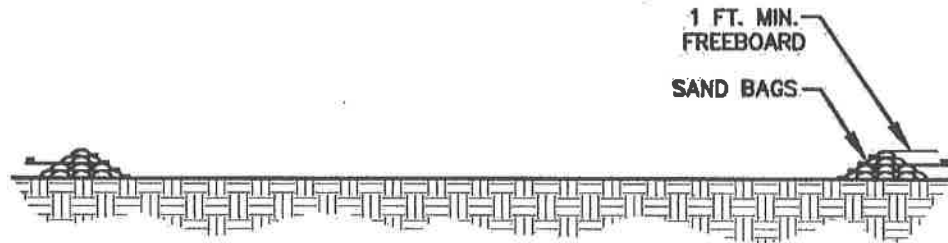


STORMWATER MANUAL

FIGURE 11-27
PUMP-AROUND FLOW DIVERSION
(EFFECTIVE DATE 1/13/2011)

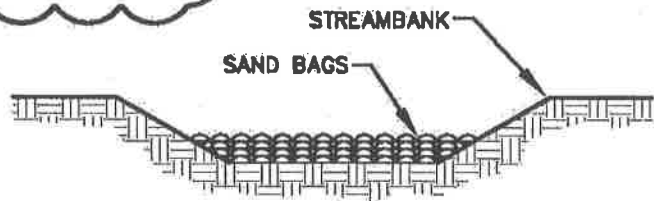


PLAN



SECTION A-A

NOTE: IF A SIMILAR DETAIL IS PROVIDED IN THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS, THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS DETAIL SHALL SUPERCEDE THIS DRAWING.



SECTION B-B

END OF SECTION

SECTION 02374 – ESC PERMITTING, INSPECTION, AND PERMITTING PROCEDURES

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**Permitting, Inspection, and Enforcement Procedures for
Erosion and Sediment Control on Capital Projects
Division of Water Quality Remedial Measures Plan (RMP)**

DWQ Project Managers: Mark Fischer, Doug Baldwin

DWQ Administrative Specialist Principal: Courtney Thacher

Construction Contract Administrators (CA): DWQ Consultants

Resident Project Representatives (RPR): DWQ Consultants

ESC Plan Reviewer: DWQ Stormwater Section – Amad AL-Humadi

ACCELA Data Entry: DWQ Compliance and Monitoring – Kevin Lyne

Permittee: Contractor

Permitting Procedures

1. Contractor shall develop a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)/ESC Plan. A SWPPP/ESC Plan template is on the LFUCG website at <http://lexingtonky.gov/index.aspx?page=863>.

On some projects, the construction contract documents may contain a SWPPP/ESC Plan prepared by LFUCG's staff engineer or consultant for purposes of establishing bid quantities. If the Contractor chooses to use this SWPPP to obtain the required permits, the Contractor takes sole responsibility for the content of the SWPPP and the implementation of the SWPPP during construction.

2. Contractor must submit an application for a Land Disturbance Permit to the LFUCG Division of Engineering before beginning project construction. A permit application is on the LFUCG website at <http://lexingtonky.gov/index.aspx?page=863>.
3. Contractor must submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) to the KY Division of Water (KDOW) and obtain KYR10 Permit coverage before beginning construction of any kind on the site. The NOI can be submitted electronically at: <https://dep.gateway.ky.gov/eForms/default.aspx?FormID=7>.
4. Contractor cannot start project work until they have obtained the LFUCG Land Disturbance Permit and KYR10 Permit coverage. In addition, Contractor will be required to post an ESC Performance Bond before starting construction. (Note: ESC will be bid as lump sum. The value of the bond will be equal to the lump sum amount.)
5. Amad AL-Humadi reviews the SWPPP/ESC Plan, confirms that the Contractor has obtained KYR10 Permit coverage, and authorizes the Contractor to install the BMPs.
6. Amad AL-Humadi inspects the installation of the BMPs and authorizes DOE to issue the LFUCG Land Disturbance Permit.



Contractor Responsibilities

Contractor shall:

1. Attend a pre-construction conference with LFUCG.
2. Post the LFUCG Land Disturbance Permit and KYR10 Permit on the project sign at the site.
3. Follow the SWPPP/ESC Plan; revise and redline it as conditions change on the site.
4. Install and maintain BMPs to prevent sediment from washing into streets, storm sewers, and streams.
5. Conduct an ESC inspection at least once every 7 calendar days and within 24 hours after each storm event of 0.5" or greater.
6. Complete an Inspection form after each inspection.
7. Stabilize the site within 14 days after reaching temporary or final grade.
8. For work within 25' of a stream, wetland, sinkhole, or inlet, stabilize the area within 24 hours after completing work.
9. Maintain a 25' vegetative buffer strip along streams, wetlands, sinkholes, and inlets. The buffer zone is 50' adjacent to streams impaired by sediment. The list of impaired streams can be found at <http://www.lexingtonky.gov/index.aspx?page=2677>.
10. File a Notice of Termination with the KY Division of Water, LFUCG Division of Engineering, and LFUCG Division of Water Quality when final stabilization has been achieved. Final stabilization is defined as follows from KYR10:

"All soil disturbing activities at the site have been completed and either of the two following criteria are met:

 - a. a uniform (e.g., evenly distributed, without large bare areas) perennial vegetative cover with a density of 70 percent of the native background vegetative cover for the area has been established on all unpaved areas and areas not covered by permanent structures, or
 - b. equivalent stabilization measures (such as the use of riprap, gabions, or geotextiles) have been employed."
11. Respond promptly to Verbal Warnings from the LFUCG inspector regarding correcting ESC problems.



Inspection Procedures of the RPR

RPR Monthly Field Inspection (two times a month if crossing a stream or In a floodplain)

1. Ensure the LFUCG Land Disturbance Permit and KYR10 Permit are posted at the site
2. Ensure ESC Plan and SWPPP are available for review
3. Ensure Contractors' weekly inspection forms are available for review
4. Walk the perimeter of the entire site
5. Note downgradient controls
 - Inspect silt fences, culvert/ditch outlets
 - Significant sediment discharges?
6. Walk around internal disturbed areas
 - Idle for more than 14 days . . . stabilized?
7. Inspect all inlets and ditches
 - Inlets protected, ditches stabilized?
8. Check out material/fuel storage areas
 - Spills? Leaks? Leaching pollutants?
9. Inspect concrete washout(s)
10. Inspect the construction entrance/exit
11. Inspect the vegetated buffer strip adjacent to streams (no disturbance allowed)
12. Complete the LFUCG monthly inspection checklist. Submit an electronic copy of the completed checklist to Kevin Lyne, the DWQ Project Manager, and Courtney Thacher. Kevin will enter it into ACCELA.
13. Inspect the site the next working day after a storm event of 0.5" or greater and complete the inspection checklist. Submit a copy to the DWQ Project Manager and Courtney Thacher.

Important things for the RPR to look for:

- Posted permits, plans, and inspection reports
- Graded areas stabilized with seed, mulch, blankets, mats, etc.
- Stabilized ditches
- Maintenance on silt fences and curb/drop inlets
- No mud on the street
- Trash and litter managed
- No disturbance in 25' buffer zone adjacent to streams, wetlands, sinkholes, and inlets. The buffer zone is 50' adjacent to streams impaired by sediment. The list of impaired streams can be found at <http://www.lexingtonky.gov/index.aspx?page=2677>.



Enforcement Procedures

1. The Contractor will be paid for erosion and sediment control based upon a schedule of values established within the Measurement and Payment section of the specifications (e.g. 25% paid once initial ESCs have been installed and LDP obtained, 50% paid in equal monthly payments for maintenance over the construction period, 25% paid for removal of ESCs and final stabilization). The intent of this provision is to pay the Contractor for monthly ESC maintenance only if the BMPs are functioning properly.
2. When the RPR identifies ESC deficiencies, the RPR shall issue a verbal warning to the Contractor to address the deficiencies. If the deficiencies are not addressed after two verbal warnings, the RPR shall notify the RMP Contract Administrator of the deficiencies. In some cases, the RMP Contract Administrator should be notified immediately. **Refer to the attached Compliance Assistance Guidance for RPRs.**
3. The RMP Contract Administrator shall prepare a written summary of the deficiencies referred by the RPR, and shall notify the DWQ Project Manager that additional enforcement measures are needed to achieve compliance.
4. The DWQ Project Manager shall use all available means in the contract to obtain compliance, including:
 - a. stopping work
 - b. withholding payment
 - c. notifying the Contractor that LFUCG intends to initiate the process for declaring that the Contractor is in default of the contract and specifying a deadline for addressing the ESC deficiencies
 - d. initiating the process for calling the ESC Performance Bond
 - e. issuing NOVs

Compliance Assistance Guidance for RPRs on RMP Projects

Observed Condition	Verbal Warning to Correct within 3-5 days	Verbal Warning to Correct within 24 hours (See Note 1)	Notify RMP Contract Administrator Immediately
Construction Entrance to Public Road	Rock pad poorly installed/maintained	Rock pad not installed	
	Small amount of sediment on road	Rock pad completely covered with soil	
Unstabilized Areas	Flat inactive disturbed areas not stabilized in 14 days	Significant amount of sediment on road construction	
		Disturbed, inactive slopes not stabilized within 14 days	Disturbed, inactive slopes above waterways, wetlands, floodplains, critical areas not stabilized within 24 hours
Inlet Protection	Sediment needs to be removed around inlet protection	Curb inlet protection not in place or improperly installed	Discharge of concrete wash water, chemicals, other pollutants into inlets, streams, wetlands, etc.
	Does not match ESC Plan but critical areas and roads are protected	Silt fence not installed per plan	
Silt Fencing	Does not comply with Stormwater Manual but is functional	Blowouts have occurred with discharge of sediment to critical areas	
	Needs maintenance/repair, but is not near an inlet or surface water	Not trenched in, is not functional	
Soil Stockpiles	No perimeter controls, downstream BMPS in place	Needs repaired in critical areas	
		No perimeter controls, downstream BMPs not in place	Site not permitted
Permit Violations		Permit expired	
		Permit not posted or available on site	
		Contact name/phone not posted	
		No self-inspection reports; reports not on site	
		Self-inspection reports not current	
		ESC Plan / SWPPP not on site	
	Minor unapproved construction activities in 25 ft buffer zone around sinkholes, streams, wetlands, etc.	Major unapproved construction activities in 25 ft buffer zone around sinkholes, streams, wetlands, etc.	
	Construction has started, BMPs not installed		

1. Refer issue to RMP Contract Administrator after 2nd Verbal Warning
2. Critical areas are streams, wetlands, sinkholes, and inlets

SECTION 02402 - TRENCHLESS UTILITY INSTALLATION

PART 1 - GENERAL

Provide utility installation using Contractor selected trenchless installation techniques at locations indicated. The Contractor is responsible for all work related to the provision of utilities installed, including assessing surface, subsurface, and environmental (seasonal) conditions. Subsurface conditions for the casing/tunnel installation is unclassified. Contractor, at his own expense, may acquire further information as needed or otherwise field verify information. No expectation of quantity, specific location of ground conditions are assumed herein.

