

100% PROJECT MANUAL

COMMERCE 2.0 MGD GROVE CREEK WPCP

COMMERCE, GEORGIA

for

CITY OF COMMERCE

BID DOCUMENTS

March 2025



Prepared By



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GMC PROJECT NUMBER: CATL230033



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**COMMERCE 2.0 MGD GROVE CREEK
WATER POLLUTION CONTROL PLANT**

FOR

CITY OF COMMERCE

COMMERCE, GEORGIA

GMC PROJECT NO. CATL230033

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>TITLE</u>
<u>DIVISION 00 – PROCUREMENT AND CONTRACTING REQUIREMENTS</u>	
00 10 00	Advertisement for Bids
00 20 00	Instructions to Bidders
00 25 00	Instructions for Submitting Bid Proposals
00 32 00	Information Available to Bidders
00 32 00	Grove Creek WPCP - Geotechnical Report
00 41 13	Bid Form
00 43 13	Bid Bond
00 45 13	Qualifications Statement
00 48 00	Noncollusion Affidavit
00 49 00	Immigration and Security Form
00 51 00	Notice of Award
00 52 13	Agreement between Owner and Contractor for Construction Contract
00 55 00	Notice to Proceed
00 61 13.13	Performance Bond
00 61 13.15	Payment Bond
00 62 76	Application for Payment
00 63 63	Change Order
00 65 16	Certificate of Substantial Completion
00 72 00	General Conditions of the Contract for Construction
00 73 00	Supplementary Conditions
00 85 00	GEFA-SRF-Supplemental - General-Conditions
00 85 50	SLFRF ARPA - Water Sewer Infrastructure Terms and Conditions

DIVISION 01 – GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

01 10 00	Summary
01 15 00	Measurement and Payment
01 21 00	Allowances
01 26 00	Contract Modification Procedures
01 29 00	Payment Procedures
01 29 00A	Contractor Progress Lien Waiver
01 29 00B	Subcontractor Progress Lien Waiver
01 31 00	Project Management and Coordination
01 32 00	Construction Progress Documentation
01 32 33	Photographic Documentation
01 33 00	Submittal Procedures
01 40 00	Quality Requirements
01 42 00	References
01 50 00	Temporary Facilities and Controls
01 60 00	Product Requirements
01 70 00	Execution and Closeout Requirements
01 78 23	Operation and Maintenance Data
01 78 39	Project Record Documents
01 79 00	Demonstration and Training
01 81 00	Geotechnical Data

DIVISION 02 – (NOT USED)

DIVISION 03 – CONCRETE

03 20 00	Anchorage in Concrete
03 30 00	Cast-in-Place Concrete
03 39 00	Concrete Curing
03 60 00	Grouting

DIVISION 04 – MASONRY

04 00 10	Unity Masonry Assemblies
----------	--------------------------

DIVISION 05 – METALS

05 12 00	Structural Steel
05 35 15	Cold-Formed Metal Framing
05 40 00	Aluminum Handrail

05 50 00	Metal Fabrications
05 51 19	Metal Grating Stairs
05 52 13	Pipe and Tube Railings
05 53 13	Bar Gratings
05 60 00	Aluminum Hatches

DIVISION 06 – WOOD, PLASTICS, AND COMPOSITES

06 10 53	Miscellaneous Rough Carpentry
06 16 00	Sheathing
06 60 00	FRP Weir Plates, Scum Baffles and Brackets

DIVISION 07 – THERMAL AND MOISTURE PROTECTION

07 21 00	Thermal Insulation
07 41 13	Standing-Seam Metal Roof Panels
07 42 93	Soffit Panels
07 54 23	Thermoplastic-Polyolefin (TPO) Roofing
07 62 00	Sheet Metal Flashing and Trim
07 84 00	Firestopping
07 92 00	Joint Sealants

DIVISION 08 – OPENINGS

08 11 13	Hollow Metal Doors and Frames
08 51 13	Aluminum Windows
08 71 00	Door Hardware

DIVISION 09 – FINISHES

09 22 16	Non-Structural Metal Framing
09 29 00	Gypsum Board
09 51 13	Acoustical Panel Ceilings
09 96 00	High-Performance Coatings

DIVISION 10 – SPECIALTIES

10 14 00	Signage
----------	---------

DIVISION 11 - 12 – (NOT USED)

DIVISION 13 – SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION

13 10 00	Bypass Pumping
13 31 00	Fiberglass Reinforced Building Enclosure
13 34 23.11	Fabricated Electrical Houses

DIVISION 14 – 22 (NOT USED)

DIVISION 23 – HEATING, VENTILATING, AND AIR CONDITIONING (NOT USED)

DIVISION 24 – 25 (NOT USED)

DIVISION 26 – ELECTRICAL

26 05 00	Common Work Results for Electrical
26 05 19	Conductors
26 05 26	Grounding and Bonding
26 05 33	Raceways and Boxes
26 05 73	Short Circuit/Coordination Study
26 22 13	Low Voltage Transformers
26 24 16	Panelboards
26 27 26	Wiring Devices
26 28 11	Molded Case Circuit Breakers
26 28 16	Safety Switches
26 29 23	Variable Frequency Drives
26 32 13	Generators
26 35 26	Active Harmonic Filter
26 36 23	Automatic Transfer Switches
26 50 00	Lighting

DIVISION 27 – COMMUNICATIONS

27 05 26	Grounding and Bonding for Communications Systems
27 05 28	Pathways for Communications Systems
27 05 28.29	Hangers and Supports for Communications Systems
27 11 00	Communications Equipment Room Fittings
27 13 23	Communications Optical Fiber Backbone Cabling
27 15 13	Communications Copper Horizontal Cabling
27 15 23	Communications Optical Fiber Horizontal Cabling

DIVISION 28 – 30 (NOT USED)

DIVISION 31 – EARTHWORK

31 05 16	Aggregates for Earthwork
31 10 00	Site Clearing
31 20 00	Earth Moving
31 23 16.13	Excavation and Trenching
31 23 16.26	Rock Removal
31 23 19	Dewatering
31 25 00	Erosion and Sedimentation Controls
31 50 00	Excavation Support and Protection

DIVISION 32 – EXTERIOR IMPROVEMENTS

32 05 19	Geosynthetics for Exterior Improvements
32 12 16	Asphalt Paving
32 13 13	Concrete Paving
32 31 13	Chain Link Fence and Gates
32 91 13	Soil Preparation
32 92 00	Turf and Grasses
32 92 19	Seeding and Restoration

DIVISION 33 – UTILITIES

33 01 30.13	Sewer and Manhole Testing
33 01 30.51	Pumping and Bypassing
33 01 30.61	Sewer and Pipe Joint Sealing
33 01 30.62	Manhole Grout Sealing
33 05 05.31	Hydrostatic Testing
33 05 13	Manholes and Structures
33 05 16.13	Precast Concrete Utility Structures
33 05 26	Utility Identification
33 31 00	Sanitary Utility Sewerage Piping
33 41 13	Public Storm Utility Drainage Piping

DIVISION 34 – 39 (NOT USED)

DIVISION 40 – PROCESS INTERCONNECTIONS

40 05 06	Couplings Adapters Specials for Process Piping
40 05 07	Hangers and Supports for Process Piping

40 05 13	Common Requirements for Process Piping
40 05 19	Ductile Iron Process Pipe
40 05 23	Stainless Steel Process Pipe and Tubing
40 05 31	Thermoplastic Process Pipe
40 05 51	Common Requirements for Process Valves
40 05 53	Identification for Process Piping
40 05 57	Actuators for Process Valves and Gates
40 05 59	Aluminum Slide Gates
40 05 62	Plug Valves
40 05 63	Ball Valves
40 05 64	Butterfly Valves
40 05 65.23	Swing and Disc Check Valves
40 05 78.21	Air Release Valves for Wastewater Service
40 42 13	Process Piping Insulation
40 70 00	Instrumentation Devices
40 71 13	Magnetic Flow Meters
40 71 69	Parshall Flume
40 72 13	Ultrasonic Level Meters
40 72 43.00	Pressure and Differential Pressure Type Level Meters
40 72 76	Level Switches
40 73 13	Pressure & Differential Pressure Gauges
40 73 64	Annular Pressure Seals
40 75 00	Refrigerated Auto Sampler
40 75 13	PH ORP Sensors
40 75 43	Fluorescent Dissolved Oxygen Measuring
40 90 00	Instrumentation and Control for Process Systems
40 94 03	Programmable Logic Controller Subsystem (PLCS)

DIVISION 41 - MATERIAL PROCESSING & HANDLING EQUIP

41 15 13	Chemical IBC Tote Scale
41 22 14	Jib Cranes
41 22 24	Electrified Monorail Hoist

DIVISION 42 (NOT USED)

DIVISION 43 – PROCESS GAS AND LIQUID HANDLING, PURIFICATION AND STORAGE EQUIPMENT

43 23 13	Reuse Vertical Turbine Pumps
43 25 13	Submersible Centrifugal Pumps
43 26 13	Submersible Chopper Pumps
43 41 46	Polyethylene Tanks and Accessories
43 53 54	Blowers

DIVISION 44 – 45 (NOT USED)

DIVISION 46 – WATER AND WASTEWATER EQUIPMENT

46 05 53	Identification for Water and Wastewater Equipment
46 21 15	Rotary Drum Screens
46 23 23	Grit Removal Equipment
46 33 41	Liquid Chemical Feed Systems
46 33 83	Liquid Chemical Feed Accessories and Safety Equipment
46 41 26	Floating Mechanical Aerators
46 43 21	Circular Secondary Clarifier Equipment
46 51 15	Orbal Aeration System
46 51 16	Submersible Aspirating Aerator Equipment
46 51 23	Fixed Header Aeration System
46 61 23	Disc Cloth Tertiary Filtration
46 66 16	Non-Contact UV Disinfection Equipment
46 73 22	Decanter Assembly
46 76 21	Belt Filter Presses

DIVISION 47 – 48 (NOT USED)

APPENDIX

State of Georgia DNR/EPD NPDES General Permit No. GAR 100001	1 – 48
State of Georgia DNR/EPD NPDES General Permit No. GAR 100002	1 - 50
State of Georgia DNR/EPD NPDES Fact Sheet	1 – 9
State of Georgia DNR/EPD NPDES Fact Sheet Addendum	1 – 2
NPDES General Construction Permit References	1 Page
Grove Creek WPCP – NPDES GA0050355 Draft Permit Package - City – 2025	56 Pages

SECTION 32 05 19 – GEOSYNTHETICS FOR EXTERIOR IMPROVMENTS

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

- A. This specification includes furnishing and installing HDPE and LLDPE geomembranes with a formulated sheet density of 0.940 g/cc or greater associated with HDPE geomembranes and a formulated sheet density of 0.939 or less for LLDPE geomembranes. Geomembranes with both smooth and textured surfaces are included.

1.2 REFERENCE STANDARDS

- A. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM):
1. D 638, Standard Test Method for Tensile Properties of Plastics.
 2. D 751, Standard Test Methods for Coated Fabrics.
 3. D 792, Standard Test Methods for Density and Specific Gravity (Relative Density) of Plastics by Displacement.
 4. D 1004, Standard Test Method for Initial Tear Resistance of Plastic Film and Sheet.
 5. D 1204, Standard Test Method for Linear Dimensional Changes of Non Rigid Thermoplastic Sheet or Film at Elevated Temperature.
 6. D 1238, Standard Test Method for Flow Rates of Thermoplastics by Extrusion Plastometer.
 7. D 1505, Standard Test Method for Density of Plastics by Density-Gradient Technique.
 8. D 1603, Standard Test Method for Carbon Black in Olefin Plastics.
 9. D 3895, Test Method for Oxidative Induction Time of Polyolefins by Thermal Analysis.
 10. D 4218, Test Method for Determination of Carbon Black Content in Polyethylene Compounds by the Muffle-Furnace Technique.
 11. D 4437, Standard Practice for Determining the Integrity of Field Seams Used in Joining Flexible Polymeric Sheet Geomembranes.
 12. D 4833, Test Method for Index Puncture Resistance of Geotextiles, Geomembranes and Related Products.
 13. D 5199, Standard Test Method for Measuring Nominal Thickness of Smooth Geomembranes.
 14. D 5397, Standard Test Method for Evaluation of Stress Crack Resistance of Polyolefins using Notched Constant Tensile Load Test.
 15. D 5596, Standard Practice for Microscopical Examination of Pigment Dispersion in Plastic Compounds.
 16. D 5641, Standard Practice for Geomembrane Seam Evaluation by Vacuum Chamber.
 17. D 5721, Practice for Air-Oven Aging of Polyolefin Geomembranes.
 18. D 5820, Test Method for Air Testing.
 19. D 5885, Test Method for Oxidative Induction Time of Polyolefin Geosynthetics by High Pressure Differential Scanning Calorimetry.
 20. D 5994, Standard Test Method for Measuring Nominal Thickness of Textured Geomembranes

21. D 6365, Standard Practice for the Nondestructive Testing of Geomembrane Seams using The Spark Test
22. D5820-95, Pressurized Air Channel Test for Dual Seamed Geomembranes

B. Geosynthetic Research Institute (GRI):

1. GRI GM 9, Cold Weather Seaming of Geomembranes
2. GRI GM 10, The Stress Crack Resistance of HDPE Geomembrane Sheet
3. GRI GM 13, Test Properties, Testing Frequency for High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Smooth and Textured Geomembranes
4. GRI GM 14, Test Frequencies for Destructive Seam Testing Selecting, variable intervals for taking geomembrane destructive samples using the method of attributes.
5. GRI GM 12, Measurement of the Asperity Height of Textured Geomembranes Using a Depth Gage
6. GRI GM 17, Test Methods, Test Properties and Testing Frequency for Linear Low Density Polyethylene (LLDPE) Smooth and Textured Geomembranes
7. GRI GM 19, Seam Strength and Related Properties of Thermally Bonded Polyolefin Geomembranes

1.3 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 1 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.
- B. Related work specified elsewhere includes:
 1. Section 31 25 00 – Erosion and Sedimentation Controls
 2. Section 33 31 00 – Sanitary Utility Sewerage Piping
 3. Section 33 05 13 – Manholes and Structures

1.4 QUALIFICATIONS

- A. Manufacturer's Qualifications: The manufacturer of geomembrane of the type specified or similar product shall have at least five years experience in the manufacture of such geomembrane. In addition, the geomembrane manufacturer shall have manufactured at least 1,000,000 M² (10,000,000 FT²) of the specified type of geomembrane or similar product during the last five years.
- B. Installer's Qualifications
 1. The Geomembrane Installer shall be the Manufacturer, approved Manufacturer's Installer or a contractor approved by the Owner's Representative to install the geomembrane.
 2. The Geomembrane Installer shall have at least three years experience in the installation of the specified geomembrane or similar. The Geomembrane Installer shall have installed at least 10 projects involving a total of 5,000,000 ft² of the specified type of geomembrane or similar during the last three years.
 3. Installation shall be performed under the direction of a field Installation Supervisor who shall be responsible throughout the geomembrane installation, for geomembrane panel layout, seaming, patching, testing, repairs, and all other activities of the Geomembrane

Installer. The Field Installation Supervisor shall have installed or supervised the installation and seaming of a minimum of 10 projects involving a total of 5,000,000 ft² of geomembrane of the type specified or similar product.

4. Seaming shall be performed under the direction of a Master Seamer (who may also be the Field Installation Supervisor or Crew Foreman) who has seamed a minimum of 3,000,000 ft² of geomembrane of the type specified or similar product, using the same type of seaming apparatus to be used in the current project. The Field Installation Supervisor and/or Master Seamer shall be present whenever seaming is performed.
5. All seaming, patching, other welding operations, and testing shall be performed by qualified technicians employed by the Geomembrane Installer.

1.5 SUBMITTALS

- A. Submit the following items in accordance with Section 01 33 00
- B. Submit the following to the Engineer or Owner, for review and approval, within a reasonable time so as to expedite shipment or installation of the Geomembrane:
 1. Documentation of manufacturer's qualifications.
 2. Manufacturer's Quality Control program manual or descriptive documentation.
 3. A material properties sheet, including at a minimum all properties specified in GRI GM 13, including test methods used.
 4. Sample of the material.
 5. Documentation of Installer's qualifications.
 - a. Submit a list of at least ten completed facilities. For each installation, provide: name and type of facility; its location; the date of installation; name and telephone number of contact at the facility; type and thickness of geomembrane and; surface area of the installed geomembrane.
 - b. Submit resumes or qualifications of the Installation Supervisor, Master Seamer and Technicians to be assigned to this project.
 - c. Quality Control Program.
 6. Example Material Warranty and Liner Installation Warranty
- C. Shop Drawings
 1. Submit copies of shop drawings for engineer's approval within a reasonable time so as not to delay the start of geomembrane installation. Shop drawings shall show the proposed panel layout identifying seams and details. Seams should generally follow the direction of the slope. Butt seams or roll-end seams should not occur on a slope unless approved by the Owner's Representative. Butt seams on a slope, if allowed, should be staggered.
 2. Placement of geomembrane should not be allowed to proceed until Owner's Representative has received and approved the shop drawings.
- D. Additional Submittals (In-Progress and at Completion)
 1. Manufacturer's warranty.
 2. Geomembrane installation warranty.

