- 1.1 Related Work
 - 1.1.1 Section 02212 Planting Soil and Finish Grading
- 1.2 Site Conditions
 - 1.2.1 Contractor to establish and verify all underground and surface utility lines before starting work.
- 1.3 Protection
 - 1.3.1 Prevent damage to fencing, trees, landscaping, natural features, bench marks, existing buildings, existing pavement, surface or underground utility lines which are to remain. Make good any damages.

2.0 PRODUCTS

- 2.1 Materials
 - 2.1.1 Obtain approval of excavated or graded material used as fill for grading work. Protect approved material from contamination.

3.0 EXECUTION

- 3.1 Removal of Topsoil
 - 3.1.1 Remove topsoil from areas to be re-graded. Strip topsoil when dry enough to prevent contamination with sub grade material. Contractor shall import topsoil if quality of existing topsoil is doubtful as judged by the Consultant.
 - 3.1.2 Do not handle topsoil in wet or frozen condition.
 - 3.1.3 Stockpile topsoil on-site where directed by the Consultant.
 - .1 Piles not to exceed 2 m in height.
- 3.2 Grading
 - 3.2.1 Rough grade to levels, profiles, and contours allowing for surface treatment as indicated.
 - 3.2.2 Rough grade to following depths below finish grades:

- .1 185 mm for sodded areas.
- .2 200 mm for seeded areas.
- .3 500 mm for shrub beds.

3.3 Placing Fill

- 3.3.1 Prior to placing fill over existing ground, scarify surface to depth of 150 mm. Maintain fill and existing surface at approximately same moisture content to facilitate bonding.
- 3.3.2 Place fill in 150 mm lifts.
- 3.3.3 Compact filled and disturbed areas to corrected maximum dry density as follows:
 - .1 85% under soft landscaped areas.
 - .2 95% under paved and walk areas.
- 3.3.4 Do not disturb soil within branch spread of trees or shrubs to remain unless indicated.

3.4 Testing

- 3.4.1 Inspection and testing of soil compaction will be carried out by designated testing laboratory.
- 3.4.2 Costs of tests will be paid by the Contractor.

3.5 Surplus Material

- 3.5.1 Legally dispose of all surplus material from the site or as directed by the Consultant.
- 3.5.2 Legally dispose of all unsuitable materials or fill, grading or landscaping from site.

1.1 Related Work

- 1.1.1 Section 02210 Site Grading Rough
- 1.1.2 Section 02930 Seeding Irrigated
- 1.1.3 Section 02931 Seeding Native
- 1.1.4 Section 02950 Trees, Shrubs and Ground Covers

1.2 Source Quality Control

- 1.2.1 Inspection and testing of soil materials will be carried out by the Contractor.
- 1.2.2 Contractor shall inform the Consultant of proposed source of topsoil to be supplied.
- 1.2.3 Acceptance of soil materials subject to inspection and/or soil analysis test results. Do not commence work until materials are accepted by the Consultant.

1.3 Scheduling of Work

1.3.1 Schedule placing of planting soil and finish grading to permit sodding or seeding operations under optimum conditions.

1.4 Measurement for Payment

- 1.4.1 Preparation of sub-grade for placing of planting soil will be measured in square metres of area prepared.
- 1.4.2 Topsoil stockpiled will not be measured.
- 1.4.3 Supplying and placing planting soil will be measured in cubic metres determined by truck box measurement as loaded. Each truck to have predetermined capacity computed from its box dimensions. Each truck to be loaded to not less than predetermined capacity. Loading in excess of predetermined capacity to allow for settlement will not be required. No deduction will be made for settlement of load during transit provided such settlement is not caused by spillage or leakage.
- 1.4.4 Supply only of fertilizer will be measured in kilograms supplied as ordered by the Consultant in writing.
- 1.4.5 Supply and application of fertilizer will be incidental to the supply and placing of planting soil.

2.0 PRODUCTS

2.1 Materials

- 2.1.1 Planting soil for planting of trees, shrubs, and ground covers: mix 3 parts topsoil with 1 part peat moss, manure, or compost and 1 part sand. Incorporate 16-32-6 controlled release, sulfur coated urea (SCU) or ammonium sulfate, fertilizer at a rate of 0.5 kg per 10 cubic metres of planting soil at time of placing.
- 2.1.2 Planting soil for seeded or sodded areas: mix 3 parts topsoil with 1 part peat moss, manure, or compost and 1 part sand. Incorporate 16-32-6 controlled release, sulfur coated urea (SCU) or ammonium sulfate, fertilizer at a rate of 2.5 kg per 100 m² or as recommended by soils test.
- 2.1.3 Topsoil: friable, neither heavy clay nor of very light sandy nature consisting of:

Name of Separate	Diameter, mm	Percentage in Soil
Sand	0.050 - 2.000	20% - 45%
Clay	0.000 - 0.002	27% - 40%
Organic matter	N/A	4% - 6%

- .1 Soil pH to range from 6.5 8.0 inclusive.
- .2 Salinity level as measured by conductivity of extract should be less than 2mS/cm.
- .3 Soil shall be free of any roots, rhizomes, living vegetation, weed seeds and quack grass.
- .4 Soil shall be free of any clay lumps, coarse sand and gravel 2mm larger, and of any other foreign matter.

2.1.4 Peat Moss

- .1 Derived from partially decomposed fibrous or cellular stems and leaves of species of Sphagnum Mosses. Sedge Peat is not permitted.
- .2 Elastic and homogeneous, brown in colour.
- .3 Free of wood and deleterious material which could prohibit growth.
- .4 Shredded particle minimum size: 5 mm.

2.1.5 Manure

.1 Manure shall be well decomposed cattle excrement, rich in organic matter and humus containing balanced proportions of nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. It shall be reasonably free of living vegetation, weed seeds, quack grass or bromegrass rhizomes. It shall be in a pulverized, friable condition and shall not contain any fresh, or "green", manure, clay, silt, gravel or other foreign material.

2.1.6 Sand

.1 Sand shall be coarse and sharp with grains measuring from 0.5 to 1.5mm.

2.1.7 Fertilizer

- .1 Formulation ratio and application rate to be determined by the Contractor based on recommendation of approved soils test. Submit test results to Consultant for approvals.
- .2 Fertilizer shall be sulfur based sulfur coated urea (SCU) or ammonia sulfate, and controlled release.

2.2 Testing

- 2.2.1 Topsoil: Test for pH level, salinity and nutrients; one test per 300 m³ of material used.
- 2.2.2 Sand: One gradation test per 100m³ of material used.
- 2.2.3 Planting Soil: Test for pH level, salinity, nutrients, organic matter, particle size (texture) and fertilizer recommendations. One test per 500m³ of material placed.

3.0 EXECUTION

- 3.1 Preparation of Existing Grade
 - 3.1.1 Grade soil, eliminating uneven areas and low spots, ensuring positive drainage. Remove soil contaminated with toxic materials. Dispose of removed materials as directed by the Consultant.
 - 3.1.2 Cultivate entire area which is to receive topsoil to depth of 100 mm.

 Repeat cultivation in those areas where equipment used for hauling and spreading has compacted soil.
 - 3.1.3 Remove surface debris, roots, vegetation branches and stones in excess of 40 mm diameter.
- 3.2 Spreading of Topsoil/Planting Soil
 - 3.2.1 Spread topsoil after the Consultant has inspected and approved subgrade.
 - 3.2.2 Spread topsoil with adequate moisture in uniform layers over approved, unfrozen subgrade, where planting is indicated.

- 3.2.3 For sodded areas keep topsoil 15 mm below finished grade.
- 3.2.4 Apply planting soil mix to follow minimum consolidated depths:
 - .1 185 mm planting soil for sodded areas.
 - .2 200 mm planting soil for seeded areas.
 - .3 200 mm planting soil for perennial beds.
 - .4 500 mm planting soil for shrub beds.
- 3.2.5 Manually spread planting soil around trees, shrubs and obstacles.

3.3 Application of Fertilizer

- 3.3.1 Spread fertilizer uniformly over entire area of planting soil at manufacturer's recommended rate of application, rate determined on basis of soil sample test, and as directed by the Consultant.
- 3.3.2 Mix fertilizer thoroughly to full depth of the planting soil.

3.4 Finish Grading

- 3.4.1 Fine grade and loosen topsoil. Eliminate rough spots and low areas to ensure positive drainage. Prepare loose friable bed by means of cultivation and subsequent raking.
- 3.4.2 Roll to consolidate planting soil for areas to be seeded or sodded leaving surface smooth, uniform, firm against deep foot printing, and with a fine loose texture to approval of the Consultant.
- 3.5 Restoration of Stockpile Sites
 - 3.5.1 Restore stockpile sites acceptable to the Consultant.

3.6 Surplus Material

3.6.1 Legally dispose of materials not required off site as directed by the Consultant.

- 1.1 Related Work
 - 1.1.1 Section 02210 Site Grading Rough
 - 1.1.2 Section 02212 Planting Soil and Finish Grading
- 1.2 Measure for Payment
 - 1.2.1 Rip-rap without cement mortar will be measured in square metres in place.

2.0 PRODUCTS

- 2.1 Stone
 - 2.1.1 Hard, durable quarry stone, free from seams, cracks or other structural defects, to meet following size distribution for use intended:
 - .1 Stones shall be between 300 mm and 600 mm in diameter.
 - .2 Not more than 10% of the total volume of stones shall be less than 400 mm in diameter.
 - .3 Not more than 50% of the total volume of stones shall be more than 500 mm in diameter.
- 2.2 Landscape Fabric
 - 2.2.1 Non-woven, polyester geotextile such as Mirafi 140 NL or approved equal.

3.0 EXECUTION

- 3.1 Placing
 - 3.1.1 Where rip-rap is to be placed on slopes, excavate a trench at the toe of slope (except where the toe of the slope is under water) in accordance with dimensions indicated, or as directed by the Consultant.
 - 3.1.2 Fine grade area to be rip-rapped to a uniform even surface. Fill depressions with suitable material and compact to provide firm bed.
 - 3.1.3 Place landscape fabric on prepared surface. Place rip-rap on fabric carefully to avoid puncturing fabric. Do not drive vehicles directly on landscape fabric.
 - 3.1.4 Place rip-rap in accordance with thickness and details indicated, or as directed by Consultant.
 - 3.1.5 Place stones in approved manner to secure surface and a stable mass. Place larger stones at bottom of slopes.
 - 3.1.6 Hand placing:

Latest Revision, July 2003 Page 1 of 2

- .1 Use large stones for lower courses and as headers for subsequent courses.
- .2 Place boulders so that the bottom one-third of the bottom course of boulders is below grade.
- .3 Stagger vertical joints and fill voids with rock spalls or cobbles.
- .4 Finished surface to be even, free of large openings and neat in appearance.

Latest Revision, July 2003 Page 2 of 2

1.1 Scope

1.1.1 This specification refers to trench excavation and backfill.

1.2 Codes and Standards

1.2.1 Carry out all operations relating to excavation, shoring and backfill in strict conformance with all applicable Legislation, Codes, Standards and Ordinances of authorities having competent jurisdiction.

1.3 Definitions

- 1.3.1 Trench excavation is an excavation open from ground surface to the full depth of the pipe zone. A trench excavation may have vertical sidewalls for its full depth, maintained by bracing and sheeting or sloped sidewalls from a maximum of 1200 mm above the bottom of the trench excavation to the ground surface.
- 1.3.2 The pipe zone is the portion of the trench excavation between the bottom level of the trench excavation to a height of 150 mm above the top of the pipe. For more detail refer to Standard Drawing W-04.
- 1.3.3 Foundation is over excavation in the pipe zone that is required to provide a stable foundation for the bedding.
- 1.3.4 Pipe bedding is that portion of the pipe zone that supports the pipe and other appurtenances.
- 1.3.5 Haunching is that portion of the pipe zone from the bottom of the pipe to the springline of the pipe.
- 1.3.6 Initial backfill occupies the area between the springline of the pipe and a maximum 300 mm above the top of the pipe.
- 1.3.7 Unstable trench bottom is an inadequate bedding condition caused by organic material, "quick" sand or other similar material being present in the bottom of the trench.
- 1.3.8 Drainage ditch excavation is common excavation required for routing of surface or pumped water to a drainage course.
- 1.3.9 Standard Proctor Density (SPD) is the soil density achieved by application of compactive mechanical effort to a soil mass.

