

ARTICLE 6

EXCAVATION, TRENCHING, AND BACKFILLING

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This ARTICLE covers excavation, backfill, fill and grading associated with utility trench and structural construction. The Contractor shall furnish all labor, materials, equipment and incidentals necessary to perform all excavation, backfill, fill, compaction, grading and slope protection required to complete the work shown on the Drawings and specified herein. The work shall include, but not necessarily be limited to: pump stations, manholes, vaults, conduits, pipes, roadways and paving; all backfilling, fill and required borrow; grading; disposal of surplus and unsuitable materials; and all related work such as sheeting, bracing and water handling.

Section	6.02	<u>SOIL BORINGS AND SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATIONS</u>
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The Contractor shall examine the site and undertake subsurface investigations, including soil borings, before commencing the work. The City will not be responsible for presumed or existing soil conditions in the work area.

Section	6.03	<u>EXISTING UTILITIES</u>
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The Contractor shall locate existing utilities in the areas of work prior to starting construction activities. If utilities are to remain in place, the Contractor shall provide adequate means of protection during earthwork operations. Should uncharted or incorrectly charted piping or other utilities be encountered during excavation, the Contractor shall consult the Owner of such piping or utility immediately for directions. Payment for damage and repair to such piping or utilities is the Contractor's responsibility.

The City shall not be responsible for uncharted or incorrectly charted water and wastewater mains or other utilities. It is the Contractor's responsibility to ensure that such facilities exist at the presumed point prior to commencing construction.

Section 6.04 MATERIALS

6.04.01 General

Materials for use as bedding and backfill shall be as described under this Section. The Contractor shall, upon request by the City, make an appropriate sample of this material available for testing by the City or its designated representative.

6.04.02 Structural Fill

Materials for structural fill shall be bedding rock or select common fill as specified herein or other suitable material as approved by the City.

6.04.03 Common Fill

Common fill shall consist of mineral soil, substantially free of clay, organic material, loam, wood, trash and other objectionable material which may be compressible or which cannot be compacted properly. Common fill shall not contain stones larger than 6 inches in any dimension, asphalt, broken concrete, masonry, rubble, or other similar materials. It shall have physical properties such that it can be readily spread and compacted during filling. Additionally, common fill shall be no more than 12% by weight finer than the No. 200 mesh sieve unless finer material is approved for use in a specific location by the City.

Material falling within the above Specifications, encountered during the excavation, may be stored in segregated stockpiles for reuse. All material which in the opinion of the City is not suitable for reuse, shall be spoiled as specified herein for disposal of unsuitable materials.

6.04.04 Select Common Fill

Select common fill shall be as specified above from common fill, except that the material shall contain no stones larger than 1½ inches in largest dimension, and shall be no more than 5% by weight finer than the No. 200 mesh sieve.

6.04.05 Bedding Rock

Bedding rock shall be 3/16 inch to ¾ inch washed and graded stone (FDOT #57). This stone shall be graded so that 90% to 100% will pass a ¾ inch screen and 95% to 100% will be retained on a No. 8 screen. No stones larger than 1 inch in any dimension shall be accepted.

Table 6-1				
	<u>Type of Fill</u>	<u>Usage</u>	<u>Final Compacted</u>	<u>%</u>
1)	Trenched Pipe Foundation, Bedding, and Haunching	Beneath piping	6"	98
2)	Trenched Pipe Cover	Over and/or around piping	6"	98
3)	Utilities Trench Backfill	"Influence area" beneath other piping or utility lines	8"	98
		"Influence area" beneath rigid paving and railroad tracks	6"	98
		"Influence area" beneath non-rigid paving	9"	98
		Adjacent to or under structures	9"	98
4)	Structural Fill	All locations under minor structures (manhole, etc.)	8"	98
5)	Granular Fill	Below concrete slabbedding, foundations, rigid paving, and excavated areas adjacent to structures	8"	98
6)	Structural Backfill	(See Trench Backfill)		
7)	General Site Grading	Fill in other locations not covered herein	12"	92
		Topsoil Placement	12"	92

"Influence area" shall be considered the area within lines sloped downward at 45° from the outer edges of paving, foundations, and utility lines.

