



**CITY OF GREENVILLE  
FIRE STATION #3 CONCRETE PARKING LOT IMPROVEMENTS**

**PART 2 - PRODUCTS**

**2.1 SILT FENCES**

- A. Posts: Steel posts shall be 5' in height and be of self-fastener angle steel type.
- B. Posts shall be spaced at 8' maximum when silt fence is backed with wire mesh, and 6' when no wire mesh is used or as required by the Engineer.
- C. Woven Wire: Woven wire fencing shall conform to ASTM A116 for Class 3 galvanizing. Fabric shall be a minimum of 32" in width and shall have a minimum of 6 line wires with 12" stay spacing. The top and bottom wires shall be 10 gauge while the intermediate wires shall be 12-1/2 gauge. Wire fabric shall be fastened to wood posts with not less than 9 wire staples 1-1/2" long.
- D. Fabric: Provide woven synthetic fiber designed specifically for silt fence conforming to NCDOT specifications.

**2.2 DRAINAGE STONE**

- A. Class I material NCDOT No. 57.

**2.3 TEMPORARY SEEDING:**

- A. Temporary seeding, when required, shall be performed in accordance with the recommendations contained in "Guide for Sediment Control on Construction Sites in North Carolina", published by the Soil Conservation Service and Section 02228 of these specifications.

**PART 3 - EXECUTION**

**3.1 GENERAL**

The Contractor shall take whatever measures are necessary to minimize soil erosion and siltation, and water, air, and noise pollution caused by his operations. The Contractor shall also comply with the applicable regulations of all legally constituted authorities relating to pollution prevention and control. The Contractor shall keep himself fully informed of all such regulations which in any way affect the conduct of the work, and shall at all times observe and comply with all such regulations. In the event of conflict between such regulations and the requirements of the specifications, the more restrictive requirements shall apply.

**3.2 EROSIONS AND SILTATION CONTROL**

- A. The Contractor shall exercise every reasonable precaution throughout the life of the project to prevent the eroding of soil and the silting of rivers, streams, lakes, reservoirs, other water impoundments, ground surfaces, or other property.
- B. Prior to suspension of operations on the project or any portion thereof, the Contractor shall take all necessary measures to protect the construction area, including but not limited to borrow sources, soil type base course sources, and waste areas, from erosion during the period of suspension.
- C. Provide diversion ditches and berms as necessary to prevent concentrated flow of water across disturbed areas.
- D. Stockpile excavated material on the opposite side of the utility trenches from the watercourses to the extent that is possible.

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- E. In the event that stockpiles are placed on the watercourse side of the trench, provide silt fence or silt berms with stone filter outlets along the entire length of the stockpile that is on the watercourse side of the trench. Upon the completion of backfilling, the measures shall be removed and the site graded to its natural grade or as shown on plans.
- F. Maintain natural buffer zones along all watercourses sufficient to retain all visible siltation within the first 25 percent of the buffer width.
- G. Provide a settling basin with a gravel filter outlet for all water pumped from trenches or dewatering equipment. Pumping of that water directly into any stream, pond, or watercourse is prohibited.
- H. Temp, fertilize, seed and mulch the disturbed areas as soon as practicable after line is installed and, in all cases, no later than 21 days after completion of the line segment or work at a particular site.
- I. When construction operations are suspended for more than 21 days, provide temporary seeding and mulching of all disturbed areas including those areas in which further construction is necessary.
- J. Erosion control measures installed by the Contractor shall be acceptably maintained by the Contractor.
- K. Silt fences shall be provided where shown on the drawings and/or as necessary to prevent erosion.
- L. Catch basins shall be protected from silt by placing straw bales or silt fence around the opening until vegetative cover is established.

**3.3 WATER AND AIR POLLUTION**

- A. The Contractor shall exercise every reasonable precaution throughout the life of the project to prevent pollution of rivers, streams, and water impoundments. Pollutions such as chemicals, fuels, lubricants, bitumens, raw sewage, and other harmful waste shall not be discharged into or alongside of rivers, streams, or impoundments, or into natural or manmade channels leading thereto.

**3.4 DUST CONTROL**

- A. The Contractor shall control dust throughout the life of the project within the project area and at all other areas affected by the construction of the project, including, but not specifically limited to, unpaved secondary roads, haul roads, access roads, disposal sites, borrow and material sources, and production sites. Dust control shall not be considered effective where the amount of dust creates a potential or actual unsafe condition, public nuisance, or condition endangering the value, utility, or appearance of any property.

**3.5 NOISE CONTROL**

- A. The Contractor shall exercise every reasonable precaution throughout the life of the project to prevent excessive and unnecessary noise. The Contractor shall choose his methods so as to minimize the disturbance of area residents.

**END OF SECTION 02120**

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**SECTION 02228 - CLEAN-UP AND SEEDING**

**PART 1 - GENERAL**

**1.1 RELATED WORK SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE**

- A. Erosion Control: Section 02120

**1.2 DESCRIPTION**

- A. The work covered by this section consists of disposal of waste and debris, preparing seedbeds, furnishing, placing, and covering limestone, fertilizer, and seed; compacting seedbeds; furnishing, placing, and securing mulch; and other operations necessary for the permanent establishment of grasses from seed; all in accordance with these specifications and drawings.
- B. Waste will be considered to be all excavated materials which are not utilized in the construction of the project.
- C. Debris will be considered to be all undesirable material encountered or left on the project site.
- D. Permanent Seeding is required for all areas disturbed by construction, except for areas covered by structures, pavements, etc.
- E. Temporary Seeding of disturbed areas shall be performed whenever one or more of the following conditions exist.
  - 1. The Engineer determines that temporary seeding is necessary to prevent or stop erosion of disturbed areas.
  - 2. Work is suspended or delayed on any portion of the project for 15 calendar days (10 calendar days within NCDOT right of way) and the potential for erosion exists.
  - 3. Whenever permanent seeding is delayed beyond that required by the Contract Documents.
- F. The Contractor shall adapt his operations to variations in weather or soil conditions as necessary for the successful establishment and growth of the grasses.
- G. In all operations covered by this section, care shall be taken to preserve the required line, grade, and cross section of the work area.

**1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE**

- A. All work done in this section shall be performed in accordance with all applicable Sections and Provisions of the North Carolina State Department of Transportation Standard Specifications for Roads and Structures, latest revision.
- B. All materials required in this section shall meet or exceed the requirements of Division X: Section 1060 of the North Carolina State Department of Transportation Standard Specifications for Roads and Structures, latest revision.

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**PART 2 - PRODUCTS**

**2.1 MATERIALS**

A. Fertilizer:

1. Provide commercial fertilizer conforming to statutory requirements and all rules and regulations adopted by the North Carolina Board of Agriculture for all seeding/sodding.

B. Limestone: Provide agricultural limestone conforming to all statutory requirements and all rules and regulations adopted by the North Carolina Board of Agriculture.

C. Seed: Provide seed conforming to all statutory requirement and all rules and regulations adopted by the North Carolina Board of Agriculture.

1. Provide seed in accordance with requirements shown below. Deliver to site in original containers, labeled to show that the requirements of the N.C. Seed Law are met.
2. Quality of seed shall conform to the following:

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Minimum Seed Purity</u> %	<u>Minimum Germination</u> %	<u>Maximum Weed Seed</u> %
<u>Grasses</u>			
Fescue Tall (KY.-31)	98	90	1.00
Common Bermudagrass	98	90	1.00

3. Seed containing prohibited noxious weed seed shall not be accepted. Seed shall be in conformance with state seed law restrictions for restricted noxious weeds.
4. If seed of the accepted quality cannot be bought, secure prior approval before making changes or exceptions.

D. Mulch:

1. Mulch for erosion control shall consist of grain straw or other acceptable material, and shall have been approved by the Architect/Engineer before being used. All mulch shall be reasonably free from mature seedbearing stalks, roots, or bulblets of Johnson Grass, Nutgrass, Sandbur, Wild Garlic, Wild Onion, Bermuda Grass, Cortalaria, and Witch weed, and free of excessive amount of restricted noxious weeds as defined by the North Carolina Board of Agriculture at the time of use of the mulch. Also there shall be compliance with all applicable State and Federal domestic plant quarantines. Straw mulch that is matted or lumpy shall be loosened and separated before being used.
2. Material for holding mulch in place shall be asphalt or other approved binding material applied in accordance with this section.