January 2008 Page 1 of 13

1.3.10 Classify excavation by the type of material as follows:

- .1 Common excavation is the excavation of all materials other than rock and shall include hard pan, frozen materials and partially cemented materials that can be ripped and excavated by heavy equipment.
- .2 Rock excavation is defined as boulders, pieces of concrete or masonry exceeding 1.0 m³ in volume or solid ledge rock, concrete or masonry which requires drilling and blasting or other mechanical means for its removal. No soft or disintegrated rock, concrete or masonry which can be removed with a hand pick or power-operated excavator will be considered rock excavation. No loose, shaken or previously blasted work will be considered rock excavation.
- .3 Rubble excavation is the removal of broken material resulting from the decay or destruction of a building or other structure.

1.3.11 Classify backfill by the type of fill material as follows:

- .1 In situ material is defined as material excavated from the trench from which all boulders larger than 100 mm in maximum dimension, large roots, stumps or other debris that would prevent consolidation of the backfill have been removed.
- .2 Low shrink material is a sand/cement/water mixture.
- .3 Granular material is material such as sand, natural gravel and reclaimed concrete aggregate. Granular material must be free of reclaimed asphalt.
- .4 Coarse gravel is clean angular material required for stabilization of trench bottom due to over excavation of unsuitable trench bottom conditions.
- .5 Topsoil is humus, peat, or other material containing organics, which make up the top layer of the soil.

2.0 PRODUCT

2.1 Insitu Backfill Material

2.1.1 Insitu Backfill Material is original trench material that does not contain boulders or rocks larger than 100 mm diameter, organic soils, frozen lumps of earth, rubble or debris from trench excavation.

2.2 Low Shrink Material

2.2.1 Do not supply or place low shrink backfill until a mix design has been submitted to and approved by the Engineer.

January 2008 Page 2 of 13

2.2.2 Maximum aggregate size shall be 6 mm using sand. The proportions of materials shall be such as to produce a concrete mixture that will meet the following standards:

Strength at 28 days	0.5 MPa ± 0.25 (measured in accordance with CAN3-A23.2-9C
Slump	175 ± 25 mm (measured in accordance with CAN3-A23.2-5C)

Note: Type 30 Portland cement may be used for winter construction.

2.3 Bedding Material

- 2.3.1 Do not supply or place bedding material until a sieve analysis has been submitted to and approved by the Engineer.
- 2.3.2 Provide bedding material having the following gradation limits:

SIEVE SIZE	PERCENT PASSING
10 mm	100
5 mm	95 - 100
630 μm	25 - 60
80 μm	0 - 5

2.4 Granular Material

2.4.1 Provide granular material having the following gradation limits.

SIEVE	% PASSING
28 mm	100
20 mm	90 - 100
12.5 mm	70 - 100
5 mm	45 - 85
2 mm	30 - 65
800 µm	15 - 40
400 μm	12 - 30
160 µm	9 - 20
80 µm	7 - 15

Maximum Permeability 1 x 10⁻⁴ cm/sec.

January 2008 Page 3 of 13

2.4.2 Do not supply or place imported material until a sieve analysis has been submitted to and approved by the Engineer.

2.5 Coarse Gravel

- 2.5.1 Do not supply or place coarse gravel until a sieve analysis has been submitted to and approved by the Engineer.
- 2.5.2 Provide clean angular rock material for stabilization of trench bottom with the following gradation limits:

SIEVE SIZE	PERCENT PASSING
80 mm	100
50 mm	95 - 100
25 mm	20 - 100
20 mm	0 - 80
10 mm	0 - 10
5 mm	2

2.6 Drainage Material

- 2.6.1 Do not supply or place drainage material until a sieve analysis has been submitted to and approved by the Engineer.
- 2.6.2 Provide material for drainage with the following gradation limits:

SIEVE SIZE	PERCENT PASSING
40 mm	100
25 mm	75 - 100
20 mm	20 - 80
10 mm	0 - 10
5 mm	0 - 5

3.0 EXECUTION

- 3.1 Protection of Existing Utilities and Surface Features
 - 3.1.1 Refer to Section 01001 General Requirements

January 2008 Page 4 of 13

3.2 Site Preparation

- 3.2.1 Strip topsoil as shown on the drawings or as directed by the Engineer.
- 3.2.2 Cut pavement or sidewalk neatly along limits of proposed excavation in order that surface may break evenly and cleanly.

3.3 Excavation

3.3.1 Location of Excavation

- .1 The Engineer will provide stakes offset from the centreline of the trench to indicate trench alignment.
- .2 Excavate trenches only as far in advance as safety, traffic and weather conditions permit.
- .3 Protect structures, piping and other manmade objects existing within the working area.
- .4 Do not excavate more than 120 m in advance of the pipe laying operation. Allow no more than 15 metres of trench to remain open at the end of each day.

3.3.2 Depth

- .1 Excavate trench to dimensions shown on Drawing W04 or as required to provide sufficient space for pipe bedding and to permit erection of forms, shoring, waterproofing and inspection of foundations. Excavate to clean lines to minimize the quantity of fill required.
- .2 Adhere to City of Regina standards for minimum bury depths unless specifically shown or directed otherwise in the Contract Documents or by the Engineer.

3.3.3 Excavated Trench Material

- .1 Pile material along side the trench provided working space is adequate and by doing so it does not spill onto private properties disturbing fences, buildings, shrubs, lawns, crops or other items of value.
- .2 Locate spoil pile to minimize blockage of traffic and drainage facilities.
- .3 Where excavated material cannot be piled along the trench, stockpile at locations approved by the Engineer and return for backfilling as required.

January 2008 Page 5 of 13

3.3.4 Trench Alignment

- .1 Prior to excavation of the trench, establish the pipe installation alignment by setting stakes at 20 m intervals along a line offset from the centreline of the proposed alignment.
- .2 Excavate the trench so that the pipe can be laid to the established alignment and depth with allowance made for specified trench wall clearance and bedding.
- .3 Install the pipe to a predetermined grade according to a grade sheet showing the depth of cut to the invert or top of pipe relative to the grade stake elevation at the respective locations along the pipeline.

3.3.5 Trench Width

- .1 Excavate to produce clearance of not less than 150 mm between the outside of the pipe at its largest section and the trench sheeting or earth wall and not more than 300 mm clearance between the pipe and earth wall regardless of trench support works. Refer to Standard Drawing W-04.
- .2 The above condition governs from the trench bottom to 300 mm above the top of the pipe.
- .3 Excavate widths above this point in conformance with the requirements of the latest edition of the *Occupational Health and Safety Act*.
- .4 Remove ledge rock, boulders and large stones to provide a minimum clearance of 150 mm below the pipe.
- .5 Where the maximum trench width is exceeded provide special bedding or other precautions as directed by the Engineer.

3.3.6 Bracing and Sheeting

- .1 Shore the trench in a manner that conforms with the latest edition of the *Occupational Health and Safety Act*, and as necessary to protect life, property and structures adjacent to the Work, the Work itself, or to maintain trench widths within specified limits.
- .2 Install shoring so that is does not extend below the springline of the pipe. Do not locate shoring closer than 150 mm to the widest section of the installed pipe. When it is necessary to place the shoring below the pipe springline, raise the shoring in 600 mm lifts and compact each lift to fill the void left by the raised sheeting.
- .3 Cut off shoring left in place no higher than 900 mm below the ground surface.
- .4 Remove shoring in a manner which permits backfill compaction.

January 2008 Page 6 of 13

3.3.7 Dewatering

- .1 Control entry of ground and surface water to the extent that excavation and pipe installation can proceed and the trench bottom condition is not compromised to the detriment of the pipe installation.
- .2 Continuously pump or bail out water from the trench. Do not use the pipe being installed as a drain for such water.
- .3 Ensure that dewatering operations do not compromise or damage the foundation of any structure in the vicinity.
- .4 Locate and direct dewatering discharge such that loss, damage, nuisance or injury to the public does not occur. Direct discharge into natural drainage channels, drains or storm sewers.

3.3.8 Safety

- .1 Excavate trench in conformance with the requirements of the latest edition of the *Occupational Health and Safety Act* and as is necessary to protect life, property and work.
- .2 Sheet and brace open cut trenches in strict conformance with the latest edition of the *Occupational Health and Safety Act*, Municipal Ordinances and as necessary to protect life, property and Work.
- .3 Blasting for excavation will not normally be permitted. When permitted, blasting methods and procedures must strictly conform to Provincial Statutes and Municipal Ordinances. If there are structures in the vicinity that may be affected by the blasting, engage and pay for the services of a structural engineer and carry out a comprehensive structural investigation with the property Owner(s), Sub-contractor and the Engineer to establish the existing condition of these structures. Provide all damage mitigation measures prescribed. Provide all additional insurance as may be directed by the Owner. Bear all costs for damage and injury resulting from blasting operations.
- Work between sunset and sunrise will be allowed only with prior written permission from the Engineer or if necessary to correct Work that is deemed to constitute an immediate hazard to the public or existing utilities. When any Work is carried out at night, supply a sufficient number of electric or other approved and efficient lights to enable the Work to be done in a safe, satisfactory manner. Operations will not be permitted if the Engineer believes there insufficient light to perform the Work safely and satisfactorily.

3.3.9 Trench Bottom Conditions

.1 Maintain trench conditions to facilitate pipe installation without water, muck, silt, gravel or other foreign material entering the pipe.

January 2008 Page 7 of 13

- .2 Provide a firm trench bottom capable of supporting the pipe to be installed. Stabilize trench bottom by means of over excavation or special foundation designed to support the pipe.
- .3 Remove all deleterious material from the trench bottom prior to pipe installation.

3.3.10 Over Excavation and Backfill

- .1 Excavate the trench in a manner that provides a uniform and continuous support for the pipe and fittings on solid, undisturbed ground. Over excavate unstable trench bottom to a level at which stable material is encountered.
- .2 Backfill over excavation with coarse gravel material to the level of normal bedding.
- .3 Compact coarse gravel material in lifts having a maximum compacted depth of 300 mm to provide a thoroughly consolidated pipe zone using approved mechanical compactors.

3.3.11 Unstable/Non-Uniform Ground Conditions

- .1 Excavate loose or deleterious material to the width, depth and length as required and backfill with coarse gravel in 300 mm compacted layers or with insitu backfill material in 150 mm compacted layers. Compaction to 95% Standard Proctor Density.
- .2 Provide and maintain minimum clearance between the pipe and trench walls of not less than 150 mm for pipes up to and including 600 mm O.D. and not less than 200 mm for pipe larger 600 mm O.D.
- .3 Finish subgrade with hand tools to provide a uniform and continuous support for the pipe bedding.

3.3.12 Coring

- .1 Provide straight walled shafts for coring.
- .2 Provide proper shoring and any other means required to ensure safety of workmen and stability of surrounding soils.
- .3 Obtain the prior approval of the Engineer for size, location and extent of coring shaft(s).
- .4 Maintain a minimum 1.0 metre clearance from nearest edge of coring shaft to pavement or other structures, unless otherwise approved
- .5 Carry out shaft excavation and backfill in accordance with the relevant section(s) of the specifications and all safety regulations.
- .6 Provide cored hole that does not exceed the largest dimension of the pipe to be installed by more than 50 mm.

January 2008 Page 8 of 13

- .7 Carefully establish and maintain line and grade and provide a finished coring hole which does not vary more than 50 mm vertically or 100 mm horizontally from the established grade.
- .8 Recore any hole that exceeds the specified deviation limits.
- .9 Adequately plug the leading end of pipe inserted in a core hole to prevent damage or entrance of foreign material.
- .10 Provide adequate support of pipe within the core hole as recommended by the pipe manufacturer and/or as detailed in the contract documents.
- .11 Carry out pipe insertion into cored holes using techniques and equipment recommended by the pipe manufacturer and approved by the Engineer.