1.01 REFERENCES

AREMA Eng Man	(2015) Manual for Railway Engineering
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS (ASCE)	
ASCE 36-15	(2015) Standard Design and Construction Guidelines for Microtunneling
AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION (AWWA)	
AWWA C200	(2012) Steel Water Pipe - 6 In. (150 mm) and Larger
AMERICAN WELDING SOCIETY (AWS)	
AWS D1.1/D1.1M	(2015; Errata 1 2015; Errata 2 2016) Structural Welding Code - Steel
ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)	
ASTM A139/A139M	(2016) Standard Specification for Electric-Fusion (ARC)-Welded Steel Pipe (NPS 4 and over)
ASTM A53/A53M	(2012) Standard Specification for Pipe, Steel, Black and Hot-Dipped, Zinc-Coated, Welded and Seamless
ASTM A716	(2008; R 2014) Standard Specification for Ductile Iron Culvert Pipe
ASTM A746	(2009; R 2014) Standard Specification for Ductile Iron Gravity Sewer Pipe
ASTM C1091	(2003a; R 2013) Standard Test Method for Hydrostatic Infiltration Testing of Vitrified Clay Pipe Lines
ASTM C150/C150M	(2016; E 2016) Standard Specification for Portland Cement
ASTM C33/C33M	(2016) Standard Specification for Concrete Aggregates
ASTM C76	(2015) Standard Specification for Reinforced Concrete Culvert, Storm Drain, and Sewer Pipe

ASTM C76M

(2014) Standard Specification for Reinforced Concrete
Culvert, Storm Drain, and Sewer Pipe (Metric)

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

EM 385-1-1

(2014) Safety and Health Requirements Manual

1.02 SUBMITTALS

SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

- A. SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals;
 - 1. Statement of Contractor Qualifications;
 - 2. Trenchless Installation Method;
 - 3. Carrier Pipe Installation;
 - 4. Blocking and Support of Carrier Pipe Plan;
 - 5. Grouting Plan;
- B. SD-03 Product Data
 - 6. Pipe Casing or Tunnel Lining;
 - 7. Lubricating Fluid for pipe exterior;
 - 8. Submit manufacturer's standard drawings or catalog cuts, except submit both drawings and cuts for push-on rubber-gasket bell-and-spigot joints. Include information concerning gaskets with submittal for joints and couplings.
- C. SD-05 Design Data
 - 1. Casing/Tunnel Design Calculations Performed by an Engineer Licensed in the Commonwealth of Kentucky;
 - 2. Access Shaft Construction Plan;
- D. SD-06 Test Reports
 - 1. Monitoring Survey;
- E. SD-08 Manufacturer's Instructions
 - 1. Installation procedures for pipe casing and carrier pipes;
 - 2. Safety Data Sheets;
- F. SD-11 Closeout Submittals:
 - 1. Record Drawings
 - 2. Daily Work Logs of installation operations, including records of the volume of materials removed, daily progress and grout volumes/densities used, and as-built drawings of location and alignment of casing & pipeline;

1.3 PRE-CONSTRUCTION

No later than 30 days prior to commencement of the work, submit the following to the Contracting Officer for review and approval:

- a. Trenchless Installation Method
- b. Access Shaft Construction Plan
- c. Construction Plan

Submit a complete list of all drilling fluids, additives, and mixtures to be used along with Safety Data Sheets.

1.4 QUALITY CONTROL

A. Statement of Contractor Qualifications

1. Contractors are required to have proven and successful experience in the successful completion of similar projects to the tolerances indicated for the size of pipe and quantities shown on the plans, in the anticipated soil conditions. Submit a description of at least three such projects which include, at a minimum, a listing of the location(s), date of projects, owner with contact information, pipe type, size installed, length of installation, type, and manufacturer of equipment used, and other information relevant to the successful completion of the project.
2. Contractor must submit a statement of qualifications, per the above requirements, for their most recent projects with the bid submittal.

B. Records

C. Daily Work Log

1. Maintain a work log of construction events and observations. Include the following information for each day's work:
 - a. Hours worked.
 - b. Location of boring machine face or shield by station and progress made in advancing pipe.
 - c. Completed field forms, such as steering control logs, for checking line and grade of boring operation, showing achieved alignment relative to design alignment.
 - d. Ground water control operations and piezometric levels.
 - e. Descriptions of soil conditions encountered.
 - f. Any unusual conditions or events, including observed ground movement.
 - g. Reasons for operational shutdown in event drive is halted.

C. Delivery, Storage, and Handling

1. Inspect materials delivered to site for damage. Unload and store with minimum handling. Store materials on site in enclosures or under protective covering. Store [jointing materials and] rubber gaskets under cover out of direct sunlight. Do not store materials directly on the ground. Keep inside of pipes free of dirt and debris.

D. Handling

1. Handle pipe in a manner to ensure delivery to the excavation site in sound undamaged condition. Avoid damage to coatings and linings on pipe; make repairs if coatings or linings are damaged. Carry, do not drag pipe to the excavation site. Store jointing materials and rubber gaskets that are not to be installed immediately, under cover out of direct sunlight. Handle steel pipe with coal-tar epoxy coating in accordance with the provisions for handling coal-tar enamel coated pipe in AWWA C203. Handling coal-tar epoxy coated steel is not permitted below 4.4 degrees C 40 degrees F.

E. Safety

1. Provide procedures for safe conduct of the work in accordance with EM 385-1-1. When and where installations temporarily disrupt pedestrian use of sidewalk areas for periods exceeding two consecutive work days, provide an alternate route that meets current ABA Accessibility Standard for Department of Defense Facilities.

F. Equipment

1. Utilize equipment that employs a common grounding system to prevent electrical shock in the event of underground electrical cable strike. Ensure the grounding system connects all pieces of interconnecting machinery; the drill, mud mixing system, drill power unit, drill rod trailer, operator's booth, worker grounding mats, and any other interconnected equipment to a common ground. Utilize equipment having an "electrical strike" audible and visual warning system that notifies the system operators of an electrical strike.

G. Sheet piling, Shoring, and Dewatering

1. Provide sheet piling, shoring and dewatering as specified herein.

H. Tunnel Bore

1. Unprotected mining of the tunnel bore is not permitted. Fully support the tunnel face and bore at all times.

I. Quality Assurance

1. Site Work Plan
2. Provide a plan prepared, signed and sealed by a licensed Professional Engineer in the Commonwealth of Kentucky and include the following:
 - a. Operational Layout
 - b. Layout Plan
 - c. Provide a plan location of the operation, discussing relationship of equipment, the method of construction and details for the following:
 - a. Access pits configurations and details, including equipment layout.
 - b. Location of intermediate jacking stations, if required.
 - d. Access pits configurations and details, including equipment layout.
 - e. Location of intermediate jacking stations, if required.
 - f. Casing pipe with connection details.
 - g. Due to the sensitivity of the project site to the headwaters of the KAWC

water reservoir, the contractor shall submit a plan for handling slurry water to the engineer for review and approval.

J. Pedestrian Access Around Site

1. When and where installations disrupt pedestrian use of sidewalk areas for periods exceeding two consecutive days, provide an alternate route that meets current ADA requirements.

K. Method and Procedures

1. Provide an outline of the methods and procedures, including drawings, schedule of operations, specifications, and manufacturer's catalog data for products in lieu of specifications, methods of operation for trenchless operations, and specifically the following:
2. Jacking Equipment and Methods: Provide drawings of the jacking frame, jacking head, reaction blocks, jacking installation, pipe guides, procedures for lubricating exterior of pipe during jacking (if applicable), maximum force that jacking equipment can deliver.
3. Boring Equipment and Methods: Provide a discussion of the methods of operation, design and specifications for boring operation, steerage control, line and grade control methods, proposed procedures for removing or clearing obstructions, and a description of proposed methods for ground stabilization and minimizing over-excavation and loss of ground. Submit safety data sheets for fluids, grout, or chemical products.
4. Casing Annulus and Interior Space Grouting: Identify casing insulators/spacers/centralizers/tie downs (type, number, spacing and installation instructions,) grout materials and method of placement, description of equipment used and grout pressure employed.
5. Survey Alignment Control: Identify method and equipment to install pipe within specified tolerances.
6. Ground Stabilization: Discuss dewatering and grouting, identification of measures and methods used to stabilize face at heading (if necessary), narrative of equipment, procedure and grout mix, and identification of subcontractor who will perform any required stabilization grouting.
7. Excavation Support System Plan: Provide a plan and discussion of methods to be employed, including design drawings and calculations, sealed and signed by a licensed Professional Engineer.
8. Monitoring/Survey Plan: Develop and provide a discussion of the monitoring/survey plan to be employed to protect structures and utilities from settlement and/or heave, including the following. Incorporate into the plan any supplemental requirements specified in Part 3, paragraph entitled "Field Quality Control".
9. Structures Assessment: Provide a discussion of structures and utilities to be protected, and measures to be employed for preconstruction and post construction assessment of critical structures, namely those located within the [zone of active excavation] [a distance equal to 5 times the depth of the boring from the ground surface] from proposed pipe centerline. Include photographs or video of existing damage to structures in the vicinity of sewer alignment in assessment reports.
10. Instrumentation Monitoring Plan: Describe of instrumentation design, layout of

instrumentation points, equipment installation details, manufacturer's catalog literature, and monitoring report forms.

11. Surface Settlement Monitoring Plan: Identify on a plan the location of settlement monitoring points, reference benchmarks, survey frequency and procedures, and reporting formats.
12. Contingency Plan: Provide a plan and discuss protection of pavements, adjacent structures, and utilities affected by adverse movements detected by instrumentation. As a minimum, include the following:
 - a. Names, telephone numbers, and locations of persons responsible for implementation of contingency plans.
 - b. Materials and equipment required to implement contingency plans. Identify the location of all required materials and equipment.
 - c. Step-by-step procedure for performing work involved in implementation of the contingency plans.
 - d. Clear identification of the objectives of the contingency plans and methods to measure plan success.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

The work includes providing labor, materials, and specialized equipment for the installation of utility pipelines utilizing the trenchless methods of installation.