**PART 3 – EXECUTION**

**3.1 GENERAL**

- A. Follow procedures set forth in the publication “Guide for Sediment Control on Construction Sites in North Carolina” by the United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, and as specified herein.

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- B. Scarify soil to a depth of three (3) inches and work into a satisfactory seed bed by disking, use of cultipackers, harrows, drags and other approved means.
- C. Preparation outlined above shall not be done when the soil is frozen, wet or otherwise in an unfavorable condition.
- D. Begin and complete seeding operations as outlined below as soon as possible after final grading is completed, but in no event later than 15 calendar days after completion of final grading.
- E. Disturbed areas within the right of way of the North Carolina Department of Transportation shall be graded, dressed, seeded, mulched, and tacked with liquid asphalt or other approved means within 10 calendar days of completion of work in any area.
- F. Seeding and mulching operations shall not begin until electrical service has been installed within the project, unless directed by the Engineer.
- G. Distribute lime and fertilizer, uniformly over seed bed and harrow, rake, or otherwise work same into seed beds.
- H. Distribute seed uniformly over seed bed. Cover seed lightly after seeding.
- I. No lime, fertilizer, or seed shall be applied during a strong wind, when soil is wet or otherwise unworkable. Should rain follow seeding before rolling is begun, the bed shall not be rolled.
- J. The kinds of seed and the rates of application of seed, fertilizer, and limestone shall be as stated below.
  - 1. Seeding Schedule: See L2.1

**3.2 WASTE MATERIAL DISPOSAL**

- A. Waste material not utilized in the construction of the project shall be removed from the project site and disposed of by the Contractor in areas provided by him.
- B. The Contractor shall hold the Owner harmless of any damages which might occur through the disposal of the waste and debris.
- C. Construction debris and all broken concrete, masonry, etc. shall be removed from the project as soon as possible.
- D. Where the Owner has granted permission to dispose of waste and debris within the project area, the Owner will have authority to establish whatever additional requirements that may be necessary to insure the satisfactory appearance of the area.

**3.3 SEEDING AND MULCHING**

- A. Seeding and mulching shall be performed in accordance with all applicable provisions of Section 1660 of the North Carolina State Department of Transportation's Standard Specifications for Roads and Structures, latest revision.
- B. Seeding and mulching shall be done on all earth areas disturbed by construction not destined for construction of structures or paving.
- C. Apply mulch immediately after permanent seeding at a uniform rate sufficient to achieve approximately 80% coverage of ground surface. Care must be taken to prevent the mulch from being applied too thickly and smothering the seedlings. Mulch for temporary seeding should be

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applied based upon the recommendations of the Soil Conservation Service for the particular type of seed to be used.

- D. Denuded slopes must be seeded within 21 calendar days (10 calendar days within NCDOT right of way) following completion of any phase of development.

**3.4 TEMPORARY SEEDING**

- A. Temporary seeding shall be performed in accordance with the requirements of Section 01620 of the North Carolina State Department of Transportation's Standard Specifications for Roads and Structures, latest revisions and with Soil Conservation Service recommendations with regard to seed type, rate of application, fertilizer, etc.
- B. The kinds of seed and the rates of application of seed and fertilizer shall be as stated below.

- 1. Seeding Schedule

<u>Date</u>			
Apr 15 – Aug 14	German Millet		50 lbs./Acre
Aug 15 - Apr 14	Rye (Grain)		120 lbs./Acre
2. Year Round	Fertilizer 10-10-10 Analysis		1000 lbs./acre

**3.5 TEMPORARY MULCHING**

- A. Temporary mulch may be used for the prevention of excessive soil erosion during construction operations where it is impossible or impractical to perform permanent seeding and mulching.
- B. Temporary mulch shall be placed promptly at the location and times directed by the Engineer.
- C. The temporary mulch may be required on previously seeded areas or on areas which have not been seeded.
- D. Temporary mulches may be straw, fiber mats, netting or other suitable material acceptable to the Engineer and shall be reasonably clean and free of noxious weeds and deleterious material. Mulch shall be spread uniformly over the area by hand or by means of approximate mechanical spreaders or blowers to obtain an application satisfactory to the Engineer. On seeded areas, satisfactory application of temporary mulch shall allow some sunlight to penetrate and air to circulate, but also partially shade the ground, reduce erosion and conserve soil moisture.
- E. When temporary mulching is being performed in connection with temporary seeding, no seeded areas shall be allowed to remain more than 24 hours without mulching having been completed.
- F. If seeding has been performed previously, care shall be exercised to prevent displacement of soil or seed, or other damage to the seeded area during temporary mulching operations.
- G. The Contractor shall take sufficient precautions to prevent temporary mulch from entering pipe lines and drainage structures through displacement by wind, water or other causes.
- H. The Contractor shall apply a sufficient amount of asphalt or other type material to assure that the temporary mulch is properly held in place.

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- I. In the application of asphalt materials during temporary mulching operations, adequate precautions shall be taken to prevent damage to traffic; and to any private or public property. Such property shall be adequately covered, or application methods changed, so as to avoid damage. Where any damage occurs as a result of the Contractor's failure to take adequate precautions, the Contractor will be required to repair such damage, including any cleaning that may be necessary, before final acceptance of the work will be made.

**3.6 REPAIR SEEDING & MAINTENANCE**

- A. Maintain the grass on the areas for a period of 90 days after the grass growth appears. Reseed bare areas and repair all eroded areas during that period.
- B. Inspect all seeded areas and make necessary repairs or reseedings within the planting season, if possible. If stand should be over 60% damaged, reestablish following original lime, fertilizer and seeding recommendations.
- C. All areas which do not exhibit satisfactory ground cover within 45 days of seed application shall be replanted.
- D. Repair seeding shall be performed in accordance with the requirements of Section 1661 of the North Carolina State Department of Transportation's Standard Specifications for Roads and Structures, latest revision.
- E. The kinds of seed and fertilizer shall be the same as specified for permanent "seeding and mulching". The rates of application of the various kinds of seed specified for "seeding and mulching" may vary as directed by the Engineer, however the total rate shall be substantially the same as for "seeding and mulching", but in no case will the total rate of seed and fertilizer vary more or less than twenty-five (25%) percent of that specified for "seeding and mulching".

**3.7 SUPPLEMENTAL SEEDING**

- A. The work covered by this section consists of the application of additional seed to an area already seeded with permanent seed but on which there is not a satisfactory cover of grass.
- B. The work of supplemental seeding does not include seedbed preparation, fertilizer, limestone, or mulch, and is intended only to provide an additional amount of seed to the Fertilizer Top dressing operation on projects that do not have a stand of grass thick enough to cover the ground in a reasonable length of time. This work does not conflict with nor replace repair seeding as its purpose is entirely different.
- C. The kinds of seed shall be the same as for "seeding and mulching", and the rate of application may vary from 25 pounds to 75 pounds per acre. The final rate per acre; if needed, will be determined by the Engineer prior to the time of top dressing and the Contractor will be notified in writing of the rate per acre, total quantity needed and areas on which to apply the supplemental seed.

**3.8 FERTILIZER TOP DRESSING:**

- A. Fertilizer top dressing shall be performed in accordance with the requirements of Section 1665 of the North Carolina State Department of Transportation's Standard Specifications for Roads and Structures, latest revision.

**END OF SECTION 02228**

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**SECTION 02300 - EARTHWORK**

**PART 1 - GENERAL**

**1.1 SUMMARY**

A. This Section includes the following:

1. Preparing subgrades for slabs-on-grade, walks, pavements, lawns, and plantings.
2. Excavating and backfilling for buildings and structures.
3. Excavating and backfilling trenches for buried mechanical and electrical utilities and pits for buried utility structures.