3.4 Trench Backfill and Compaction

3.4.1 Backfill within the Pipe Zone

- .1 Backfill with granular material placed in uniform layers and compacted by mechanical means for the full width of the trench. Backfill in layers not exceeding 150 mm compacted thickness and compact to completely fill spaces under and adjacent to the pipe.
- .2 Place bedding material to lines and depths required. Provide bell and coupling holes along the trench bottom so that the pipe barrel is evenly supported throughout the entire length.
- .3 Mechanically compact the pipe bedding, haunching and initial backfill material to 95% Standard Proctor Density.
- .4 Mechanically compact pipe haunching while exercising care not to contact or damage the pipe. For compaction of haunching on pipe 300 mm and larger, employ pneumatically powered, single leg 'pogostik' tamper or as approved by the Engineer.
- .5 Where specified, backfill with low shrink material such that the material flows into the excavation and fills the entire space under the pipe. Place low shrink material to the springline of the pipe. Ensure that the pipe or pipe bedding is not disturbed during backfill placement and air is not trapped beneath horizontal projections or the other locations within the pipe zone excavation.

3.4.2 Backfill above the Pipe Zone

.1 Insitu Material

.1 Backfill in uniform layers not exceeding the thickness required to obtain the specified density. The maximum allowable compacted layer thickness shall be 150 mm unless

January 2008 Page 9 of 13

- otherwise approved by the Engineer. Compact backfill to a minimum 95% Standard Proctor Density.
- .2 Control the moisture content of the insitu backfill material to within ± 3% of the insitu material in the adjacent trench walls. Supply and add water or dry the insitu backfill material as required to meet the moisture specification.
- .3 Areas to be backfilled shall be free from debris, snow, ice, water or frozen ground. Backfill material shall not be frozen or contain ice, snow or debris.
- .4 Haul and dispose of all material that is unsuitable for use as backfill. Import and place acceptable material.
- .5 Import and place acceptable material to makeup any shortage of material caused by the construction operation or removal and disposal of rock, boulders or other material.
- .6 Bear all costs for locating, providing and placing acceptable replacement backfill material.

.2 Granular Material

- .1 Provide granular material having sufficient moisture content to prevent dust generation during handling.
- .2 Backfill in uniform layers not to exceed the thickness required to obtain the specified density. The maximum allowable compacted layer thickness shall be 150 mm for granular materials unless otherwise approved by the Engineer.
- .3 Compact backfill to 95% Standard Proctor Density.
- .4 Repair and pay for damage resulting from any subsidence or heaving of the backfill occurring within the maintenance period.

.3 Low Shrink Material

- .1 Place low shrink backfill such that the material flows into the excavations and fills the entire space. Initial depth of material may not exceed one (1) metre. The initial depth must set to a point where the concrete is no longer fluid before additional material may be placed on top of it.
- 2. Ensure that the pipe or pipe bedding is not disturbed during low shrink placement and air is not trapped beneath horizontal projections or the other locations within the excavation.
- .3 Where required, cover low shrink material with steel plates having sufficient strength to support traffic. Maintain this

January 2008 Page 10 of 13

support until the Engineer advises that the low shrink material has developed sufficient strength to allow its removal. Where support of traffic is not required, cover and fence the excavation until the Engineer advises that the low shrink material has developed sufficient strength to allow placement of further material on top of it.

.4 Use of low shrink material above the pipe zone requires the approval of the Engineer unless it is specifically indicated on the drawings.

3.4.3 Backfilling of Structures

- .1 Structures include buildings, manholes, vaults and buried valves.
- .2 Backfill structures with insitu fill or granular material compacted to 95% Standard Proctor Density, in maximum compacted lifts of 150 mm within 5 m of structure. Excavations to be free of ice, snow, debris and water at the time of backfilling.
- .3 Compact backfill adjacent to or under slabs, footings and pipes to 100% Standard Proctor Density. Use either hand operated tamper or pneumatically powered, single leg 'pogostik' tamper within 1000 mm of structures. Place and compact backfill around structures so as to keep load distributed evenly around the perimeter.
- .4 Place and compact pipe trench backfill under and within 4 metres of pipe vaults to 95% Standard Proctor Density.

3.4.4 Responsibility for Materials Testing - Private Consultant as Engineer

- .1 In all instances where the 'Engineer' for the Work is not the City of Regina, Public Works Division, materials testing is the responsibility of the Contractor.
 - .1 Retain and pay for a materials testing laboratory, satisfactory to the Engineer, to test materials compacted in place. Pay all costs for re-testing required as a result of initial or subsequent test results not conforming to the requirements of this specification.
 - .2 Inform the testing agency of the name and number of the Engineer for the project and instruct the testing agency to immediately advise the Engineer of the use of any material or procedure contrary to the specifications or good construction practice.
 - .3 Locations for density tests to be selected by the testing laboratory under the direction of the Engineer.
 - .4 Submit copies of test results to the Engineer within 24 hours of each test.

January 2008 Page 11 of 13

3.4.5 Responsibility for Material Testing – Public Works Division as Engineer

- .1 In all instances where the 'Engineer' for the Work is the City of Regina Public Works Division, materials testing will be the responsibility of the Public Works Division Materials Testing Standards
- .1 Standard for laboratory determination of SPD:
 - .1 ASTM D698 and ASTM D2216 standard test methods for laboratory determination of density and of water (moisture) content of soil, rock and soil-aggregate mixtures.
- .2 Standards for field determination of density and moisture.
 - .1 ASTM D2167 standard test by the rubber balloon method for density and unit weight of material compacted in place.
 - .2 ASTM D1556 standard test by the sand cone method for density and unit weight of material compacted in place.
 - .3 ASTM D2922 and/or D3017 Nuclear methods testing for density and moisture content of material compacted in place.
- .3 Testing firm to choose and employ the most appropriate field test method(s) for the specific conditions.

3.4.6 Materials Testing Requirements

- .1 Materials testing requirements are as follow:
 - .1 Determination of Standard Proctor Density of each of the primary materials, such as clay, silty clay, silt, silty sand and sand.
 - .2 Perform density using method(s) appropriate for the conditions.
 - .3 Perform a minimum of one test per 1000 sqm/150 mm compacted lift.

3.4.8 Disposal of Boulders

.1 Locate a suitable disposal site for boulders and bear all costs for hauling and disposing of them.

3.4.9 Disposal of Excess Common Excavation

.1 Spread excess material, other than rock, asphalt and concrete, over the entire right-of-way prior to replacement of topsoil. Do not interrupt or alter existing drainage. Remove any remaining material from site.

January 2008 Page 12 of 13

.2 Remove and dispose of all site excavated debris.

3.4.10 Surface Maintenance during Construction

- .1 Maintain all trench surfaces and working surfaces affected by construction until the project is accepted by the Engineer.
- .2 Finish berms over trenches as specified prior to acceptance. Provide and place material to fill depressions resulting from the settlement of backfill.
- .3 Maintain gravelled surfaces free of potholes and washboard conditions. Promptly re-grade surfaces when irregularities occur.
- .4 Provide approved traffic hazard warning signage and barricades at all locations which cannot be promptly reinstated to the specified standard. Maintain traffic protection until the defects are rectified.

3.5 Deep Trench Excavation and Backfill

3.5.1 Deep trench installations are defined as those with depth equal to or greater than 5.0 m finished grade to pipe invert.

3.5.2 Deep Trench Excavation

- .1 Unless otherwise noted, excavate trench in accordance with the requirements elsewhere in this section.
- .2 Separate the excavated insitu material, by stock piling in a convenient location adjacent to the trench excavation, to the satisfaction of the Engineer.
- .3 Separate excavated insitu materials by primary classifications, such as clay, silty clay, silt, silty sand and sand.

3.5.3 Deep Trench Backfill

- .1 Unless otherwise noted, backfill trench in accordance with the requirements elsewhere in this section.
- .2 Replace and compact the insitu material in the reverse order of removal, to the satisfaction of the Engineer.
- .3 Compacted thickness of trench backfill not to exceed 150 mm per lift unless the Engineer specifically advises otherwise.
- .4 Moisture condition backfill as required to achieve the density requirements.

January 2008 Page 13 of 13

- 1.1 Related Work
 - 1.1.1 Section 02528 Concrete Walks, Slabs, Curbs and Gutters
- 1.2 Measure for Payment
 - 1.2.1 Pavement marking will be measured by lump sum.
 - 1.2.2 Pavement marking including reflective glass beads will be measured by lump sum.
 - 1.2.3 Supply of paint will be measured in litres.

2.0 PRODUCTS

- 2.1 Materials
 - 2.1.1 Paint applicator to be an approved distributor capable of applying paint in singles and dashed lines and that will ensure uniform application and having a positive shut-off.
 - 2.1.2 Thinner: as per CGSB 1-GP-SM.
 - 2.1.3 Paint to be a weather resistant traffic paint colour and product to be approved in advance by Consultant prior to applying.

3.0 EXECUTION

- 3.1 Equipment Requirements
 - 3.1.1 Paint applicator to be an approved pressure type unless otherwise approved by the Consultant.
 - 3.1.2 Work with a paint brush by approval of Consultant only.
- 3.2 Condition of Surfaces
 - 3.2.1 Pavement surface to be free from surface water, frost, ice, dust, oil, grease and other foreign materials.
- 3.3 Application
 - 3.3.1 Lay out payment markings.
 - 3.3.2 Unless otherwise approved by Consultant, apply paint only when air temperature is above 10°C and no rain in forecast.
 - 3.3.3 Apply paint evenly at a rate of $3m^2/L$.
 - 3.3.4 Do not thin paint unless approved by Consultant.
 - 3.3.5 Symbols, letter, and lines to conform to dimensions indicated.
 - 3.3.6 Apply other specified marking materials as directed by the Consultant.

Latest Revision, July 2003 Page 1 of 2

- 3.3.7 Paint lines to be of uniform colour and density with sharp edges.
- 3.3.8 Thoroughly clean applicator before painting with a different colour.
- 3.3.9 Apply paint using specified equipment only.

3.4 Tolerance

- 3.4.1 Paint markings to be within plus or minus 12 mm of dimensions specified.
- 3.4.2 Paint markings to be 50 mm wide.
- 3.5 Protection of Completed Work
 - 3.5.1 Protect pavement markings until dry.

Latest Revision, July 2003 Page 2 of 2

- 1.1 Related Work
 - 1.1.1 Section 02210 Site Grading Rough
 - 1.1.2 Section 02212 Planting Soil and Finish Grading
 - 1.1.3 Section 02930 Seeding Irrigated
 - 1.1.4 Section 02931 Seeding Native
- 1.2 Delivery and Storage
 - 1.2.1 Deliver grass seed in original containers showing:
 - .1 Analysis of seed mixture
 - .2 Percentage of pure seed
 - .3 Year of production
 - .4 Net mass
 - .5 Date when tagged and location
 - .6 Percentage germination
 - .7 Name and address of distributor
 - 1.2.2 Deliver wood fibre mulch in moisture-proof containers indicating manufacturer, content and net air-dry mass.
 - 1.2.3 Deliver erosion control agent in moisture-proof containers showing manufacturer, content and net mass.
- 1.3 Measurement Payment
 - 1.3.1 Supply of seed will be measured in kilograms.
 - 1.3.2 Seeding will be measured in square metres of actual surface areas.

2.0 PRODUCTS

- 2.1 Materials
 - 2.1.1 Grass seed: Certified No. 1 Grade to Government of Canada, Seeds Regulations and having minimum germination of 85% and minimum purity of 97%.
 - 2.1.2 Mulch:

.1 Straw: oat, barley, alfalfa or wheat straw, reasonably free from weeds, foreign matter detrimental to plant life, in dry condition to allow even distribution when processed through blower. Other vegetative material (hay, chopped cornstalks) may be used when approved by the Consultant.

Latest Revision, July 2003 Page 1 of 3

- .2 Fibre: wood or wood cellulose fibre free of germination or growth-inhibiting ingredients and forming blotter like ground cover allowing absorption and percolation of water.
- .3 Erosion Control Agent: water dilatable liquid dispersion containing thermoplastic resin (Curasol AH).
- .4 Water: potable, free of impurities that would inhibit germination.
- .5 Fertilizer: shall be high in phosphorous (e.g. 16-32-6) and delivered to the site in unopened containers. Rate of application to be 2.5 kg per 100 m².