Section 6.05 SHEETING AND BRACING IN EXCAVATIONS

6.05.01 General

If required to support the sides of excavations, to prevent any movement which could in any way diminish the width of the excavation below that necessary for proper construction and to protect adjacent structures, existing piping and/or foundation material from disturbance, undermining or other damage, the CONTRACTOR shall construct and maintain sheeting and bracing. Care shall be taken to prevent voids outside of the sheeting, but if voids are formed, they shall be immediately filled and rammed.

6.05.02 Miscellaneous Requirements

For trench sheeting for pipes, no sheeting is to be withdrawn if driven below mid-diameter of any pipe and no wood sheeting shall be cut off at a level lower than one foot above the top of any pipe unless otherwise directed by the TWA. If, during the progress of the WORK, the TWA decides that additional wood sheeting should be left in place, it may direct the CONTRACTOR to do so. If steel sheeting is used for trench sheeting, removal shall be as specified above, unless written approval is given by the TWA for an alternate method of removal. All sheeting and bracing not left in place shall be carefully removed in such a manner as not to endanger the construction of other structures, utilities, existing piping or property. Unless otherwise approved or indicated on the Drawings or in the Specifications, all sheeting and bracing shall be removed after completion of the substructure. All voids left or caused by withdrawal of sheeting shall be immediately refilled with sand by ramming with tools specially adapted to that purpose, by watering or otherwise as may be directed.

The right of the TWA to order sheeting and bracing left in place shall not be construed as creating an obligation on its part to issue such orders, and its failure to exercise its right to do so shall not relieve the CONTRACTOR from liability for damages to persons or property occurring from or upon the work occasioned by negligence or otherwise, growing out of a failure on the part of the CONTRACTOR to leave in place sufficient sheeting and bracing to prevent any caving or moving of the ground.

The CONTRACTOR shall construct the sheeting outside the neat lines of the foundation unless indicated otherwise to the extent he deems it desirable for his method of operation. Sheeting shall be plumb and securely braced and tied in position. Sheeting, bracing and cofferdams shall be adequate to withstand all pressures to which the structure will be subjected. Pumping, bracing and other work within the cofferdam shall be done in a manner to avoid disturbing any construction already performed. Any movement or bulging, which may occur, shall be corrected by the CONTRACTOR at his own expense so as to provide the necessary clearances and dimensions.

Section

6.06

DEWATERING, DRAINAGE AND FLOTATION

6.06.01

General

The Contractor shall excavate, construct and place all pipelines, concrete work, fill, and bedding rock, in-the-dry. In addition, the Contractor shall not make the final 24 inches of excavation until the water level is a minimum of 1 foot below proposed bottom of excavation. For purposes of these Specifications, “in-the-dry” is defined to be within 2% of the optimum moisture content of the soil. The City reserves the right to ask the Contractor to demonstrate that the water level is a minimum of 1 foot below proposed bottom of excavation before allowing the construction to proceed.

Discharge water shall be clear with no visible soil particles and must be in compliance with all Regulatory Agency Requirements. Discharge from dewatering shall be disposed of in such a manner that it will not interfere with the normal drainage of the area in which the work is being performed, create a public nuisance, or form ponding. The operations shall not cause injury to any portion of the work completed, or in progress, or to the surface of streets, or to private property. The dewatering operation shall comply with the requirements of appropriate regulatory agencies. Additionally, where private property will be involved, advance permission shall be obtained by the Contractor. All dewatering activities shall comply with the current standards of SJRWMD and FDEP.

6.06.02

Additional Requirements

The Contractor shall, at all times during construction, provide and maintain proper equipment and facilities to remove promptly and dispose of properly all water entering excavations, and keep such excavations dry so as to obtain a satisfactory undisturbed subgrade foundation condition until the fill, structure, or pipes to be built thereon have been completed to such extent that they will not be floated or otherwise damaged by allowing water levels to return to natural elevations.