B. Related Sections include the following:

1. Division 2 Section "Site Clearing" for site stripping, grubbing, removing topsoil, and protecting trees to remain.

**1.2 DEFINITIONS**

A. Backfill: Soil materials used to fill an excavation.

1. Initial Backfill: Backfill placed beside and over pipe in a trench, including haunches to support sides of pipe.
2. Final Backfill: Backfill placed over initial backfill to fill a trench.

B. Base Course: Layer placed between the subgrade course and asphalt paving.

C. Bedding Course: Layer placed over the excavated subgrade in a trench before laying pipe.

D. Borrow: Satisfactory soil imported from off-site for use as fill or backfill.

E. Excavation: Removal of material encountered above subgrade elevations.

1. Additional Excavation: Excavation below subgrade elevations as directed by Engineer.
2. Additional excavation and replacement material will be paid for according to Contract provisions for changes in the Work.
3. Bulk Excavation: Excavations more than 10 feet (3 m) in width and pits more than 30 feet (9 m) in either length or width.
4. Unauthorized Excavation: Excavation below subgrade elevations or beyond indicated dimensions without direction by Engineer. Unauthorized excavation, as well as remedial work directed by Engineer, shall be without additional compensation.

F. Fill: Soil materials used to raise existing grades.

G. Structures: Buildings, footings, foundations, retaining walls, slabs, tanks, curbs, mechanical and electrical appurtenances, or other man-made stationary features constructed above or below the ground surface.

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- H. Subgrade: Surface or elevation remaining after completing excavation, or top surface of a fill or backfill immediately below base, drainage fill, or topsoil materials.
- I. Utilities include on-site underground pipes, conduits, ducts, and cables, as well as underground services within buildings.

**1.3 SUBMITTALS**

- A. Product Data: For the following:
  - 1. Each type of plastic warning tape.
  - 2. Drainage fabric.
- B. Material Test Reports: From a qualified testing agency indicating and interpreting test results for compliance of the following with requirements indicated:
  - 1. Classification according to ASTM D 2487 of each on-site or borrow soil material proposed for fill, backfill, and embankment fill.
  - 2. Laboratory compaction curve according to ASTM D 698 for each on-site or borrow soil material proposed for fill, backfill, and embankment fill.

**1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE**

- A. Geotechnical Testing Agency Qualifications: An independent testing agency qualified according to ASTM E 329 to conduct soil materials testing, as documented according to ASTM D 3740 and ASTM E 548.
- B. Pre-excavation Conference: Conduct conference at Project site to comply with requirements in Division 1 Section "Project Meetings."

**1.5 PROJECT CONDITIONS**

- A. Existing Utilities: Do not interrupt utilities serving facilities occupied by Owner or others unless permitted in writing by Engineer and then only after arranging to provide temporary utility services according to requirements indicated:
  - 1. Notify Engineer not less than two days in advance of proposed utility interruptions.
  - 2. Do not proceed with utility interruptions without Engineer's written permission.
  - 3. Contact utility-locator service for area where Project is located before excavating.
- B. Demolish and completely remove from site existing underground utilities indicated to be removed. Coordinate with utility companies to shut off services if lines are active.

**PART 2 - PRODUCTS**

**2.1 SOIL MATERIALS**

- A. General: Provide borrow soil materials when sufficient satisfactory soil materials are not available from excavations.

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- B. Satisfactory Soils: ASTM D 2487 soil classification groups GW, GP, GM, SW, SP, and SM, or a combination of these group symbols; free of rock or gravel larger than 3 inches (75 mm) in any dimension, debris, waste, frozen materials, vegetation, and other deleterious matter.
- C. Unsatisfactory Soils: ASTM D 2487 soil classification groups GC, SC, ML, MH, CL, CH, OL, OH, and PT, or a combination of these group symbols.
- D. Unsatisfactory soils also include satisfactory soils not maintained within 2 percent of optimum moisture content at time of compaction.
- E. Backfill and Fill: Satisfactory soil materials.
- F. Base: Naturally or artificially graded mixture of natural or crushed gravel, crushed stone, and natural or crushed sand; ASTM D 2940; with at least 95 percent passing a 1-1/2-inch (38-mm) sieve and not more than 8 percent passing a No. 200 (0.075-mm) sieve.
- G. Engineered Fill: Naturally or artificially graded mixture of natural or crushed gravel, crushed stone, and natural or crushed sand; ASTM D 2940; with at least 90 percent passing a 1-1/2-inch (38-mm) sieve and not more than 12 percent passing a No. 200 (0.075-mm) sieve.
- H. Bedding: Naturally or artificially graded mixture of natural or crushed gravel, crushed stone, and natural or crushed sand; ASTM D 2940; except with 100 percent passing a 1-inch (25-mm) sieve and not more than 8 percent passing a No. 200 (0.075-mm) sieve.
- I. Filter Material: Narrowly graded mixture of natural or crushed gravel, or crushed stone and natural sand; ASTM D 448; coarse-aggregate grading Size 67; with 100 percent passing a 1-inch (25-mm) sieve and 0 to 5 percent passing a No. 4 (4.75-mm) sieve.

**2.2 ACCESSORIES**

- A. Detectable Warning Tape: Acid- and alkali-resistant polyethylene film warning tape manufactured for marking and identifying underground utilities, minimum 6 inches (150 mm) wide and 4 mils (0.1 mm) thick, continuously inscribed with a description of utility, with metallic core encased in a protective jacket for corrosion protection, detectable by metal detector when tape is buried up to 30 inches (750 mm) deep; colored as follows:
  - 1. Red: Electric.
  - 2. Yellow: Gas, oil, steam, and dangerous materials.
  - 3. Orange: Telephone and other communications.
  - 4. Blue: Water systems.
  - 5. Green: Sewer systems.
- B. Drainage Fabric: Nonwoven geotextile, specifically manufactured as a drainage geotextile; made from polyolefins, polyesters, or polyamides; and with the following minimum properties determined according to ASTM D 4759 and referenced standard test methods:
  - 1. Grab Tensile Strength: 110 lbf (490 N); ASTM D 4632.
  - 2. Tear Strength: 40 lbf (178 N); ASTM D 4533.
  - 3. Puncture Resistance: 50 lbf (222 N); ASTM D 4833.

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4. Water Flow Rate: 150 gpm per sq. ft. (100 L/s per sq. m); ASTM D 4491.
5. Apparent Opening Size: No. 50 (0.3 mm); ASTM D 4751.

**PART 3 - EXECUTION**

**3.1 PREPARATION**

- A. Protect structures, utilities, sidewalks, pavements, and other facilities from damage caused by settlement, lateral movement, undermining, washout, and other hazards created by earthwork operations.
- B. Protect subgrades and foundation soils against freezing temperatures or frost. Provide protective insulating materials as necessary.
- C. Provide 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.

**3.2 DEWATERING**

- A. Prevent surface water and ground water from entering excavations, from ponding on prepared subgrades, and from flooding Project site and surrounding area.
- B. Protect subgrades from softening, undermining, washout, and damage by rain or water accumulation.
  1. Reroute surface water runoff away from excavated areas. Do not allow water to accumulate in excavations. Do not use excavated trenches as temporary drainage ditches.
  2. Install a dewatering system to keep subgrades dry and convey ground water away from excavations. Maintain until dewatering is no longer required.

**3.3 ENGINEERED FILL AND FOUNDATION SURCHARGE REQUIREMENTS**

The following requirements apply to the work:

1. Establish drainage and erosion and sedimentation controls shown prior to earthwork operations.
2. Positive drainage shall be maintained on all building pad and pavement locations during the work. The Contractor shall not leave excavations, trenches, or pits open overnight. Slopes shall be maintained **daily** during the fill process in a manner that provides positive drainage of the filled surface and adjacent areas.

**3.4 EXPLOSIVES**

- A. Explosives: Do not use explosives.

**3.5 EXCAVATION, GENERAL**

- A. Unclassified Excavation: All excavation to subgrade elevations regardless of the character of

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surface and subsurface conditions encountered, including rock, soil materials, and obstructions.