2.2 Grass Seed Mixture

2.2.1 Seed: See Sections 02930 & 02931. All grass seed must be obtained from a recognized seed house or supplier. Seed shall be delivered in bags bearing tags.

3.0 EXECUTION

3.1 Workmanship

- 3.1.1 Keep site well drained.
- 3.1.2 Clean up immediately, soil, mulch, or other debris spilled onto pavement, dispose of deleterious materials.
- 3.1.3 Take reasonable care to prevent contamination by slurry of structures, signs, guiderails, fences and utilities.
- 3.1.4 Where contamination occurs, remove slurry to satisfaction of owner and by means approved by the Consultant.

3.2 Preparation of Surfaces

- 3.2.1 Cultivate areas to be seeded to a depth of 50 mm. Fine grade free of humps and hollows and free of deleterious and refuse material.
- 3.2.2 Obtain Consultant's approval of topsoil grade and depth before start seeding.

3.3 Seeding

- 3.3.1 Seed mechanically as outlined in Section 02930 & 02931.
- 3.3.2 Seed area during early spring or after 15th August to within 2 weeks of freeze-up.

3.4 Preparation of Slurry

3.4.1 Apply when winds less than 10 km/h using equipment suitable for area involved to the approval of the Consultant.

Latest Revision, July 2003 Page 2 of 3

- 3.4.2 Measure quantities of material by mass or mass-calibrated volume measurement to satisfaction of Consultant. Supply all equipment required for this work.
- 3.4.3 Charge required water into the tank. Add material into hydraulic mulching tank under agitator. Pulverize mulching material and charge slowly into tank.
- 3.4.4 Add erosion control agent, into tank and mix thoroughly to complete mulch slurry.
- 3.5 Application of Slurry
 - 3.5.1 Apply mulch slurry immediately after seeding is complete.
 - 3.5.2 Complete mulch slurry to be applied per hectare:
 - .1 Mulch: 2,200 kg
 - .2 Erosion Control Agent: 340 kg
 - .3 Water, minimum: 30,000 L
 - 3.5.3 Blend applications into existing, adjacent grass areas or sodded areas.
 - 3.5.4 Apply slurry in a uniformly distributed ground cover of uniform thickness.
 - 3.5.5 After application of mulching slurry, ensure that the areas are left undistributed until maintenance has started.

3.6 Maintenance

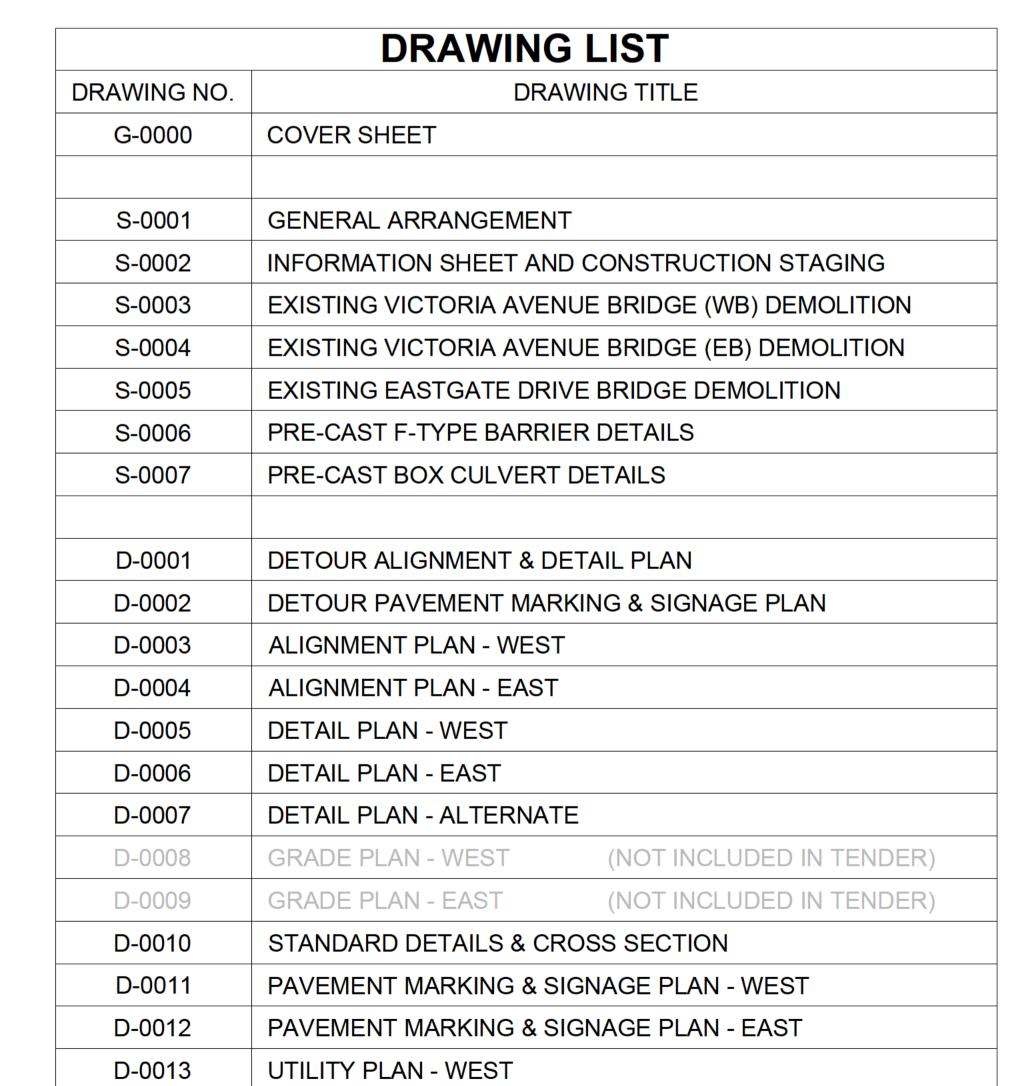
- 3.6.1 Ensure maintenance equipment suitable to Consultant.
- 3.6.2 Keep soil moist during germination period and adequately water grassed areas until accepted by the Consultant.
- 3.6.3 Apply water to ensure moisture penetration of 75 to 100 mm. Control sprinkling to prevent wash-outs.
- 3.6.4 Cut grass when it reaches height of 60 mm and cut to height of 40 to 50 mm. Remove clippings which exceed 10 mm in depth.
- 3.6.5 Maintain grassed areas free of pests and disease.
- 3.6.6 Fertilize seeded areas one month after seeding. Spread evenly and water in well. Postpone fertilizing until next spring if application falls within four week period prior to expected end of growing season in locality.