A. Design Requirements

1. Excavations
 - a. Design excavations, including access shaft walls, considering loadings from reaction blocks, traffic loads and any surcharge loads.
2. Highway Crossing Criteria
 - a. For loadings under highways use HS20 vehicle loading distribution in accordance with AASHTO.

2.2 EQUIPMENT

A. Trenchless System

1. General Requirements: Utilize a continuously monitored trenchless system matched to the expected subsurface conditions, a process to remove the slurry/cuttings from any slurry water, a guidance system to provide installation accuracy to within the indicated tolerances, excavation equipment, material handling equipment, a dewatering system, and sheeting/shoring required to provide the work indicated and meet the following minimum performance requirements:
2. Capable of providing positive face support both during excavation and during shutdown regardless of the trenchless type.

- a. Capable of handling and removing materials of high water content from the machine head.
3. All functions are controlled remotely from a surface control unit.
- a. Capable of controlling rotation utilizing a bidirectional drive on the cutter head or by using anti-roll fins or grippers.
 - b. Capable of injecting lubricant around the exterior of the pipe being jacked.
4. Control System
- a. The main control system of the trenchless system is to provide the following information to the operator, as the minimum, required for successful operation of any equipment:
 - b. Deviation of the trenchless system from the required line and grade of the pipeline (normally by reference to a laser beam).
 - c. Grade and roll of the trenchless system.
 - d. All loads.
 - e. Torque and RPM of the cutter head.
 - f. Instantaneous installation rate and total distance.
 - g. Indication of steering direction.
 - h. Progress of pipe advancement via a CCTV at the pipe head or approved equal.

5. Pipe Installation Equipment

Provide main equipment with a capacity greater than the anticipated loads. Provide intermediate stations when the total anticipated force needed to complete the installation may exceed the capacity of the designed maximum force for the pipe. The trenchless system is to supply a uniform distribution of forces on the end of the pipe by use of thruster rings and cushioning material.

2.3 MATERIALS

A. Pipe Casing

- 1. Provide straight wall pipe casing of type and diameter indicated of steel pipe.

B. Steel Pipe

C. Pipe

- 1. Provide steel pipe in conformance with [ASTM A139/A139M, Grade B with a minimum yield strength of 242 MPa 35,000 psi]. [Weld steel pipe seamless, square cut with even lengths that complies with Articles 4.2, 4.3, and 4.4 of the API Spec 5L]. Pipe shall have a minimum inside diameter of [52.5] inches and a minimum wall thickness of [0.75] inches for the 54-inch casing and [0.781] inches for the 60-inch casing [as indicated].

D. Joints

1. Accomplish the connection of adjacent pieces of trenchless steel pipe by [field welding by a certified welder, in compliance with AWS D1.1/D1.1M as long as loading and installation design criteria are met or interlocking type joints.
2. Grouting Plugs: On large pipe, (24-inch diameter or greater), provide pipe with 2-inch diameter tapped holes with threaded plugs for exterior grouting. Provide a plan for location of tapping holes to displace water and fill all voids.

E. Roundness

1. The maximum difference between the major and minor outside diameters cannot exceed one percent of the specified nominal outside diameter or 0.25 inch, whichever is less. [For pipe exceeding 48 inches in diameter, a maximum deviation of 1/2 inch is permitted provided the circumference tolerance is maintained within 1/4 inch.]

F. Circumference

1. Ensure that the outside circumference is within plus one percent of the nominal circumference or within plus 0.50 inches, whichever is less.

G. Straightness

1. The maximum allowable straightness deviation in any 10 foot length cannot exceed 1/8 inch. [For lengths over 10 feet, the maximum allowable deviation of the entire pipe length is computed by the following formula, but not to exceed 3/8 inch in any length exceeding 30 foot length: Maximum Allowable Deviation in inches equals (1/8) times (total length in feet) divided by 10.]

H. Pipe Ends

1. Ensure that the end of the pipe is perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the pipe and within 1/16 inch per foot of diameter, with a maximum allowable deviation of 1/4 inch measured with a square and straightedge across the end of the pipe.

I. Grout (Foam Cellular)

1. Provide grout for pressure grouting to fill the voids around the casing and for filling the interior annular space between carrier pipe and the casing composed sufficiently fluid to inject through the casing and fill voids, with prompt setting to control grout flow. Utilize a grout with a minimum compressive strength of 200 psi attained within 24 hours. Admixtures are to be free of chlorides, corrosive or other material detrimental to the materials the grout contacts.

J. Concrete

1. Provide 3000 psi concrete in accordance with Section 03300 CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE.

K. Lubricating Fluid (Bentonite or Polymer)

1. Provide material for lubricating the exterior of pipe. Use a high quality Wyoming type bentonite or approved equal. Polymers must be non-toxic. Provide bentonite machine requirements of API Spec 13A and having the capacity of mixing with water to form a stable and homogeneous suspension.

L. Soil Materials

1. Provide soil materials in accordance with the requirements specified in Section 02225 Excavating, Backfilling, and Compacting for Sewers.

2.4 INCIDENTAL MATERIALS

A. Casing Insulators/Bore Spacers

1. Provide carbon steel with polyvinyl chloride coating casing insulators/bore spacers 8 inches in length for pipe 12 inches and less in diameter, and 12 inches in length for pipe 14 inches and greater in diameter, having a 2 inch minimum runner width. Orient spacers to allow for grout to flow easily to completely fill the casing pipe with grout throughout its length. Spacers shall be designed to accommodate all carrier pipes. Contractor shall custom design the final casing insulators and spacers.

B. End Closures/Bulkheads

1. Provide Temporary End Closures to contain grout used for filling the annular space between conduits and the casing.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATION

A. Access Shaft and Pit Construction Plan

1. No later than 45 days prior to start of construction submit an Access Shaft Construction Plan. Include in the plan a discussion of the method of construction of access shafts used for trenchless installation. Address the excavation methods, dewatering system, sheeting/shoring and bracing systems proposed for use, and any ground stabilization to be employed for the shaft work area or thrust block. Acceptable construction methods include the use of interlocked steel sheet piling or precast circular concrete segments lowered in place during excavation.

B. Design Requirements

1. Construct shafts of a size commensurate with safe working practices [at locations indicated]. The Contractor may propose to relocate shafts to better suit the capabilities of the equipment/methods proposed, but may not alter either the indicated pipeline alignment or structures associated with the installed pipeline, nor result in additional claims for compensation.
2. Support all excavations and prevent movement of the soil, pavement, utilities or structures outside of the excavation. Furnish, place, and maintain sheeting, bracing, and lining required to support the sides of all shafts and to provide adequate protection of the work, personnel, and the general public. Provide a concrete floor in the jacking access shaft. Design loads on the sides of the jacking and receiving pit walls are dependent on the construction method and flexibility of the wall systems.
3. Consider the loading from the selected trenchless method when preparing the design of the jacking and receiving pit supports as well as special provisions and reinforcement around the breakout location. Design the base of the pits to withstand uplift forces from the full design head of water, unless approved dewatering or other ground modification methods are employed.
4. Construct a thrust block to transfer jacking loads into the soil. Ensure that the

backstop and the proposed pipe alignment are square to each other and are designed to withstand the maximum jacking pressure to be used with a factor of safety of at least 2.5. Also, design the thrust block to minimize excessive deflections in such a manner as to avoid disturbance of adjacent structures or utilities or excessive ground movement. Begin jacking operations only after concrete thrust block or treated soil has attained the required strength. Thrust blocks and shafts to be designed to accommodate a thrust reaction equal to the capacity of the jacking frame or 2.5 times the maximum estimated jacking load, whichever is greater.

3.2 CONSTRUCTION

A. Access Shafts

B. Construction Requirements

1. Provide ground stabilization in the work area and the thrust block as required to accomplish the work.
2. Construct a jacking access shaft to accommodate the installation of pipe casings, equipment and piping jacking device. Install thrust blocks(s) and shaft to be designed to accommodate a thrust reaction equal to the capacity of the jacking frame or 2.5 times the maximum estimated jacking load, whichever is greater as required and consolidate the ground (grout) where the casings exit the shaft. Provide a dry jacking work area having a stable concrete floor that drains to a recessed sump pump to handle nuisance inflow. Groundwater inflows into the jacking shaft are not to exceed 0.32 Liter/second 5 gallons/minute; soil inflows are not to exceed a total volume of 57 Liters 2 cubic feet.
3. Construct a receiver shaft to accommodate the installation of pipe casings and the equipment used in the work. Consolidate the ground (grout) where the casings enter the shaft.
4. Furnish, install, and maintain equipment to keep the jacking shaft free of excess water. Provide surface protection during the period of construction to ensure that surface runoff does not enter shafts. Adhere to the dewatering plan and do not affect surrounding soils or structures beyond the tolerances stated in paragraph entitled "Tolerances." Dewatering discharge shall meet all required environmental permitting and shall indicate the location of discharge.
 - a. Provide security fence around all access shaft areas and provide shaft cover(s) when the shaft area is not in use.
 - b. Pit Backfill and Compaction: Upon completion of the pipe jacking and all tests or inspections are complete remove all equipment, debris, and unacceptable materials from the pits and commence backfilling operation. Complete backfilling, compaction, and any pavement repairs.

3.3 INSTALLATION

A. Installation of Tracer Wire

1. Install a continuous length of tracer wire for the full length of each run of nonmetallic pipe in accordance with the American Public Works Association Uniform Color Code. Attach wire to top of pipe in such a manner that will not be displaced during construction operations.

B. Advancing the Pipe

1. Jack each pipe casing section forward as the excavation progresses in such a way to provide complete and adequate, ground support at all times. Utilize a bentonite slurry

applied to the external surface of the pipe to reduce skin friction. Provide a jacking frame for developing a uniform distribution of jacking forces around the periphery of the pipe. Place a plywood spacer on the outer shoulder of the pipe casing joint. Design and construct the thrust reaction backstop to withstand the jacking forces. Continuously maintain a square alignment between the backstop and pipe casing and support the maximum obtainable jacking pressure with a safety factor at least 2. Continuously monitor the jacking pressure and rate of cutter head advancement. Exercise special care when setting the pipe guard rails in the jacking pit to ensure correctness of the alignment, grade and stability.