1. If excavated materials intended for fill and backfill include unsatisfactory soil materials and rock, replace with satisfactory soil materials.

**3.6 EXCAVATION FOR STRUCTURES**

- A. Excavate to indicated elevations and dimensions within a tolerance of plus or minus 1 inch (25 mm). Extend excavations a sufficient distance from structures for placing and removing concrete formwork, for installing services and other construction, and for inspections.
  1. Excavation for Underground Tanks, Basins, and Mechanical or Electrical Utility Structures.
  2. Excavate to elevations and dimensions indicated within a tolerance of plus or minus 1 inch (25 mm). Do not disturb bottom of excavations intended for bearing surface.

**3.7 EXCAVATION FOR WALKS AND PAVEMENTS**

- A. Excavate surfaces under walks and pavements to indicated cross sections, elevations, and grades.

**3.8 EXCAVATION FOR UTILITY TRENCHES**

- A. Excavate trenches to indicated gradients, lines, depths, and elevations.
  1. Excavate trenches to allow installation of top of pipe below frost line.
- B. Excavate trenches to uniform widths to provide a working clearance on each side of pipe or conduit. Excavate trench walls vertically from trench bottom to 12 inches (300 mm) higher than top of pipe or conduit, unless otherwise indicated.
  1. Clearance: As indicated.
- C. Trench Bottoms: Excavate and shape trench bottoms to provide uniform bearing and support of pipes and conduit. Shape subgrade to provide continuous support for bells, joints, and barrels of pipes and for joints, fittings, and bodies of conduits. Remove projecting stones and sharp objects along trench subgrade.
  1. For pipes and conduit less than 6 inches (150 mm) in nominal diameter and flat-bottomed, multiple-duct conduit units, hand-excavate trench bottoms and support pipe and conduit on an undisturbed subgrade.
  2. For pipes and conduit 6 inches (150 mm) or larger in nominal diameter, shape bottom of trench to support bottom 90 degrees of pipe circumference. Fill depressions with tamped sand backfill.
  3. Excavate trenches 6 inches (150 mm) deeper than elevation required in rock or other unyielding bearing material to allow for bedding course.

**3.9 APPROVAL OF SUBGRADE**

- A. Notify Engineer when excavations have reached required subgrade.
- B. If Engineer determines that unsatisfactory soil is present, continue excavation and replace with compacted backfill or fill material as directed.
  1. Additional excavation and replacement material will be paid for according to Contract

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provisions for changes in the Work.

- C. Proof roll subgrade with heavy pneumatic-tired equipment to identify soft pockets and areas of excess yielding. Do not proof roll wet or saturated subgrades. Contractor shall contact the Engineer 48 hours prior to performing proof roll to coordinate time.
- D. Reconstruct subgrades damaged by freezing temperatures, frost, rain, accumulated water, or construction activities, as directed by Engineer.

**3.10 UNAUTHORIZED EXCAVATION**

- A. Fill unauthorized excavation under foundations or wall footings by extending bottom elevation of concrete foundation or footing to excavation bottom, without altering top elevation. Lean concrete fill may be used when approved by Engineer.
  - 1. Fill unauthorized excavations under other construction or utility pipe as directed by Engineer.

**3.11 STORAGE OF SOIL MATERIALS**

- A. Stockpile borrow materials and satisfactory excavated soil materials. Stockpile soil materials without intermixing. Place, grade, and shape stockpiles to drain surface water. Cover to prevent windblown dust.
  - 1. Stockpile soil materials away from edge of excavations. Do not store within drip line of remaining trees.

**3.12 BACKFILL**

- A. Place and compact backfill in excavations promptly, but not before completing the following:
  - 1. Construction below finish grade including, where applicable, dampproofing, waterproofing, and perimeter insulation.
  - 2. Surveying locations of underground utilities for record documents.
  - 3. Inspecting and testing underground utilities.
  - 4. Removing concrete formwork.
  - 5. Removing trash and debris.
  - 6. Removing temporary shoring and bracing, and sheeting.
  - 7. Installing permanent or temporary horizontal bracing on horizontally supported walls.

**3.13 UTILITY TRENCH BACKFILL**

- A. Place and compact bedding course on trench bottoms and where indicated. Shape bedding course to provide continuous support for bells, joints, and barrels of pipes and for joints, fittings, and bodies of conduits.
- B. Backfill trenches excavated under footings and within 18 inches (450 mm) of bottom of footings; fill with concrete to elevation of bottom of footings.

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- C. Place and compact initial backfill of base material, free of particles larger than 1 inch (25 mm), to a height of 12 inches (300 mm) over the utility pipe or conduit.
  - 1. Carefully compact material under pipe haunches and bring backfill evenly up on both sides and along the full length of utility piping or conduit to avoid damage or displacement of utility system.
- D. Coordinate backfilling with utilities testing.
- E. Fill voids with approved backfill materials while shoring and bracing, and as sheeting is removed.
- F. Place and compact final backfill of satisfactory soil material to final subgrade.
- G. Install warning tape directly above utilities, 12 inches (300 mm) below finished grade, except 6 inches (150 mm) below subgrade under pavements and slabs.

**3.14 FILL**

- A. Preparation: Remove vegetation, topsoil, debris, unsatisfactory soil materials, obstructions, and deleterious materials from ground surface before placing fills.
- B. Plow, scarify, bench, or break up sloped surfaces steeper than 1 vertical to 4 horizontal so fill material will bond with existing material.
- C. Place and compact fill material in layers to required elevations as follows:
  - 1. Under grass and planted areas, use satisfactory soil material.
  - 2. Under walks and pavements, use satisfactory soil material.

**3.15 MOISTURE CONTROL**

- A. Uniformly moisten or aerate subgrade and each subsequent fill or backfill layer before compaction to within 2 percent of optimum moisture content.
  - 1. Do not place backfill or fill material on surfaces that are muddy, frozen, or contain frost or ice.
  - 2. Remove and replace, or scarify and air-dry, otherwise satisfactory soil material that exceeds optimum moisture content by 2 percent and is too wet to compact to specified dry unit weight.

**3.16 COMPACTION OF BACKFILLS AND FILLS**

- A. Place backfill and fill materials in layers not more than 8 inches (200 mm) in loose depth for material compacted by heavy compaction equipment, and not more than 4 inches (100 mm) in loose depth for material compacted by hand-operated tampers.
- B. Place backfill and fill materials evenly on all sides of structures to required elevations, and uniformly along the full length of each structure.
- C. Compact soil to not less than the following percentages of maximum dry unit weight according to ASTM D 698:
  - 1. Under pavements, scarify and recompact top 12 inches (300 mm) of existing subgrade and each layer of backfill or fill material at 95 percent.

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2. Under walkways, scarify and recompact top 6 inches (150 mm) below subgrade and compact each layer of backfill or fill material at 92 percent.
3. Under lawn or unpaved areas, scarify and recompact top 6 inches (150 mm) below subgrade and compact each layer of backfill or fill material at 85 percent.
3. Bioretention media and subgrade shall not be compacted. Mechanized equipment is prohibited from traversing the infiltration measure.

**3.17 GRADING**

- A. General: Uniformly grade areas to a smooth surface, free from irregular surface changes. Comply with compaction requirements and grade to cross sections, lines, and elevations indicated.
  1. Provide a smooth transition between adjacent existing grades and new grades.
  2. Cut out soft spots, fill low spots, and trim high spots to comply with required surface tolerances.
- B. Site Grading: Slope grades to direct water away from buildings and to prevent ponding. Finish subgrades to required elevations within the following tolerances:
  1. Lawn or Unpaved Areas: Plus or minus 1 inch (25 mm).
  2. Walks: Plus or minus 1 inch (25 mm).
  3. Pavements: Plus or minus 1/2 inch (13 mm).