3. Daily written acceptance of subgrade surface.
4. Low-temperature seaming procedures if applicable.
5. Prequalification test seam samples.
6. Field seam non-destructive test results.
7. Field seam destructive test results.
8. Daily field installation reports.
9. Installation record drawing.

1.6 DELIVERY, STORAGE AND HANDLING

- A. Each roll of geomembrane delivered to the site shall be labeled by the manufacturer. The label shall be firmly affixed and shall clearly state the manufacturer's name, product identification, material thickness, roll number, roll dimensions and roll weight.
- B. Geomembrane shall be protected from mud, dirt, dust, puncture, cutting or any other damaging or deleterious conditions.
- C. Rolls shall be stored away from high traffic areas. Continuously and uniformly support rolls on a smooth, level prepared surface.

1.7 PROJECT CONDITIONS

- A. Geomembrane should not be installed in the presence of standing water, while precipitation is occurring, during excessive winds, or when material temperatures are outside the limits specified in Section 3.3.

1.8 WARRANTY

- A. The manufacturer shall provide a 10-year prorated warranty on the geomembrane material. The warranty shall take effect upon project substantial completion.
- B. The Geomembrane Installer shall guarantee the geomembrane installation against defects in the installation and workmanship for 1-year commencing with the date of final acceptance.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 GEOMEMBRANCE

- A. Manufacture
 1. Agru America
 2. Or Equal
- B. The geomembrane shall consist of new, first quality products designed and manufactured specifically for the purpose of this work which shall have been satisfactorily demonstrated by prior testing to be suitable and durable for such purposes. The geomembrane rolls shall be seamless, high density polyethylene (HDPE - Formulated Sheet Density $\geq 0.94\text{g/cc}$) or linear

low density polyethylene (LLDPE - Formulated Sheet Density ≤ 0.939 g/cc) containing no plasticizers, fillers or extenders and shall be free of holes, blisters or contaminants, and leak free verified by 100% in line spark or equivalent testing. The geomembrane shall be supplied as a continuous sheet with no factory seams in rolls.

- C. Material conformance testing by the Owner's Representative, if required, will be conducted using in-plant sampling or as specified for the project.

2.2 GEOSYNTHETIC

- A. Manufacture
 - 1. Agru America - AGRUTEX
 - 2. SKAPS Industries – GEONET 220
 - 3. Or Equal

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 SUBGRADE PREPARATION

- A. The subgrade shall be prepared in accordance with the project specifications. The geomembrane subgrade shall be uniform and free of sharp or angular objects that may damage the geomembrane prior to installation of the geomembrane.
- B. The Geomembrane Installer and Owner's Representative shall inspect the surface to be covered with the geomembrane on each day's operations prior to placement of geomembrane to verify suitability.
- C. The Geomembrane Installer and Owner's Representative shall provide daily written acceptance for the surface to be covered by the geomembrane in that day's operations. The surface shall be maintained in a manner, during geomembrane installation, to ensure subgrade suitability.
- D. All subgrade damaged by construction equipment and deemed unsuitable for geomembrane deployment shall be repaired prior to placement of the geomembrane. All repairs shall be approved by the Owner's Representative and the Geomembrane Installer. This damage, repair, and the responsibilities of the contractor and Geomembrane Installer shall be defined in the preconstruction meeting.

3.2 GEOMEMBRANE PLACEMENT

- A. The geomembrane shall be installed to the limits shown on the project drawings and essentially as shown on approved panel layout drawings.
- B. No geomembrane material shall be unrolled and deployed if the material temperatures are lower than 32 degrees F unless otherwise approved by the Owner's Representative. The specified minimum temperature for material deployment may be adjusted by the Owner's Representative. Temperature limitations should be defined in the preconstruction meeting. Typically, only the

quantity of geomembrane that will be anchored and seamed together in one day should be deployed.

- C. No vehicular traffic shall travel on the geomembrane other than an approved low ground pressure Vehicle or equivalent.
- D. Sand bags or equivalent ballast shall be used as necessary to temporarily hold the geomembrane material in position under the foreseeable and reasonably - expected wind conditions. Sand bag material shall be sufficiently close- knit to prevent soil fines from working through the bags and discharging on the geomembrane.
- E. Geomembrane placement shall not be done if moisture prevents proper subgrade preparation, panel placement, or panel seaming. Moisture limitations should be defined in the preconstruction meeting.
- F. Damaged panels or portions of the damaged panels which have been rejected shall be marked and their removal from the work area recorded.
- G. The geomembrane shall not be allowed to "bridge over" voids or low areas in the subgrade. The geomembrane shall rest in intimate contact with the subgrade.
- H. Wrinkles caused by panel placement or thermal expansion should be minimized.
- I. In general, seams shall be oriented parallel to the line of the maximum slope. In corners and odd shaped geometric locations, the total length of field seams shall be minimized. Seams shall not be located at low points in the subgrade unless geometry requires seaming at such locations and if approved by the Owner's Representative.
- J. Overlapping: The panels shall be overlapped prior to seaming to whatever extent is necessary to affect a good weld and allow for proper testing. In no case shall this overlap be less than 3 in..

3.3 SEAMING PROCEDURES

- A. Cold weather installations should follow guidelines as outlined in GRI GM9.
- B. No geomembrane material shall be seamed when liner temperatures are less than 32 degrees F unless the following conditions are complied with:
 - 1. Seaming of the geomembrane at material temperatures below 32 degrees F is allowed if the Geomembrane Installer can demonstrate to the Owner's Representative, using pre-qualification test seams, that field seams comply with the project specifications, the safety of the crew is ensured, and geomembrane material can be fabricated (i.e. pipeboots, penetrations, repairs. etc.) at sub-freezing temperatures.
 - 2. The Geomembrane Installer shall submit to the Owner's Representative for approval, detailed procedures for seaming at low temperatures, possibly including the following:
 - a. Preheating of the geomembrane
 - b. The provision of a tent or other device if necessary to prevent heat losses during seaming and rapid heat losses subsequent to seaming.

- c. Number of test welds to determine appropriate seaming parameters
- C. No geomembrane material shall be seamed when the sheet temperature is above 170 degrees F as measured by an infrared thermometer or surface thermocouple unless otherwise approved by the Owner's Representative. This approval will be based on recommendations by the manufacturer and on a field demonstration by the Geomembrane Installer using prequalification test seams to demonstrate that seams comply with the specification.
- D. Seaming shall primarily be performed using automatic fusion welding equipment and techniques. Extrusion welding shall be used where fusion welding is not possible such as at pipe penetrations, patches, repairs and short (less than a roll width) runs of seams.
- E. Fishmouths or excessive wrinkles at the seam overlaps shall be minimized and when necessary cut along the ridge of the wrinkles back into the panel so as to effect a flat overlap. The cut shall be terminated with a keyhole cut (nominal 10 mm (1/2 in) diameter hole) so as to minimize crack/tear propagation. The overlay shall subsequently be seamed. The key hole cut shall be patched with an oval or round patch of the same base geomembrane material extending a minimum of 150 mm (6 in.) beyond the cut in all directions.

3.4 PIPE AND STRUCTURE PENETRATION SEALING SYSTEM

- A. Provide penetration sealing system as shown in the Project Drawings.
- B. Penetrations shall be constructed from the base geomembrane material, flat stock, prefabricated boots and accessories as shown on the Project Drawings. The pre-fabricated or field fabricated assembly shall be field welded to the geomembrane as shown on the Project Drawings so as to prevent leakage. This assembly shall be tested as outlined in section 3.5.C. Alternatively, where field non destructive testing cannot be performed, attachments will be field spark tested by standard holiday leak detectors in accordance with ASTM 6365 Spark testing should be done in areas where both air pressure testing and vacuum testing are not possible.
 - 1. Equipment for Spark testing shall be comprised of but not limited to: A hand held holiday spark tester and conductive wand that generates a high voltage.
 - 2. The testing activities shall be performed by the Geomembrane Installer by placing an electrically conductive tape or wire beneath the seam prior to welding. A trial seam containing a non welded segment shall be subject to a calibration test to ensure that such a defect (non welded segment) will be identified under the planned machine settings and procedures. Upon completion of the weld, enable the spark tester and hold approximately 25mm (1 in) above the weld moving slowly over the entire length of the weld in accordance with ASTM 6365. If there is no spark the weld is considered to be leak free.
 - 3. A spark indicates a hole in the seam. The faulty area shall be located, repaired and retested by the Geomembrane Installer.
 - 4. Care should be taken if flammable gases are present in the area to be tested.

3.5 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. The Owner's Representative shall be notified prior to all pre qualification and production welding and testing, or as agreed upon in the pre construction meeting.

B. Prequalification Test Seams

1. Test seams shall prepare and tested by the Geomembrane Installer to verify that seaming parameters (speed, temperature and pressure of welding equipment) are adequate.
2. Test seams shall be made by each welding technician and tested in accordance with ASTM D 4437 at the beginning of each seaming period. Test seaming shall be performed under the same conditions and with the same equipment and operator combination as production seaming. The test seam shall be approximately 10 feet long for fusion welding and 3 feet long for extrusion welding with the seam centered lengthwise. At a minimum, tests seams should be made by each technician 1 time every 4–6 hours; additional tests may be required with changes in environmental conditions.
3. Two 1 in wide specimens shall be die-cut by the Geomembrane Installer from each end of the test seam. These specimens shall be tested by the Geomembrane Installer using a field tensiometer testing both tracks for peel strength and also for shear strength. Each specimen should fail in the parent material and not in the weld, "Film Tear Bond" (F.T.D. failure). Seam separation equal to or greater than 25% of the track width shall be considered a failing test.
4. The minimum acceptable seam strength values to be obtained for all specimens tested are listed in Subsection 3.6.D.4 of this Section. Four specimens shall pass for the test seam to be a passing seam.
5. If a test seam fails, an additional test seam shall be immediately conducted. If the additional test seam fails, the seaming apparatus shall be rejected and not used for production seaming until the deficiencies are corrected and a successful test seam can be produced.
6. A sample from each test seam shall be labeled. The label shall indicate the date, geomembrane temperature, number of the seaming unit, technician performing the test seam and pass or fail description. The sample shall then be given to the Owner's Representative for archiving.

C. Field Seam Non-destructive Testing

1. All field seams shall be non-destructively tested by the Geomembrane Installer over the full seam length before the seams are covered. Each seam shall be numbered or otherwise designated. The location, date, test unit, name of tester and outcome of all non-destructive testing shall be recorded and submitted to the Owner's Representative.
2. Testing should be done as the seaming work progresses, not at the completion of all field seaming, unless agreed to in advance by the Owner's Representative. All defects found during testing shall be numbered and marked immediately after detection. All defects found should be repaired, retested and remarked to indicate acceptable completion of the repair.
3. Non-destructive testing shall be performed using vacuum box, air pressure or spark testing equipment.
4. Non-destructive tests shall be performed by experienced technicians familiar with the specified test methods. The Geomembrane Installer shall demonstrate to the Owner's Representative all test methods to verify the test procedures are valid.
5. Extrusion seams shall be vacuum box tested by the Geomembrane Installer in accordance with ASTM D 4437 and ASTM D 5641 with the following equipment and procedures:
 - a. Equipment for testing extrusion seams shall be comprised of but not limited to: a vacuum box assembly consisting of a rigid housing, a transparent viewing window, a soft rubber gasket attached to the base, port hole or valve assembly and a vacuum

- gauge; a vacuum pump assembly equipped with a pressure controller and pipe connections; a rubber pressure/vacuum hose with fittings and connections; a plastic bucket; wide paint brush or mop; and a soapy solution.
- b. The vacuum pump shall be charged and the tank pressure adjusted to approximately 35 kPa (5 psig).
 - c. The Geomembrane Installer shall create a leak tight seal between the gasket and geomembrane interface by wetting a strip of geomembrane approximately 12 in by 48 in (length and width of box) with a soapy solution, placing the box over the wetted area, and then compressing the box against the geomembrane. The Geomembrane Installer shall then close the bleed valve, open the vacuum valve, maintain initial pressure of approximately 35 kPa (5 psig) for approximately 5 seconds. The geomembrane should be continuously examined through the viewing window for the presence of soap bubbles, indicating a leak. If no bubbles appear after 5 seconds, the area shall be considered leak free. The box shall be depressurized and moved over the next adjoining area with an appropriate overlap and the process repeated.
 - d. All areas where soap bubbles appear shall be marked, repaired and then retested.
 - e. At locations where seams cannot be non-destructively tested, such as pipe penetrations, alternate nondestructive spark testing (as outlined in section 3.5.B) or equivalent should be substituted.
 - f. All seams that are vacuum tested shall be marked with the date tested, the name of the technician performing the test and the results of the test.
6. Double Fusion seams with an enclosed channel shall be air pressure tested by the Geomembrane Installer in accordance with ASTM D 5820 and ASTM D 4437 and the following equipment and procedures:
- a. Equipment for testing double fusion seams shall be comprised of but not limited to: an air pump equipped with a pressure gauge capable of generating and sustaining a pressure of 210 kPa (30 psig), mounted on a cushion to protect the geomembrane; and a manometer equipped with a sharp hollow needle or other approved pressure feed device.
 - b. The Testing activities shall be performed by the Geomembrane Installer. Both ends of the seam to be tested shall be sealed and a needle or other approved pressure feed device inserted into the tunnel created by the double wedge fusion weld. The air pump shall be adjusted to a pressure of 210 kPa (30 psig), and the valve closed,. Allow 2 minutes for the injected air to come to equilibrium in the channel, and sustain pressure for 5 minutes. If pressure loss does not exceed 28 kPa (4 psig) after this five minute period the seam shall be considered leak tight. Release pressure from the opposite end verifying pressure drop on needle to ensure testing of the entire seam. The needle or other approved pressure feed device shall be removed and the feed hole sealed.
 - c. If loss of pressure exceeds 28 kPa (4 psig) during the testing period or pressure does not stabilize, the faulty area shall be located, repaired and retested by the Geomembrane Installer.
 - d. Results of the pressure testing shall be recorded on the liner at the seam tested and on a pressure testing record.

D. Destructive Field Seam Testing

1. One destructive test sample per 500 linear ft seam length or another predetermined length in accordance with GRI GM 14 shall be taken by the Geomembrane Installer from a location specified by the Owner's Representative. The Geomembrane Installer shall not be informed in advance of the sample location. In order to obtain test results prior to completion of geomembrane installation, samples shall be cut by the Geomembrane Installer as directed by the Owner's Representative as seaming progresses.
2. All field samples shall be marked with their sample number and seam number. The sample number, date, time, location, and seam number shall be recorded. The Geomembrane Installer shall repair all holes in the geomembrane resulting from obtaining the seam samples. All patches shall be vacuum box tested or spark tested. If a patch cannot be permanently installed over the test location the same day of sample collection, a temporary patch shall be tack welded or hot air welded over the opening until a permanent patch can be affixed.
3. The destructive sample size shall be 12 in wide by 36 in long with the seam centered lengthwise. The sample shall be cut into three equal sections and distributed as follows: one section given to the Owner's Representative as an archive sample; one section given to the Owner's Representative for laboratory testing as specified in paragraph 5 below; and one section retained by the Geomembrane Installer for field testing as specified in paragraph 4 below.
4. For field testing, the Geomembrane Installer shall cut 10 identical 1 in wide replicate specimens from his sample. The Geomembrane Installer shall test five specimens for seam shear strength and five for peel strength. Peel tests will be performed on both inside and outside weld tracks. To be acceptable, 4 of 5 test specimens must pass the stated criteria in section 2.1 with less than 25% separation. If 4 of 5 specimens pass, the sample qualifies for testing by the testing laboratory if required.
5. If independent seam testing is required by the specifications it shall be conducted in accordance with ASTM 5820 or ASTM D4437.
6. Reports of the results of examinations and testing shall be prepared and submitted to the Owner's Representative.
7. For field seams, if a laboratory test fails, that shall be considered as an indicator of the possible inadequacy of the entire seamed length corresponding to the test sample. Additional destructive test portions shall then be taken by the Geomembrane Installer at locations indicated by the Engineer; typically 10ft on either side of the failed sample and laboratory seam tests shall be performed. Passing tests shall be an indicator of adequate seams. Failing tests shall be an indicator of non-adequate seams and all seams represented by the destructive test location shall be repaired with a cap-strip extrusion welded to all sides of the capped area. All cap-strip seams shall be non-destructively vacuum box tested until adequacy of the seams is achieved. Cap strip seams exceeding 150 ft in length shall be destructively tested.