Dewatering shall at all times be conducted in such a manner as to preserve the natural undisturbed bearing capacity of the subgrade soils at proposed bottom of excavation.

It is expected that well points or other engineered dewatering systems will be required for pre-drainage of the soils prior to final excavation for some of the deeper in-ground structures, or piping and for maintaining the lowered groundwater level until construction has been completed to such an extent that the structure, pipeline or fill will not be floated or otherwise damaged. Well points shall be surrounded by suitable filter sand and negligible fines shall be removed by pumping.

The Contractor shall furnish all materials and equipment and perform all work required to install and maintain the drainage systems for handling groundwater and surface water encountered during construction of structures, pipelines and compacted fills.

During backfilling and construction, water levels shall be measured in observation wells located as directed by the City.

Continuous pumping shall be required as long as water levels are required to be below natural levels.

Section 6.07 EXCAVATION

6.07.01 General

Excavation consists of removal, storage and disposal of material encountered when establishing required grade elevations and in accordance with the notes shown in the Contract Documents. Authorized earth excavation includes removal and disposal of pavements and other obstructions visible on ground surface, underground structures and utilities indicated to be demolished and removed, and other materials encountered that are not classified as rock excavation or unauthorized excavation. Unauthorized excavation consists of removal of material beyond the limits needed to establish required grade and subgrade elevations without specific direction of the City. Unauthorized excavation, as well as remedial work directed by the City, shall be at the Contractor's expense. Such remedial work shall be performed as directed by the City.

If requested by the City, when excavation has reached required subgrade elevations, a Geotechnical/Soils Engineer shall make an inspection of conditions. If the subgrade is unsuitable, Contractor shall carry excavation deeper and replace excavated material with select common fill or bedding rock, as directed by the City.

If the Contractor excavates below grade through error, for convenience, or through failure to properly dewater the excavation or disturbs the subgrade before dewatering is sufficiently complete, the Contractor may be directed by the City to excavate below grade and refill the excavation using select common fill or bedding rock.

Slope sides of excavations shall comply with Local Codes and Ordinances, and with OSHA requirements. Contractor shall shore and brace where sloping is not possible due to space restrictions or stability of the material excavated. Sides and slopes shall be maintained in a safe condition until completion of backfilling.

Contractor shall stockpile satisfactory excavated materials at a location approved by the City until required for backfill or fill. When needed in the work, material shall be located and graded at the direction of a Geotechnical/Soils Engineer. Stockpiles shall be placed and graded for proper drainage. All soil materials shall be located away from the edge of excavations. All surplus and/or unsuitable excavated material shall be legally disposed of by the Contractor. Any permits required for the hauling and disposing of this material shall be obtained by the Contractor prior to commencing hauling operations.

6.07.02 Excavation For Structures

All such excavations shall conform to the elevations and dimensions shown in the Contract Documents within a tolerance of plus or minus 0.10 foot and extending a sufficient distance from footings and foundations to permit placing and removing form work, installation of services and other construction, inspection or as shown in the Contract Documents . In excavating for footings and foundations, care shall be exercised not to disturb the bottom of the excavation. Bottoms shall be trimmed to required lines and grades to leave a solid base to receive concrete.

6.07.03 Trench Excavation

Excavation for all trenches required for the installation of utility pipes shall be made to the depths indicated in the Contract Documents and in such manner and to such widths as will give suitable room for laying the pipe within the trenches, for bracing and supporting, and for pumping and drainage facilities. The bottom of the excavations shall be firm and dry and in all respects acceptable to the City.

Excavation shall not exceed normal trench width as specified in the Typical City Details attached as part of this Manual. Any excavation which exceeds the normal trench width shall require special backfill requirements as determined by the City.

Where pipes are to be laid in bedding rock, select common fill or encased in concrete, the trench may be excavated by machinery to or just below the designated subgrade, provided that the material remaining in the bottom of the trench is no more than slightly disturbed.