**3.18 BASE COURSES**

- A. Under pavements, place base course on prepared subgrade and as follows:
  1. Place base course material over subgrade.
  2. Compact base courses at optimum moisture content to required grades, lines, cross sections, and thickness to not less than 95 percent of maximum dry unit weight according to ASTM D 1557.
  3. Shape base to required crown elevations and cross-slope grades.
  4. When thickness of compacted base course is 6 inches (150 mm) or less, place materials in a single layer.
  5. When thickness of compacted base course exceeds 6 inches (150 mm), place materials in equal layers, with no layer more than 6 inches (150 mm) thick or less than 3 inches (75 mm) thick when compacted.
- B. Pavement Shoulders: Place shoulders along edges of base course to prevent lateral movement. Construct shoulders, at least 12 inches (300 mm) wide, of satisfactory soil materials and compact simultaneously with each base layer to not less than 95 percent of maximum dry unit weight according to ASTM D 1557.

**3.19 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL**

- A. Testing Agency: Owner will engage a qualified independent geotechnical engineering testing agency to perform field quality control testing.

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- B. Allow testing agency to inspect and test subgrades and each fill or backfill layer. Proceed with subsequent earthwork only after test results for previously completed work comply with requirements.
- C. Testing agency will test compaction of soils in place according to ASTM D 1556, ASTM D 2167, ASTM D 2922, and ASTM D 2937, as applicable. Tests will be performed at the following locations and frequencies:
  - 1. Paved Areas: At subgrade and at each compacted fill and backfill layer, at least one test for every 2000 sq. ft. (186 sq. m) or less of paved area or building slab, but in no case fewer than three tests.
  - 2. Trench Backfill: At each compacted initial and final backfill layer, at least one test for each 150 feet (46 m) or less of trench length, but no fewer than two tests.
- D. When testing agency reports that subgrades, fills, or backfills have not achieved degree of compaction specified, scarify and moisten or aerate, or remove and replace soil to depth required; recompact and retest until specified compaction is obtained.

**3.20 PROTECTION**

- A. Protecting Graded Areas: Protect newly graded areas from traffic, freezing, and erosion. Keep free of trash and debris.
- B. Repair and reestablish grades to specified tolerances where completed or partially completed surfaces become eroded, rutted, settled, or where they lose compaction due to subsequent construction operations or weather conditions.
  - 1. Scarify or remove and replace soil material to depth as directed by Engineer; reshape and recompact.
- C. Where settling occurs before Project correction period elapses, remove finished surfacing, backfill with additional soil material, compact, and reconstruct surfacing.
  - 1. Restore appearance, quality, and condition of finished surfacing to match adjacent work, and eliminate evidence of restoration to the greatest extent possible.

**3.21 DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS AND WASTE MATERIALS**

- A. Disposal: Transport surplus satisfactory soil to designated storage areas on Owner's property. Stockpile or spread soil as directed by Engineer.
  - 1. Remove waste material, including unsatisfactory soil, trash, and debris, and legally dispose of it off Owner's property.

**END OF SECTION 02300**

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**SECTION 02630 - STORM DRAINAGE**

**PART 1 - GENERAL**

**1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS**

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 1 Specification Sections, apply to this Section.

**1.2 SUMMARY**

- B. This Section includes gravity-flow, non-pressure storm drainage outside the building, with the following components:
  - 1. Special fittings for expansion and deflection.
  - 2. Cleanouts.
  - 3. Drains.
  - 4. Corrosion-protection piping encasement.
  - 5. Catch Basins, Drop Inlets and Junction Boxes.

**1.3 DEFINITIONS**

- C. CPP: Corrugated Plastic Pipe.
- D. RCP: Reinforced concrete pipe.
- E. PVC: Polyvinyl chloride

**1.4 PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS**

- F. Gravity-Flow, Non-pressure, Drainage-Piping Pressure Rating. Pipe joints shall be at least silt-tight, unless otherwise indicated.

**1.5 SUBMITTALS**

- G. Product Data: For the following:
  - 1. Special pipe fittings.
  - 2. Drains.
  - 3. Piping.
- H. Shop Drawings: For the following:
  - 1. Drop Inlets and Junction Boxes: Include plans, elevations, sections, details, and frames and covers.
  - 2. Catch Basins and Inlets. Include plans, elevations, sections, details, and frames, covers, and grates.

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- I. Coordination Drawings: Show pipe sizes, locations, and elevations. Show other piping in same trench and clearances from storm drainage system piping. Indicate interface and spatial relationship between manholes, piping, and proximate structures.
- J. Field quality-control test reports.

**1.6 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING**

- K. Do not store plastic pipe, and fittings in direct sunlight.
- L. Protect pipe, pipe fittings, and seals from dirt and damage.
- M. Handle catch basins and drop inlets, junction boxes according to manufacturer's written rigging instructions.

**1.7 PROJECT CONDITIONS**

- N. Interruption of Existing Storm Drainage Service: Do not interrupt service to facilities occupied by Owner or others unless permitted under the following conditions and then only after arranging to provide temporary service according to requirements indicated:
  - 1. Notify Engineer no fewer than two days in advance of proposed interruption of service.
  - 2. Do not proceed with interruption of service without Engineer's written permission.

**PART 2 - PRODUCTS**

**2.1 MANUFACTURERS**

- A. In other Part 2 articles where titles below introduce lists, the following requirements apply to product selection:
  - 1. Available Manufacturers: Subject to compliance with requirements, manufacturers offering products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, manufacturers specified.

**2.3 PIPE AND FITTINGS**

- A. Reinforced-Concrete Sewer Pipe and Fittings: ASTM C 76, with bell-and-spigot sealant joints with ASTM C 990, bitumen or butyl-rubber sealant.
- B. PVC storm drainage pipe 8" in diameter or smaller shall be ASTM D1785 Schedule 40. Pipe requiring threaded adapters shall be Schedule 80. In lieu of Schedule 40 pipe ASTM D2241 SDR-21 PVC pipe is also acceptable.
- C. In special conditions, particularly low cover, ductile iron may be specified. Ductile Iron shall be Class 350 or thicker meeting ANSI 21.51 with slip joints.

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- D. Corrugated PE Drainage Pipe and Fittings NPS 3 to NPS 10 (DN 80 to DN 250): AASHTO M 252M, Type S, with smooth waterway for coupling joints.
1. Silttight Couplings: PE sleeve with ASTM D 1056, Type 2, Class A, Grade 2 gasket material that mates with tube and fittings.
  2. Soiltight Couplings: AASHTO M 252M, corrugated, matching tube and fittings.

**2.4 DROP INLETS, JUNCTION BOXES AND YARD INLETS**

- A. Standard Precast Concrete Basins: ASTM C 478, precast, reinforced concrete, of depth indicated, with provision for sealant joints.
1. Base Section: 6-inch minimum thickness for floor slab and 4-inch minimum thickness for walls and base riser section, and having separate base slab or base section with integral floor.
  2. Riser Sections: 4-inch minimum thickness, 48-inch diameter, and lengths to provide depth indicated.
  3. Top Section: Eccentric-cone type unless concentric-cone or flat-slab-top type is indicated. Top of cone of size that matches grade rings.
  4. Joint Sealant: ASTM C 990, bitumen or butyl rubber.
  5. Grade Rings: Include 2 or 3 reinforced-concrete risers, of 6- to 9-inch total thickness, that match frame and grate.
  6. Steps: Individual FRP steps, FRP ladder, or ASTM A 615, deformed, 1/2-inch steel reinforcing rods encased in ASTM D 4101, PP wide enough to allow worker to place both feet on 1 step and designed to prevent lateral slippage off of step. Cast or anchor steps into sidewalls at 12- to 16-inch intervals. Omit steps if total depth from floor of catch basin to finished grade is less than 60 inches.
  7. Pipe Connectors: ASTM C 923, resilient, of size required, for each pipe connecting to base section.
- B. Designed Precast Concrete Catch Basins: ASTM C 913, precast, reinforced concrete; designed according to ASTM C 890 for A-16 (ASSHTO HS20-44), heavy-traffic, structural loading; of depth, shape, and dimensions indicated, with provision for sealant joints.
1. Joint Sealants: ASTM C 990, bitumen or butyl rubber.
  2. Grade Rings: Include 2 or 3 reinforced-concrete risers, of 6- to 9-inch total thickness, that match frame and grate.
  3. Steps: Individual FRP steps or FRP ladder, Individual FRP steps, FRP ladder, or ASTM A 615, deformed, 1/2-inch steel reinforcing rods encased in ASTM D 4101, PP, ASTM A 615, deformed, 1/2-inch steel reinforcing rods encased in ASTM D 4101, PP, wide enough to allow worker to place both feet on 1 step and designed to prevent lateral slippage off of step. Cast or anchor steps into sidewalls at 12- to 16-inch intervals. Omit steps if total depth from floor of catch basin to finished grade is less than 60 inches.
  4. Pipe Connectors: ASTM C 923, resilient, of size required, for each pipe connecting to base section.
- C. Frames and Grates: ASTM A 536, Grade 60-40-18, ductile iron designed for A-16, structural loading. Include flat grate with small square or short-slotted drainage openings.
1. Size: 24 by 24 inches minimum, unless otherwise indicated.
  2. Grate Free Area: Approximately 50 percent, unless otherwise indicated.
  3. Provide standard asphaltic coating.