E. Identification of Defects

1. Panels and seams shall be inspected by the Installer and Owner's Representative during and after panel deployment to identify all defects, including holes, blisters, undispersed raw materials and signs of contamination by foreign matter.

F. Evaluation of Defects: Each suspect location on the liner (both in geomembrane seam and non-seam areas) shall be non-destructively tested using one of the methods described in Section 3.6.B. Each location which fails non-destructive testing shall be marked, numbered, measured and posted on the daily "installation" drawings and subsequently repaired.

1. If a destructive sample fails the field or laboratory test, the Geomembrane Installer shall repair the seam between the two nearest passed locations on both sides of the failed destructive sample location.
 2. Defective seams, tears or holes shall be repaired by reseaming or applying a extrusion welded cap strip.
 3. Reseaming may consist of either:
 - a. Removing the defective weld area and rewelding the parent material using the original welding equipment; or
 - b. Reseaming by extrusion welding along the overlap at the outside seam edge left by the fusion welding process.
 4. Blisters, larger holes, and contamination by foreign matter shall be repaired by patches and/or extrusion weld beads as required. Each patch shall extend a minimum of 6 in beyond all edges of the defects.
 5. All repairs shall be measured, located and recorded.
- G. Verification of Repairs on Seams: Each repair shall be non-destructively tested using either vacuum box or spark testing methods. Tests which pass the non-destructive test shall be taken as an indication of a successful repair. Failed tests shall be resealed and retested until a passing test results. The number, date, location, technician and test outcome of each patch shall be recorded.
- H. Daily Field Installation Reports: At the beginning of each day's work, the Installer shall provide the Engineer with daily reports for all work accomplished on the previous work day. Reports shall include the following:
1. Total amount and location of geomembrane placed;
 2. Total length and location of seams completed, name of technicians doing seaming and welding unit numbers;
 3. Drawings of the previous day's installed geomembrane showing panel numbers, seam numbers and locations of non-destructive and destructive testing;
 4. Results of pre-qualification test seams;
 5. Results of non-destructive testing; and
 6. Results of vacuum testing of repairs.
- I. Destructive test results shall be reported prior to covering of liner or within 48 hours.
- 3.6 LINER ACCEPTANCE
- A. Geomembrane liner will be accepted by the Owner's Representative when:
1. The entire installation is finished or an agreed upon subsection of the installation is finished;
 2. All Installer's QC documentation is completed and submitted to the owner
 3. Verification of the adequacy of all field seams and repairs and associated geomembrane testing is complete.

3.7 ANCHOR TRENCH

- A. Construct as specified on the project Drawings

3.8 DISPOSAL OF SCRAP MATERIALS

- A. On completion of installation, the Geomembrane Installer shall dispose of all trash and scrap material in a location approved by the Owner, remove equipment used in connection with the work herein, and shall leave the premises in a neat acceptable manner. No scrap material shall be allowed to remain on the geomembrane surface.

END OF SECTION 32 05 19

SECTION 32 12 16 - ASPHALT PAVING

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

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

1.2 SUMMARY

A. Section Includes:

- 1. Hot-mix asphalt patching.
- 2. Hot-mix asphalt paving.
- 3. Hot-mix asphalt overlay.
- 4. Asphalt surface treatments.

B. Related Requirements:

- 1. Section 07 92 00 "Joint Sealants"
- 2. Section 31 05 16 "Aggregates for Earthwork"

1.3 PREINSTALLATION MEETINGS

A. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site.

- 1. Review methods and procedures related to hot-mix asphalt paving including, but not limited to, the following:
 - a. Review proposed sources of paving materials, including capabilities and location of plant that will manufacture hot-mix asphalt.
 - b. Review requirements for protecting paving work, including restriction of traffic during installation period and for remainder of construction period.

1.4 ACTION SUBMITTALS

A. Product Data: For each type of product.

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

- B. Samples for Verification: For the following product, in manufacturer's standard sizes unless otherwise indicated:

- 1. Paving Fabric: 12 by 12 inches minimum.

1.5 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Qualification Data: For manufacturer and testing agency.
- B. Material Certificates: For each paving material. Include statement that mixes containing recycled materials will perform equal to mixes produced from all new materials.
- C. Material Test Reports: For each paving material, by a qualified testing agency.
- D. Field quality-control reports.

1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Manufacturer Qualifications: A paving-mix manufacturer registered with and approved by authorities having jurisdiction or the DOT of state in which Project is located in accordance with Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT), standard specifications, latest edition.
- B. Testing Agency Qualifications: Qualified according to ASTM D 3666 for testing indicated.
- C. Regulatory Requirements: Comply with materials, workmanship, and other applicable requirements of Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT), standard specifications, latest edition.
 - 1. Measurement and payment provisions and safety program submittals included in standard specifications do not apply to this Section.
- D. Materials: Obtain paving materials from the same source throughout.

1.7 FIELD CONDITIONS

- A. Environmental Limitations: Do not apply asphalt materials if subgrade is wet or excessively damp, if rain is imminent or expected before time required for adequate cure, or if the following conditions are not met:
 - 1. Prime Coat: Minimum surface temperature of 60 °F.
 - 2. Tack Coat: Minimum surface temperature of 60 °F.
 - 3. Slurry Coat: Comply with weather limitations in ASTM D 3910.
 - 4. Asphalt Base Course: Minimum surface temperature of 40 °F and rising at time of placement.
 - 5. Asphalt Surface Course: Minimum surface temperature of 60 °F at time of placement.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 AGGREGATES

- A. General: Use materials and gradations that have performed satisfactorily in previous installations.
- B. Coarse Aggregate: ASTM D 692, sound; angular crushed stone, crushed gravel, or cured, crushed blast-furnace slag.
- C. Fine Aggregate: ASTM D 1073, sharp-edged natural sand or sand prepared from stone, gravel, cured blast-furnace slag, or combinations thereof.
 - 1. For hot-mix asphalt, limit natural sand to a maximum of 20 percent by weight of the total aggregate mass.
- D. Mineral Filler: ASTM D 242, rock or slag dust, hydraulic cement, or other inert material.

2.2 ASPHALT MATERIALS

- A. Hot Mix Asphaltic Concrete Construction: GDOT Section 400, ASTM D 946.
- B. Aggregate Base Course: GDOT Standards Section 802.
- C. Asphalt Binder Course: In accordance with GDOT Standards Section 802.
- D. Aggregate Wearing Course: In accordance with GDOT Standards Section 802.
- E. Fine Aggregate: In accordance with GDOT Standards Section 802.
- F. Mineral Filler: Finely ground particles of limestone, hydrated lime or other mineral dust, free of foreign matter.
- G. Prime Coat: In accordance with GDOT Standards, ASTM D 2027, AASHTO MC-30, MC-70 or MC-250.
- H. Tack Coat: Homogenous, medium curing, liquid asphalt. Conforming with GDOT Standards Section 413.
- I. Emulsified Asphalt Slurry: In accordance with GDOT Standards Section 427.
- J. Water: Potable.

2.3 AUXILIARY MATERIALS

- A. Recycled Materials for Hot-Mix Asphalt Mixes: Reclaimed asphalt pavement; reclaimed, unbound-aggregate base material; and recycled asphalt shingles or glass from sources and gradations that have performed satisfactorily in previous installations, equal to performance of required hot-mix asphalt paving produced from all new materials.
- B. Herbicide: Commercial chemical for weed control, registered by the EPA, and not classified as "restricted use" for locations and conditions of application. Provide in granular, liquid, or wettable powder form.
- C. Sand: ASTM D 1073, Grade No. 2 or No. 3.
- D. Paving Geotextile: AASHTO M 288 paving fabric; nonwoven polypropylene; resistant to chemical attack, rot, and mildew; and specifically designed for paving applications.
- E. Joint Sealant: ASTM D 6690, Type I, hot-applied, single-component, polymer-modified bituminous sealant.

2.4 MIXES

- A. Sustainable Design Acceptance
 - 1. Surface Course Limit: Recycled content no more than 20 percent by weight on surface course and 25 on intermediate and base courses.
- B. Hot-Mix Asphalt: Dense-graded, hot-laid, hot-mix asphalt plant mixes approved by authorities having jurisdiction Georgia Department of Transportation complying with the following requirements:
 - 1. Provide mixes with a history of satisfactory performance in geographical area where Project is located.
 - 2. Base Course: 8" Graded Aggregate Base (GAB).
 - 3. Binder Course: 3" (330 lb/sy) 19 mm Superpave
 - 4. Surface Course: 2" (165 lb/sy) 12.5 mm Superpave or as directed by engineer.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Verify that subgrade is dry and in suitable condition to begin paving.
- B. Proof-roll subgrade below pavements with heavy pneumatic-tired equipment to identify soft pockets and areas of excess yielding. Do not proof-roll wet, saturated or frozen subgrades.
 - 1. Completely proof-roll subgrade in one direction, repeating proof-rolling in direction perpendicular to first direction. Limit vehicle speed to 3 mph.
 - 2. Proof roll with a loaded 10-wheel, tandem-axle dump truck weighing not less than 15 tons.
 - 3. Excavate soft spots, unsatisfactory soils, and areas of excessive pumping or rutting, as determined by Engineer, and replace with compacted backfill or fill as directed.

- C. Proceed with paving only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

3.2 PATCHING

- A. Asphalt Pavement: Saw cut perimeter of patch and excavate existing pavement section to sound base. Excavate rectangular or trapezoidal patches, extending 12 inches into perimeter of adjacent sound pavement, unless otherwise indicated. Cut excavation faces vertically. Remove excavated material. Recompact existing unbound-aggregate base course to form new subgrade.
- B. Portland Cement Concrete Pavement: Break cracked slabs and roll as required to reseat concrete pieces firmly.
 - 1. Pump hot undersealing asphalt under rocking slab until slab is stabilized or, if necessary, crack slab into pieces and roll to reseat pieces firmly.
 - 2. Remove disintegrated or badly cracked pavement. Excavate rectangular or trapezoidal patches, extending into perimeter of adjacent sound pavement, unless otherwise indicated. Cut excavation faces vertically. Recompact existing unbound-aggregate base course to form new subgrade.
- C. Tack Coat: Before placing patch material, apply tack coat uniformly to vertical asphalt surfaces abutting the patch. Apply at a rate of 0.05 to 0.15 gal./sq. yd.
 - 1. Allow tack coat to cure undisturbed before applying hot-mix asphalt paving.
 - 2. Avoid smearing or staining adjoining surfaces, appurtenances, and surroundings. Remove spillages and clean affected surfaces.
- D. Placing Patch Material: Fill excavated pavement areas with hot-mix asphalt base mix for full thickness of patch and, while still hot, compact flush with adjacent surface.
- E. Placing Patch Material: Partially fill excavated pavements with hot-mix asphalt base mix and, while still hot, compact. Cover asphalt base course with compacted, hot-mix surface layer finished flush with adjacent surfaces.

3.3 REPAIRS

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

3.4 SURFACE PREPARATION

- A. General: Immediately before placing asphalt materials, remove loose and deleterious material from substrate surfaces. Ensure that prepared subgrade is ready to receive paving.
- B. Herbicide Treatment: Apply herbicide according to manufacturer's recommended rates and written application instructions. Apply to dry, prepared subgrade or surface of compacted-aggregate base before applying paving materials.
 - 1. Mix herbicide with prime coat if formulated by manufacturer for that purpose.
- C. Prime Coat: Apply uniformly over surface of compacted unbound-aggregate base course at a rate of 0.15 to 0.50 gal./sq. yd. Apply enough material to penetrate and seal, but not flood, surface. Allow prime coat to cure.
 - 1. If prime coat is not entirely absorbed within 24 hours after application, spread sand over surface to blot excess asphalt. Use enough sand to prevent pickup under traffic. Remove loose sand by sweeping before pavement is placed and after volatiles have evaporated.
 - 2. Protect primed substrate from damage until ready to receive paving.
- D. Emulsified Asphalt Prime Coat: Apply uniformly over surface of compacted unbound-aggregate base course at a rate of 0.10 to 0.30 gal./sq. yd. per inch depth--Apply enough material to penetrate and seal, but not flood, surface. Allow prime coat to cure.
 - 1. If prime coat is not entirely absorbed within 24 hours after application, spread sand over surface to blot excess asphalt. Use enough sand to prevent pickup under traffic. Remove loose sand by sweeping before pavement is placed and after volatiles have evaporated.
 - 2. Protect primed substrate from damage until ready to receive paving.
- E. Tack Coat: Apply uniformly to surfaces of existing pavement at a rate of 0.05 to 0.10 gal./sq. yd.
 - 1. Allow tack coat to cure undisturbed before applying hot-mix asphalt paving.
 - 2. Avoid smearing or staining adjoining surfaces, appurtenances, and surroundings. Remove spillages and clean affected surfaces.

3.5 PAVING GEOTEXTILE INSTALLATION

- A. Apply asphalt binder uniformly to existing pavement surfaces at a rate of 0.20 to 0.30 gal./sq. yd.
- B. Place paving geotextile promptly according to manufacturer's written instructions. Broom or roll geotextile smooth and free of wrinkles and folds. Overlap longitudinal joints 4 inches and transverse joints 6 inches.
- C. Protect paving geotextile from traffic and other damage, and place hot-mix asphalt overlay the same day.

3.6 PLACING HOT-MIX ASPHALT

- A. Machine place hot-mix asphalt on prepared surface, spread uniformly, and strike off. Place asphalt mix by hand in areas inaccessible to equipment in a manner that prevents segregation of mix. Place each course to required grade, cross section, and thickness when compacted.
 - 1. Place hot-mix asphalt base course in number of lifts and thicknesses indicated.
 - 2. Place hot-mix asphalt surface course in single lift.
 - 3. Spread mix at a minimum temperature of 250 °F.
 - 4. Begin applying mix along centerline of crown for crowned sections and on high side of one-way slopes unless otherwise indicated.
 - 5. Regulate paver machine speed to obtain smooth, continuous surface free of pulls and tears in asphalt-paving mat.
- B. Place paving in consecutive strips not less than 10 feet wide unless infill edge strips of a lesser width are required.
 - 1. After first strip has been placed and rolled, place succeeding strips and extend rolling to overlap previous strips. Overlap mix placement about 1 to 1-1/2 inches from strip to strip to ensure proper compaction of mix along longitudinal joints.
 - 2. Complete a section of asphalt base course before placing asphalt surface course.
- C. Promptly correct surface irregularities in paving course behind paver. Use suitable hand tools to remove excess material forming high spots. Fill depressions with hot-mix asphalt to prevent segregation of mix; use suitable hand tools to smooth surface.

3.7 JOINTS

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

3.8 COMPACTION

- A. General: Begin compaction as soon as placed hot-mix paving will bear roller weight without excessive displacement. Compact hot-mix paving with hot, hand tampers or with vibratory-plate compactors in areas inaccessible to rollers.

1. Complete compaction before mix temperature cools to 185 °F.
- B. Breakdown Rolling: Complete breakdown or initial rolling immediately after rolling joints and outside edge. Examine surface immediately after breakdown rolling for indicated crown, grade, and smoothness. Correct laydown and rolling operations to comply with requirements.
- C. Intermediate Rolling: Begin intermediate rolling immediately after breakdown rolling while hot-mix asphalt is still hot enough to achieve specified density. Continue rolling until hot-mix asphalt course has been uniformly compacted to the following density:
 1. Average Density: 96 percent of reference laboratory density according to ASTM D 6927, but not less than 94 percent or greater than 100 percent.
 2. Average Density: 92 percent of reference maximum theoretical density according to ASTM D 2041, but not less than 90 percent or greater than 96 percent.
- D. Finish Rolling: Finish roll paved surfaces to remove roller marks while hot-mix asphalt is still warm.
- E. Edge Shaping: While surface is being compacted and finished, trim edges of pavement to proper alignment. Bevel edges while asphalt is still hot; compact thoroughly.
- F. Repairs: Remove paved areas that are defective or contaminated with foreign materials and replace with fresh, hot-mix asphalt. Compact by rolling to specified density and surface smoothness.
- G. Protection: After final rolling, do not permit vehicular traffic on pavement until it has cooled and hardened.
- H. Erect barricades to protect paving from traffic until mixture has cooled enough not to become marked.