C. Installation Requirements

1. Utilize boring equipment capable of fully supporting the face of the tunnel.
2. Dewatering for groundwater control is allowed at the jacking and receiving pits only.
3. After completion of the jacking operation between jacking and receiving shafts, displace the lubricate material from between the pipe casing exterior and the surrounding ground with a cement grout. Control pressure and the amount of grout to avoid pipe damage and displacement of the pipe and soil beyond the tolerances specified in paragraph "Tolerances." Grout within 48 hours after pipe installation has been completed to prevent any surface settlement due to movement of soil material into the void space or loosened zone around the pipe casing.
4. Replace pipe casings damaged during installation.
5. Ensure that the welds of steel pipe attain the full strength of the pipe and are watertight before jacking of the pipe section. Ensure that the inner face of the internal weld seam is flush with the pipe to facilitate the installation of the carrier pipe in the pipe casing.
6. Perform all welding in accordance with requirements for shielded metal arc welding of AWS D1.1/D1.1M for buildings and other structures.
7. Provide a pipeline that has a consistent diameter across assembled joints.

D. Carrier Pipe & Conduit Installation

E. Cleaning

1. Clean the inside of the casing of all foreign matter by using a pipe cleaning plug.

F. Carrier Pipe & Conduit Joints

1. Inspect with the Engineer, prior to backfilling trenches, the transition of [carrier pipe] [conduit] within the casing to non-cased trenching.

G. Casing Insulators/Spacers

1. Install casing insulators/spacers in accordance with approved submittals and the drawings. On center spacing is not to exceed 8 feet.

H. End Closures/Bulkheads and Grouting of Casing Pipe

1. Closures: Seal ends of casing with brick and mortar.
2. After installing, inspecting and acceptance of the carrier pipe & conduit and spacers within the casing pipe, pressure fill the annular space between the carrier pipe & conduit and the casing pipe, with cement grout specified herein. Regulate pump pressures to

refusal or in accordance with the approved grouting plan. Place grout in a sequence and manner that will preclude voids or pockets of entrapped air or water. Contractor to ensure that the grouting plan meets with all carrier pipe manufacturer's allowable grouting pressure in writing.

I. Ventilation

1. Provide adequate ventilation for all tunnels and shafts, following confined space entry procedures. Include such factors as the volume required to furnish fresh air in the shafts, and the volume to remove dust that may be caused by the cutting of the face and other operations which may impact the laser guidance system. In the design of the ventilation system, the minimum amount of fresh air to be supplied is per OSHA requirements cubic m/s CFM. [Routinely test the air in areas accessed by workers in accordance with the most current OSHA methods and standards.

2. The latest OSHA allowable gas concentrations or those presented below, whichever are more stringent, shall be met:

Carbon Monoxide	≤0.005 percent
Methane	≤0.25 percent
Hydrogen Sulfide	≤0.001 percent
Oxygen	≥20.0 percent

J. Lighting

1. Provide adequate lighting for the nature of the activity being conducted by workers. Separate and insulate with ground fault interrupters power and lighting circuits. Comply with requirements with regards to shatter resistance and illumination requirements.

K. Spoil Transportation

1. Match the excavation rate with rate of spoil removal. Utilize a system capable of balancing groundwater pressures and adjustment to maintain face stability for the particular soil conditions of the project.

3.4 TOLERANCES

A. Tolerances

1. Maximum allowable lateral deviation is 3 feet; maximum allowable vertical deviation is 12 inches in the position of every completed 300 foot section of casings pipe. Water must be free draining between any two points at the pipe invert. Reverse grades are not permitted.

3.5 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

Employ the monitoring/survey plan.
Maintain daily records in accordance with the paragraph titled RECORDS.

A. Instrumentation/Survey

B. Mandatory Requirements

1. Include the following, as a minimum, to supplement Contractor Quality Control

measures employed to monitor ground surface heave or settlement in the monitoring/survey plan.

- a. Monitor ground movements associated with the project using established survey points and make changes in the construction methods that control ground movements and prevent damage or detrimental movement to the work and adjacent structures and pavements.
- b. Record in the daily work log a summary of monitoring survey results. Clearly identify work not meeting specified requirements, out-of-tolerance results, and impacts on new or existing work from settlement or heave.
- c. Install instrumentation and perform monitoring to determine ground settlement surrounding each jacking and receiving pit.
- d. Prior to any excavation activities, perform a pre-construction survey of the areas in and surrounding excavations and along the proposed utility alignment to identify any structures, facilities, underground or above ground utilities to be protected within a radius of five times either the depth of any excavation or the depth of trenchless excavation.

C. Additional Requirements

- 1. Prior to the start of advancing the pipe or any dewatering operation, install surface settlement markers along the trenchless excavation centerline using the following guidelines:
- 2. Locate surface settlement markers in a grid, spaced 10 feet by 10 feet extending not less than 30 feet on either side of the trenchless excavation centerline. Use wooden hubs in unpaved areas with the hubs driven flush with the surface and a tack driven in the top for level rod placement. Use temporary paint or other approved materials in pavement areas. Minimize the size of temporary markings to the greatest extent practical. Remove all markers and markings prior to completion of work. Subsurface monitoring points may also be used.
- 3. Prior to the start of advancing the pipe or dewatering operations, survey all monitoring points a minimum of three times to establish baseline readings. Perform all surveys to an accuracy of 0.01 foot. Survey [daily] [every 30 feet of casing pipe advancement. In addition, if settlement exceeds Limit Level 2 survey all monitoring points within 20 feet of the heading hourly when the heading is approaching or passing beneath the monitoring points.
- 4. Evaluate all monitoring survey data immediately to determine corrective or mitigation action should be taken using the following evaluation criteria:

TYPE OF MONITORING POINT	LIMIT LEVEL 1	LIMIT LEVEL 2
Surface - Unpaved	+/- 6 mm +/- inch 1/4	+/- 19 mm +/- inch 3/4
Surface - Paved	+/- 6 mm +/- inch 1/4	+/- 13 mm +/- inch 1/2

- 5. If the survey readings indicate settlement or heave is greater than Limit Level 1 in the above table, provide notification to the Owner/Engineer immediately and increase the monitoring frequency of the instruments as directed. Proceed with

advancing the pipe after providing mitigating measures to limit additional movements.

6. If the survey readings indicate settlement or heave is greater than Limit Level 2 in the above table, cease work and provide notification to the Owner/Engineer immediately and implement the Contingency Plan.

7. Perform all repairs and/or rebuilding of the pavement or adjacent structures to their condition existing prior to settlement/lifting.

8. Continue to monitor by the survey at two week intervals for a period of 4 weeks after tunneling. When the survey identifies that heave or settlement has occurred that is greater than Limit Level 2 values, make repairs to new or existing work that is affected. Discontinue topographic surveys when settlement is no longer detected.

D. Field Tests

1. Perform field tests, and provide labor, equipment, and incidentals required for testing. Submit test results, identifying any results that do not meet specified requirements, to the Contracting Officer within four days of test completion. Provide corrective action and retest pipe not meeting specified requirements. Provide corrective action as recommended by the pipe manufacturer and subject to approval by the Owner/Engineer.

E. Pipe Casing

1. Inspect and verify that pipe material meets the dimensional tolerances specified prior to use. Record each days inspection results in the daily work log. All joints shall be tested.

F. Testing Requirements for Gravity Mains & Force Mains

1. Perform low pressure air test of all gravity mains and hydrostatic testing for force main per other specification sections.

G. Non-Standard Pipe Lengths

1. Cut non-standard joint lengths from full length pipe having satisfactorily passed the hydrostatic test.

H. Elevations

1. Prior to removal of equipment, sheeting, and backfilling of access shafts, collect invert information on pipeline installed. Confirm that the elevations meet stated tolerances. The 16-inch gravity line shall maintain a constant minimum grade of 0.50 percent. No ponding of water is allowed. The 20-inch force main shall maintain a constant upward slope with not high points. No ponding of water is allowed.

I. Inspections

1. Prior to the removal of equipment, sheeting, and backfilling of access shafts, conduct CCTV inspection of the mains installed. The Owner and Engineer will be given unfettered access to the site and trenchless operations throughout work activities.

3.6 SITE CLEANUP AND FINAL CLOSEOUT

A. Site Cleanup

1. Immediately clean "blow holes" or "breakouts" of fluids to the surface and fill depressions with satisfactory fill material. Dispose of all fluids, soils, and separated materials in compliance with Federal, State, and local environmental regulations.

B. Final Cleanup

1. Immediately upon completion of work of this section, remove all rubbish and debris from the job site. Remove all construction equipment and materials leaving the entire area involved in a neat condition equal to existing conditions prior to construction, unless indicated otherwise.

C. Record Drawings and Daily Work Logs

1. Submit an electronic copy and three hard copies of the record drawings to the Contracting Officer within five days after completing the work. Include in the record drawings a plan, profile, and all information recorded during the progress of the work. Clearly tie the record drawings to the project's survey control. Maintain and submit upon completion final Daily Work Logs of installation operations, signed by the superintendent.
2. The casing/tunneling dailies shall be provided at the end of each day to include alignment deviation, jacking force, torque, and progress.

D. Disposition of Material

1. Store or legally dispose of excavated material and fluids used in the boring process and shaft construction [away from the construction site and] in compliance with all permits and applicable Federal, State, and local regulations.

-- End of Section --

SECTION 02531 – SEWAGE FORCE MAINS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.01 SCOPE OF WORK

- A. Provide all labor, materials, equipment and services required for furnishing and installing all force main pipe and appurtenances as specified and shown on Drawings.

PART 2 – PRODUCTS

2.01 POLYVINYL CHLORIDE (PVC) PLASTIC PRESSURE PIPE

- A. AWWA C900 (Outside Diameter compatible with Cast Iron O.D.)
 - 1. 4-inch through 24-inch PVC plastic pipe shall conform to ANSI/AWWA C900. Pipe shall be pressure Class 165, DR 25. PVC pipe shall have a minimum laying length of 16 feet, with bell end and elastomeric gasket, and with plain end for cast-iron or ductile-iron fittings. Elastomeric gasket shall conform with the requirements of ASTM F-477. The seal of the National Sanitation Foundation Testing Laboratory must appear on each pipe.
 - 2. Joints for polyvinyl chloride (PVC) mains shall be integral bell and spigot type joints with o-ring gaskets. The cleaning and assembling of the pipe joints shall be in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.
 - 4. If pipe restraint devices are needed, the Contractor shall provide a system compatible with PVC pipe.
 - 5. Pipe color shall be white.