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Cast in Place Concrete: Drop inlets or structures shall meet applicable NCDOT specifications. Concrete shall comply with section 1077 of the NCDOT Standard Specification for Roads and Structures.

**PART 3 - EXECUTION**

**3.1 EARTHWORK**

- A. Excavation, trenching, and backfilling are specified in Division 2 Section "Earthwork."

**3.2 PIPING APPLICATIONS**

- A. Pipe couplings and special pipe fittings with pressure ratings at least equal to piping rating may be used in applications below, unless otherwise indicated.
- B. Gravity-Flow, Non-pressure Piping: Use any of the following pipe materials for each size range:
  - 1. NPS 12 to NPS 24 : Reinforced-concrete sewer pipe and fittings, gaskets, and gasketed joints. Do not use nonreinforced pipe instead of reinforced concrete pipe.

**3.3 PIPING INSTALLATION**

- A. General Locations and Arrangements: Drawing plans and details indicate general location and arrangement of underground storm drainage piping. Location and arrangement of piping layout take design considerations into account. Install piping as indicated, to extent practical. Where specific installation is not indicated, follow piping manufacturer's written instructions.
- B. Install piping beginning at low point, true to grades and alignment indicated with unbroken continuity of invert. Place bell ends of piping facing upstream. Install gaskets, seals, sleeves, and couplings according to manufacturer's written instructions for use of lubricants, cements, and other installation requirements. All non-metallic pipe shall have a tracer wire installed along the length of the pipe.
- C. Install inlets for changes in direction unless fittings are indicated. Use fittings for branch connections unless direct tap into existing sewer is indicated.
- D. Install gravity-flow, non-pressure drainage piping according to the following:
  - 1. Install piping pitched down in direction of flow, at minimum slope of 1 percent, unless otherwise indicated.
  - 2. Install piping per plans.
  - 3. Install piping below frost line.
  - 4. Install reinforced-concrete sewer piping according to ASTM C 1479 and ACPA's "Concrete Pipe Installation Manual."
  - 5. Install PE corrugated sewer piping according to ASTM D 2321

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**3.4 PIPE JOINT CONSTRUCTION**

- E. Basic pipe joint construction is specified in Division 2 Section "Piped Utilities - Basic Materials and Methods." Where specific joint construction is not indicated, follow piping manufacturer's written instructions.
- F. Join gravity-flow, non-pressure drainage piping according to the following:
  - 1. Join reinforced-concrete sewer piping according to ACPA's "Concrete Pipe Installation Manual" for rubber-gasket joints.
  - 2. Join dissimilar pipe materials with non-pressure-type flexible couplings.

**3.5 CATCH BASIN, JUNCTION BOX AND DROP INLET INSTALLATION**

- A. Construct catch basins to sizes and shapes indicated.
- B. Set frames and grates to elevations indicated.

**3.6 CONCRETE PLACEMENT**

- A. Place cast-in-place concrete according to ACI 318/318R.

**3.6 IDENTIFICATION**

- A. Materials and their installation are specified in division 2 Section "Earthwork." Arrange for installation of green warning tape directly over piping and at outside edge of underground structures.
  - 1. Use warning tape or detectable warning tape over ferrous piping.
  - 2. Use detectable warning tape over nonferrous piping and over edges of underground structures.

**3.7 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL**

- A. Inspect interior of piping to determine whether line displacement or other damage has occurred. Inspect after approximately 24 inches of backfill is in place, and again at completion of Project.
  - 1. Submit separate reports for each system inspection.
  - 2. Defects requiring correction include the following:
    - a. Alignment: Less than full diameter of inside of pipe is visible between structures.
    - b. Deflection: Flexible piping with deflection that prevents passage of ball or cylinder of size not less than 92.5 percent of piping diameter.
    - c. Crushed, broken, cracked, or otherwise damaged piping.
    - d. Infiltration: Water leakage into piping.
    - e. Exfiltration: Water leakage from or around piping.
  - 3. Replace defective piping using new materials, and repeat inspections until defects are within allowances specified.
  - 4. Reinspect and repeat procedure until results are satisfactory.
- B. Test new piping systems, and parts of existing systems that have been altered, extended, or repaired, for leaks and defects.

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1. Do not enclose, cover, or put into service before inspection and approval.
  2. Test completed piping systems according to authorities having jurisdiction.
  3. Schedule tests and inspections by authorities having jurisdiction with at least 24 hours' advance notice.
  4. Submit separate report for each test.
  5. Gravity-Flow Storm Drainage Piping: Test according to requirements of authorities having jurisdiction, UNI-B-6, and the following:
    - a. Exception: Piping with soil-tight joints unless required by authorities having jurisdiction.
    - b. Option: Test concrete piping according to ASTM C 924.
- C. Leaks constitute defects that must be repaired.
- D. Replace leaking piping using new materials, and repeat testing until leakage is within allowances specified.

**3.8 CLEANING**

- A. Clean interior of piping of dirt and superfluous materials. Flush with potable water.

**END OF SECTION 02630**

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**SECTION 02751 - CEMENT CONCRETE PAVEMENT**

**PART 1 - GENERAL**

**1.1 SUMMARY**

- A. This Section includes exterior cement concrete pavement for the following:
  - 1. Curbs and gutters, valley gutters, and sidewalk.
  - 2. Concrete Pavements
  
- A. Related Sections include the following:
  - 1. Division 2 Section "Earthwork" for subgrade preparation, grading, and subbase course.

**2.2 DEFINITIONS**

- A. Cementitious Materials: Portland cement alone or in combination with one or more of blended hydraulic cement, expansive hydraulic cement, fly ash and other pozzolans, ground granulated blast-furnace slag, and silica fume.

**2.3 SUBMITTALS**

- A. Design Mixes: For each concrete pavement mix. Include alternate mix designs when characteristics of materials, project conditions, weather, test results, or other circumstances warrant adjustments.
  
- B. Material Certificates: Signed by manufacturers certifying that each of the following materials complies with requirements:
  - 1. Cementitious materials and aggregates.
  - 2. Admixtures.
  - 3. Curing compounds.
  - 4. Applied finish materials.
  - 5. Bonding agent or adhesive.
  - 6. Joint fillers.

**2.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE**

- A. Installer Qualifications: An experienced installer who has completed pavement work similar in material, design, and extent to that indicated for this Project and whose work has resulted in construction with a record of successful in-service performance.
  
- B. Manufacturer Qualifications: Manufacturer of ready-mixed concrete products complying with ASTM C 94 requirements for production facilities and equipment.
  - 1. Manufacturer must be certified according to the National Ready Mix Concrete Association's Plant Certification Program.

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- C. Testing Agency Qualifications: An independent testing agency, acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction, qualified according to ASTM C 1077 and ASTM E 329 to conduct the testing indicated, as documented according to ASTM E 548.
- D. Source Limitations: Obtain each type or class of cementitious material of the same brand from the same manufacturer's plant and each aggregate from one source.
- E. ACI Publications: Comply with ACI 301, "Specification for Structural Concrete," unless modified by the requirements of the Contract Documents.
- F. Concrete Testing Service: Engage a qualified independent testing agency to perform material evaluation tests and to design concrete mixes.