3.9 INSTALLATION TOLERANCES

- A. Pavement Thickness: Compact each course to produce the thickness indicated within the following tolerances:
 1. Base Course: Plus or minus 1/2 inch.
 2. Surface Course: Plus 1/4 inch; no minus.
- B. Pavement Surface Smoothness: Compact each course to produce a surface smoothness within the following tolerances as determined by using a 10-foot straightedge applied transversely or longitudinally to paved areas:
 1. Base Course: 1/4 inch.
 2. Surface Course: 1/8 inch.
 3. Crowned Surfaces: Test with crowned template centered and at right angle to crown. Maximum allowable variance from template is 1/4 inch.
- C. Asphalt Traffic-Calming Devices: Compact and form asphalt to produce the contour indicated and within a tolerance of plus or minus 1/8 inch of height indicated above pavement surface.

3.10 SURFACE TREATMENTS

- A. Slurry Seals: Apply slurry coat in a uniform thickness according to GDOT 427.

3.11 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Testing Agency: Owner will engage a qualified testing agency to perform tests and inspections.
- B. Thickness: In-place compacted thickness of hot-mix asphalt courses will be determined according to ASTM D 3549.
- C. Surface Smoothness: Finished surface of each hot-mix asphalt course will be tested for compliance with smoothness tolerances.
- D. Asphalt Traffic-Calming Devices: Finished height of traffic-calming devices above pavement will be measured for compliance with tolerances.
- E. In-Place Density: Testing agency will take samples of uncompacted paving mixtures and compacted pavement according to ASTM D 979.
 - 1. Reference maximum theoretical density will be determined by averaging results from four samples of hot-mix asphalt-paving mixture delivered daily to site, prepared according to ASTM D 2041, and compacted according to job-mix specifications.
 - 2. In-place density of compacted pavement will be determined by testing core samples according to ASTM D 2726.
 - a. One core sample will be taken for every 1000 sq. yd. or less of installed pavement, with no fewer than three cores taken.
 - b. Field density of in-place compacted pavement may also be determined by nuclear method according to ASTM D 2950 and correlated with ASTM D 2726.
- F. Replace and compact hot-mix asphalt where core tests were taken.
- G. Remove and replace or install additional hot-mix asphalt where test results or measurements indicate that it does not comply with specified requirements.

3.12 WASTE HANDLING

- A. General: Handle asphalt-paving waste according to approved waste management plan and as required by the Georgia Environmental Protection Division.

END OF SECTION 32 12 16

SECTION 32 13 13 - CONCRETE PAVING

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes Concrete Paving. Including the following:
 - 1. Driveways.
 - 2. Curbs and gutters.
 - 3. Walks.
- B. Related Requirements:
 - 1. Section 03 30 00 - Cast-in-Place Concrete for general building applications of concrete.

1.2 DEFINITIONS

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

1.3 PREINSTALLATION MEETINGS

- A. Preinstallation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site
 - 1. Review methods and procedures related to concrete paving, including but not limited to, the following:
 - a. Concrete mixture design.
 - b. Quality control of concrete materials and concrete paving construction practices.
 - 2. Require representatives of each entity directly concerned with concrete paving to attend, including the following:
 - a. Contractor's superintendent.
 - b. Independent testing agency responsible for concrete design mixtures.
 - c. Ready-mix concrete manufacturer.
 - d. Concrete paving Subcontractor.

1.4 ACTION SUBMITTALS

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

- B. Design Mixtures: For each concrete paving mixture. Include alternate design mixtures when characteristics of materials, Project conditions, weather, test results, or other circumstances warrant adjustments.

1.5 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

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

1.6 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Ready-Mix-Concrete Manufacturer Qualifications: A firm experienced in manufacturing ready-mixed concrete products and that complies with ASTM C 94 requirements for production facilities and equipment.
 - 1. Manufacturer certified according to NRMCA's "Certification of Ready Mixed Concrete Production Facilities" (Quality Control Manual - Section 3, "Plant Certification Checklist").
- B. Testing Agency Qualifications: Qualified according to ASTM C 1077 and ASTM E 329 for testing indicated.
 - 1. Personnel conducting field tests shall be qualified as ACI Concrete Field-Testing Technician, Grade 1, according to ACI CP-1 or an equivalent certification program.

1.7 FIELD CONDITIONS

- A. Traffic Control: Maintain access for vehicular and pedestrian traffic as required for other construction activities.

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

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 CONCRETE, GENERAL

- A. ACI Publications: Comply with ACI 301 and ACI 117 unless otherwise indicated.

2.2 FORMS

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

2.3 STEEL REINFORCEMENT

- A. Plain-Steel Welded-Wire Reinforcement: ASTM A 1064, fabricated from as-drawn steel wire into flat sheets.
- B. Reinforcing Bars: ASTM A 615, Grade 60 (Grade 420); deformed.

- C. Plain-Steel Wire: ASTM A 1064, as drawn galvanized.
- D. Joint Dowel Bars: ASTM A 615, Grade 60 plain-steel bars. Cut bars true to length with ends square and free of burrs.
- E. Tie Bars: ASTM A 615, Grade 60 (Grade 420); deformed.
- F. Hook Bolts: ASTM A 307, Grade A, internally and externally threaded. Design hook-bolt joint assembly to hold coupling against paving form and in position during concreting operations, and to permit removal without damage to concrete or hook bolt.
- G. Bar Supports: Bolsters, chairs, spacers, and other devices for spacing, supporting, and fastening reinforcing bars, welded-wire reinforcement, and dowels in place. Manufacture bar supports according to CRSI's "Manual of Standard Practice" from steel wire, plastic, or precast concrete of greater compressive strength than concrete specified, and as follows:
 - 1. Equip wire bar supports with sand plates or horizontal runners where base material will not support chair legs.

2.4 CONCRETE MATERIALS

- A. Cementitious Materials: Use the following cementitious materials, of same type, brand, and source throughout Project:
 - 1. Portland Cement: ASTM C 150, gray white Portland cement Type I, Type II, or Type I/II
 - 2. Fly Ash: ASTM C 618, Class F.
 - 3. Slag Cement: ASTM C 989, Grade 100 or 120.
- B. Normal-Weight Aggregates: ASTM C 33, Class 4M Class 1N, uniformly graded. Provide aggregates from a single source with documented service-record data of at least 10 years' satisfactory service in similar paving applications and service conditions using similar aggregates and cementitious materials.
 - 1. Maximum Coarse-Aggregate Size: 1-1/2 inches nominal.
 - 2. Fine Aggregate: Free of materials with deleterious reactivity to alkali in cement.
- C. Air-Entraining Admixture: ASTM C 260.
- D. Chemical Admixtures: Admixtures certified by manufacturer to be compatible with other admixtures and to contain not more than 0.1 percent water-soluble chloride ions by mass of cementitious material.
 - 1. Water-Reducing Admixture: ASTM C 494, Type A.
 - 2. Retarding Admixture: ASTM C 494, Type B.
 - 3. Water-Reducing and Retarding Admixture: ASTM C 494, Type D.
 - 4. High-Range, Water-Reducing Admixture: ASTM C 494, Type F.
 - 5. High-Range, Water-Reducing and Retarding Admixture: ASTM C 494, Type G.
 - 6. Plasticizing and Retarding Admixture: ASTM C 1017, Type II.

2.5 CURING MATERIALS

- A. Absorptive Cover: AASHTO M 182, Class 3, burlap cloth made from jute or kenaf, weighing approximately 9 oz./sq. yd. (305 g/sq. m) dry or cotton mats.
- B. Moisture-Retaining Cover: ASTM C 171, polyethylene film or white burlap-polyethylene sheet.
- C. Water: Potable.
- D. Evaporation Retarder: Waterborne, monomolecular, film forming, manufactured for application to fresh concrete.
- E. Clear, Waterborne, Membrane-Forming Curing Compound: ASTM C 309, Type 1, Class B, dissipating.
- F. White, Waterborne, Membrane-Forming Curing Compound: ASTM C 309, Type 2, Class B, dissipating.

2.6 RELATED MATERIALS

- A. Joint Fillers: ASTM D 1751, asphalt-saturated cellulosic fiber or ASTM D 1752, cork or self-expanding cork in preformed strips.
- B. Bonding Agent: ASTM C 1059, Type II, non-redispersible, acrylic emulsion or styrene butadiene.
- C. Epoxy-Bonding Adhesive: ASTM C 881, two-component epoxy resin capable of humid curing and bonding to damp surfaces; of class suitable for application temperature, of grade complying with requirements, and of the following types:
 - 1. Types IV and V, load bearing, for bonding hardened or freshly mixed concrete to hardened concrete.

2.7 CONCRETE MIXTURES

- A. Prepare design mixtures, proportioned according to ACI 301, for each type and strength of normal-weight concrete, and as determined by either laboratory trial mixtures or field experience.
 - 1. Use a qualified independent testing agency for preparing and reporting proposed concrete design mixtures for the trial batch method.
 - 2. When automatic machine placement is used, determine design mixtures and obtain laboratory test results that comply with or exceed requirements.
- B. Cementitious Materials: Limit percentage, by weight, of cementitious materials other than portland cement in concrete as follows:
 - 1. Fly Ash or Pozzolan: 25 percent.
 - 2. Slag Cement: 50 percent.

3. Combined Fly Ash or Pozzolan, and Slag Cement: 50 percent, with fly ash or pozzolan not exceeding 25 percent.
- C. Add air-entraining admixture at manufacturer's prescribed rate to result in normal-weight concrete at point of placement having an air content as follows:
 1. Air Content: 4-1/2 percent plus or minus 1-1/2 percent for 1-1/2-inch nominal maximum aggregate size.
 2. Air Content: 4-1/2 percent plus or minus 1-1/2 percent for 1-inch nominal maximum aggregate size.
 3. Air Content: 5 percent plus or minus 1-1/2 percent for 3/4-inch nominal maximum aggregate size.
- D. Limit water-soluble, chloride-ion content in hardened concrete to 0.30 percent by weight of cement.
- E. Chemical Admixtures: Use admixtures according to manufacturer's written instructions.
 1. Use water-reducing admixture or plasticizing and retarding admixture in concrete as required for placement and workability.
 2. Use water-reducing and retarding admixture when required by high temperatures, low humidity, or other adverse placement conditions.
- F. Concrete Mixtures: Normal-weight concrete.
 1. Compressive Strength (28 Days): 4000 psi
 2. Maximum W/C Ratio at Point of Placement: 0.50
 3. Slump Limit: 4 inches, plus or minus 1 inch.

2.8 CONCRETE MIXING

- A. Ready-Mixed Concrete: Measure, batch, and mix concrete materials and concrete according to ASTM C 94. Furnish batch certificates for each batch discharged and used in the Work.
 1. When air temperature is between 85 and 90 °F, reduce mixing and delivery time from 1-1/2 hours to 75 minutes; when air temperature is above 90 °F, reduce mixing and delivery time to 60 minutes.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examine exposed subgrades and subbase surfaces for compliance with requirements for dimensional, grading, and elevation tolerances.
- B. Proof-roll prepared subbase surface below concrete paving to identify soft pockets and areas of excess yielding.

1. Completely proof-roll subbase in one direction and repeat in perpendicular direction. Limit vehicle speed to 3 mph.
2. Proof-roll with a pneumatic-tired and loaded, 10-wheel, tandem-axle dump truck weighing not less than 15 tons.
3. Correct subbase with soft spots and areas of pumping or rutting exceeding depth of 1/2 inch according to requirements in Section 31 20 00 - Earth Moving.

C. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

3.2 PREPARATION

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

3.3 EDGE FORMS AND SCREED CONSTRUCTION

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

3.4 STEEL REINFORCEMENT INSTALLATION

- A. General: Comply with CRSI's "Manual of Standard Practice" for fabricating, placing, and supporting reinforcement.
- B. Clean reinforcement of loose rust and mill scale, earth, ice, or other bond-reducing materials.
- C. Arrange, space, and securely tie bars and bar supports to hold reinforcement in position during concrete placement. Maintain minimum cover to reinforcement.
- D. Install welded-wire reinforcement in lengths as long as practicable. Lap adjoining pieces at least one full mesh, and lace splices with wire. Offset laps of adjoining widths to prevent continuous laps in either direction.

3.5 JOINTS

- A. General: Form construction, isolation, and contraction joints and tool edges true to line, with faces perpendicular to surface plane of concrete. Construct transverse joints at right angles to centerline unless otherwise indicated.
1. When joining existing paving, place transverse joints to align with previously placed joints unless otherwise indicated.
- B. Construction Joints: Set construction joints at side and end terminations of paving and at locations where paving operations are stopped for more than one-half hour unless paving terminates at isolation joints.

1. Keyed Joints: Provide preformed keyway-section forms or bulkhead forms with keys unless otherwise indicated. Embed keys at least 1-1/2 inches into concrete.
 2. Doweled Joints: Install dowel bars and support assemblies at joints where indicated. Lubricate or coat with asphalt one-half of dowel length to prevent concrete bonding to one side of joint.
- C. Isolation Joints: Form isolation joints of preformed joint-filler strips abutting concrete curbs, catch basins, manholes, inlets, structures, other fixed objects, and where indicated.
1. Locate expansion joints at intervals of 50 feet unless otherwise indicated.
 2. Extend joint fillers full width and depth of joint.
 3. Terminate joint filler not less than 1/2 inch or more than 1 inch below finished surface if joint sealant is indicated.
 4. Place top of joint filler flush with finished concrete surface if joint sealant is not indicated.
 5. Furnish joint fillers in one-piece lengths. Where more than one length is required, lace or clip joint-filler sections together.
 6. During concrete placement, protect top edge of joint filler with metal, plastic, or other temporary preformed cap. Remove protective cap after concrete has been placed on both sides of joint.
- D. Contraction (Control) Joints: Form weakened-plane contraction joints, sectioning concrete into areas as indicated. Construct contraction joints for a depth equal to at least one-fourth of the concrete thickness, as follows, to match jointing of existing adjacent concrete paving:
1. Grooved Joints: Form contraction joints after initial floating by grooving and finishing each edge of joint with grooving tool to a 1/4-inch radius. Repeat grooving of contraction joints after applying surface finishes. Eliminate grooving-tool marks on concrete surfaces.
 - a. Tolerance: Ensure that grooved joints are within 3 inches either way from centers of dowels.
 2. Sawed Joints: Form contraction joints with power saws equipped with shatterproof abrasive or diamond-rimmed blades. Cut 1/8-inch- wide joints into concrete when cutting action will not tear, abrade, or otherwise damage surface and before developing random contraction cracks.
 - a. Tolerance: Ensure that sawed joints are within 3 inches either way from centers of dowels.
 3. Doweled Contraction Joints: Install dowel bars and support assemblies at joints where indicated. Lubricate or coat with asphalt one-half of dowel length to prevent concrete bonding to one side of joint.
- E. Edging: After initial floating, tool edges of paving, gutters, curbs, and joints in concrete with an edging tool to a 1/4-inch radius. Repeat tooling of edges after applying surface finishes.

3.6 CONCRETE PLACEMENT

- A. Before placing concrete, inspect and complete formwork installation, steel reinforcement, and items to be embedded or cast-in.
- B. Remove snow, ice, or frost from subbase surface and steel reinforcement before placing concrete. Do not place concrete on frozen surfaces.
- C. Moisten subbase to provide a uniform dampened condition at time concrete is placed. Do not place concrete around manholes or other structures until they are at required finish elevation and alignment.
- D. Comply with ACI 301 requirements for measuring, mixing, transporting, and placing concrete.
- E. Do not add water to concrete during delivery or at Project site. Do not add water to fresh concrete after testing.
- F. Deposit and spread concrete in a continuous operation between transverse joints. Do not push or drag concrete into place or use vibrators to move concrete into place.
- G. Consolidate concrete according to ACI 301 by mechanical vibrating equipment supplemented by hand spading, rodding, or tamping.
 - 1. Consolidate concrete along face of forms and adjacent to transverse joints with an internal vibrator. Keep vibrator away from joint assemblies, reinforcement, or side forms. Use only square-faced shovels for hand spreading and consolidation. Consolidate with care to prevent dislocating reinforcement, dowels and joint devices.
- H. Screed paving surface with a straightedge and strike off.
- I. Commence initial floating using bull floats or darbies to impart an open-textured and uniform surface plane before excess moisture or bleedwater appears on the surface. Do not further disturb concrete surfaces before beginning finishing operations or spreading surface treatments.
- J. Curbs and Gutters: Use design mixture for automatic machine placement. Produce curbs and gutters to required cross section, lines, grades, finish, and jointing.
- K. Slip-Form Paving: Use design mixture for automatic machine placement. Produce paving to required thickness, lines, grades, finish, and jointing.
 - 1. Compact subbase and prepare subgrade of sufficient width to prevent displacement of slip-form paving machine during operations.