PART 3 – EXECUTION

3.01 EXCAVATION FOR PIPELINE TRENCHES

- A. See Section 02225 for trenching specification.

3.02 PIPE BEDDING

- A. Bedding shall be in accordance with LFUCG Standard Drawings.

3.03 LAYING PIPE

- A. The laying of pipe in finished trenches shall be commenced so the spigot ends point in the direction of flow.
- B. All pipes shall be laid with ends abutting and true to line and grade as given by the Engineer. Supporting of pipes shall be as set out hereinbefore under "Pipe Bedding" and in no case shall the supporting of pipes on blocks be permitted.
- C. Before each piece of pipe is lowered into the trench, it shall be thoroughly inspected to insure it's clean. Each piece of pipe shall be lowered separately unless special permission is given otherwise by the Engineer. No piece of pipe or fitting which is known to be defective shall be

laid or placed in the lines. If any defective pipe or fitting shall be discovered after the pipe is laid, they shall be removed and replaced with a satisfactory pipe or fitting without additional charge. In case a length of pipe is cut to fit in a line, it shall be so cut as to leave a smooth end at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the pipe.

- D. Pipe shall not be laid on solid rock. Pipe bedding shall be installed prior to laying pipe. Irregularities in subgrade in an earth trench shall be corrected by use of #9 crushed limestone.
- E. When ordered by the Engineer, unsuitable materials in subgrades shall be removed below ordinary trench depth in order to prepare a proper bed for the pipe.
- F. When laying of pipe is stopped for any reason, the exposed end of such pipe shall be closed with a plywood or fabricated plug fitted into the pipe bell, so as to exclude earth or other material, and precautions taken to prevent flotation of pipe by runoff into trench.
- G. No backfilling (except for securing pipe in place) over pipe will be allowed until the Engineer has had an opportunity to make an inspection of the joints, alignment and grade, in the section laid.

3.04 BACKFILLING PIPELINE TRENCHES

- A. Backfilling shall be in accordance with LFUCG Standard Drawings.

3.08 TESTING

- A. All ductile iron and PVC force mains shall be given a hydrostatic test to 150 psi or 250% of working design pressure, whichever is greater, and tested at the lowest level of the pipeline. In no case shall the pipe be tested at a pressure exceeding the pressure class rating of the pipe.
- B. All prestressed concrete cylinder pipe shall be given a hydrostatic test to 120% of working design pressure, and tested at the lowest level of the pipeline. In no case shall the pipe be tested at a pressure exceeding the pressure class rating of the pipe.
- C. Loss of pressure during the test shall not exceed 0 psi in a 4 hour period and 2 psi in a 24 hour period. Any test results that do not meet either of these requirements shall constitute a failure of the pressure test.
- D. Leakage in force mains, when tested under the hydrostatic test described above, shall not exceed 10 gallons per 24 hours per inch of diameter per mile of pipe.
- E. Contractor shall furnish a recording gauge and water meter for measuring water used during leakage test and recording pressure charts during duration of test. Recording pressure charts shall be turned over to the Engineer at conclusion of tests. The pressure recording device shall be suitable for outside service, with a range from 0-200 psig, 24-hour spring wound clock, designed for 9-inch charts, and shall be approved by the Engineer.
- F. Duration of test shall be not less than 24 hours.
- G. Where leaks are visible at exposed joints, evident on the surface where joints are covered and/or identified by isolating a section of pipe, the joints shall be repaired.
- H. All pipe, fittings, valves, and other materials found to be defective under test shall be removed and replaced at no additional expense to the owner.

- I. Lines which fail to meet tests shall be repaired and retested as necessary until test requirements are complied with.
- J. The Contractor will provide water for testing the pressure piping.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 02532 – SEWAGE COLLECTION LINES

PART 1 – GENERAL

1.01 SUMMARY

- A. The Contractor shall furnish all labor, material, and equipment necessary to install gravity sewer piping together with all appurtenances as shown and detailed on the Drawings and specified herein.

PART 2 – PRODUCTS

2.02 POLYVINYL CHLORIDE (PVC) PIPE (SOLID WALL)

- A. PVC pipe 8 inches through 36-inch PVC plastic pipe shall conform to ANSI/AWWA C900. Pipe shall be pressure Class 165, DR 25. PVC pipe shall have bell end and elastomeric gasket, and with plain end for cast-iron or ductile-iron fittings. Elastomeric gasket shall conform with the requirements of ASTM F-477. The seal of the National Sanitation Foundation Testing Laboratory must appear on each pipe. Joints shall be restraint type joint using Diamond Lok-21 or approved equal utilizing the Bulldog Restraint System with a Rieber gasket per ASTM F477 to seal the integral bell socket to the spigot of the next joint. Male ends shall be beveled.
- B. Joints shall be push-on bell and spigot type using elastomeric ring gaskets conforming to ASTM D 3212 and F 477. The gaskets shall be securely fixed into place in the bells so that they cannot be dislodged during joint assembly. The gaskets shall be of a composition and texture which is resistant to common ingredients of sewage and industrial wastes, including oils and groundwater, and which will endure permanently under the conditions of the proposed use.
- C. Pipe shall be furnished in lengths of at least 16 feet. The centerline of each pipe section shall not deviate from a straight line drawn between the centers of the openings at the ends by more than 1/16 inch per foot of length.
- D. PVC pipe shall not have a filler content greater than ten percent (10%) by weight relative to PVC resin in the compound.
- E. PVC pipe shall be clearly marked at intervals of 5 feet or less with the manufacturer's name or trademark, nominal pipe size, PVC cell classification. Fittings shall be clearly marked with the manufacturer's name or trademark, nominal size, the material designation "PVC".
- H. The pipe color shall be green.
- G. Pipe shall be as manufactured by JM Eagle, H & W Pipe Company, Diamond Plastics, or equal.

PART 3 – EXECUTION

3.01 PIPE LAYING

- A. Excavation, trenching, backfilling, and bedding requirements are set forth in Section 02225.
- B. All pipe shall be laid with ends abutting and true to the lines and grades indicated on the Drawings. The pipe shall be laid straight between changes in alignment and at uniform grade between changes in grade. Pipe shall be fitted and matched so that when laid in the trench, it will provide a smooth and uniform invert.

- C. Before each piece of pipe is lowered into the trench, it shall be thoroughly swabbed out to insure its being clean. Any piece of pipe or fitting which is known to be defective shall not be laid or placed in the lines. If any defective pipe or fitting shall be discovered after the pipe is laid, it shall be removed and replaced with a satisfactory pipe or fitting without additional charge. In case a length of pipe is cut to fit in a line, it shall be so cut as to leave a smooth end at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the pipe and beveled to match the factory bevel for insertion into gasketed joints. Bevel can be made with hand or power tools.
- D. The interior of the pipe, as work progresses, shall be cleaned of dirt, jointing materials, and superfluous materials of every description. When laying of pipe is stopped for any reason, the exposed end of such pipe shall be closed with a plywood plug fitted into the pipe bell so as to exclude earth or other material and precautions taken to prevent flotation of pipe by runoff into trench.
- E. All pipe shall be laid starting at the lowest point and installed so that the spigot ends point in the direction of flow.

3.02 JOINTING

- A. All joint surfaces shall be cleaned immediately before jointing the pipe. The bell or groove shall be lubricated in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation. Each pipe unit shall then be carefully pushed into place without damage to pipe or gasket. All pipe shall be provided with home marks to insure proper gasket seating. Details of gasket installation and joint assembly shall follow the direction of the manufacturer's of the joint material and of the pipe. The resulting joints shall be watertight and flexible. **No solvent cement joints shall be allowed.**

3.03 TESTING OF GRAVITY SEWER LINES

- A. After the gravity piping system has been brought to completion, and prior to final inspection, the Contractor shall rod out the entire system by pushing through each individual line in the system, from manhole to manhole, appropriate tools for the removal from the line of any and all dirt, debris, and trash. If necessary during the process of rodding the system, water shall be turned into the system in such quantities to carry off the dirt, debris, and trash.
- B. During the final inspection the Engineer will require all flexible sanitary sewer pipe (PVC and FRP) to be mandrel deflection tested after installation.
 - 1. The mandrel (go/no-go) device shall be cylindrical in shape and constructed with nine (9) evenly spaced arms of prongs. The mandrel dimension shall be 95 percent of the flexible pipe's published ASTM average inside diameter. Allowances for pipe wall thickness tolerances of ovality (from shipment, heat, shipping loads, poor production, etc.) shall not be deducted from the ASTM average inside diameter, but shall be counted as part of the 5 percent allowance. The contact length of the mandrel's arms shall equal or exceed the nominal diameter of the sewer to be inspected. Critical mandrel dimensions shall carry a tolerance ± 0.001 inch.
 - 2. The mandrel inspection shall be conducted no earlier than 30 days after reaching final trench backfill grade provided, in the opinion of the Engineer, sufficient water densification or rainfall has occurred to thoroughly settle the soil throughout the entire trench depth. Short-term (tested 30 days after installation) deflection shall not exceed 5 percent of the pipe's average inside diameter. The mandrel shall be hand pulled by the contractor through all sewer lines. Any sections of the sewer not passing the mandrel test shall be uncovered and the Contractor shall replace and recompact the embedment backfill material to the satisfaction of the Engineer. These repaired sections shall be retested with the go/no-go mandrel until passing.