**2.5 PROJECT CONDITIONS**

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

**PART 2 – PRODUCTS**

**2.1 FORMS**

- A. Form Materials: Plywood, metal, metal-framed plywood, or other approved panel-type materials to provide full-depth, continuous, straight, smooth exposed surfaces.
  - 1. Use flexible or curved forms for curves of a radius 100 feet (30.5 m) or less.
- B. Form-Release Agent: Commercially formulated form-release agent that will not bond with, stain, or adversely affect concrete surfaces and will not impair subsequent treatments of concrete surfaces.

**2.2 CONCRETE MATERIALS**

- A. General: Use the same brand and type of cementitious material from the same manufacturer throughout the Project.
- B. Portland Cement: ASTM C 150, Type I or II.
  - 1. Fly Ash: ASTM C 618, Class F or C.
  - 2. Ground Granulated Blast-Furnace Slag: ASTM C 989, Grade 100 or 120.
- C. Aggregate: ASTM C 33, uniformly graded, from a single source, with coarse aggregate as follows:
  - 1. Class: 4S.
  - 2. Maximum Aggregate Size: 3/4 inch (19 mm) nominal.
  - 3. Do not use fine or coarse aggregates containing substances that cause spalling.
- D. General: Admixtures certified by manufacturer to contain not more than 0.1 percent water-soluble chloride ions by mass of cement and to be compatible with other admixtures.

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- E. Air-Entraining Admixture: ASTM C 260.
- F. Water-Reducing Admixture: ASTM C 494, Type A.
- G. High-Range, Water-Reducing Admixture: ASTM C 494, Type F.
- H. Water-Reducing and Accelerating Admixture: ASTM C 494, Type E.
- I. Water-Reducing and Retarding Admixture: ASTM C 494, Type D.

**2.3 CURING MATERIALS**

- A. Absorptive Cover: AASHTO M 182, Class 2, burlap cloth made from jute or kenaf, weighing approximately 9 oz./sq. yd. (305 g/sq. m) dry.
- 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 Solvent-Borne Liquid-Membrane-Forming Curing Compound: ASTM C 309, Type 1, Class B.
- F. Clear Waterborne Membrane-Forming Curing Compound: ASTM C 309, Type 1, Class B.
- G. White Waterborne Membrane-Forming Curing Compound: ASTM C 309, Type 2, Class B.
- H. Available Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, products that may be incorporated into the Work include, but are not limited to, the following:
- I. Products: Subject to compliance with requirements, provide one of the following:
  - 1. Evaporation Retarder:
    - a. Cimfilm; Axim Concrete Technologies.
    - b. Finishing Aid Concentrate; Burke Group, LLC (The).
    - c. Spray-Film; ChemMasters.
    - d. Aquafilm; Conspec Marketing & Manufacturing Co., Inc.
    - e. Sure Film; Dayton Superior Corporation.
    - f. Eucobar; Euclid Chemical Co.
    - g. Vapor Aid; Kaufman Products, Inc.
    - h. Lambco Skin; Lambert Corporation.
    - i. E-Con; L&M Construction Chemicals, Inc.
    - j. Confilm; Master Builders, Inc.
    - k. Waterhold; Metalcrete Industries.
    - l. Rich Film; Richmond Screw Anchor Co.
    - m. SikaFilm; Sika Corporation.
    - n. Finishing Aid; Symons Corporation.
    - o. Certi-Vex EnvioAssist; Vexcon Chemicals, Inc.
  - 2. Clear Solvent-Borne Liquid-Membrane-Forming Curing Compound:

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- a. AH Curing Compound #2 DR; Anti-Hydro International, Inc.
  - b. Res-X Cure All Resin; Burke Group, LLC (The).
  - c. RX Cure; Conspec Marketing & Manufacturing Co., Inc.
  - d. Day-Chem Rez Cure; Dayton Superior Corporation.
  - e. Kurez DR; Euclid Chemical Co.
  - f. Nitocure S; Fosroc.
  - g. #64 Resin Cure; Lambert Corporation.
  - h. L&M Cure DR; L&M Construction Chemicals, Inc.
  - i. 3100-Clear; W. R. Meadows, Inc.
  - j. Seal N Kure FDR; Metalcrete Industries.
  - k. Rich Cure; Richmond Screw Anchor Co.
  - l. Resi-Chem C309; Symons Corporation.
  - m. Horncure 30; Tamms Industries Co., Div. of LaPorte Construction Chemicals North America, Inc.
  - n. Uni Res 150; Unitex.
  - o. Certi-Vex RC; Vexcon Chemicals, Inc.
3. Clear Waterborne Membrane-Forming Curing Compound:
- a. AH Curing Compound #2 DR WB; Anti-Hydro International, Inc.
  - b. Aqua Resin Cure; Burke Group, LLC (The).
  - c. Safe-Cure Clear; ChemMasters.
  - d. W.B. Resin Cure; Conspec Marketing & Manufacturing Co., Inc.
  - e. Day Chem Rez Cure (J-11-W); Dayton Superior Corporation.
  - f. Nitocure S; Fosroc.
  - g. Aqua Kure-Clear; Lambert Corporation.
  - h. L&M Cure R; L&M Construction Chemicals, Inc.
  - i. 1100 Clear; W. R. Meadows, Inc.
  - j. Resin Cure E; Nox-Crete Products Group, Kinsman Corporation.
  - k. Rich Cure E; Richmond Screw Anchor Co.
  - l. Resi-Chem Clear Cure; Symons Corporation.
  - m. Horncure 100; Tamms Industries Co., Div. of LaPorte Construction Chemicals North America, Inc.
  - n. Hydro Cure; Unitex.
  - o. Certi-Vex Enviocure; Vexcon Chemicals, Inc.
4. White Waterborne Membrane-Forming Curing Compound:
- a. AH Curing Compound #2 WB WP; Anti-Hydro International, Inc.
  - b. Aqua Resin Cure; Burke Group, LLC (The).
  - c. W.B. Resin Cure; Conspec Marketing & Manufacturing Co., Inc.
  - d. Thinfilm 450; Kaufman Products, Inc.
  - e. Aqua Kure-White; Lambert Corporation.
  - f. L&M Cure R-2; L&M Construction Chemicals, Inc.
  - g. 1200-White; W. R. Meadows, Inc.
  - h. White Pigmented Resin Cure E; Nox-Crete Products Group, Kinsman Corporation.
  - i. Rich Cure White E; Richmond Screw Anchor Co.
  - j. Resi-Chem High Cure; Symons Corporation.
  - k. Horncure 200-W; Tamms Industries Co., Div. of LaPorte Construction Chemicals North America, Inc.
  - l. Hydro White 309; Unitex.

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**2.4 RELATED MATERIALS**

- A. Expansion- and Isolation-Joint-Filler Strips: ASTM D 1751, asphalt-saturated cellulosic fiber, or ASTM D 1752, cork or self-expanding cork.
- 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 and grade to suit requirements, and as follows:
  - 1. Type II, non-load bearing, for bonding freshly mixed concrete to hardened concrete.
  - 2. Types I and II, non-load bearing, for bonding hardened or freshly mixed concrete to hardened concrete.
  - 3. Types IV and V, load bearing, for bonding hardened or freshly mixed concrete to hardened concrete.

**2.5 CONCRETE MIXES**

- A. Prepare design mixes, proportioned according to ACI 211.1 and ACI 301, for each type and strength of normal-weight concrete determined by either laboratory trial mixes or field experience.
- B. Use a qualified independent testing agency for preparing and reporting proposed mix designs for the trial batch method.
  - 1. Do not use Owner's field quality-control testing agency as the independent testing agency.
- C. Proportion mixes to provide concrete with the following properties:
  - 1. Compressive Strength (28 Days): 4500 psi (30.0 MPa) unless otherwise noted on plans.
  - 2. Maximum Water-Cementitious Materials Ratio: 0.4-0.5.
  - 3. Slump Limit: 3-4 inches (75 mm).
    - a. Slump Limit for Concrete Containing High-Range Water-Reducing Admixture: Not more than 8 inches (200 mm) after adding admixture to plant- or site-verified, 2- to 3-inch (50- to 75-mm) slump.
- D. Cementitious Materials: Limit percentage, by weight, of cementitious materials other than portland cement according to ACI 301 requirements for concrete exposed to deicing chemicals.
- E. Add air-entraining admixture at manufacturer's prescribed rate to result in concrete at point of placement having an air content of 2.5 to 4.5 percent.