3.7 Acceptance

3.7.1 Conform to Section 02930 & 02931.

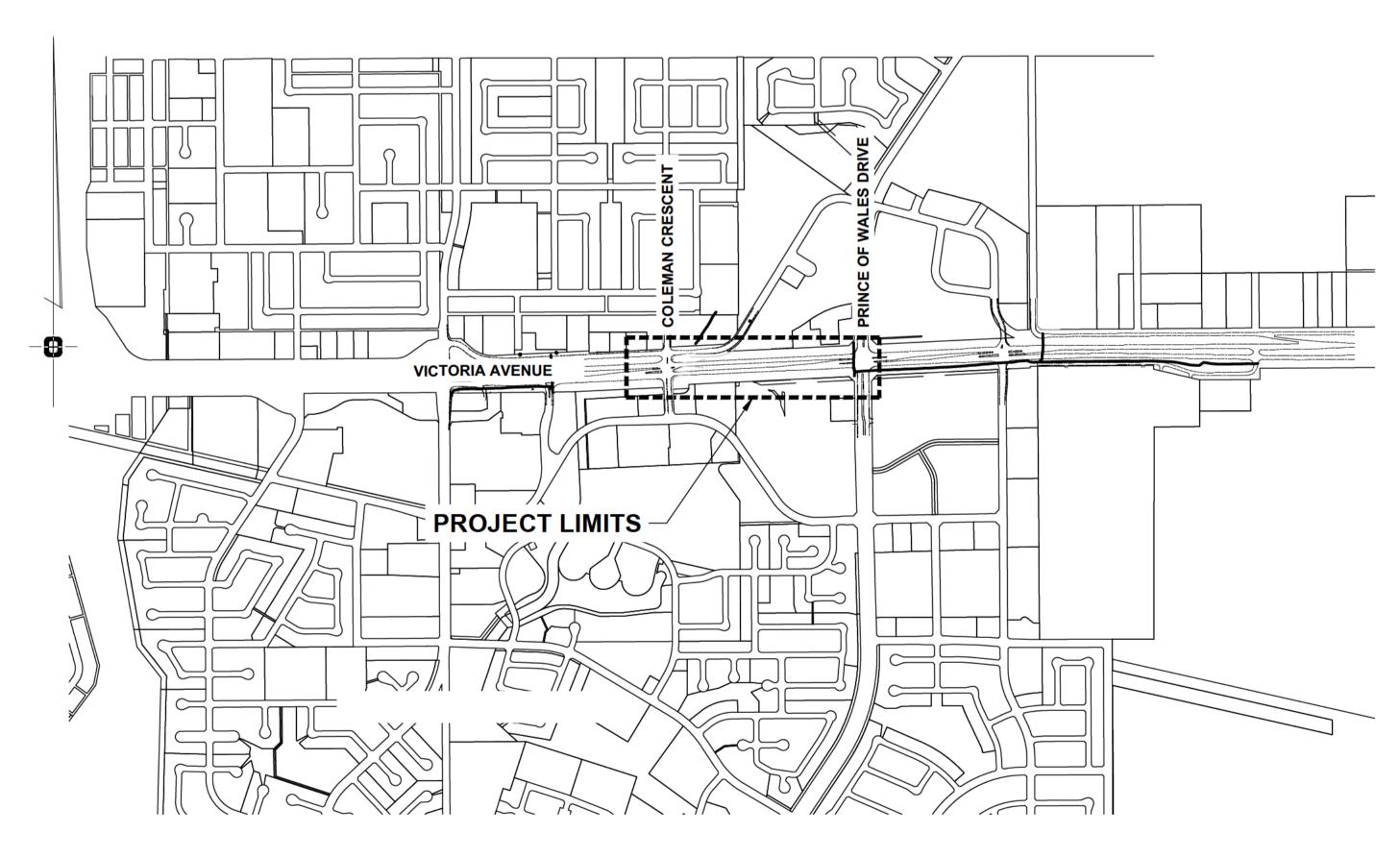
Latest Revision, July 2003 Page 3 of 3





UTILITY PLAN - EAST

D-0014

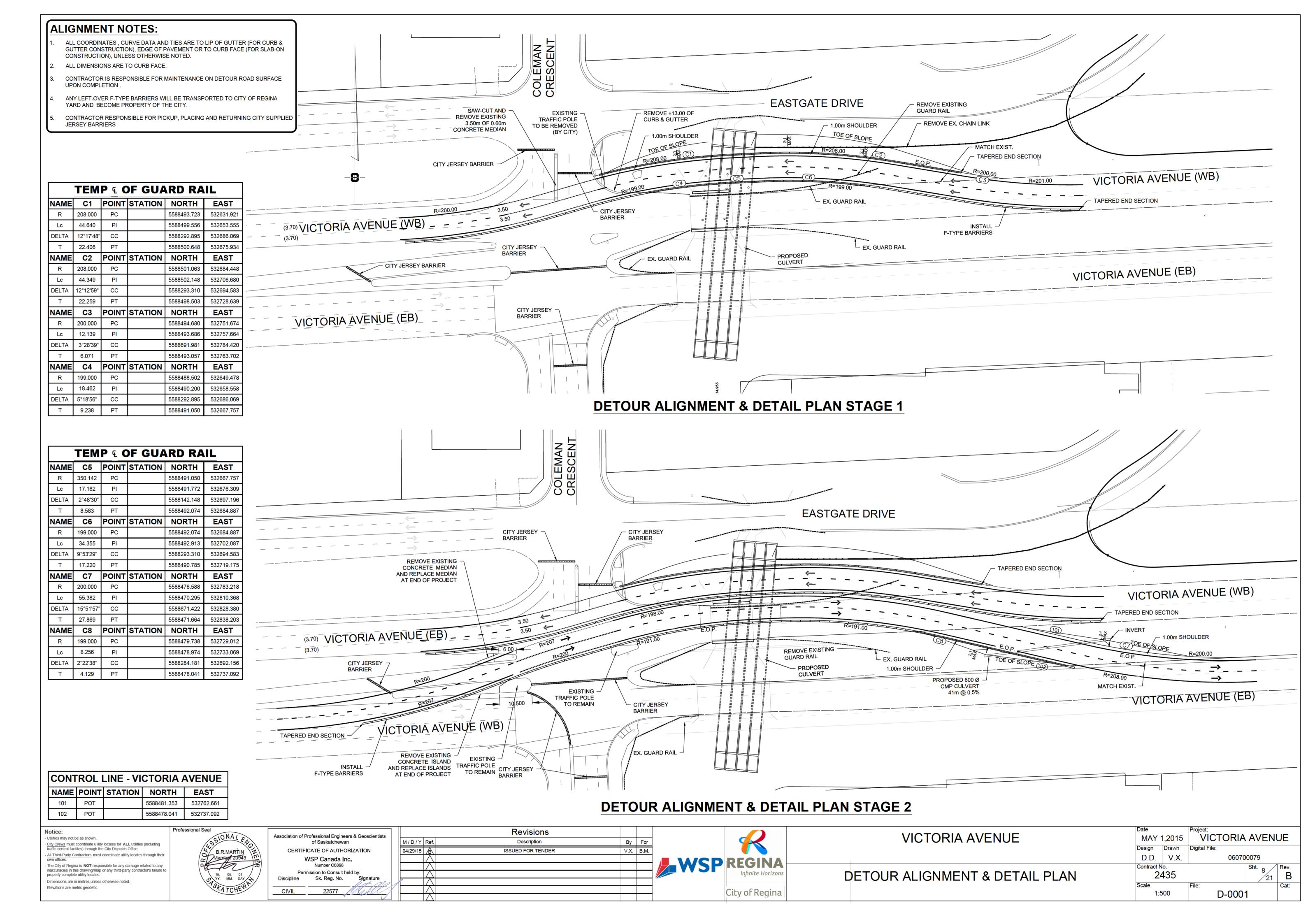


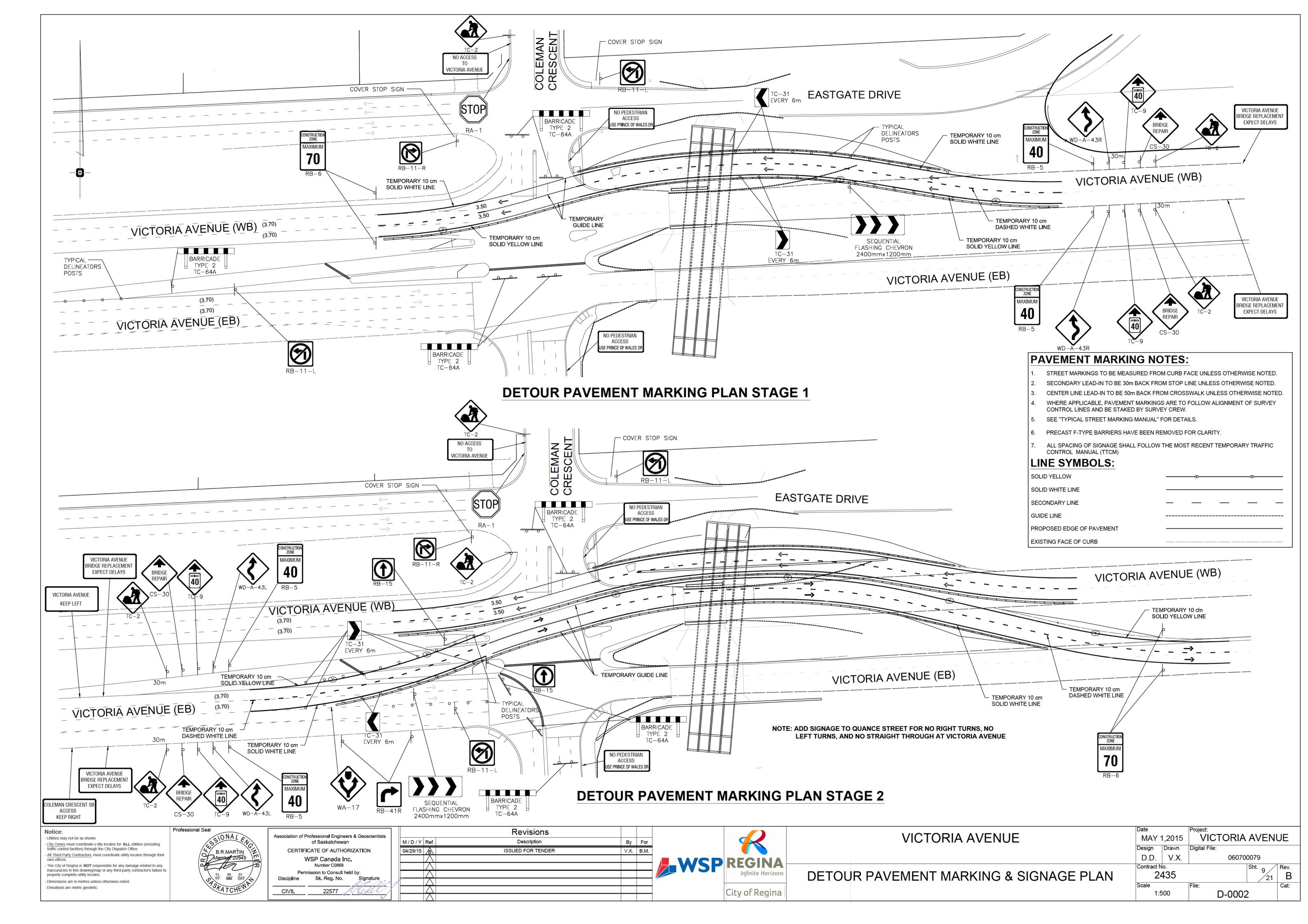