3. The Engineer shall be responsible for approving the mandrel. Proving rings may be used to assist in this. Drawings of the mandrel with complete dimensioning shall be furnished by the Contractor to the Engineer for each diameter and type of flexible pipe.
- C. Low-pressure air tests shall be performed on all gravity sanitary sewers to verify water tightness of pipe joints and connections. The Contractor shall perform testing on each manhole-to-manhole section of sewer line after placement of backfill.
1. Testing of Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC), Fiberglass Reinforced Polymer Mortar (FRPM), and Ductile Iron (DI) pipe sewer lines shall be performed in accordance with the current editions of ASTM F1417, "Standard Test Method for Installation Acceptance of Plastic Gravity Sewer Lines Using Low-Pressure Air," and UNI-B-6, "Recommended Practice for Low-Pressure Air Testing of Installed Sewer Pipe," respectively.
 2. All testing equipment shall be inspected by the Engineer to ensure that equipment is functioning properly.
 3. The rate of air loss in the section under test shall be determined by the time-pressure drop method. The time required in minutes for the pressure in the section under test to decrease from 3.5 to 2.5 psig shall be not less than that indicated in the referenced standards.
 4. Immediately following the low-pressure air test, the Contractor shall notify the Engineer of the test results. A Low-Pressure Air Test Report shall be completed by the Contractor during testing. The report shall be completed according to the procedures outlined in LFUCG's Construction Inspection Manual, current edition. A copy of the completed Low-Pressure Air Test Report shall be provided to the Engineer and LFUCG-Division of Water Quality for each test.
 5. Pipes failing the pressure test will not be accepted and shall be repaired or replaced until a successful test is achieved.
 6. When conducting a low-pressure air test, the Contractor shall securely install and brace all plugs prior to pressurizing the pipe. Personnel shall not be permitted to enter manholes when the sewer pipe is pressurized.
- D. TV Survey
1. TV survey and cleaning shall be performed on all gravity sewers.
 2. Hydraulic cleaning and vacuum must be done prior to TV survey.
 3. TV survey must be of dry pipe.
 4. TV survey shall be Pipe Assessment Certification Program (PACP) level of quality and TV equipment must include a slope-inclinometer.
 5. Acceptance of TV survey, completed sewers, and the repairs needed are to be determined at sole discretion of LFUCG.
 6. TV survey shall include:
 - a. Video file and shall be re-named to LFUCG's assets.
 - b. PACP database must be in Microsoft Access format, version 4.4.2 which includes photos embedded in database.
 - c. Report shall be provided in electronic version in PDF format.

- E. The Contractor shall furnish suitable test plugs, water pumps, and appurtenances, and all labor required to properly conduct the tests. Suitable bulkheads shall be installed, as required, to permit the test of the sewer. The Contractor shall construct weirs or other means of measurements as may be necessary.
- F. Should the sections under test fail to meet the requirements, the Contractor shall do all work of locating and repairing the leaks and retesting as the Engineer may require without additional compensation.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 02651 - TELEVISION INSPECTION

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.01 SCOPE OF WORK

- A. Furnish all necessary labor, materials, equipment, services and incidentals required to visually inspect by means of closed-circuit television (CCTV) designated sewer line sections and sewer laterals, including, but not limited to, recording and playback equipment, materials and supplies.
- B. The inspection shall be performed on one sewer line section (i.e. manhole to manhole) or one sewer lateral (i.e. sewer main toward property) at a time. The section being inspected shall be suitably isolated from the remainder of the sewer system.
- C. Video recordings shall be made of the television inspections and copies of both the recordings and printed inspection logs shall be supplied to the Owner.
- D. Contractor may have to perform point repairs, remove obstructions or remove protruding service connections to complete pre-rehabilitation TV inspection.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.01 EQUIPMENT

- A. The television camera used for sewer main inspection shall be one specifically designed and constructed for such inspection. Lighting for the camera shall be suitable to allow a clear picture for the entire periphery of the pipe. The camera, television monitor and other components of the video system shall be capable of producing a minimum 500-line resolution color video picture. Picture quality and definition shall be to the satisfaction of the Engineer and if unsatisfactory, inspection shall be performed again with the appropriate changes made as designated by the Engineer at no additional cost to the Owner. The television inspection equipment shall have an accurate footage counter that shall display on the monitor, the exact distance of the camera from the centerline of the starting manhole.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.01 PROCEDURE

- A. The camera shall be moved through the sewer main in either direction at a uniform rate, stopping when necessary to ensure proper documentation of the sewer's condition but in no case will the television camera be pulled at a speed greater than 30 fpm. Manual winches, power winches, TV cable and powered rewinds or other devices that do not obstruct the camera view or interfere with proper documentation of the sewer conditions shall be used to move the camera through the sewer line. If, during the inspection operation, the television camera will not pass through the entire sewer line section, the equipment shall be removed and repositioned in a manner so that the inspection can be performed from the opposite manhole. All set-up costs for the inspection shall be included in the unit prices bid. If, again, the camera fails to pass through the entire section, the Contractor shall perform point repairs as required on the Drawings, remove or cut protruding service connections, or re-clean or further remove roots or blockage at no additional cost to the Owner.
- B. Whenever non-remote powered and controlled winches are used to pull the television camera through the line, telephones, radios, or other suitable means of communication shall be set up between the two manholes of the sewer line being inspected to ensure that good

communications exist between members of the crew.

- C. Measurement for location of defects shall be above ground by means of a meter device. Marking on cable, or the like, which would require interpolation for depth of manhole, shall not be allowed. Measurement meters shall be accurate to two-tenths of a foot over the length of the sewer line section being inspected. Accuracy of the measurement meters shall be checked daily by use of a walking meter, roll-a-tape, or other suitable device, and the accuracy shall be satisfactory to the Owner's representative.
- D. The camera height shall be adjusted such that the camera lens is always centered (1/2 I.D. or higher) in the pipe being televised. Flow shall be controlled such that depth of flow shall not exceed 20% of pipe's diameter.
- E. Lighting system shall be adequate for quality pictures.

3.02 RECORDING OF FIELD OBSERVATIONS

A. Television Inspection logs

- 1. Printed location records shall be kept which shall clearly show the location, in relation to adjacent manholes, of each source of infiltration discovered. In addition, other data of significance including the locations of building and house service connections, along with an estimation of infiltration from such services, joints, unusual conditions, roots, storm sewer connections, cracked or collapsed sections, presence of scale and corrosion, sewer line sections that the camera failed to pass through and reasons for the failure and other discernible features shall be recorded and annotated using the PACP system and a copy of such records shall be supplied to both the Owner and the Engineer.

B. Digital Recordings

- 1. The purpose of digital recording shall be to supply a visual and audio record of areas of interests of the pipe segments that may be replayed by the Owner. Digital recording playback shall be at the same speed that it was recorded and shall be made in color. The Contractor shall be required to have all digital media and necessary playback equipment readily accessible for review by the Owner/Engineer during the project.
- 2. The Contractor shall perform CCTV inspection of each newly installed or rehabilitated pipe segment (manhole to manhole) after testing and before re-introducing any sewage flow into the pipe. Each test shall be witnessed by the Engineer and/or Owner.
- 3. The Contractor shall record each CCTV inspection on a DVD and submit such recordings to the Engineer as a prerequisite for Partial Utilization/Substantial Completion.
- 4. CCTV inspections shall be performed after all backfill has been placed and final grades have been established, and after all manhole and pipe testing has been performed and approved by the Engineer.
- 5. CCTV inspections shall be performed by a PACP certified and trained person.
- 6. Inspections shall include narration that notes the location and type of defects, if any.
- 7. At the completion of the project, the Contractor shall furnish all of the original digital recordings to the Owner. Each disc shall be labeled as to its contents. Labels shall include the disc number, date televised, sewer segment reach designation, street location, and manhole numbers on the disc. The Contractor shall keep a copy of the discs for 30 days after the final payment for the project, at which time the discs may be erased at the Contractor's option.

END OF SECTION

SECTION 03300 - CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.01 REQUIREMENTS

- A. Provide all labor, equipment, materials and services necessary for the manufacture, transportation and placement of all plain and reinforced concrete work, as shown on the Drawings or as ordered by the Engineer.
- B. All water holding structures shall be tested for leakage by the Contractor. The contractor shall provide at his own expense all labor, material, temporary bulkheads, pumps, water measuring devices, etc., necessary to perform the required tests. Each unit shall be tested separately and the leakage tests shall be made prior to backfilling and before equipment is installed. Testing water shall be from any potable non-potable, or natural moving source such as a river or stream, but not from any still water source such as a lake or pond, and not from any wastewater source other than the discharge from a permitted wastewater treatment facility.
- C. The requirements in this section shall apply to the following types of concrete:
 - 1. Class A1 Concrete: Normal weight structural concrete to be used in liquid containing structures, except where noted otherwise in the Contract Documents.
 - 2. Class A2 Concrete: Normal weight structural concrete to be used for interior slabs where a concrete hardener is required for application after placement of slab.
 - 3. Class A3 Concrete: Normal weight structural concrete to be used in non-liquid containing structures such as wall foundations, beams, columns, sidewalks, pavements and other building concrete, except where noted in the Contract Documents.

1.03 REFERENCE SPECIFICATIONS, CODES AND STANDARDS

- A. Without limiting the generality of the Specifications, all work herein shall conform to or exceed the applicable requirements of the following documents. All referenced specifications, codes, and standards refer to the most current issue available at the time of Bid.
 - 1. Kentucky Building Code
 - 2. ACI 214 Recommended Practice for Evaluation of Strength Test Results of Concrete
 - 3. ACI 301 Specifications for Structural Concrete for Buildings
 - 4. ACI 304 Guide for Measuring, Mixing, Transporting, and Placing Concrete
 - 5. ACI 305 Hot Weather Concreting
 - 6. ACI 306 Cold Weather Concreting
 - 7. ACI 309 Recommended Practice for Consolidation of Concrete
 - 8. ACI 318 Building Code Requirements for Structural Concrete

9. ACI 350 Code Requirements for Environmental Engineering Concrete Structures
10. ACI 350.1 Specification for Tightness Testing of Environmental Engineering Concrete Structures
11. ASTM C 31 Standard Methods of Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Field
12. ASTM C 33 Standard Specification for Concrete Aggregates
13. ASTM C 39 Standard Test Method for Compressive Strength of Cylindrical Concrete Specimens
14. ASTM C42 Obtaining and Testing Drilled Cores and Sawed Beams of Concrete
15. ASTM C 88 Standard Test Method for Soundness of Aggregates by use of Sodium Sulfate or Magnesium Sulfate
16. ASTM C 94 Standard Specification for Ready-Mixed Concrete
17. ASTM C 114 Standard Test Method for Chemical Analysis of Hydraulic Cement
18. ASTM C 136 Standard Method for Sieve Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregate
19. ASTM C 138 Standard Test Method for Unit Weight, Yield, and Air Content (Gravimetric) of Concrete
20. ASTM C 143 Standard Test Method for Slump of Portland Cement Concrete
21. ASTM C 150 Standard Specification for Portland Cement
22. ASTM C 172 Standard Method of Sampling Fresh Concrete
23. ASTM C 192 Standard Method of Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Laboratory
24. ASTM C 231 Standard Test Method for Air Content of Freshly Mixed Concrete by the Pressure Method
25. ASTM C 260 Standard Specification for Air-Entraining Admixtures for Concrete
26. ASTM C 295 Standard Guide for Petrographic Examination of Aggregates for Concrete
27. ASTM C 457 Standard Recommended Practice for Microscopical Determination of Air-Void Content and Parameters of the Air-Void System in Hardened Concrete
28. ASTM C 494 Standard Specification for Chemical Admixtures For Concrete
29. ASTM C 595 Standard Specification for Blended Hydraulic Cements
30. ASTM C 618 Standard Specification for Fly Ash and Raw or Calcined Natural Pozzolan for use as a Mineral Admixture in Portland Cement Concrete