**2.6 CONCRETE MIXING**

- A. Ready-Mixed Concrete: Comply with requirements and with ASTM C 94.

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1. When air temperature is between 85 deg F (30 deg C) and 90 deg F (32 deg C), reduce mixing and delivery time from 1-1/2 hours to 75 minutes; when air temperature is above 90 deg F (32 deg C), reduce mixing and delivery time to 60 minutes.

**PART 3 - EXECUTION**

**3.1 PREPARATION**

- A. Proof-roll prepared subbase surface to check for unstable areas and verify need for additional compaction. Proceed with pavement only after nonconforming conditions have been corrected and subgrade is ready to receive pavement.
- B. Remove loose material from compacted subbase surface immediately before placing concrete.

**3.2 EDGE FORMS AND SCREED CONSTRUCTION**

- A. Set, brace, and secure edge forms, bulkheads, and intermediate screed guides for pavement 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.

**3.3 JOINTS**

- A. General: Construct construction, isolation, and contraction joints and tool edgings 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 pavement, place transverse joints to align with previously placed joints, unless otherwise indicated.
- B. Construction Joints: Set construction joints at side and end terminations of pavement and at locations where pavement operations are stopped for more than one-half hour, unless pavement terminates at isolation joints.
- C. Contraction 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:
  1. Grooved Joints: Form contraction joints after initial floating by grooving and finishing each edge of joint with groover tool to the following radius. Repeat grooving of contraction joints after applying surface finishes. Eliminate groover marks on concrete surfaces.
    - a. Radius: 1/4 inch (6 mm).
  2. Sawed Joints: Form contraction joints with power saws equipped with shatterproof abrasive or diamond-rimmed blades. Cut 1/8-inch- (3-mm-) wide joints into concrete

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when cutting action will not tear, abrade, or otherwise damage surface and before developing random contraction cracks.

- D. Edging: Tool edges of pavement, gutters, curbs, and joints in concrete after initial floating with an edging tool to the following radius. Repeat tooling of edges after applying surface finishes. Eliminate tool marks on concrete surfaces.
1. Radius: 1/4 inch (6 mm).
  2. Radius: 3/8 inch (10 mm).

### **3.4 CONCRETE PLACEMENT**

- A. Inspection: Before placing concrete, inspect and complete formwork installation, reinforcement steel, and items to be embedded or cast in. Notify other trades to permit installation of their work.
- B. Remove snow, ice, or frost from subgrade surface before placing concrete. Do not place concrete on frozen surfaces.
- C. Moisten subgrade to provide a uniform dampened condition at the time concrete is placed. Do not place concrete around manholes or other structures until they are at the required finish elevation and alignment.
- D. Comply with requirements and with recommendations in ACI 304R for measuring, mixing, transporting, and placing concrete.
- E. Do not add water to concrete during delivery, at Project site, or during placement.
- 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 by mechanical vibrating equipment supplemented by hand-spading, rodding, or tamping. Use equipment and procedures to consolidate concrete according to recommendations in ACI 309R.
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 pavement surfaces with a straightedge and strike off. Commence initial floating using bull floats or darbies to form an open textured and uniform surface plane before excess moisture or bleed water appears on the surface. Do not further disturb concrete surfaces before beginning finishing operations or spreading dry-shake surface treatments.
- I. Curbs and Gutters: When automatic machine placement is used for curb and gutter placement, submit revised mix design and laboratory test results that meet or exceed requirements. Produce curbs and gutters to required cross section, lines, grades, finish, and jointing as specified for formed concrete. If results are not approved, remove and replace with formed concrete.
- J. When adjoining pavement lanes are placed in separate pours, do not operate equipment on concrete until pavement has attained 85 percent of its 28-day compressive strength.

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- K. Cold-Weather Placement: Comply with ACI 306.1 and as follows. Protect concrete work from physical damage or reduced strength that could be caused by frost, freezing actions, or low temperatures.
1. When air temperature has fallen to or is expected to fall below 40 deg F (4.4 deg C), uniformly heat water and aggregates before mixing to obtain a concrete mixture temperature of not less than 50 deg F (10 deg C) and not more than 80 deg F (27 deg C) 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 mix designs.
- L. Hot-Weather Placement: Place concrete according to recommendations in ACI 305R and as follows when hot-weather conditions exist:
1. Cool ingredients before mixing to maintain concrete temperature at time of placement below 90 deg F (32 deg C). Chilled mixing water or chopped ice may be used to control temperature, provided water equivalent of ice is calculated to total amount of mixing water. Using liquid nitrogen to cool concrete is Contractor's option.
  2. Cover reinforcement steel with water-soaked burlap so steel temperature will not exceed ambient air temperature immediately before embedding in concrete.
  3. Fog-spray forms, reinforcement steel, and subgrade just before placing concrete. Keep subgrade moisture uniform without standing water, soft spots, or dry areas.

**3.5 CONCRETE FINISHING**

- A. General: Wetting of concrete surfaces during screeding, initial floating, or finishing operations is prohibited.
- B. Float Finish: Begin the second floating operation when bleed-water sheen has disappeared and the 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.
  2. Alternating broom finish at main entrance and healing garden #3, as shown on Landscape Architecture Plans.

**3.6 CONCRETE PROTECTION AND CURING**

- A. General: Protect freshly placed concrete from premature drying and excessive cold or hot temperatures. Comply with ACI 306.1 for cold-weather protection and follow recommendations in ACI 305R for hot-weather protection during curing.
- B. 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 (1 kg/sq. m 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.

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- C. Begin curing after finishing concrete, but not before free water has disappeared from concrete surface.
- D. 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 (300-mm) lap over adjacent absorptive covers.
  - 2. Moisture-Retaining-Cover Curing: Cover concrete surfaces with moisture-retaining cover for curing concrete, placed in widest practicable width, with sides and ends lapped at least 12 inches (300 mm), and sealed by waterproof tape or adhesive. Immediately repair any holes or tears during 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.

**3.7 PAVEMENT TOLERANCES**

- A. Comply with tolerances of ACI 117 and as follows:
  - 1. Elevation: 1/4 inch (6 mm).
  - 2. Thickness: Plus 3/8 inch (9 mm), minus 1/4 inch (6 mm).
  - 3. Surface: Gap below 10-foot- (3-m-) long, unlevelled straightedge not to exceed 1/4 inch (6 mm).
  - 4. Joint Spacing: 3 inches (75 mm).
  - 5. Contraction Joint Depth: Plus 1/4 inch (6 mm), no minus.
  - 6. Joint Width: Plus 1/8 inch (3 mm), no minus.

**3.8 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL**

- A. Testing Agency: Owner will engage a qualified testing and inspection agency to sample materials, perform tests, and submit test reports during concrete placement. Sampling and testing for quality control may include those specified in this Article.
- B. Test results shall be reported in writing to Engineer, concrete manufacturer, and Contractor within 24 hours of testing. Reports of compressive-strength tests shall contain Project identification name and number, date of concrete placement, name of concrete testing agency, concrete type and class, location of concrete batch in pavement, design compressive strength at 28 days, concrete mix proportions and materials, compressive breaking strength, and type of break for both 7- and 28-day tests.
- C. Additional Tests: Testing agency shall make additional tests of the concrete when test results indicate slump, air entrainment, concrete strengths, or other requirements have not been met, as directed by Engineer. Testing agency may conduct tests to determine adequacy of concrete by cored cylinders complying with ASTM C 42, or by other methods as directed.

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**3.9 REPAIRS AND PROTECTION**

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

**END OF SECTION 02751**