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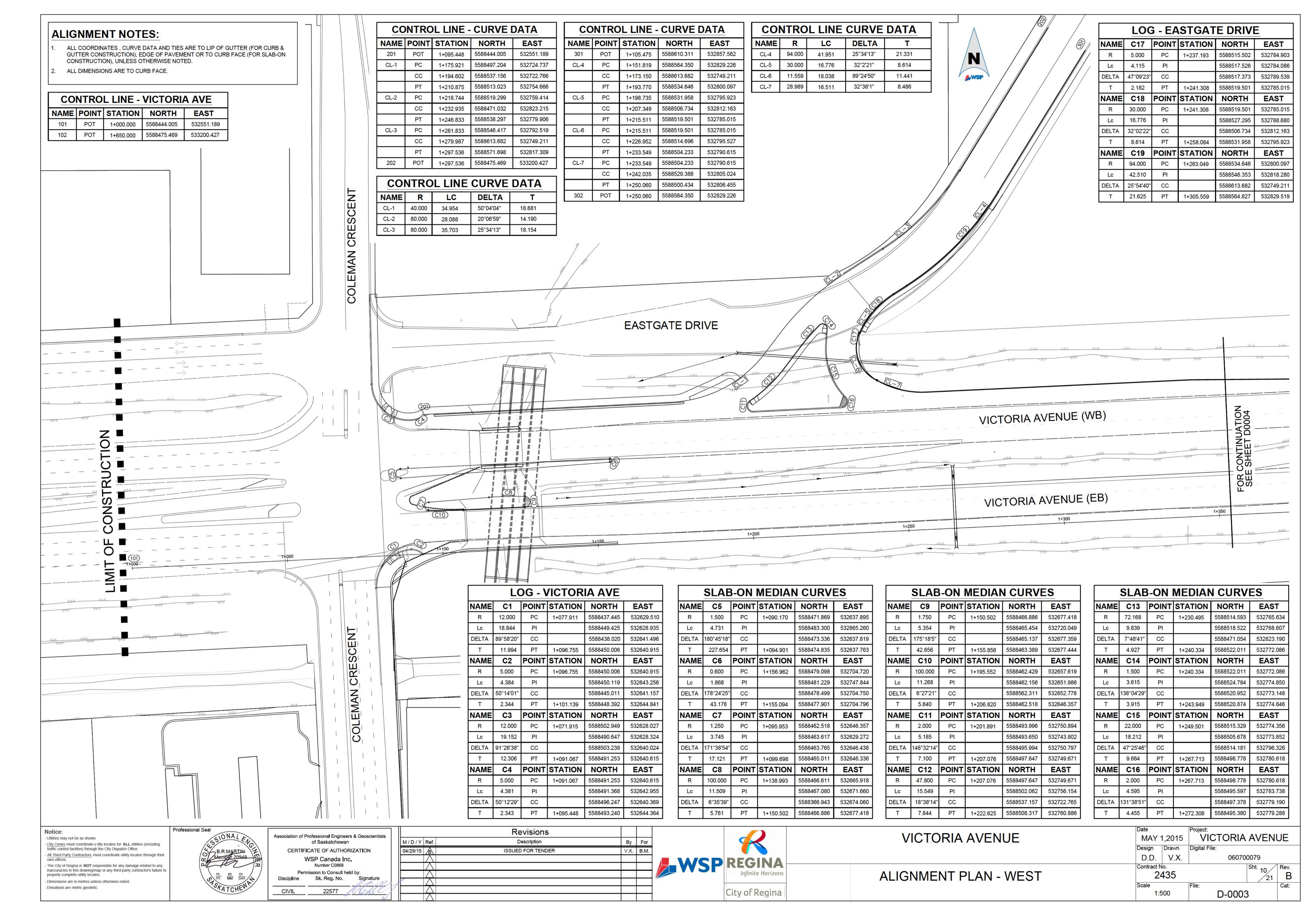
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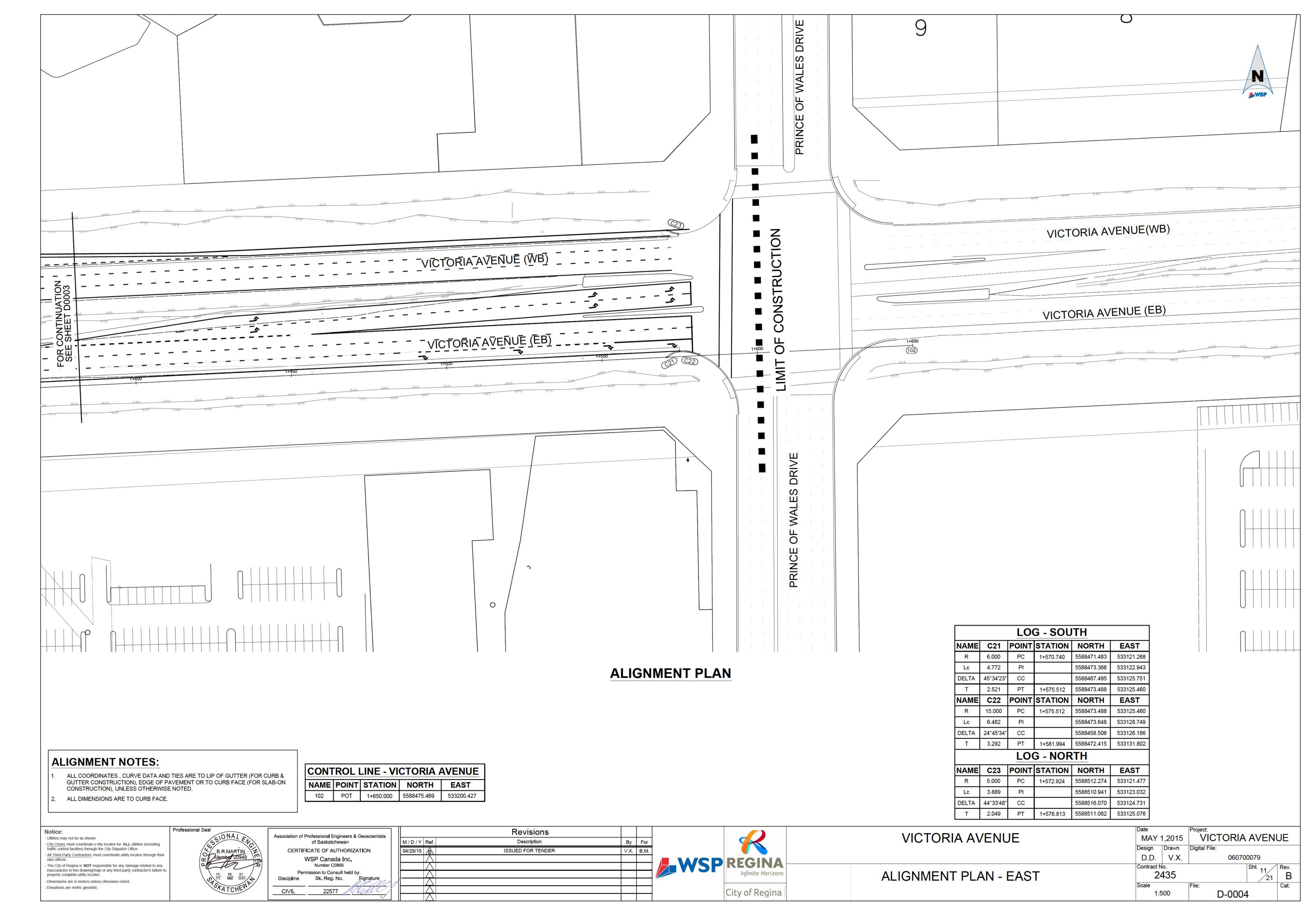
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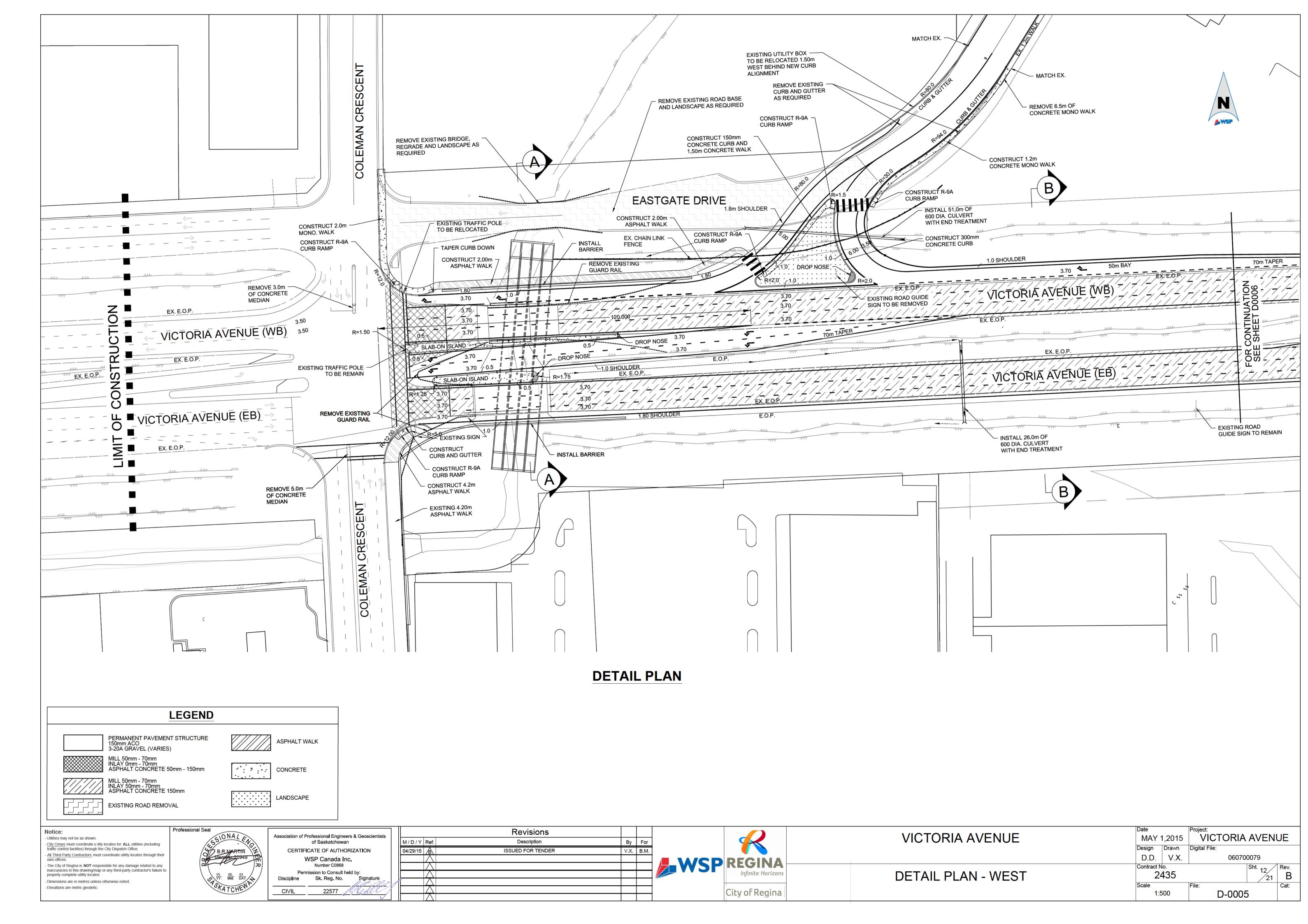