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 31. ASTM C 989 | Standard Specification for Slag Cement for Use in Concrete and Mortars |
| 32. ASTM C1077 | Recommended Practice for Labs Testing Concrete |
| 33. ASTM C 1567 | Standard Test Method for Potential Alkali-Silica Reactivity of Combinations of Cementitious Materials and Aggregate (Accelerated Mortar-Bar Method) |

1.04 SUBMITTALS

- A. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01300, Submittals.
1. Sources of all materials and certifications of compliance with specifications for all materials.
 2. Certified current (less than 1 year old) chemical analysis of the Portland Cement or Blended Cement to be used.
 3. Certified current (less than 1 year old) chemical analysis of fly ash or slag cement to be used.
 4. Aggregate test results showing compliance with required standards, i.e., sieve analysis, aggregate soundness tests, petrographic analysis, mortar bar expansion testing per ASTM C 1567, etc.
 5. Manufacturer's data on all admixtures stating compliance with required standards.
 6. Concrete mix design for each class of concrete specified herein.
 7. Field experience records and/or trial mix data for the proposed concrete mixes for each class of concrete specified herein.
 8. Testing procedures for structures to be leak tested.
 9. Testing report upon completion of leak testing. Report shall include test summary, test data and calculations.

1.05 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Tests on materials used in the production of concrete shall be required as specified in PART 2 -- PRODUCTS. These tests shall be performed by an independent testing laboratory approved by the Engineer at no additional cost to the Owner.
- B. Trial concrete mixes shall be tested when required in accordance with Article 3.01 at no additional cost to the Owner.
- C. Field quality control tests, as specified in Article 3.10, unless otherwise stated, will be performed by a testing laboratory employed by the Owner. However, the Contractor shall be charged for the cost of any additional tests and investigation on work concrete which does not meet the Specifications. Any individual who samples and tests concrete to determine if the concrete is being produced in accordance with this Specification shall be certified as a Concrete Field Testing Technician, Grade I, in accordance with ACI CP-2. Testing laboratory shall conform to requirements of ASTM C-1077.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.01 HYDRAULIC CEMENT

A. Portland Cement

1. Portland Cement shall be Type II conforming to ASTM C 150. Type I cement may be used provided either fly ash or slag cement is also included in the mix in accordance with Articles 2.02 or 2.03 respectively.
2. When potentially reactive aggregates as defined in Article 2.05 are to be used in concrete mix, cement shall meet the following requirements:
 - a. For concrete mixed with only Portland Cement, the total alkalis in the cement (calculated as the percentage of Na_2O plus 0.658 times the percentage of K_2O) shall not exceed 0.40%.
 - b. For concrete mixed with Portland Cement and an appropriate amount of fly ash (Article 2.02) or slag cement (Article 2.03) the total alkalis in the Portland Cement (calculated as the percentage of Na_2O plus 0.658 times the percentage of K_2O) shall not exceed 0.85%.
3. When non-reactive aggregates as defined in Article 2.05 are used in concrete mix, total alkalis in the cement shall not exceed 1.0%.
4. The proposed Portland Cement shall not contain more than 8% tricalcium aluminate and more than 12% tetracalcium aluminoferrite.

B. Blended Cement

1. Blended cements shall be Type IP (Portland Fly Ash Cement) or Type IS (Portland Slag Cement) conforming to ASTM C 595.
 2. Type IP cement shall be an interground blend of Portland Cement and fly ash in which the fly ash constituent is between 15% and 25% of the weight of the total blend.
 3. Type IS cement shall be an interground blend of Portland Cement and slag cement in which the slag constituent is between 35% and 50% of the weight of the total blend.
 4. Fly ash and slag cement used in the production of blended cements shall meet the requirements of Articles 2.02 and 2.03, respectively.
 5. When reactive aggregates as defined in Article 2.05 are used in concrete mix, the total alkalis in the Portland Cement (calculated as the percentage of Na_2O plus 0.658 times the percentage of K_2O) shall not exceed 0.85%. The percentage of fly ash or slag cement shall be set to meet provisions of Article 2.05.G.2.
- C. Different types of cement shall not be mixed nor shall they be used alternately except when authorized in writing by the Engineer. Different brands of cement or the same brand from different mills may be used alternately. A resubmittal will be required if different cements are proposed during the Project.
- D. Cement shall be stored in a suitable weather-tight building so as to prevent deterioration or contamination. Cement which has become caked, partially hydrated, or otherwise damaged will be rejected.

2.02 FLY ASH

- A. Fly ash shall meet the requirements of ASTM C 618 for Class F, except that the loss on ignition shall not exceed 4%. Fly ash shall also meet the optional physical requirements for uniformity as shown in Table 3 of ASTM C 618.
- B. For fly ash to be used in the production of type IP cement, the Pozzolan Activity Index shall be greater than 75% as specified in Table 3 of ASTM C 595.
- C. Where reactive aggregates as defined in Article 2.05 are used in concrete mix, the fly ash constituent shall be between 15% and 25% of the total weight of the combined Portland Cement and fly ash. The percentage of fly ash shall be set to meet the provisions of Article 2.05.G.2.
- D. For concrete to be used in environmental concrete structures, i.e. process structures or fluid containing structures, inclusion of fly ash or slag cement in the concrete mix, is mandatory.
- E. Additional fly ash shall not be included in concrete mixed with Type IS or IP cement.

2.03 SLAG CEMENT

- A. Slag cement shall meet the requirements of ASTM C 989 including tests for effectiveness of slag in preventing excessive expansion due to alkali-aggregate reactivity as described in Appendix X-3 of ASTM C 989.
- B. Where reactive aggregates as defined in Article 2.05 are used in concrete mix, the slag cement constituent shall be between 35% and 40% of the total weight of the combined Portland Cement and slag. The percentage of slag cement shall be set to meet the provisions of Article 2.05.G.2.
- C. For concrete to be used in environmental concrete structures, i.e. process structures or fluid containing structures, inclusion of fly ash or slag cement in the concrete mix, is mandatory.
- D. Additional slag cement shall not be included in concrete mixed with type IS or IP cement.

2.04 WATER

- A. Water used for mixing concrete shall be clear, potable and free from deleterious substances such as objectionable quantities of silty organic matter, alkali, salts and other impurities.
- B. Water shall not contain more than 100 PPM chloride.
- C. Water shall not contain more than 500 PPM dissolved solids.
- D. Water shall have a pH in the range of 4.5 to 8.5.

2.05 AGGREGATES

- A. All aggregates used in normal weight concrete shall conform to ASTM C 33.
- B. Fine Aggregate (Sand) in the various concrete mixes shall consist of natural or manufactured siliceous sand, clean and free from deleterious substances, and graded within the limits of ASTM C 33.

- C. Coarse aggregates shall consist of hard, clean, durable gravel, crushed gravel or crushed rock. Coarse aggregate shall be size #57 as graded within the limits given in ASTM C 33 unless otherwise specified.
- D. For Class A4 concrete, coarse aggregate shall be Size #8M in accordance with ASTM C33.
- E. Aggregates shall be tested for gradation by sieve analysis tests in conformance with ASTM C 136.
- F. Aggregates shall be tested for soundness in accordance with ASTM C 88. The loss resulting after five cycles shall not exceed 10 percent for fine or coarse aggregate when using magnesium sulfate.
- G. Non-reactive aggregates shall meet the following requirements:
 - 1. A petrographic analysis in accordance with ASTM C295 shall be performed to identify the constituents of the fine and coarse aggregate. Non-reactive aggregates shall meet the following limitations:
 - a) Optically strained, microfractured, or microcrystalline quartz, 5.0%, maximum.
 - b) Chert or chalcedony, 3.0%, maximum.
 - c) Tridymite or cristobalite, 1.0%, maximum.
 - d) Opal, 0.5%, maximum.
 - e) Natural volcanic glass in volcanic rocks, 3.0%, maximum.
 - 2. Proposed concrete mix including proposed aggregates shall be evaluated by ASTM C-1567. Mean mortar bar expansions at 16 days shall be less than 0.08%. Tests shall be made using exact proportion of all materials proposed for use on the job in design mix submitted.
- H. All aggregates shall be considered reactive unless they meet the requirements above for non-reactive aggregates. Aggregates with a lithology essentially similar to sources in the same region found to be reactive in service shall be considered reactive regardless of the results of the tests above.
- I. Contractor shall submit a new trial mix to the Engineer for approval whenever a different aggregate or gradation is proposed.

2.06 ADMIXTURES

- A. Air entraining agent shall be added to all concrete that is exposed to freeze-thaw conditions unless noted otherwise. The agent shall consist of a neutralized vinsol resin solution or a purified hydrocarbon with a cement catalyst which will provide entrained air in the concrete in accordance with ASTM C 260. The admixture proposed shall be selected in advance so that adequate samples may be obtained and the required tests made. Air content of concrete, when placed, shall be within the ranges given in the concrete mix design.
- B. The following admixtures are required or used for water reduction, slump increase, and/or adjustment of initial set. Admixtures permitted shall conform to the requirements of ASTM C 494. Admixtures shall be non-toxic after 30 days and shall be compatible with and made by the same manufacturer as the air-entraining admixtures.