3.7 FLOAT FINISHING

- A. General: Do not add water to concrete surfaces during finishing operations.
- B. Float Finish: Begin the second floating operation when bleedwater sheen has disappeared and concrete surface has stiffened sufficiently to permit operations. Float surface with power-driven floats or by hand

floating if area is small or inaccessible to power units. Finish surfaces to true planes. Cut down high spots and fill low spots. Refloat surface immediately to uniform granular texture.

1. Medium-to-Fine-Textured Broom Finish: Draw a soft-bristle broom across float-finished concrete surface, perpendicular to line of traffic, to provide a uniform, fine-line texture.

3.8 CONCRETE PROTECTION AND CURING

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

3.9 PAVING TOLERANCES

- A. Comply with tolerances in ACI 117 and as follows:
 1. Elevation: 3/4 inch.
 2. Thickness: Plus 3/8 inch, minus 1/4 inch.
 3. Surface: Gap below 10-feet- long; unlevelled straightedge not to exceed 1/2 inch.

4. Alignment of Tie-Bar End Relative to Line Perpendicular to Paving Edge: 1/2 inch per 12 inches of tie bar.
5. Lateral Alignment and Spacing of Dowels: 1 inch.
6. Vertical Alignment of Dowels: 1/4 inch.
7. Alignment of Dowel-Bar End Relative to Line Perpendicular to Paving Edge: 1/4 inch per 12 inches of dowel.
8. Joint Spacing: 3 inches.
9. Contraction Joint Depth: Plus 1/4 inch, no minus.
10. Joint Width: Plus 1/8 inch, no minus.

3.10 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Testing Agency: Engage a qualified testing agency to perform tests and inspections.
- B. Testing Services: Testing and inspecting of composite samples of fresh concrete obtained according to ASTM C 172 shall be performed according to the following requirements:
 1. Testing Frequency: Obtain at least one composite sample for each 100 cu. yd. or fraction thereof of each concrete mixture placed each day.
 - a. When frequency of testing will provide fewer than five compressive-strength tests for each concrete mixture, testing shall be conducted from at least five randomly selected batches or from each batch if fewer than five are used.
 2. Slump: ASTM C 143; one test at point of placement for each composite sample, but not less than one test for each day's pour of each concrete mixture. Perform additional tests when concrete consistency appears to change.
 3. Air Content: ASTM C 231, pressure method; one test for each composite sample, but not less than one test for each day's pour of each concrete mixture.
 4. Concrete Temperature: ASTM C 1064; one test hourly when air temperature is 40 deg F and below and when it is 80 deg F and above, and one test for each composite sample.
 5. Compression Test Specimens: ASTM C 31; cast and laboratory cure one set of three standard cylinder specimens for each composite sample.
 6. Compressive-Strength Tests: ASTM C 39; test one specimen at seven days and two specimens at 28 days.
 - a. A compressive-strength test shall be the average compressive strength from two specimens obtained from same composite sample and tested at 28 days.
- C. Strength of each concrete mixture will be satisfactory if average of any three consecutive compressive-strength tests equals or exceeds specified compressive strength and no compressive-strength test value falls below specified compressive strength by more than 500 psi.
- D. Test results shall be reported in writing to Engineer, concrete manufacturer, and Contractor within 48 hours of testing. Reports of compressive-strength tests shall contain Project identification name and number, date of concrete placement, name of concrete testing and inspecting agency, location of concrete batch in Work, design compressive strength at 28 days, concrete mixture proportions and materials, compressive breaking strength, and type of break for both 7- and 28-day tests.

- E. Nondestructive Testing: Impact hammer, sonoscope, or other nondestructive device may be permitted by Architect but will not be used as sole basis for approval or rejection of concrete.
- F. Additional Tests: Testing and inspecting agency shall make additional tests of concrete when test results indicate that slump, air entrainment, compressive strengths, or other requirements have not been met, as directed by Architect.
- G. Concrete paving will be considered defective if it does not pass tests and inspections.
- H. Additional testing and inspecting, at Contractor's expense, will be performed to determine compliance of replaced or additional work with specified requirements.
- I. Prepare test and inspection reports.

3.11 REPAIR AND PROTECTION

- A. Remove and replace concrete paving that is broken, damaged, or defective or that does not comply with requirements in this Section. Remove work in complete sections from joint to joint unless otherwise approved by Engineer.
- B. Drill test cores, where directed by Engineer, when necessary to determine magnitude of cracks or defective areas. Fill drilled core holes in satisfactory paving areas with Portland cement concrete bonded to paving with epoxy adhesive.
- C. Protect concrete paving from damage. Exclude traffic from paving for at least 14 days after placement. When construction traffic is permitted, maintain paving as clean as possible by removing surface stains and spillage of materials as they occur.
- D. Maintain concrete paving free of stains, discoloration, dirt, and other foreign material. Sweep paving not more than two days before date scheduled for Substantial Completion inspections.

END OF SECTION 32 13 13

SECTION 32 31 13 - CHAIN LINK FENCES AND GATES

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

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

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:
 - 1. Chain-link fences.
 - 2. Swing gates.
 - 3. Horizontal gates.
- B. Related Requirements:
 - 1. Section 03 30 00 "Cast-in-Place Concrete" for cast-in-place concrete.

1.3 PRE-INSTALLATION MEETINGS

- A. Pre-installation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site.
 - 1. Inspect and discuss electrical roughing-in, equipment bases, and other preparatory work specified elsewhere.
 - 2. Review sequence of operation for each type of gate operator.
 - 3. Review coordination of interlocked equipment specified in this Section and elsewhere.
 - 4. Review required testing, inspecting, and certifying procedures.

1.4 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product.
 - 1. Include construction details, material descriptions, dimensions of individual components and profiles, and finishes for the following:
 - a. Fence and gate posts, rails, and fittings.
 - b. Chain-link fabric, reinforcements, and attachments.
 - c. Accessories: Barbed wire.
 - d. Gates and hardware.
 - e. Gate operators, including operating instructions and motor characteristics.
- B. Shop Drawings: For each type of fence and gate assembly.

1. Include plans, elevations, sections, details, and attachments to other work.
2. Include accessories, hardware, gate operation, and operational clearances.
3. Gate Operator: Show locations and details for installing operator components, switches, and controls. Indicate motor size, electrical characteristics, drive arrangement, mounting, and grounding provisions.
4. Wiring Diagrams: For power, signal, and control wiring.

1.5 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Certificates: For each type of chain-link fence, operator, and gate.
- B. Product Test Reports: For framework strength according to ASTM F 1043, for tests performed by manufacturer and witnessed by a qualified testing agency.
- C. Field quality-control reports.
- D. Sample Warranty: For special warranty.

1.6 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS

- A. Operation and Maintenance Data: For gate operators to include in emergency, operation, and maintenance manuals.

1.7 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Testing Agency Qualifications: For testing fence grounding; member company of NETA or an NRTL.
 1. Testing Agency's Field Supervisor: Certified by NETA to supervise on-site testing.
- B. Emergency Access Requirements: According to requirements of authorities having jurisdiction for gates with automatic gate operators serving as a required means of access.

1.8 FIELD CONDITIONS

- A. Field Measurements: Verify layout information for chain-link fences and gates shown on Drawings in relation to property survey and existing structures. Verify dimensions by field measurements.

1.9 WARRANTY

- A. Special Warranty: Installer agrees to repair or replace components of chain-link fences and gates that fail in materials or workmanship within specified warranty period.
 1. Failures include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Failure to comply with performance requirements.

- b. Deterioration of metals, metal finishes, and other materials beyond normal weathering.
 - c. Faulty operation of gate operators and controls.
- 2. Warranty Period: Five years from date of Substantial Completion.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 MANUFACTURER

- A. Products from qualified manufacturers having a minimum of five (5) years-experience manufacturing galvanized coated chain link fencing will be acceptable by the Engineer as equal, if approved in writing, ten days prior to bidding, and if they meet the following specifications for design, size gauge of metal parts and fabrication.
- B. Obtain chain link fences and gates, including accessories, fittings, and fastenings, from a single source.

2.2 CHAIN-LINK FENCE FABRIC

- A. Galvanized Wire: Zinc coated Wire, ASTM A 392 – 1.2 oz/sf. Wire Spec-A817-83, Class 1.
- B. Size: Helically wound and woven to height as indicated on drawings with 2” diamond mes, 9 gauge, with a wire diameter of 0.148 inch and a breakload of 1,290 lbf.
- C. Selvage of fabric twisted at top and knuckled at bottom.

2.3 STEEL FENCE FRAMING

- A. Steel pipe – Type 1: ASTM F 1083, standard weight schedule 40; minimum yield strength of 30,000 psi (205 MPa); sizes as indicated. Hot-dipped galvanized with minimum average 1.8 oz/ft² (550 g/m²) of coated surface area.
- B. Member Sizes
 - 1. End and Corner Post 2.375” od, 3.65 lbs/ft
 - 2. Line (intermediate) Post 1.9” od, 2.72 lbs/ft
 - 3. Rail and Braces 1.66” od, 2.27 lbs/ft

2.4 ACCESSORIES

- A. Chain link fence accessories: [ASTM F 626] Provide items required to complete fence system. Galvanize each ferrous metal item and finish to match framing.
- B. Post caps: Formed steel or cast malleable iron weather tight closure cap for tubular posts. Provide one cap for each post. Cap to have provision for barbed wire when necessary. “C” shaped line post without top rail or barbed wire supporting arms do not require post caps. (Where top rail is used, provide tops to permit passage of top rail.)

- C. Top rail and rail ends: Pressed steel per ASTM F 626, for connection of rail and brace to terminal posts.
- D. Top rail sleeves: 7" (178 mm) expansion sleeve with a minimum .137" wire diameter and 1.80" length spring, allowing for expansion and contraction of top rail.
- E. Wire ties: 9 gauge, 0.148", galvanized steel wire for attachment of fabric to line posts. Double wrap 13 gauge, 0.092", for rails and braces. Hog ring ties of 12-1/2 gauge, 0.0985", for attachment.
- F. Brace and tension (stretcher bar) bands: Pressed steel, minimum 300 degree profile curvature for secure fence post attachment. At square post provide tension bar clips.
- G. Tension (stretcher) bars: One piece lengths equal to 2 inches (50 mm) less than full height of fabric with a minimum cross-section of 3/16" x 3/4" (4.76 mm x 19 mm). Provide tension (stretcher) bars where chain link fabric meets terminal posts.
- H. Tension wire: Galvanized coated steel wire, 6 gauge, 0.192", and diameter wire with tensile strength of 75,000 psi.
- I. Truss rods & tightener: Steel rods with minimum diameter of 5/16" (7.9 mm). Capable of withstanding a tension of minimum 2,000 lbs.
- J. Barbed wire: (ASTM A 121] Class 3, zinc coated steel wire double-strand, 12-1/2 gauge ,0.099" (2.51 mm)] twisted line with galvanized steel, 4 point barbs spaced approximately 5" (127 mm) on center.
- K. Barbed wire supporting arms: Pressed steel arms with provisions for attaching 3 row or barbed wire. Arms shall withstand 250 lb. (113.5 kg) downward pull at the outermost end of arm without failure.
 - 1. Provide 45° sloped outward, 3 strands, single arm.
 - 2. Provide intermediate arms with hole for passage of top rail.
- L. Nuts and bolts are galvanized.

2.5 SETTING MATERIALS

- A. Concrete: Minimum 28 day compressive strength of 3,500 psi.

2.6 SWING GATES

- A. General: ASTM F 900 for gate posts and single and double swing gate types.
 - 1. Gate Leaf Width: 36 inches or As indicated Insert width.
 - 2. Framework Member Sizes and Strength: Based on gate fabric height as indicated in the details.
- B. Pipe and Tubing:

1. Zinc-Coated Steel: ASTM F 1043 and ASTM F 1083; protective coating and finish to match fence framework.
 2. Gate Posts: Round tubular steel.
 3. Gate Frames and Bracing: Round tubular steel.
- C. Frame Corner Construction: Welded or assembled with corner fittings.
- D. Extended Gate Posts and Frame Members: Fabricate gate posts and frame end members to extend as indicated above top of chain-link fabric at both ends of gate frame to attach barbed wire assemblies.
- E. Hardware:
1. Hinges: 180-degree swing.
 2. Latch: Permitting operation from both sides of gate with provision for padlocking accessible from both sides of gate.
 3. Lock: Provided by owner
 4. Closer: Manufacturer's standard.

2.7 HORIZONTAL-SLIDE GATES

- A. General: ASTM F 1184 for gate posts and single and double sliding gate types.
1. Classification: Type II Cantilever Slide, Class 1 with external roller assemblies.
 - a. Gate Frame Width and Height: As indicated.
- B. Pipe and Tubing:
1. Zinc-Coated Steel: Protective coating and finish to match fence framework.
 2. Gate Posts: ASTM F 1184. Provide round tubular steel posts.
 3. Gate Frames and Bracing: Round tubular steel.
- C. Frame Corner Construction: Welded or assembled with corner fittings.
- D. Extended Gate Posts and Frame Members: Extend gate posts and frame end members above top of chain-link fabric at both ends of gate frame as indicated as required to attach barbed wire assemblies.
- E. Overhead Track Assembly: Manufacturer's standard track, with overhead framework supports, bracing, and accessories, engineered to support size, weight, width, operation, and design of gate and roller assemblies.
- F. Hardware:
1. Hangers, Roller Assemblies, and Stops: Fabricated from galvanized steel.
 2. Latch: Permitting operation from both sides of gate with provision for padlocking accessible from both sides of gate.
 3. Lock: Manufacturer's standard internal device.
 4. Padlock and Chain: By Owner.

2.8 GROUT AND ANCHORING CEMENT

- A. Nonshrink, Nonmetallic Grout: Factory-packaged, nonstaining, noncorrosive, nongaseous grout complying with ASTM C 1107. Provide grout, recommended in writing by manufacturer, for exterior applications.
- B. Anchoring Cement: Factory-packaged, nonshrink, nonstaining, hydraulic-controlled expansion cement formulation for mixing with water at Project site to create pourable anchoring, patching, and grouting compound. Provide formulation that is resistant to erosion from water exposure without needing protection by a sealer or waterproof coating, and that is recommended in writing by manufacturer for exterior applications.

2.9 GROUNDING MATERIALS

- A. Comply with requirements Division 26 and the grounding details.
- B. Connectors and Grounding Rods: Listed and labeled for complying with UL 467.
 - 1. Connectors for Below-Grade Use: Exothermic welded type.
 - 2. Grounding Rods: Copper-clad steel, 5/8 by 96 inches.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examine areas and conditions, with Installer present, for compliance with requirements for site clearing, earthwork, pavement work, and other conditions affecting performance of the Work.
 - 1. Do not begin installation before final grading is completed unless otherwise permitted by Engineer.
- B. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

3.2 PREPARATION

- A. Stake locations of fence lines, gates, and terminal posts. Do not exceed intervals of 500 feet or line of sight between stakes. Indicate locations of utilities, lawn sprinkler system, underground structures, benchmarks, and property monuments.

3.3 CHAIN-LINK FENCE INSTALLATION

- A. Install chain-link fencing according to ASTM F 567 and more stringent requirements specified.
 - 1. Install fencing on established boundary lines inside property line.
- B. Post Excavation: Drill or hand-excavate holes for posts to diameters and spacings indicated, in firm, undisturbed soil.

- C. Post Setting: Set posts in concrete at indicated spacing into firm, undisturbed soil.
 - 1. Verify that posts are set plumb, aligned, and at correct height and spacing, and hold in position during setting with concrete or mechanical devices.
 - 2. Concrete Fill: Place concrete around posts to dimensions indicated and vibrate or tamp for consolidation. Protect aboveground portion of posts from concrete splatter.
 - a. Exposed Concrete: Extend 2 inches above grade; shape and smooth to shed water.
 - b. Concealed Concrete: Place top of concrete 2 inches below grade to allow covering with surface material.
 - c. Posts Set into Sleeves in Concrete: Use steel pipe sleeves preset and anchored into concrete for installing posts. After posts are inserted into sleeves, fill annular space between post and sleeve with nonshrink, nonmetallic grout or anchoring cement, mixed and placed according to anchoring material manufacturer's written instructions. Finish anchorage joint to slope away from post to drain water.
 - d. Posts Set into Holes in Concrete: Form or core drill holes not less than 5 inches deep and 3/4 inch larger than OD of post. Clean holes of loose material, insert posts, and fill annular space between post and concrete with nonshrink, nonmetallic grout or anchoring cement, mixed and placed according to anchoring material manufacturer's written instructions. Finish anchorage joint to slope away from post to drain water.
- D. Terminal Posts: Install terminal end, corner, and gate posts according to ASTM F 567 and terminal pull posts at changes in horizontal or vertical alignment of 15 degrees or more. For runs exceeding 500 feet, space pull posts an equal distance between corner or end posts.
- E. Line Posts: Space line posts uniformly at 10 feet o.c.
- F. Post Bracing and Intermediate Rails: Install according to ASTM F 567, maintaining plumb position and alignment of fence posts. Diagonally brace terminal posts to adjacent line posts with truss rods and turnbuckles. Install braces at end and gate posts and at both sides of corner and pull posts.
 - 1. Locate horizontal braces at midheight of fabric 72 inches or higher, on fences with top rail, and at two-third fabric height on fences without top rail. Install so posts are plumb when diagonal rod is under proper tension.
- G. Tension Wire: Install according to ASTM F 567, maintaining plumb position and alignment of fence posts. Pull wire taut, without sags. Fasten fabric to tension wire with 0.120-inch-diameter hog rings of same material and finish as fabric wire, spaced a maximum of 24 inches o.c. Install tension wire in locations indicated before stretching fabric. Provide horizontal tension wire at the following locations:
 - 1. Extended along top and bottom of fence fabric. Install top tension wire through post cap loops. Install bottom tension wire within 6 inches of bottom of fabric and tie to each post with not less than same diameter and type of wire.
 - 2. Extended along top of barbed wire arms or extended posts and top of fence fabric to support barbed wire or tape.
- H. Top Rail: Install according to ASTM F 567, maintaining plumb position and alignment of fence posts. Run rail continuously through line post caps, bending to radius for curved runs and

terminating into rail end attached to posts or post caps fabricated to receive rail at terminal posts. Provide expansion couplings as recommended in writing by fencing manufacturer.