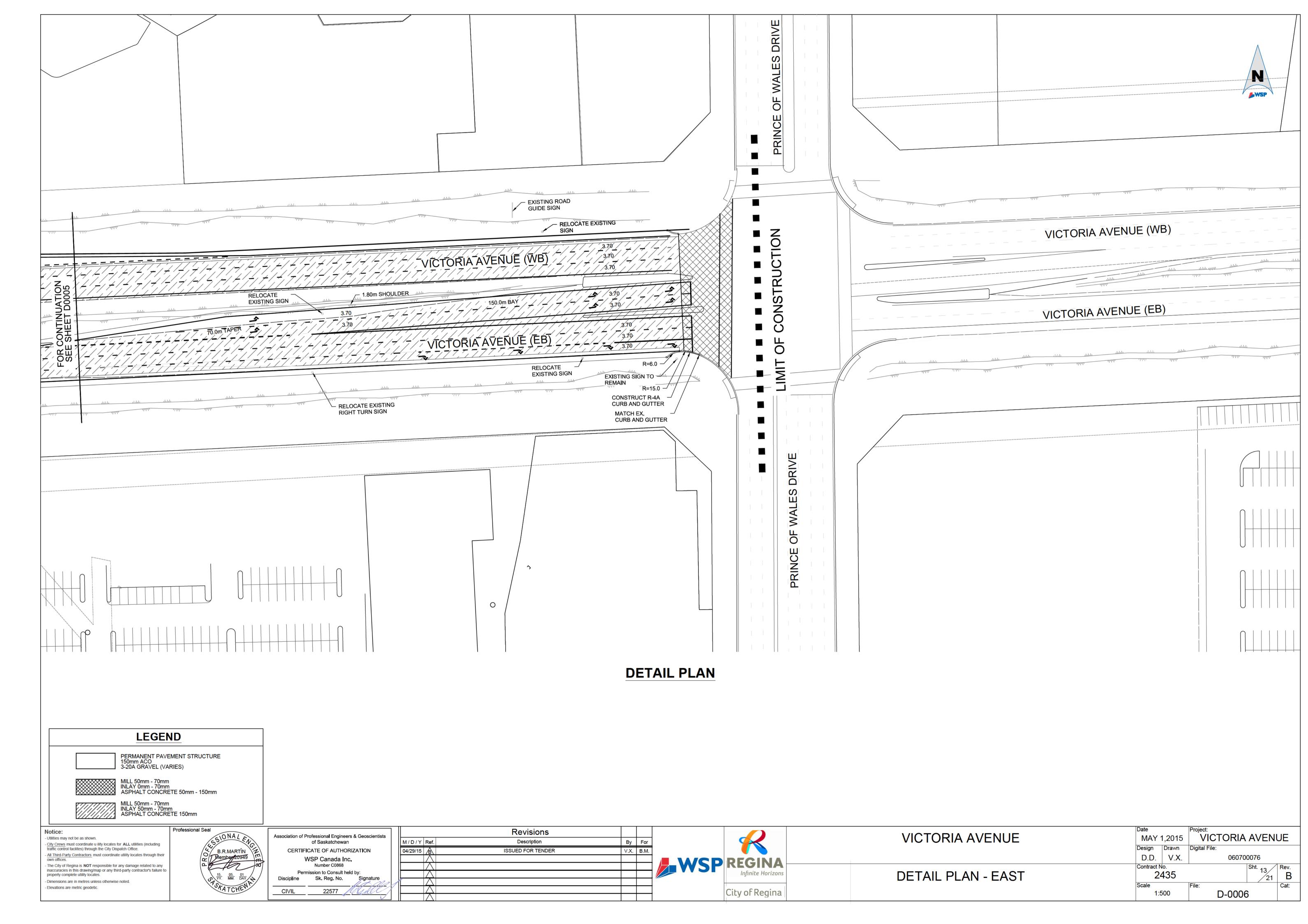


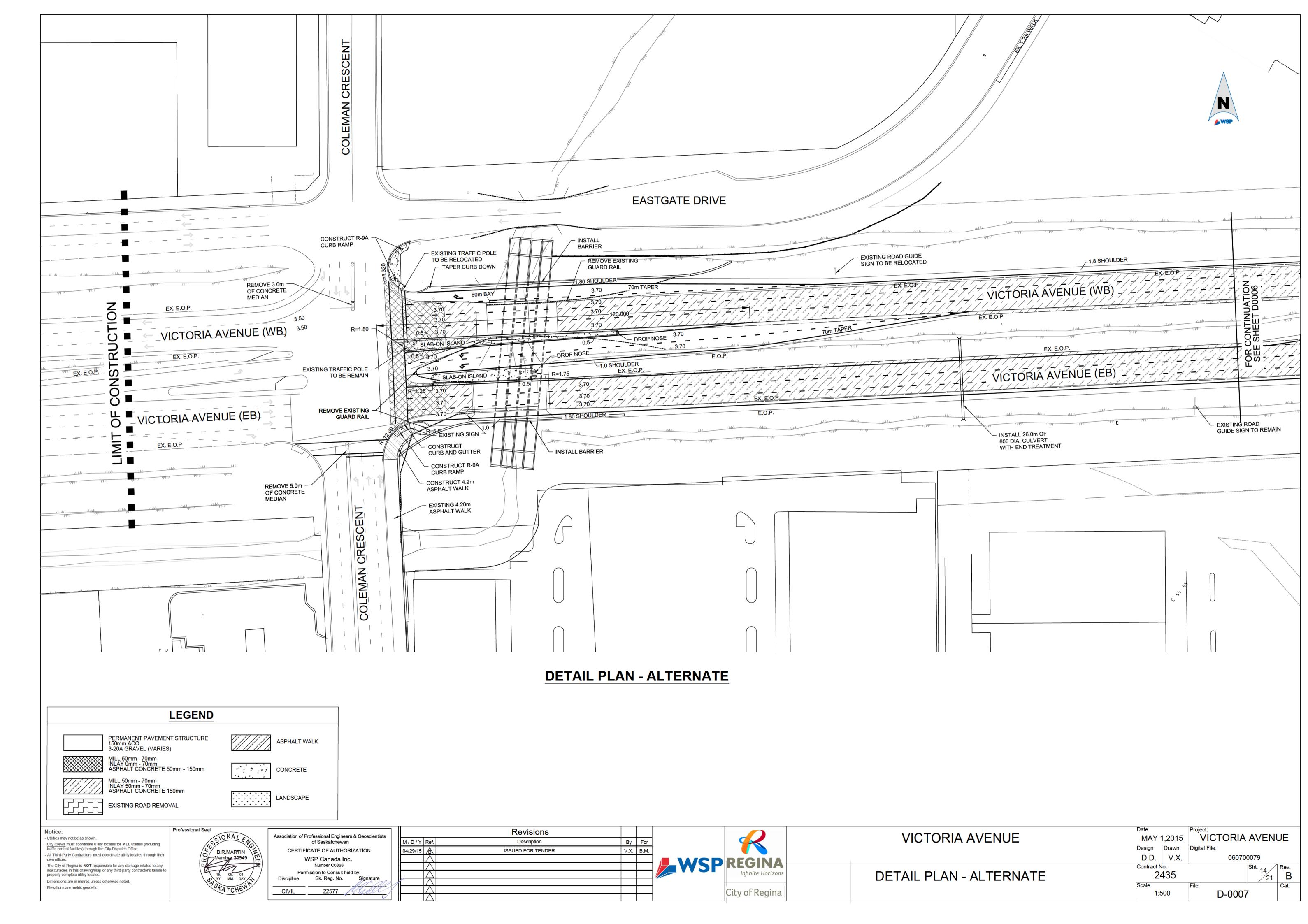


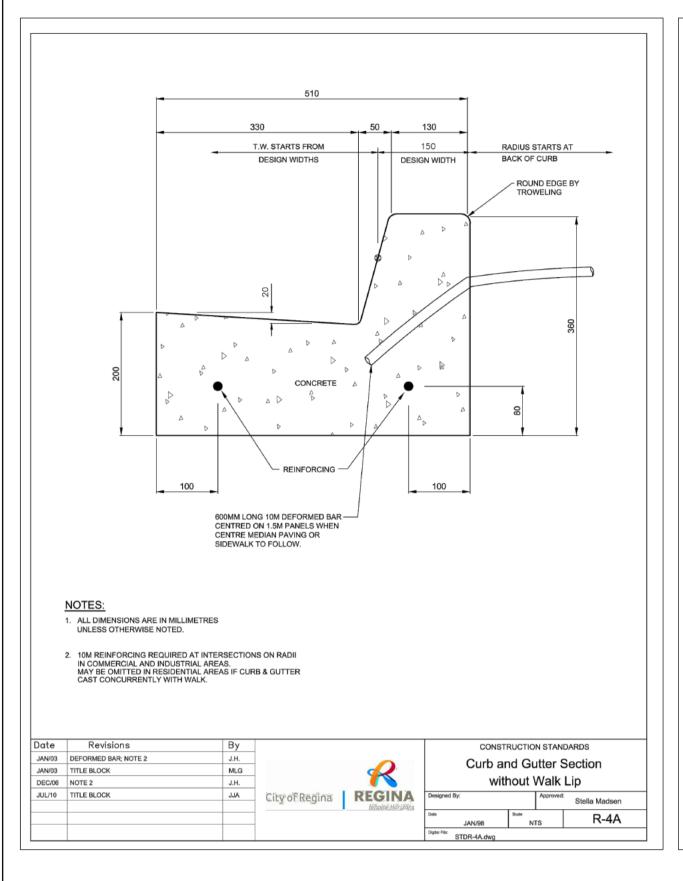


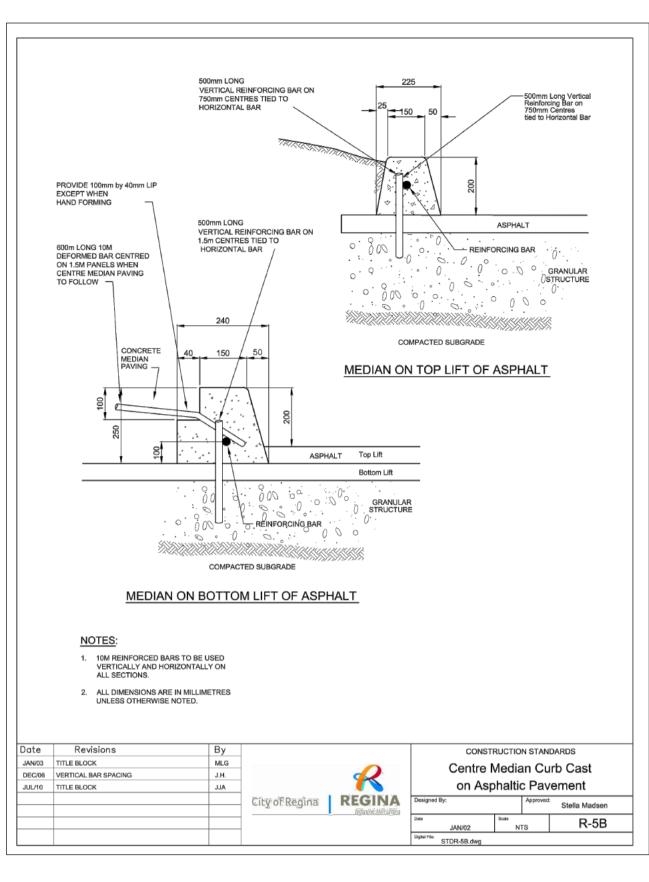


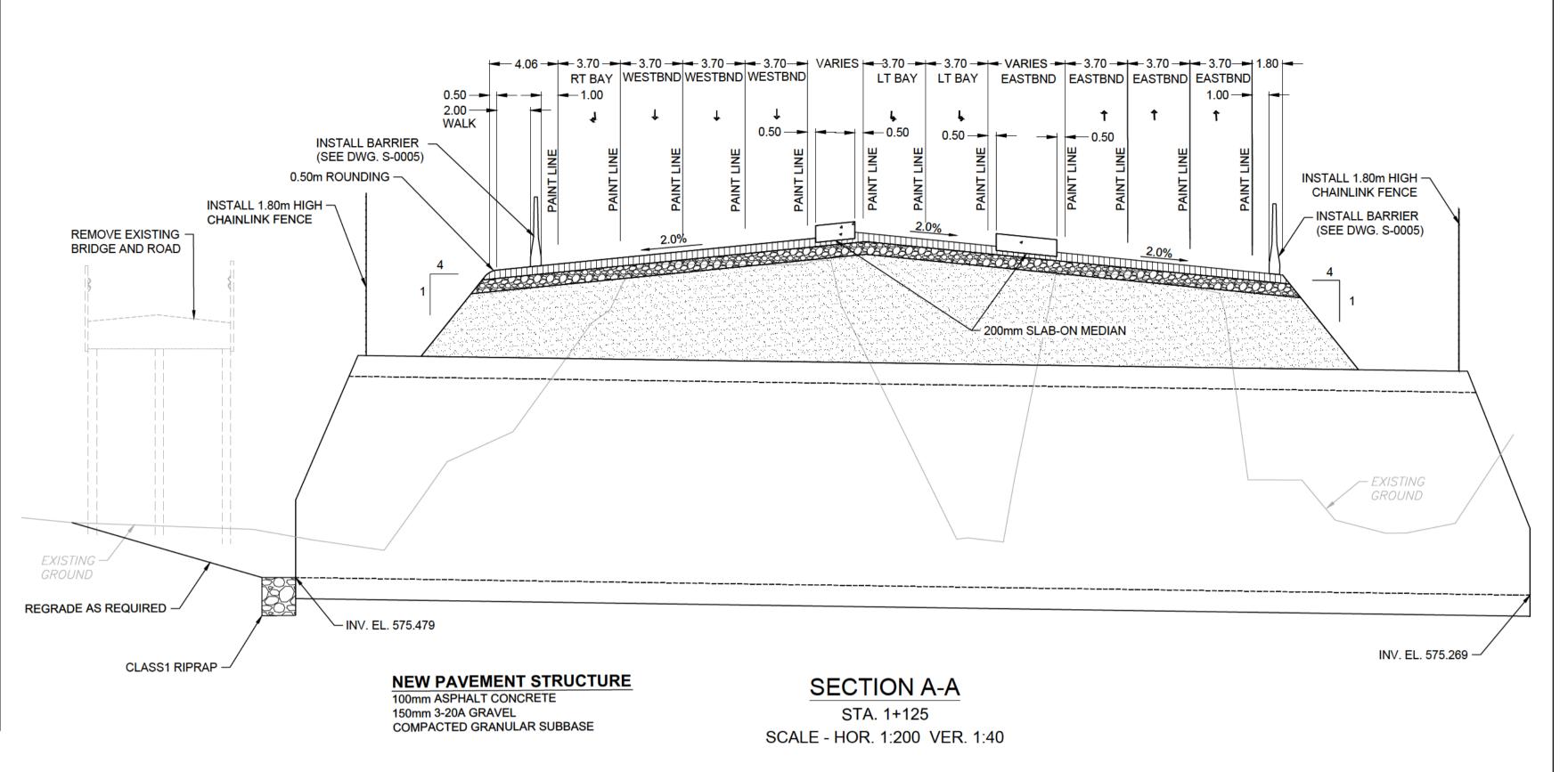


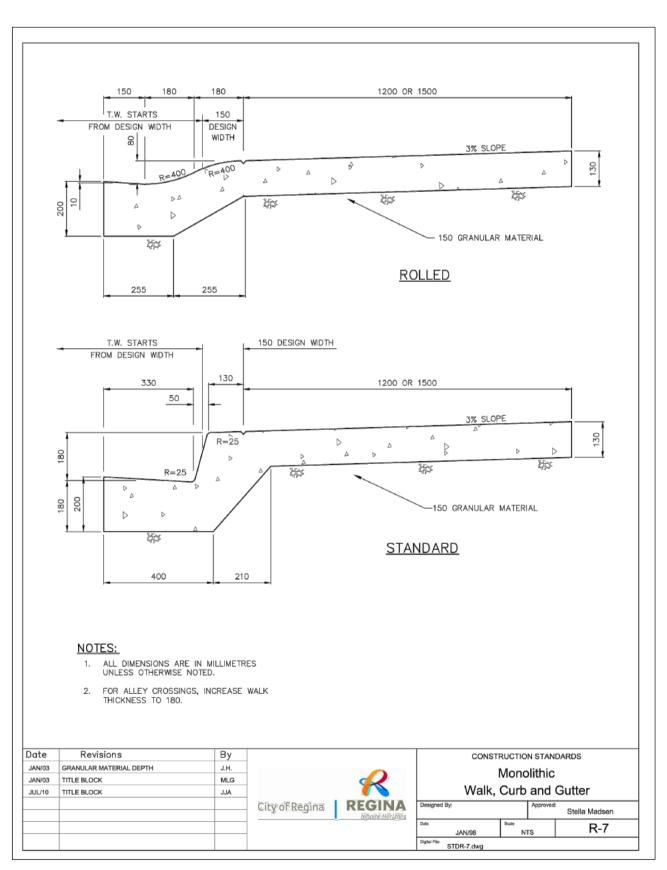


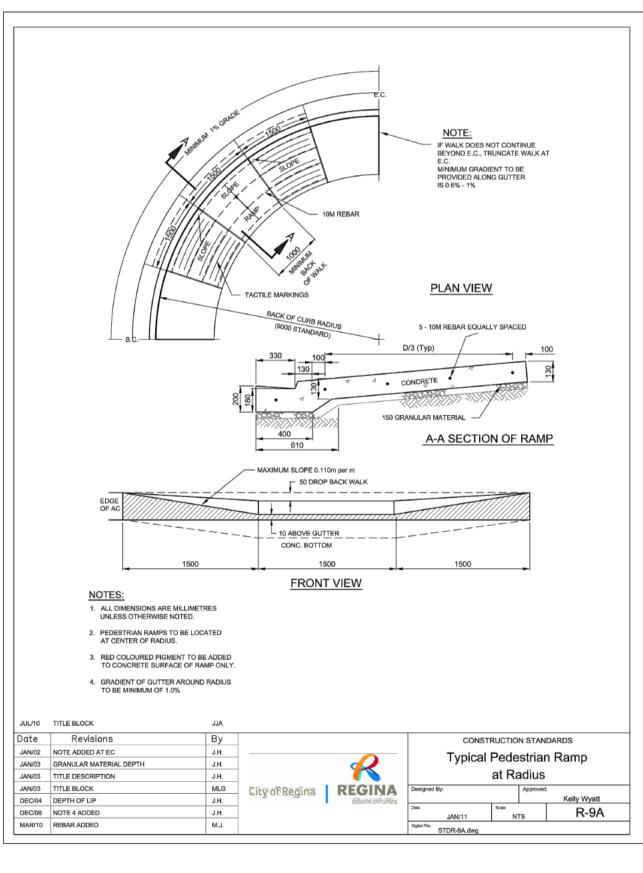


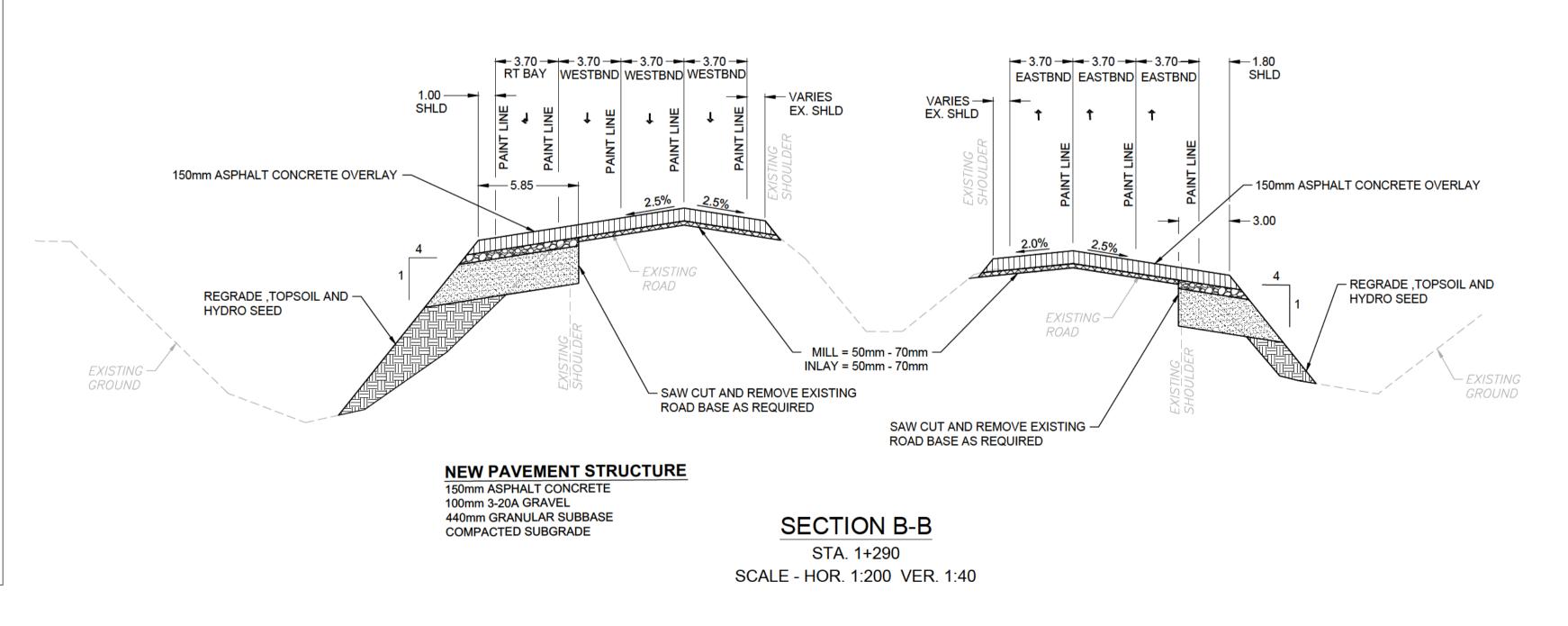












Notice:

- Utilities may not be as shown.

- <u>City Crews</u> must coordinate u ility locates for **ALL** utilities (including traffic control facilites) through the City Dispatch Office.

- <u>All Third-Party Contractors</u> must coordinate utility locates through their own offices.

- The City of Regina is **NOT** responsible for any damage related to any inaccuracies in this drawing/map or any third-party contractor's failure to properly complete utility locates.