Where the pipes are to be laid directly on the trench bottom, the lower part of the trenches shall not be excavated to grade by machinery. The last of the material being excavated shall be done manually in such a manner that will give a shaped bottom, true to grade, so that pipe can be evenly supported on undisturbed material, as specified in the Typical City Details attached as part of this Manual. Bell holes shall be made as required.

Section 6.08 BEDDING AND BACKFILL

6.08.01 General

Material placed in fill areas under and around structures and pipelines shall be deposited within the lines and to the grades shown on the Drawings or as directed by the City, making due allowance for settlement of the material. Fill shall be placed only on properly prepared surfaces which have been inspected and approved by the City. If sufficient select common or common fill material is not available from excavation on-site, the Contractor shall provide fill as may be required.

Fill shall be brought up in substantially level lifts starting in the deepest portion of the fill. The entire surface of the work shall be maintained free from ruts and in such condition that construction equipment can readily travel over any section. Fill shall be placed and spread in layers by a backhoe or other approved method, unless otherwise specified. The Contractor shall assign a sufficient number of men to this work to insure satisfactory compliance with these requirements.

All fill materials shall be placed and compacted “in-the-dry”. The Contractor shall dewater excavated areas as required to perform the work and in such manner as to preserve the undisturbed state of the natural inorganic soils.

Prior to filling, the ground surface shall be prepared by removing vegetation, debris, unsatisfactory soil materials, obstructions and deleterious materials. Contractor shall plow strip or break up sloped surfaces steeper than 1 vertical to 4 horizontal so that fill material will bond with the existing surface. When existing ground surface has a density less than that specified for the particular area classification, Contractor shall break up the ground surface, pulverize, moisture-condition to the optimum moisture content and compact to required depth and percentage of maximum density.

Before compaction, material shall be moistened or aerated as necessary to provide the optimum moisture content. Material which is too wet shall be spread on the fill area and permitted to dry, assisted by harrowing if necessary, until the moisture content is reduced to allowable limits. If added moisture is required, water shall be applied by sprinkler tanks or other sprinkler systems, which will insure uniform distribution of the water over the area to be treated and give complete and accurate control of the amount of water to be used. If too much water is added, the area shall be permitted to dry before compaction is continued. The Contractor shall supply all hose, piping, valves, sprinklers, pumps, sprinkler tanks, hauling equipment and all other materials and equipment necessary to place water in the fill in the manner specified. Contractor shall compact each layer to required percentage of maximum dry density or relative dry density in accordance with this Manual. Backfill or fill material shall not be placed on surfaces that are muddy, frozen or contain frost or ice. Contractor to Supply all materials and equipment necessary for proper installation.

6.08.02 Bedding and Backfill For Structures

Bedding rock shall be used for bedding under all structures as specified in the Latest Typical City Details. The Contractor shall take all precautions necessary to maintain the bedding in a compacted state and to prevent washing, erosion or loosening of this bed. Structural fill shall be used as backfill against the exterior walls of the structures. Fill shall be compacted sufficiently in accordance with these Specifications. If compaction is by rolling or ramming, material shall be wet down as required.

Backfilling shall be carried up evenly on all walls of an individual structure. No backfill shall be allowed against walls until the walls and their supporting slabs, if applicable, have attained sufficient strength.

In locations where pipes pass through building walls, the Contractor shall take precautions to consolidate the fill up to an elevation of at least 1 foot above the bottom of the pipes. Structural fill in such areas shall be placed for a distance of not less than 3 feet either side of the center line of the pipe in level layers not exceeding 8 inches in depth.

The surface of filled areas shall be graded to smooth true lines, strictly conforming to grades indicated on the Drawings. No soft spots or uncompacted areas shall be allowed in the work.

Temporary bracing shall be provided as required during construction of all structures to protect partially completed structures against all construction loads, hydraulic pressure and earth pressure. The bracing shall be capable of resisting all loads applied to the walls as a result of backfilling.

6.08.03 Bedding and Backfill For Pipes

Bedding for pipe shall be as shown on the plans and as specified in the Typical City Details attached as part of this Manual. The Contractor shall take all precautions necessary to maintain the bedding in a compacted state and to prevent washing, erosion or loosening of this bed.