- I. Intermediate and Bottom Rails: Secure to posts with fittings.
- J. Chain-Link Fabric: Apply fabric to outside of enclosing framework. Leave 2-inch bottom clearance between finish grade or surface and bottom selvage unless otherwise indicated. Pull fabric taut and tie to posts, rails, and tension wires. Anchor to framework so fabric remains under tension after pulling force is released.
- K. Tension or Stretcher Bars: Thread through fabric and secure to end, corner, pull, and gate posts, with tension bands spaced not more than 15 inches o.c.
- L. Tie Wires: Use wire of proper length to firmly secure fabric to line posts and rails. Attach wire at one end to chain-link fabric, wrap wire around post a minimum of 180 degrees, and attach other end to chain-link fabric according to ASTM F 626. Bend ends of wire to minimize hazard to individuals and clothing.
 - 1. Maximum Spacing: Tie fabric to line posts at 12 inches o.c. and to braces at 24 inches o.c.
- M. Fasteners: Install nuts for tension bands and carriage bolts on the side of fence opposite the fabric side.
- N. Barbed Wire: Install barbed wire uniformly spaced, angled toward security side of fence or as indicated on Drawings. Pull wire taut, install securely to extension arms, and secure to end post or terminal arms.
- O. Barbed Tape: Install according to ASTM F 1911. Install barbed tape uniformly in configurations indicated and fasten securely to prevent movement or displacement.

3.4 GATE INSTALLATION

- A. Install gates according to manufacturer's written instructions, level, plumb, and secure for full opening without interference. Attach fabric as for fencing. Attach hardware using tamper-resistant or concealed means. Install ground-set items in concrete for anchorage. Adjust hardware for smooth operation.

3.5 GATE-OPERATOR INSTALLATION

- A. Install gate operators according to manufacturer's written instructions, aligned and true to fence line and grade.
- B. Excavation: Hand-excavate holes for posts, pedestals, and equipment bases/pads, in firm, undisturbed soil to dimensions and depths and at locations according to gate-operator component manufacturer's written instructions and as indicated.

3.6 GROUNDING AND BONDING

- A. Comply with requirements in the details and as required in Division 26 Electrical.

B. Fence and Gate Grounding:

1. Ground for fence and fence posts shall be a separate system from ground for gate and gate posts.
2. Install ground rods and connections at maximum intervals of 1500 feet.
3. Fences within 100 Feet of Buildings, Structures, Walkways, and Roadways: Ground at maximum intervals of 500 feet.
4. Ground fence on each side of gates and other fence openings.
 - a. Bond metal gates to gate posts.
 - b. Bond across openings, with and without gates, except openings indicated as intentional fence discontinuities. Use No. 2 AWG wire and bury it at least 18 inches below finished grade.

C. Protection at Crossings of Overhead Electrical Power Lines: Ground fence at location of crossing and at a ground rod located a maximum distance of 150 feet on each side of crossing.

D. Fences Enclosing Electrical Power Distribution Equipment: Ground according to IEEE C2 unless otherwise indicated.

E. Grounding Method: At each grounding location, drive a grounding rod vertically until the top is 6 inches below finished grade. Connect rod to fence with No. 6 AWG conductor. Connect conductor to each fence component at grounding location.

1. Make grounding connections to each barbed wire strand with wire-to-wire connectors designed for this purpose.
2. Make grounding connections to each barbed tape coil with connectors designed for this purpose.

F. Connections:

1. Make connections with clean, bare metal at points of contact.
2. Make aluminum-to-steel connections with stainless-steel separators and mechanical clamps.
3. Make aluminum-to-galvanized-steel connections with tin-plated copper jumpers and mechanical clamps.
4. Make above-grade ground connections with mechanical fasteners.
5. Make below-grade ground connections with exothermic welds.
6. Coat and seal connections having dissimilar metals with inert material to prevent future penetration of moisture to contact surfaces.

G. Bonding to Lightning Protection System: Ground fence and bond fence grounding conductor to lightning protection down conductor or lightning protection grounding conductor according to NFPA 780.

3.7 ADJUSTING

A. Gates: Adjust gates to operate smoothly, easily, and quietly, free of binding, warp, excessive deflection, distortion, nonalignment, misplacement, disruption, or malfunction, throughout entire

operational range. Confirm that latches and locks engage accurately and securely without forcing or binding.

- B. Lubricate hardware and other moving parts.

3.8 DEMONSTRATION

- A. Engage a factory-authorized service representative to train Owner's maintenance personnel to adjust, operate, and maintain chain-link fences and gates.

END OF SECTION 32 31 13

SECTION 32 91 13 - SOIL PREPARATION

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

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

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section includes planting soils and layered soil assemblies specified by composition of the mixes.
- B. Related Requirements:
 - 1. Division 31 - Earthwork
 - 2. Section 32 92 00 "Turf and Grasses" for placing planting soil for turf and grasses.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

- A. AAPFCO: Association of American Plant Food Control Officials.
- B. Backfill: The earth used to replace or the act of replacing earth in an excavation. This can be amended or unamended soil as indicated.
- C. CEC: Cation exchange capacity.
- D. Compost: The product resulting from the controlled biological decomposition of organic material that has been sanitized through the generation of heat and stabilized to the point that it is beneficial to plant growth.
- E. Duff Layer: A surface layer of soil, typical of forested areas, that is composed of mostly decayed leaves, twigs, and detritus.
- F. Imported Soil: Soil that is transported to Project site for use.
- G. Layered Soil Assembly: A designed series of planting soils, layered on each other that together produce an environment for plant growth.
- H. Manufactured Soil: Soil produced by blending soils, sand, stabilized organic soil amendments, and other materials to produce planting soil.
- I. NAPT: North American Proficiency Testing Program. An SSSA program to assist soil-, plant-, and water-testing laboratories through interlaboratory sample exchanges and statistical evaluation of analytical data.

- J. Organic Matter: The total of organic materials in soil exclusive of undecayed plant and animal tissues, their partial decomposition products, and the soil biomass; also called "humus" or "soil organic matter."
- K. Planting Soil: Existing, on-site soil; imported soil; or manufactured soil that has been modified as specified with soil amendments and perhaps fertilizers to produce a soil mixture best for plant growth.
- L. RCRA Metals: Hazardous metals identified by the EPA under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.
- M. SSSA: Soil Science Society of America.
- N. Subgrade: Surface or elevation of subsoil remaining after excavation is complete, or the top surface of a fill or backfill before planting soil is placed.
- O. Subsoil: Soil beneath the level of subgrade; soil beneath the topsoil layers of a naturally occurring soil profile, typified by less than 1 percent organic matter and few soil organisms.
- P. Surface Soil: Soil that is present at the top layer of the existing soil profile. In undisturbed areas, surface soil is typically called "topsoil"; but in disturbed areas such as urban environments, the surface soil can be subsoil.
- Q. USCC: U.S. Composting Council.

1.4 PREINSTALLATION MEETINGS

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

1.5 ACTION SUBMITTALS

- A. Product Data: For each type of product.
 - 1. Include recommendations for application and use.
 - 2. Include test data substantiating that products comply with requirements.
 - 3. Include sieve analyses for aggregate materials.
 - 4. Material Certificates: For each type of imported soil and soil amendment and fertilizer before delivery to the site, according to the following:
 - a. Manufacturer's qualified testing agency's certified analysis of standard products.
 - b. Analysis of fertilizers, by a qualified testing agency, made according to AAPFCO methods for testing and labeling and according to AAPFCO's SU1P #25.
 - c. Analysis of nonstandard materials, by a qualified testing agency, made according to SSSA methods, where applicable.

1.6 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Preconstruction Test Reports: For preconstruction soil analyses specified in "Preconstruction Testing" Article.
- B. Field quality-control reports.

1.7 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Testing Agency Qualifications: An independent, state-operated, or university-operated laboratory; experienced in soil science, soil testing, and plant nutrition; with the experience and capability to conduct the testing indicated; and that specializes in types of tests to be performed.

1.8 PRECONSTRUCTION TESTING

- A. Preconstruction Testing Service: Owner will engage a qualified testing agency to perform preconstruction soil analyses on existing, on-site soil.
 - 1. Notify Engineer seven days in advance of the dates and times when the contractor requests samples will be taken.
- B. Preconstruction Soil Analyses: For each unamended soil type, perform testing on soil samples and furnish soil analysis and a written report containing soil-amendment and fertilizer recommendations by a qualified testing agency performing the testing according to "Soil-Sampling Requirements" and "Testing Requirements" articles.
 - 1. Have testing agency identify and label samples and test reports according to sample collection and labeling requirements.

1.9 SOIL-SAMPLING REQUIREMENTS

- A. General: Extract soil samples according to requirements in this article.
- B. Sample Collection and Labeling: Have samples taken and labeled by Contractor in presence of Engineer under the direction of the testing agency.
 - 1. Number and Location of Samples: Minimum of three representative soil samples from varied locations for each soil to be used or amended for landscaping purposes.
 - 2. Procedures and Depth of Samples: According to USDA-NRCS's "Field Book for Describing and Sampling Soils."
 - 3. Division of Samples: Split each sample into two, equal parts. Send half to the testing agency and half to Owner for its records.
 - 4. Labeling: Label each sample with the date, location keyed to a site plan or other location system, visible soil condition, and sampling depth.

1.10 TESTING REQUIREMENTS

- A. General: Perform tests on soil samples according to requirements in this article.
- B. Physical Testing:
 - 1. Soil Texture: Soil-particle, size-distribution analysis by one of the following methods according to SSSA's "Methods of Soil Analysis - Part 1-Physical and Mineralogical Methods":
 - a. Sieving Method: Report sand-gradation percentages for very coarse, coarse, medium, fine, and very fine sand; and fragment-gradation (gravel) percentages for fine, medium, and coarse fragments; according to USDA sand and fragment sizes.
 - b. Hydrometer Method: Report percentages of sand, silt, and clay.
 - 2. Total Porosity: Calculate using particle density and bulk density according to SSSA's "Methods of Soil Analysis - Part 1-Physical and Mineralogical Methods."
 - 3. Water Retention: According to SSSA's "Methods of Soil Analysis - Part 1-Physical and Mineralogical Methods."
 - 4. Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity: According to SSSA's "Methods of Soil Analysis - Part 1-Physical and Mineralogical Methods"; at 85% compaction according to ASTM D 698 (Standard Proctor).
- C. Chemical Testing:
 - 1. CEC: Analysis by sodium saturation at pH 7 according to SSSA's "Methods of Soil Analysis - Part 3- Chemical Methods."
 - 2. Clay Mineralogy: Analysis and estimated percentage of expandable clay minerals using CEC by ammonium saturation at pH 7 according to SSSA's "Methods of Soil Analysis - Part 1- Physical and Mineralogical Methods."
- D. Fertility Testing: Soil-fertility analysis according to standard laboratory protocol of SSSA NAPT SERA-6, including the following:
 - 1. Percentage of organic matter.
 - 2. CEC, calcium percent of CEC, and magnesium percent of CEC.
 - 3. Soil reaction (acidity/alkalinity pH value).
 - 4. Buffered acidity or alkalinity.
 - 5. Nitrogen ppm.
 - 6. Phosphorous ppm.
 - 7. Potassium ppm.
 - 8. Manganese ppm.
 - 9. Manganese-availability ppm.
 - 10. Zinc ppm.
 - 11. Zinc availability ppm.
 - 12. Copper ppm.
 - 13. Sodium ppm.
 - 14. Soluble-salts ppm.
 - 15. Presence and quantities of problem materials including salts and metals cited in the Standard protocol. If such problem materials are present, provide additional recommendations for corrective action.

16. Other deleterious materials, including their characteristics and content of each.

- E. Organic-Matter Content: Analysis using loss-by-ignition method according to SSSA's "Methods of Soil Analysis - Part 3- Chemical Methods."
- F. Recommendations: Based on the test results, state recommendations for soil treatments and soil amendments to be incorporated to produce satisfactory planting soil suitable for healthy, viable plants indicated. Include, at a minimum, recommendations for nitrogen, phosphorous, and potassium fertilization, and for micronutrients.
 - 1. Fertilizers and Soil Amendment Rates: State recommendations in weight per 1000 sq. ft. for 6-inch depth of soil.
 - 2. Soil Reaction: State the recommended liming rates for raising pH or sulfur for lowering pH according to the buffered acidity or buffered alkalinity in weight per 1000 sq. ft. for 6-inch depth of soil.

1.11 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Packaged Materials: Deliver packaged materials in original, unopened containers showing weight, certified analysis, name and address of manufacturer, and compliance with state and Federal laws if applicable.
- B. Bulk Materials:
 - 1. Do not dump or store bulk materials near structures, utilities, walkways and pavements, or on existing turf areas or plants.
 - 2. Provide erosion-control measures to prevent erosion or displacement of bulk materials, discharge of soil-bearing water runoff, and airborne dust reaching adjacent properties, water conveyance systems, or walkways.
 - 3. Do not move or handle materials when they are wet or frozen.
 - 4. Accompany each delivery of bulk fertilizers and soil amendments with appropriate certificates.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 PLANTING SOILS SPECIFIED BY COMPOSITION

- A. General: Soil amendments, fertilizers, and rates of application specified in this article are guidelines that may need revision based on testing laboratory's recommendations after preconstruction soil analyses are performed.
- B. Planting-Soil Type: Provide offsite topsoil or amend existing, on-site surface soil, with the duff layer, if any, retained; modified to produce viable planting soil. Blend existing, on-site surface soil with the soil amendments and fertilizers required for the topsoil to have the following qualities or provide from offsite as follows:
 - 1. Fertile, friable, naturally occurring. Free of stones, clay, lumps, hardpan, roots, stumps, branches, sticks and other debris larger than one inches in any dimension; free of noxious

weeds, grasses, seeds, plants, extraneous matter and any substance harmful to plant growth. Topsoil from open fields will not be accepted.

2. Ph: 5.0 to 7.0
3. Organic Matter: 5% to 10%
4. Sand: 50% to 70%
5. Silt: less than 30%
6. Clay: 10% to 25%
7. Permeability Rate of 5 x 10 ⁻³ centimeters or greater at 85% compaction.
8. Sources: Take imported, unamended soil from sources that are naturally well-drained sites where topsoil occurs at least 4 inches deep, not from bogs, or marshes; and that do not contain undesirable organisms; disease-causing plant pathogens; or obnoxious weeds and invasive plants including, but not limited to, quackgrass, Johnsongrass, poison ivy, nutsedge, nimblewill, Canada thistle, bindweed, bentgrass, wild garlic, ground ivy, perennial sorrel, and brome grass.
9. Unacceptable Properties: Clean soil of the following:
 - a. Unacceptable Materials: Concrete slurry, concrete layers or chunks, cement, plaster, building debris, oils, gasoline, diesel fuel, paint thinner, turpentine, tar, roofing compound, acid, and other extraneous materials that are harmful to plant growth.