1. Water reducing admixture shall conform to ASTM C 494, Type A and shall contain no more than 0.05% chloride ions. Acceptable products are "Eucon Series" by the Euclid Chemical Company, "Pozzolith Series" by BASF, and "Plastocrete Series" by Sika Corporation.
 2. High range water reducer shall be sulfonated polymer conforming to ASTM C 494, Type F or G. The high range water reducer shall be added to the concrete at either the batch plant or at the job site and may be used in conjunction with a water reducing admixture. The high range water reducer shall be accurately measured and pressure injected into the mixer as a single dose by an experienced technician. A standby system shall be provided and tested prior to each day's operation of the job site system. Concrete shall be mixed at mixing speed for a minimum of 100 mixer revolutions after the addition of the high range water reducer. Acceptable products are "Eucon 37" or Plastol 5000 by the Euclid Chemical Company, "Rheobuild 1000 or Glenium Series" by BASF, and "Daracem 100 or Advaflow Series" by W.R. Grace.
 3. A non-chloride, non-corrosive accelerating admixture may be used where specifically approved by the Engineer. The admixture shall conform to ASTM C 494, Type C or E, and shall not contain more chloride ions than are present in municipal drinking water. The admixture manufacturer must have long-term non-corrosive test data from an independent testing laboratory (of at least a year's duration) using an acceptable accelerated corrosion test method such as that using electrical potential measures. Acceptable products are "Accelguard 80/90 or NCA" by the Euclid Chemical Company and "Daraset" by W.R. Grace.
 4. A water reducing retarding admixture may be used where specifically approved by the Engineer. The admixture shall conform to ASTM C494, Type D and shall not contain more than 0.05% chloride ions. Acceptable products are "Eucon NR or Eucon Retarder 100" by the Euclid Chemical Company, "Pozzolith Retarder" by BASF, and "Plastiment" by Sika Corporation.
- C. Admixtures containing calcium chloride, thiocyanate or more than 0.05 percent chloride ions are not permitted. The addition of admixtures to prevent freezing is not permitted.
- D. The Contractor shall submit manufacturer's data including the chloride ion content of each admixture and certification from the admixture manufacturer that all admixtures utilized in the design mix are compatible with one another and properly proportioned prior to mix design review by the Engineer.

2.07 CONCRETE MIX DESIGN

- A. The proportions of cement, aggregates, admixtures and water used in the concrete mixes shall be based on the results of field experience or preferably laboratory trial mixes in conformance with Section 5.3. "Proportioning on the Basis of Field Experience and/or Trial Mixtures" of ACI 318 and ACI 350. When trial mixes are used they shall also conform to Article 3.01 of this Section of the Specifications. If field experience records are used, concrete strength results shall be from concrete mixed with all of the ingredients proposed for use on job used in similar proportions to mix proposed for use on job. Contractor shall submit verification confirming this stipulation has been followed. Field experience records and/or trial mix data used as the basis for the proposed concrete mix design shall be submitted to the Engineer along with the proposed mix.
- B. Structural concrete shall conform to the following requirements. Cementitious materials refer to the total combined weight of all cement, fly ash, and slag cement contained in the mix.
 1. Compressive Strength (28 day)
 - a. Concrete Class A1 5,000 psi

- b. Concrete Class A2 and A3 . 4,000 psi
- 2. Maximum water/cementitious materials ratio, by weight
 - a. Concrete Class A1, A2, and A3 0.42
- 3. Slump range
 - a. 4" nominal unless high range water reducing admixture is used. Slump may be increased to 7" with the additional of a high range water reducer.
 - b. 3" maximum before addition of high range water reducing admixture.
 - c. Slump may be increased to 5" with the addition of a mid range water reducer.
- 4. Air Content
 - a. Concrete Class A1 and A3 6% ±1.5%
 - b. Class A2 3% Max

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.01 TRIAL MIXES

- A. When trial mixes are used to confirm the quality of a proposed concrete mix in accordance with Section 5.3, "Proportioning on the Basis of Field Experience and/or Trial Mixtures" of ACI 318 and ACI 350, an independent testing laboratory designated by the Contractor and acceptable to the Engineer shall test a trial batch of each of the preliminary concrete mixes submitted by the Contractor. The trial batches shall be prepared using the aggregates, cement and admixtures proposed for the project. The trial batch materials shall be of a quantity such that the testing laboratory can obtain enough samples to satisfy requirements stated below. Tests on individual materials stated in PART 2 -- PRODUCTS should already be performed before any trial mix is done. The cost of laboratory trial batch tests for each specified concrete mix will be borne by the Contractor and the Contractor shall furnish and deliver the materials to the testing laboratory at no cost to the Owner.
- B. An independent testing laboratory shall prepare a minimum of fifteen (15) standard test cylinders from each sample in accordance with ASTM C 31 and ASTM C172 in addition to conducting slump (ASTM C 143), air content (C 231) and unit weight (C 138) tests. Compressive strength test on the cylinders shall subsequently be performed by the same laboratory in accordance with ASTM C 39 as follows: Test 3 cylinders at age 7 days; test 3 cylinders at age 21 days; test 3 cylinders at age 28 days and test 3 cylinders at 56 days. The cylinders shall be carefully identified as "Trial Mix, Contract No. _____, Product _____." If the average 28-day compressive strength of the trial mix is less than that specified, or if any single cylinder falls below the required strength by more than 500 psi, the mix shall be corrected, another trial batch prepared, test cylinders taken, and new tests performed as before. Any such additional trial batch testing required shall be performed at no additional cost to the Owner. Adjustments to the mix shall be considered refinements to the mix design and shall not be the basis for extra compensation to the Contractor.

3.02 PRODUCTION OF CONCRETE

- A. All concrete shall be machine mixed. Hand mixing of concrete will not be permitted. The Contractor may supply concrete from a ready mix plant or from a site mixed plant. In selecting the source for concrete production the Contractor shall carefully consider its capability for providing quality concrete at a rate commensurate with the requirements of the placements so that well bonded, homogenous concrete, free of cold joints, is assured.
- B. Ready-Mixed Concrete

1. At the Contractor's option, ready-mixed concrete may be used meeting the requirements for materials, batching, mixing, transporting, and placing as specified herein and in accordance with ASTM C 94.
2. Truck mixers shall be equipped with electrically-actuated counters by which the number of revolutions of the drum or blades may be readily verified. The counter shall be of the resettable, recording type, and shall be mounted in the driver's cab. The counters shall be actuated at the time of starting mixers at mixing speeds.
3. Each batch of concrete shall be mixed in a truck mixer for not less than 100 revolutions of the drum or blades at the rate of rotation designated by the manufacturer of equipment. Additional mixing, if any, shall be at the speed designated by the manufacturer of the equipment as agitating speed. All materials including mixing water shall be in the mixer drum before actuating the revolution counter for determining the number of revolutions of mixing.
4. Truck mixers and their operation shall be such that the concrete throughout the mixed batch, as discharged, is within acceptable limits of uniformity with respect to consistency, mix and grading. If slump tests taken at approximately the 1/4 and 3/4 points of the load during discharge give slumps differing by more than one inch when the specified slump is 3 inches or less, or if they differ by more than 2 inches when the specified slump is more than 3 inches, the mixer shall not be used on the work unless the causing condition is corrected and satisfactory performance is verified by additional slump tests. All mechanical details of the mixer, such as water measuring and discharge apparatus, condition of the blades, speed of rotation, general mechanical condition of the unit and clearance of the drum, shall be checked before a further attempt to use the unit will be permitted.
5. Ready-mixed concrete shall be delivered to the site for the work and discharge shall be completed before the drum has been revolved 300 revolutions and within the time requirements stated in Article 3.03 of this Section.
6. Each and every concrete delivery shall be accompanied by a delivery ticket containing at least the following information:
 - a. Date and truck number
 - b. Ticket number
 - c. Mix designation of concrete
 - d. Cubic yards of concrete
 - e. Cement brand, type and weight in pounds
 - f. Weight in pounds of fine aggregate (sand)
 - g. Weight in pounds of coarse aggregate (stone)
 - h. Air entraining agent, brand, and weight in pounds and ounces
 - i. Other admixtures, brand, and weight in pounds and ounces
 - j. Water, in gallons, stored in attached tank
 - k. Water, in gallons, maximum that can be added without exceeding design water/cement ratio
 - l. Water, in gallons, actually used (by truck driver)
 - m. Time of loading
 - n. Time of delivery to job (by truck driver)
7. Any truck delivering concrete to the job site, which is not accompanied by a delivery ticket showing the above information will be rejected and such truck shall immediately depart from the job site.
8. The use of non-agitating equipment for transporting ready-mixed concrete will not be permitted. Combination truck and trailer equipment for transporting ready-mixed concrete will not be permitted. The quality and quantity of materials used in ready-mixed

concrete and in batch aggregates shall be subject to continuous inspection at the batching plant by the Engineer.

C. Site Mixed Concrete

1. Scales for weighing concrete ingredients shall be accurate when in use within ± 0.4 percent of their total capacities. Standard test weights shall be available to permit checking scale accuracy.
2. Operation of batching equipment shall be such that the concrete ingredients are consistently measured within the following tolerances:
 - a. Cement, fly ash, or slag cement ± 1 percent
 - b. Water ± 1 percent
 - c. Aggregates ± 2 percent
 - d. Admixtures ± 3 percent
3. Each batch shall be so charged into the mixer that some water will enter in advance of the cement and aggregates. Water shall continue for a period which may extend to the end of the first 25 percent of the specified mixing time. Controls shall be provided to prevent batched ingredients from entering the mixer before the previous batch has been completely discharged.
4. The concrete shall be mixed in a batch mixer capable of thoroughly combining the aggregates, cement, and water into a uniform mass within the specified mixing time, and of discharging the concrete without harmful segregation. The mixer shall bear a manufacturer's rating plate indicating the rate capacity and the recommended revolutions per minute and shall be operated in accordance therewith.
5. Mixers with a rate capacity of 1 cu.yd. or larger shall conform to the requirements of the Plant Mixer Manufacturers' Division of the Concrete Plant Manufacturers' Bureau.
6. Except as provided below, batches of 1 cu. yd. or less shall be mixed for not less than 1 minute. The mixing time shall be increased 15 seconds for each cubic yard or fraction thereof of additional capacity.
7. Shorter mixing time may be permitted provided performance tests made in accordance with of ASTM C 94 indicate that the time is sufficient to produce uniform concrete.
8. Controls shall be provided to insure that the batch cannot be discharged until the required mixing time has elapsed. At least three-quarters of the required mixing time shall take place after the last of the mixing water has been added.
9. The interior of the mixer shall be free of accumulations that will interfere with mixing action. Mixer blades shall be replaced when they have lost 10 percent of their original height.
10. Air-entraining admixtures and other chemical admixtures shall be charged into the mixer as solutions and shall be measured by means of an approved mechanical dispensing device. The liquid shall be considered a part of the mixing water. Admixtures that cannot be added in solution may be weighed or may be measured by volume if so recommended by the manufacturer.
11. If two or more admixtures are used in the concrete, they shall be added separately to avoid possible interaction that might interfere with the efficiency of either admixture or adversely affect the concrete.