Backfilling over and around pipes shall begin as soon as practical after the pipe has been laid, jointed and inspected as specified in the Typical City Details attached as part of this Manual.

Any space remaining between the pipe and sides of the trench shall be carefully backfilled and spread by hand or approved mechanical device and thoroughly compacted with a tamper as fast as placed, up to a level of 1 foot above the top of the pipe. The filling shall be carried up evenly on both sides. Compaction shall be in accordance with this Manual.

The remainder of the trench above the compacted backfill, as just described above, shall be filled and thoroughly compacted in uniform layers. Compaction shall be in accordance with this Manual.

Section 6.09 COMPACTION

6.09.01 General

The Contractor shall control soil compaction during construction to provide the percentage of maximum density specified. The Contractor shall provide the City copies of all soils testing reports, prepared by a Geotechnical/Soils Engineer, demonstrating compliance with these Specifications.

When an existing trench bottom has a density less than that specified under these Specifications, the Contractor shall break up the trench bottom surface, pulverize, moisture-condition to the optimum moisture content, and compact to required depth and percentage of maximum density.

6.09.02 Percentage of Maximum Density Requirements

The CONTRACTOR shall control soil compaction during construction to provide the percentage of maximum density specified. When utility work is conducted within FDOT right-of-way or other governing municipality, the more stringent minimum density standards shall apply.

Fill or undisturbed soil from the bottom of the pipe trench to one foot above the pipe to the finished grade elevation shall be compacted to a minimum density of 98 percent of the maximum dry density as determined by AASHTO T-180 for all structural areas or right of way or easements with vehicular traffic on top of the pipe. Other non- structural areas may be compacted to a minimum density of 95% of maximum dry density as determined by AASHTO T-180.

6.09.03 Compaction Tests

One compaction test location shall be required for each 300 linear feet of pipe and for every 100 square feet of backfill around structures as a minimum. The City may determine that more compaction tests are required to certify the installation depending on field conditions. The locations of compaction tests within the trench shall be in conformance with the following schedule:

- A) One test at the spring line of the pipe.
- B) At least one test for each 12 inch layer of backfill within the pipe bedding zone for pipes 24 inches and larger.
- C) One test at an elevation of 1 foot above the top of the pipe.
- D) One test for each 2 feet of backfill placed from 1 foot above the top of the pipe to finished grade elevation.

If, based on the Geotechnical/Soils Engineer testing reports and inspection, fill which has been placed is below specified density, Contractor shall provide additional compaction and testing prior to commencing further construction.

Section 6.10 GRADING

All areas within the limits of construction, including transition areas, shall be uniformly graded to produce a smooth, uniform surface. Areas adjacent to structures or paved surfaces shall be graded to drain away from structures and pavement. Ponding shall be prevented. After grading, the area shall be compacted to the specified depth and percentage of maximum density.

No grading shall be done in areas where there are existing pipelines that may be uncovered or damaged until such lines have been relocated.

Section 6.11 MAINTENANCE

Contractor shall protect newly graded areas from traffic and erosion and keep them free of trash and debris. Contractor shall repair and reestablish grades in settled, eroded and rutted areas.

Where completed compacted areas are disturbed by subsequent construction operations or adverse weather, Contractor shall scarify surface and reshape and compact to required density prior to further construction.

Section 6.12 INSPECTION AND QUALITY ASSURANCE

6.12.01 Inspection

Contractor shall examine the areas and conditions under which excavating, filling and grading are to be performed, and not proceed with the work until unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.

Contractor shall examine existing grade prior to commencement of work and report to the City if elevations of existing grade vary from elevations shown on Drawings.

6.12.02 Quality Assurance

All work shall be performed in compliance with applicable requirements of governing authorities having jurisdiction.

The City shall provide quality control testing during construction to ensure compliance with these Specifications.

Contractor shall allow the testing service to inspect and approve fill materials and fill layers before further construction is performed. The Contractor shall be given copies of all test results. Contractor shall be financially responsible for all failed and/or substandard material testing.