2.2 INORGANIC SOIL AMENDMENTS

- A. Lime: ASTM C 602, agricultural liming material containing a minimum of 80 percent calcium carbonate equivalent and as follows:
 1. Class: T, with a minimum of 99 percent passing through a No. 8 sieve and a minimum of 75 percent passing through a No. 60 sieve.
 2. Class: O, with a minimum of 95 percent passing through a No. 8 sieve and a minimum of 55 percent passing through a No. 60 sieve.
 3. Form: Provide lime in form of ground dolomitic limestone or calcitic limestone.
- B. Sulfur: Granular, biodegradable, and containing a minimum of 90 percent elemental sulfur, with a minimum of 99 percent passing through a No. 6 sieve and a maximum of 10 percent passing through a No. 40 sieve.
- C. Iron Sulfate: Granulated ferrous sulfate containing a minimum of 20 percent iron and 10 percent sulfur.
- D. Perlite: Horticultural perlite, soil amendment grade.
- E. Agricultural Gypsum: Minimum 90 percent calcium sulfate, finely ground with 90 percent passing through a No. 50 sieve.
- F. Sand: Clean, washed, natural or manufactured, free of toxic materials, and according to ASTM C 33.

2.3 ORGANIC SOIL AMENDMENTS

- A. Compost: Well-composted, stable, and weed-free organic matter produced by composting feedstock, and bearing USCC's "Seal of Testing Assurance," and as follows:
 - 1. Feedstock: May include sewage sludge.
 - 2. Reaction: pH of 5.5 to 8.
 - 3. Moisture Content: 35 to 55 percent by weight.
 - 4. Particle Size: Minimum of 98 percent passing through a 1-inch sieve.
- B. Sphagnum Peat: Partially decomposed sphagnum peat moss, finely divided or of granular texture with 100 percent passing through a 1/2-inch sieve, a pH of 3.4 to 4.8, and a soluble-salt content measured by electrical conductivity of maximum 5 dS/m.
- C. Muck Peat: Partially decomposed moss peat, native peat, or reed-sedge peat, finely divided or of granular texture with 100 percent passing through a 1/2-inch sieve, a pH of 6 to 7.5, a soluble-salt content measured by electrical conductivity of maximum 5 dS/m, having a water-absorbing capacity of 1100 to 2000 percent, and containing no sand.
- D. Manure: Well-rotted, unleached, stable or cattle manure containing not more than 25 percent by volume of straw, sawdust, or other bedding materials; free of toxic substances, stones, sticks, soil, weed seed, debris, and material harmful to plant growth.

2.4 FERTILIZERS

- A. Superphosphate: Commercial, phosphate mixture, soluble; a minimum of 20 percent available phosphoric acid.
- B. Commercial Fertilizer: Commercial-grade complete fertilizer of neutral character, consisting of fast- and slow-release nitrogen, 50 percent derived from natural organic sources of urea formaldehyde, phosphorous, and potassium in the following composition:
 - 1. Composition: 1 lb/1000 sq. ft. of actual nitrogen, 4 percent phosphorous, and 2 percent potassium, by weight.
 - 2. Composition: Nitrogen, phosphorous, and potassium in amounts recommended in soil reports from a qualified testing agency.
- C. Slow-Release Fertilizer: Granular or pelleted fertilizer consisting of 50 percent water-insoluble nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium in the following composition:
 - 1. Composition: 20 percent nitrogen, 10 percent phosphorous, and 10 percent potassium, by weight.
 - 2. Composition: Nitrogen, phosphorous, and potassium in amounts recommended in soil reports from a qualified testing agency.
- D. Chelated Iron: Commercial-grade FeEDDHA for dicots and woody plants, and commercial-grade FeDTPA for ornamental grasses and monocots.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 GENERAL

- A. Place planting soil and fertilizers according to requirements in other Specification Sections.
- B. Verify that no foreign or deleterious material or liquid such as paint, paint washout, concrete slurry, concrete layers or chunks, cement, plaster, oils, gasoline, diesel fuel, paint thinner, turpentine, tar, roofing compound, or acid has been deposited in planting soil.
- C. Proceed with placement only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

3.2 PREPARATION OF UNAMENDED, ON-SITE SOIL BEFORE AMENDING

- A. Excavation: Excavate soil from designated area(s) to a depth of 6 inches and stockpile until amended.
- B. Unacceptable Materials: Clean soil of concrete slurry, concrete layers or chunks, cement, plaster, building debris, oils, gasoline, diesel fuel, paint thinner, turpentine, tar, roofing compound, acid, and other extraneous materials that are harmful to plant growth.
- C. Unsuitable Materials: Clean soil to contain a maximum of 5 percent by dry weight of stones, roots, plants, sod, clay lumps, and pockets of coarse sand.
- D. Screening: Pass unamended soil through a 2-inch sieve to remove large materials.

3.3 PLACING AND MIXING PLANTING SOIL OVER EXPOSED SUBGRADE

- A. General: Apply and mix unamended soil with amendments on-site to produce required planting soil. Do not apply materials or till if existing soil or subgrade is frozen, muddy, or excessively wet.
- B. Subgrade Preparation: Till subgrade to a minimum depth of 6. Remove stones larger than 2 inches in any dimension and sticks, roots, rubbish, and other extraneous matter and legally dispose of them off Owner's property.
 - 1. Apply, add soil amendments, and mix approximately half the thickness of unamended soil over prepared, loosened subgrade according to "Mixing" Paragraph below. Mix thoroughly into top 2 inches of subgrade. Spread remainder of planting soil.
- C. Mixing: Spread unamended soil to total depth of 4 inches, but not less than required to meet finish grades after mixing with amendments and natural settlement. Do not spread if soil or subgrade is frozen, muddy, or excessively wet.
 - 1. Amendments: Apply soil amendments and fertilizer, if required, evenly on surface, and thoroughly blend them with unamended soil to produce planting soil.

- a. Mix lime with dry soil before mixing fertilizer.
- b. Mix fertilizer with planting soil no more than seven days before planting.
- 2. Lifts: Apply and mix unamended soil and amendments in lifts not exceeding 8 inches in loose depth for material compacted by compaction equipment, and not more than in loose depth for material compacted by hand-operated tampers.
- D. Compaction: Compact each blended lift of planting soil to 75 to 82 percent of maximum Standard Proctor density according to ASTM D 698 and tested in-place except where a different compaction value is required due to use or as directed by the Engineer.
- E. Finish Grading: Grade planting soil to a smooth, uniform surface plane with loose, uniformly fine texture. Roll and rake, remove ridges, and fill depressions to meet finish grades.

3.4 PLACING MANUFACTURED PLANTING SOIL OVER EXPOSED SUBGRADE

- A. General: Apply manufactured soil on-site in its final, blended condition. Do not apply materials or till if existing soil or subgrade is frozen, muddy, or excessively wet.
- B. Subgrade Preparation: Till subgrade to a minimum depth of 6 inches. Remove stones larger than 2 inches in any dimension and sticks, roots, rubbish, and other extraneous matter and legally dispose of them off Owner's property.
 - 1. Apply approximately half the thickness of planting soil over prepared, loosened subgrade. Mix thoroughly into top 4 inches of subgrade. Spread remainder of planting soil.
- C. Application: Spread planting soil to total depth of 4 inches, but not less than required to meet finish grades after natural settlement. Do not spread if soil or subgrade is frozen, muddy, or excessively wet.
 - 1. Lifts: Apply planting soil in lifts not exceeding 8 inches in loose depth for material compacted by compaction equipment, and not more than 6 inches in loose depth for material compacted by hand-operated tampers.
- D. Compaction: Compact each blended lift of planting soil to 75 to 82 percent of maximum Standard Proctor density according to ASTM D 698 and tested in-place except where a different compaction value is required due to use or as directed by the Engineer.
- E. Finish Grading: Grade planting soil to a smooth, uniform surface plane with loose, uniformly fine texture. Roll and rake, remove ridges, and fill depressions to meet finish grades.

3.5 APPLYING COMPOST TO SURFACE OF PLANTING SOIL

- A. Application: Apply compost component of planting-soil mix 4 inches of compost to surface of in-place planting soil. Do not apply materials or till if existing soil or subgrade is frozen, muddy, or excessively wet.

- B. Finish Grading: Grade surface to a smooth, uniform surface plane with loose, uniformly fine texture. Roll and rake, remove ridges, and fill depressions to meet finish grades.

3.6 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

- A. Testing Agency: Owner will engage a qualified testing agency to perform tests and inspections.
- B. Perform the following tests and inspections:
 - 1. Compaction: Test planting-soil compaction after placing each lift and at completion using a densitometer or soil-compaction meter calibrated to a reference test value based on laboratory testing according to ASTM D 698. Space tests at no less than one for each 2000 sq. ft. of in-place soil or part thereof.
- C. Soil will be considered defective if it does not pass tests and inspections.
- D. Prepare test and inspection reports.
- E. Label each sample and test report with the date, location keyed to a site plan or other location system, visible conditions when and where sample was taken, and sampling depth.

3.7 PROTECTION

- A. Protect areas of in-place soil from additional compaction, disturbance, and contamination. Prohibit the following practices within these areas except as required to perform planting operations:
 - 1. Storage of construction materials, debris, or excavated material.
 - 2. Parking vehicles or equipment.
 - 3. Vehicle traffic.
 - 4. Foot traffic.
 - 5. Erection of sheds or structures.
 - 6. Impoundment of water.
 - 7. Excavation or other digging unless otherwise indicated.
- B. If planting soil or subgrade is over compacted, disturbed, or contaminated by foreign or deleterious materials or liquids, remove the planting soil and contamination; restore the subgrade as directed by Engineer and replace contaminated planting soil with new planting soil.

3.8 CLEANING

- A. Protect areas adjacent to planting-soil preparation and placement areas from contamination. Keep adjacent paving and construction clean and work area in an orderly condition.
- B. Remove surplus soil and waste material including excess subsoil, unsuitable materials, trash, and debris and legally dispose of them off Owner's property unless otherwise indicated.
 - 1. Dispose of excess subsoil and unsuitable materials on-site where directed by Owner.

END OF SECTION 32 91 13

SECTION 32 92 00 - TURF AND GRASSES

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

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

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Section Includes:
 - 1. Seeding.
 - 2. Hydroseeding.
 - 3. Sodding.
 - 4. Erosion-control material(s).
- B. Related Requirements:
 - 1. Section 32 91 13 "Soil Preparation"

1.3 DEFINITIONS

- A. Finish Grade: Elevation of finished surface of planting soil.
- B. Pesticide: A substance or mixture intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating a pest. Pesticides include insecticides, miticides, herbicides, fungicides, rodenticides, and molluscicides. They also include substances or mixtures intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant.
- C. Pests: Living organisms that occur where they are not desired or that cause damage to plants, animals, or people. Pests include insects, mites, grubs, mollusks (snails and slugs), rodents (gophers, moles, and mice), unwanted plants (weeds), fungi, bacteria, and viruses.
- D. Planting Soil: Existing, on-site soil; imported soil; or manufactured soil that has been modified with soil amendments and perhaps fertilizers to produce a soil mixture best for plant growth. See Section 32 91 13 "Soil Preparation."
- E. Subgrade: The surface or elevation of subsoil remaining after excavation is complete, or the top surface of a fill or backfill before planting soil is placed.

1.4 PREINSTALLATION MEETINGS

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

1.5 INFORMATIONAL SUBMITTALS

- A. Qualification Data: For landscape Installer.
- B. Certification of Grass Seed: From seed vendor for each grass-seed monostand or mixture, stating the botanical and common name, percentage by weight of each species and variety, and percentage of purity, germination, and weed seed. Include the year of production and date of packaging.
 - 1. Certification of each seed mixture for grass and seeds. Include identification of source and name and telephone number of supplier.
- C. Product Certificates: For fertilizers, from manufacturer.
- D. Pesticides and Herbicides: Product label and manufacturer's application instructions specific to Project.

1.6 CLOSEOUT SUBMITTALS

- A. Maintenance Data: Recommended procedures to be established by Owner for maintenance of turf during a calendar year. Submit before expiration of required maintenance periods.

1.7 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- A. Installer Qualifications: A qualified landscape installer whose work has resulted in successful turf establishment.
 - 1. Experience: Three years' experience in turf installation in addition to requirements in Section 01 40 00 "Quality Requirements."
 - 2. Installer's Field Supervision: Require Installer to maintain an experienced full-time supervisor on Project site when work is in progress.
 - 3. Pesticide Applicator: State licensed, commercial.

1.8 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- A. Seed and Other Packaged Materials: Deliver packaged materials in original, unopened containers showing weight, certified analysis, name and address of manufacturer, and indication of compliance with state and Federal laws, as applicable.
- B. Sod: Harvest, deliver, store, and handle sod according to requirements in "Specifications for Turfgrass Sod Materials" and "Specifications for Turfgrass Sod Transplanting and Installation" sections in TPI's "Guideline Specifications to Turfgrass Sodding." Deliver sod within 24 hours of harvesting and in time for planting promptly. Protect sod from breakage and drying.
- C. Bulk Materials:

1. Do not dump or store bulk materials near structures, utilities, walkways and pavements, or on existing turf areas or plants.
2. Provide erosion-control measures to prevent erosion or displacement of bulk materials; discharge of soil-bearing water runoff; and airborne dust reaching adjacent properties, water conveyance systems, or walkways.
3. Accompany each delivery of bulk materials with appropriate certificates.

1.9 FIELD CONDITIONS

- A. Planting Restrictions: Plant during one of the periods indicated in the seeding and grassing chart or as advised by the turf provider. Coordinate planting periods with initial maintenance periods to provide required maintenance from date of Substantial Completion.
- B. Weather Limitations: Proceed with planting only when existing and forecasted weather conditions permit planting to be performed when beneficial and optimum results may be obtained. Apply products during favorable weather conditions according to manufacturer's written instructions.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 SEED

- A. Grass Seed: Fresh, clean, dry, new-crop seed complying with AOSA's "Rules for Testing Seeds" for purity and germination tolerances.
- B. Seed Species:
 1. Quality: State-certified seed of grass species as listed on the drawings.
- C. Commercial Fertilizer: Commercial-grade complete fertilizer of neutral character, consisting of fast- and slow-release nitrogen, 50 percent derived from natural organic sources of urea formaldehyde, phosphorous, and potassium in the following composition:
 1. Composition: 1 lb/1000 sq. ft. of actual nitrogen, 4 percent phosphorous, and 2 percent potassium, by weight.
 2. Composition: Nitrogen, phosphorous, and potassium in amounts recommended in soil reports from a qualified soil-testing laboratory.

2.2 MULCHES

- A. Straw Mulch: Provide air-dry, clean, mildew- and seed-free, salt hay or threshed straw of wheat, rye, oats, or barley.
- B. Compost Mulch: Well-composted, stable, and weed-free organic matter, pH range of 5.5 to 8; moisture content 35 to 55 percent by weight; 100 percent passing through 1-inch sieve; soluble salt content of 2 to 5 decisiemens/m; not exceeding 0.5 percent inert contaminants and free of substances toxic to plantings; and as follows:
 1. Organic Matter Content: 50 to 60 percent of dry weight.

2. Feedstock: Agricultural, food, or industrial residuals; biosolids; yard trimmings; or source-separated or compostable mixed solid waste.

2.3 PESTICIDES

- A. General: Pesticide, registered and approved by the EPA, acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction, and of type recommended by manufacturer for each specific problem and as required for Project conditions and application. Do not use restricted pesticides unless authorized in writing by authorities having jurisdiction.
- B. Pre-Emergent Herbicide (Selective and Nonselective): Effective for controlling the germination or growth of weeds within planted areas at the soil level directly below the mulch layer.
- C. Post-Emergent Herbicide (Selective and Nonselective): Effective for controlling weed growth that has already germinated.

2.4 EROSION-CONTROL MATERIALS

- A. Erosion-Control Blankets: Biodegradable wood excelsior, straw, or coconut-fiber mat enclosed in a photodegradable plastic mesh. Include manufacturer's recommended steel wire staples, 6 inches long.
- B. Erosion-Control Fiber Mesh: Biodegradable burlap or spun-coir mesh, a minimum of 0.92 lb/sq. yd., with 50 to 65 percent open area. Include manufacturer's recommended steel wire staples, 6 inches long.
- C. Erosion-Control Mats: Cellular, nonbiodegradable slope-stabilization mats designed to isolate and contain small areas of soil over steeply sloped surface, of 3-inch nominal mat thickness. Include manufacturer's recommended anchorage system for slope conditions.
 1. Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, available manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to the following:
 - a. Invisible Structures, Inc.
 - b. Presto Products Company.
 - c. Tenax Corporation - USA.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXAMINATION

- A. Examine areas to be planted for compliance with requirements and other conditions affecting installation and performance of the Work.
 1. Verify that no foreign or deleterious material or liquid such as paint, paint washout, concrete slurry, concrete layers or chunks, cement, plaster, oils, gasoline, diesel fuel, paint

- thinner, turpentine, tar, roofing compound, or acid has been deposited in soil within a planting area.
- 2. Suspend planting operations during periods of excessive soil moisture until the moisture content reaches acceptable levels to attain the required results.
- 3. Uniformly moisten excessively dry soil that is not workable or which is dusty.

B. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

C. If contamination by foreign or deleterious material or liquid is present in soil within a planting area, remove the soil and contamination as directed by Engineer and replace with new planting soil.

3.2 PREPARATION

A. Protect structures; utilities; sidewalks; pavements; and other facilities, trees, shrubs, and plantings from damage caused by planting operations.

- 1. Protect adjacent and adjoining areas from hydroseeding and hydromulching overspray.
- 2. Protect grade stakes set by others until directed to remove them.

B. Install erosion-control measures to prevent erosion or displacement of soils and discharge of soil-bearing water runoff or airborne dust to adjacent properties and walkways.

3.3 TURF AREA PREPARATION

A. General: Prepare planting area for soil placement and mix planting soil according to Section 32 91 13 "Soil Preparation."

B. Placing Planting Soil: Place and mix planting soil in place over exposed subgrade.

- 1. Reduce elevation of planting soil to allow for soil thickness of sod.

C. Moisten prepared area before planting if soil is dry. Water thoroughly and allow surface to dry before planting. Do not create muddy soil.

D. Before planting, obtain Engineer's acceptance of finish grading; restore planting areas if eroded or otherwise disturbed after finish grading.

3.4 PREPARATION FOR EROSION-CONTROL MATERIALS

A. Prepare area as specified in "Turf Area Preparation" Article.

B. For erosion-control mats, install planting soil in two lifts, with second lift equal to thickness of erosion-control mats. Install erosion-control mat and fasten as recommended by material manufacturer.

C. Fill cells of erosion-control mat with planting soil and compact before planting.

- D. For erosion-control blanket or mesh, install from top of slope, working downward, and as recommended by material manufacturer for site conditions. Fasten as recommended by material manufacturer.
- E. Moisten prepared area before planting if surface is dry. Water thoroughly and allow surface to dry before planting. Do not create muddy soil.

3.5 SEEDING

- A. Sow seed with spreader or seeding machine. Do not broadcast or drop seed when wind velocity exceeds 5 mph.
 - 1. Evenly distribute seed by sowing equal quantities in two directions at right angles to each other.
 - 2. Do not use wet seed or seed that is moldy or otherwise damaged.
 - 3. Do not seed against existing trees. Limit extent of seed to outside edge of planting saucer.
- B. Sow seed at a total rate of 3 to 4 lb/1000 sq. ft. or as indicated by the GDOT guidelines.
- C. Rake seed lightly into top 1/8 inch of soil, roll lightly, and water with fine spray.
- D. Protect seeded areas with slopes exceeding 1:4 with erosion-control blankets installed and stapled according to manufacturer's written instructions.
- E. Protect seeded areas with erosion-control mats where indicated on Drawings; install and anchor according to manufacturer's written instructions.
- F. Protect seeded areas with slopes not exceeding 1:6 by spreading straw mulch. Spread uniformly at a minimum rate of 2 tons/acre to form a continuous blanket 1-1/2 inches in loose thickness over seeded areas. Spread by hand, blower, or other suitable equipment.
 - 1. Anchor straw mulch by crimping into soil with suitable mechanical equipment.
- G. Protect seeded areas from hot, dry weather or drying winds by applying compost mulch planting soil within 24 hours after completing seeding operations. Soak areas, scatter mulch uniformly to a thickness of 3/16 inch, and roll surface smooth.

3.6 HYDROSEEDING

- A. Hydroseeding: Mix specified seed, commercial fertilizer, and fiber mulch in water, using equipment specifically designed for hydroseed application. Continue mixing until uniformly blended into homogeneous slurry suitable for hydraulic application.
 - 1. Mix slurry with fiber-mulch manufacturer's recommended tackifier.
 - 2. Spray-apply slurry uniformly to all areas to be seeded in a one-step process. Apply slurry at a rate so that mulch component is deposited at not less than 1500-lb/acre dry weight, and seed component is deposited at not less than the specified seed-sowing rate.

3.7 SODDING

- A. Lay sod within 24 hours of harvesting unless a suitable preservation method is accepted by Engineer prior to delivery time. Do not lay sod if dormant or if ground is frozen or muddy.
- B. Lay sod to form a solid mass with tightly fitted joints. Butt ends and sides of sod; do not stretch or overlap. Stagger sod strips or pads to offset joints in adjacent courses. Avoid damage to soil or sod during installation. Tamp and roll lightly to ensure contact with soil, eliminate air pockets, and form a smooth surface. Work sifted soil or fine sand into minor cracks between pieces of sod; remove excess to avoid smothering sod and adjacent grass.
 - 1. Anchor sod on slopes exceeding 1:6 with wood pegs or steel staples spaced as recommended by sod manufacturer but not less than two anchors per sod strip to prevent slippage.
- C. Saturate sod with fine water spray within two hours of planting. During first week after planting, water daily or more frequently as necessary to maintain moist soil to a minimum depth of 1-1/2 inches below sod.

3.8 TURF MAINTENANCE

- A. General: Maintain and establish turf by watering, fertilizing, weeding, mowing, trimming, replanting, and performing other operations as required to establish healthy, viable turf. Roll, regrade, and replant bare or eroded areas and remulch to produce a uniformly smooth turf. Provide materials and installation the same as those used in the original installation.
 - 1. Fill in as necessary soil subsidence that may occur because of settling or other processes. Replace materials and turf damaged or lost in areas of subsidence.
 - 2. Apply treatments as required to keep turf and soil free of pests and pathogens or disease. Use integrated pest management practices whenever possible to minimize the use of pesticides and reduce hazards.
- B. Watering: Install and maintain temporary piping, hoses, and turf-watering equipment to convey water from sources and to keep turf uniformly moist to a depth of 4 inches.
 - 1. Schedule watering to prevent wilting, puddling, erosion, and displacement of seed or mulch. Lay out temporary watering system to avoid walking over muddy or newly planted areas.
 - 2. Water turf with fine spray at a minimum rate of 1 inch per week unless rainfall precipitation is adequate.
- C. Owner shall mow turf as soon as top growth is tall enough to cut. Repeat mowing to maintain specified height without cutting more than one-third of grass height. Remove no more than one-third of grass-leaf growth in initial or subsequent mowings. Do not delay mowing until grass blades bend over and become matted. Do not mow when grass is wet.
- D. Turf Postfertilization: Apply commercial fertilizer after initial mowing and when grass is dry.

1. Use fertilizer that provides actual nitrogen of at least 1 lb/1000 sq. ft. to turf area.

3.9 SATISFACTORY TURF

- A. Turf installations shall meet the following criteria as determined by Engineer:
 1. Satisfactory Seeded Turf: At end of maintenance period, a healthy, uniform, close stand of grass has been established, free of weeds and surface irregularities, with coverage exceeding 90 percent over any 10 sq. ft. and bare spots not exceeding 5 by 5 inches.
 2. Satisfactory Sodded Turf: At end of maintenance period, a healthy, well-rooted, even-colored, viable turf has been established, free of weeds, open joints, bare areas, and surface irregularities.
- B. Use specified materials to reestablish turf that does not comply with requirements, and continue maintenance until turf is satisfactory.

3.10 PESTICIDE APPLICATION

- A. Apply pesticides and other chemical products and biological control agents according to requirements of authorities having jurisdiction and manufacturer's written recommendations. Coordinate applications with Owner's operations and others in proximity to the Work. Notify Owner before each application is performed.
- B. Post-Emergent Herbicides (Selective and Nonselective): Apply only as necessary to treat already-germinated weeds and according to manufacturer's written recommendations.

3.11 CLEANUP AND PROTECTION

- A. Promptly remove soil and debris created by turf work from paved areas. Clean wheels of vehicles before leaving site to avoid tracking soil onto roads, walks, or other paved areas.
- B. Remove surplus soil and waste material, including excess subsoil, unsuitable soil, trash, and debris, and legally dispose of them off Owner's property.
- C. Erect temporary fencing or barricades and warning signs as required to protect newly planted areas from traffic. Maintain fencing and barricades throughout initial maintenance period and remove after plantings are established.
- D. Remove non-degradable erosion-control measures after grass establishment period.

END OF SECTION 32 92 00

SECTION 32 92 19 – SEEDING AND RESTORATION

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

- A. Work described in this section includes site restoration material and general installation.

1.2 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 1 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.
- B. Related work specified elsewhere includes:
 - 1. Section 31 23 16.13 – Excavation & Trenching
 - 2. Section 31 25 00 – Erosion and Sedimentation Controls
 - 3. Section 33 31 00 – Sanitary Utility Sewerage Piping
 - 4. Section 33 05 13 – Manholes and Structures

1.3 SUBMITTALS

- A. Submit the following items in accordance with Section 01 33 00
 - 1. Product Data for fertilizer and seeds.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 TOPSOIL

- A. This Contractor shall furnish topsoil in sufficient quantity, to complete grading and planting operations as specified.
- B. Characteristics of topsoil to be furnished
 - 1. Fertile, friable, naturally occurring. Free of stones, clay, lumps, hardpan, roots, stumps, branches, sticks and other debris larger than two (2) inches in any dimension; free of noxious weeds, grasses, seeds, plants, extraneous matter and any substance harmful to plant growth.
 - 2. pH: 5.0 to 7.0
 - 3. Organic Matter: 5% to 10%
 - 4. Permeability Rate of 5 x 10 ⁻³ centimeters or greater at 85% compaction.
 - 5. Topsoil from project site may stockpiled and used if it meets the above criteria. Stockpiled topsoil must be protected from weather and construction traffic until it is placed.

2.2 SEEDING MIXES

- A. All seed shall meet the requirements of these specifications and comply with applicable state law. The type of grass seed to be planted shall meet the approval of the Owner. Seed shall be delivered in sealed bags, properly labeled. Seeds of legumes shall be inoculated just before use with the appropriate culture. Seed mixtures shall be applied at the rate in pounds per acre and with the seasonal limitations shown in the Drawings.
- B. Where turf grass is present before construction, turf grass of like species shall be replaced.

2.3 FERTILIZER AND LIME

- A. After ground preparation is complete, the area to be seeded shall have commercial fertilizer (800 lbs./acre: 13-13-13) and lime (1.5 ton/acre: dolomitic or calcitic lime) applied at the applicable rate.

2.4 MULCHING

- A. Straw Mulch
 - 1. Mulching shall consist of covering areas that have been grassed or as otherwise specified with straw. **Hay is not an acceptable mulching material and will not be allowed.** Straw shall be threshed oats, pine, wheat, or rye, and shall be applied at the rate of 1-1/2 tons per acre. Mulch materials shall be free of seeds detrimental to the project.
 - 2. Mulch shall be free from leaves, twigs, insects, grasses, weeds, plants and their seeds, other foreign material and any substances harmful to plant growth.
- B. Compost Mulch: Well-composted, stable, and weed-free organic matter, pH range of 5.5 to 8; moisture content 35 to 55 percent by weight; 100 percent passing through 1-inch sieve; soluble salt content of 2 to 5 decisiemens/m; not exceeding 0.5 percent inert contaminants and free of substances toxic to plantings; and as follows:
 - 1. Organic Matter Content: 50 to 60 percent of dry weight.
 - 2. Feedstock: Agricultural, food, or industrial residuals; biosolids; yard trimmings; or source-separated or compostable mixed solid waste.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 SITE PREPARATION

- A. Bring the planting area to final grade and install the necessary erosion control practices.
- B. Divert concentrated flows away from the seeded area.
- C. Conduct soil test to determine pH and nutrient content. Roughen the soil by harrowing, tracking, grooving or furrowing.

- D. Apply amendments as needed to adjust pH to 6.0-7.5. Incorporate these amendments into the soil.
- E. Prepare a 3-5 inch (76-127 mm) deep seedbed, with the top 3-4 inches (76-102 mm) consisting of topsoil.
- F. The seedbed should be firm but not compact. The top three inches of soil should be loose, moist and free of large clods and stones.
- G. The topsoil surface should be in reasonably close conformity to the lines, grades and cross sections shown on the grading plans.

3.2 SEEDING

- A. Sow seed with spreader or seeding machine. Do not broadcast or drop seed when wind velocity exceeds 5 mph.
 - 1. Evenly distribute seed by sowing equal quantities in two directions at right angles to each other.
 - 2. Do not use wet seed or seed that is moldy or otherwise damaged.
 - 3. Do not seed against existing trees. Limit extent of seed to outside edge of planting saucer.
- B. Sow seed at a total rate of 3 to 4 lb/1000 sq. ft. or as indicated by the DOT guidelines.
- C. Rake seed lightly into top 1/8 inch of soil, roll lightly, and water with fine spray.
- D. Protect seeded areas with slopes exceeding 1:4 with erosion-control blankets installed and stapled according to manufacturer's written instructions..
- E. Protect seeded areas with erosion-control mats where indicated on Drawings; install and anchor according to manufacturer's written instructions.
- F. Protect seeded areas with slopes not exceeding 1:6 by spreading straw mulch. Spread uniformly at a minimum rate of 2 tons/acre to form a continuous blanket 1-1/2 inches in loose thickness over seeded areas. Spread by hand, blower, or other suitable equipment.
 - 1. Anchor straw mulch by crimping into soil with suitable mechanical equipment.
- G. Protect seeded areas from hot, dry weather or drying winds by applying compost mulch planting soil within 24 hours after completing seeding operations. Soak areas, scatter mulch uniformly to a thickness of 3/16 inch, and roll surface smooth.
- H. Furnish, sow, establish and maintain an acceptable growth of specified grass over all disturbed areas not otherwise designated to receive planting, mulch or sod.
- I. Care shall be exercised during covering operations to preserve the line, grade and cross-section of the seeded areas and to see that areas adjacent to pavement, curbs, etc., are not left higher than the paved surface.

3.3 HYDROSEEDING

- A. Hydroseeding: Mix specified seed, commercial fertilizer, and fiber mulch in water, using equipment specifically designed for hydroseed application. Continue mixing until uniformly blended into homogeneous slurry suitable for hydraulic application.
 - 1. Mix slurry with fiber-mulch manufacturer's recommended tackifier.
 - 2. Spray-apply slurry uniformly to all areas to be seeded in a one-step process. Apply slurry at a rate so that mulch component is deposited at not less than 1500-lb/acre dry weight, and seed component is deposited at not less than the specified seed-sowing rate.

3.4 SODDING

- A. Lay sod within twenty-four (24) hours of harvesting unless a suitable preservation method is accepted by Engineer prior to delivery time. Do not lay sod if dormant or if ground is frozen or muddy.
- B. Lay sod to form a solid mass with tightly fitted joints. Butt ends and sides of sod; do not stretch or overlap. Stagger sod strips or pads to offset joints in adjacent courses. Avoid damage to soil or sod during installation. Tamp and roll lightly to ensure contact with soil, eliminate air pockets, and form a smooth surface. Work sifted soil or fine sand into minor cracks between pieces of sod; remove excess to avoid smothering sod and adjacent grass.
 - 1. Anchor sod on slopes exceeding 1:6 with wood pegs or steel staples spaced as recommended by sod manufacturer but not less than two anchors per sod strip to prevent slippage.
- C. Saturate sod with fine water spray within two hours of planting. During first week after planting, water daily or more frequently as necessary to maintain moist soil to a minimum depth of 1-1/2 inches below sod.

3.5 MULCHING

- A. Apply mulch to seeded areas at specified rate within twenty-four (24) hours after the area has been seeded.

3.6 INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

- A. Newly seeded areas need to be inspected frequently to ensure the grass is growing.
 - 1. Repair damage caused by pedestrian and/or vehicular traffic, or other causes.
 - 2. If the seeded area is damaged due to runoff, additional stormwater measures may be needed.
- B. Satisfactory Stand

1. The acceptance of areas designated to be seeded under this Section will be based on verification of a satisfactory stand of grass as determined by an on-site observation by the Engineer.
 2. A satisfactory stand is defined as a cover of living grass of specified species, after true leaves are formed in which no gaps larger than five (5) inches square occur. Areas viewed by the Engineer to be solid rock will be exempt from this requirement.
 3. If a satisfactory stand is not established in any area, the area shall be reseeded until a satisfactory stand is established, without additional compensation.
 4. The Contractor shall water, fill washes, and otherwise protect and maintain the seeded areas until the contract is accepted. It shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to establish and maintain a satisfactory stand of grass, a satisfactory stand being defined as a complete cover of living grass (limited to species expected to germinate in the current season).
 5. Should the site be ready for seeding during a season when, in the opinion of the Engineer, the specified grass will not form a satisfactory cover, establish a cover of Winter Rye and reseed specified grass at earliest time when acceptable growth can be established at no additional cost to the Owner.
- C. Spot seeding can be done on small areas to fill in bare spots where grass did not grow properly.

END OF SECTION 32 92 19