Dimensions are in metres unless otherwise noted.

- Elevations are metric geodetic.

Professional Seal

B.R.MARTIN

Member 20949

15. 05. 01

NATCHEWA

Association of Professional Engineers & Geoscientists of Saskatchewan

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION

WSP Canada Inc.

Number C0868

Permission to Consult held by:

Discipline Sk. Reg. No. Signature

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 By
 For

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Revisions



VICTORIA AVENUE

STANDARD DETAILS & CROSS SECTION

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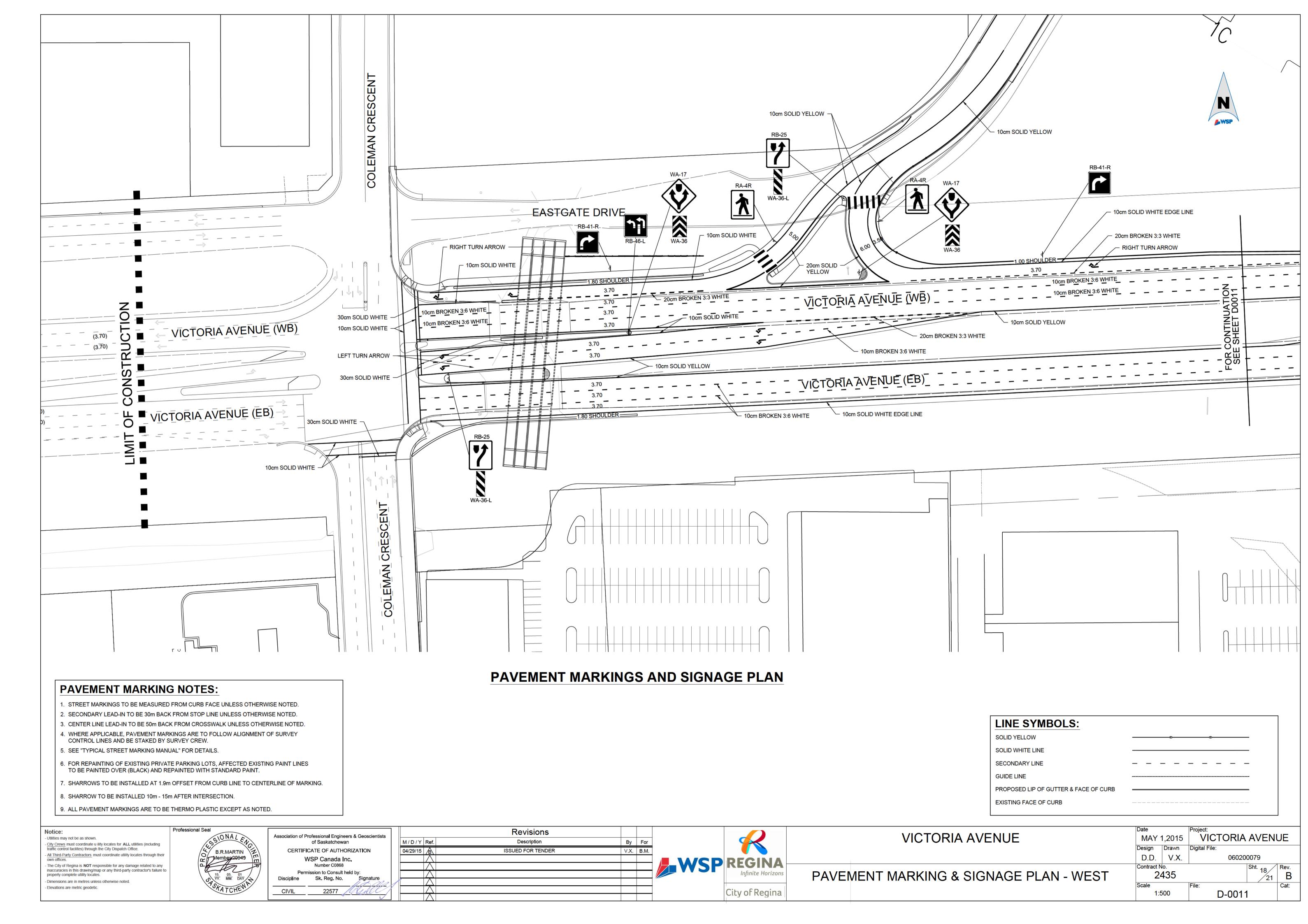
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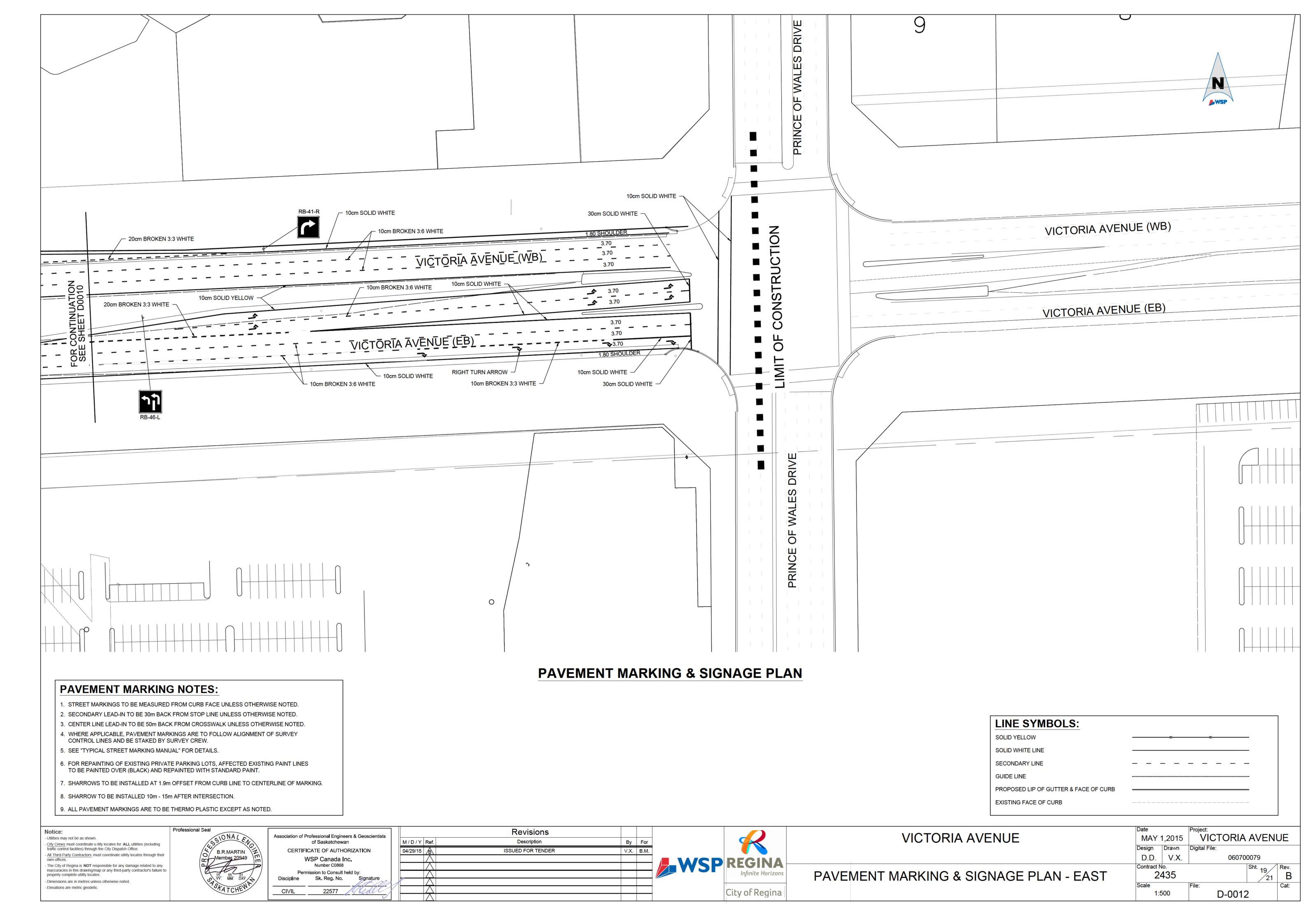
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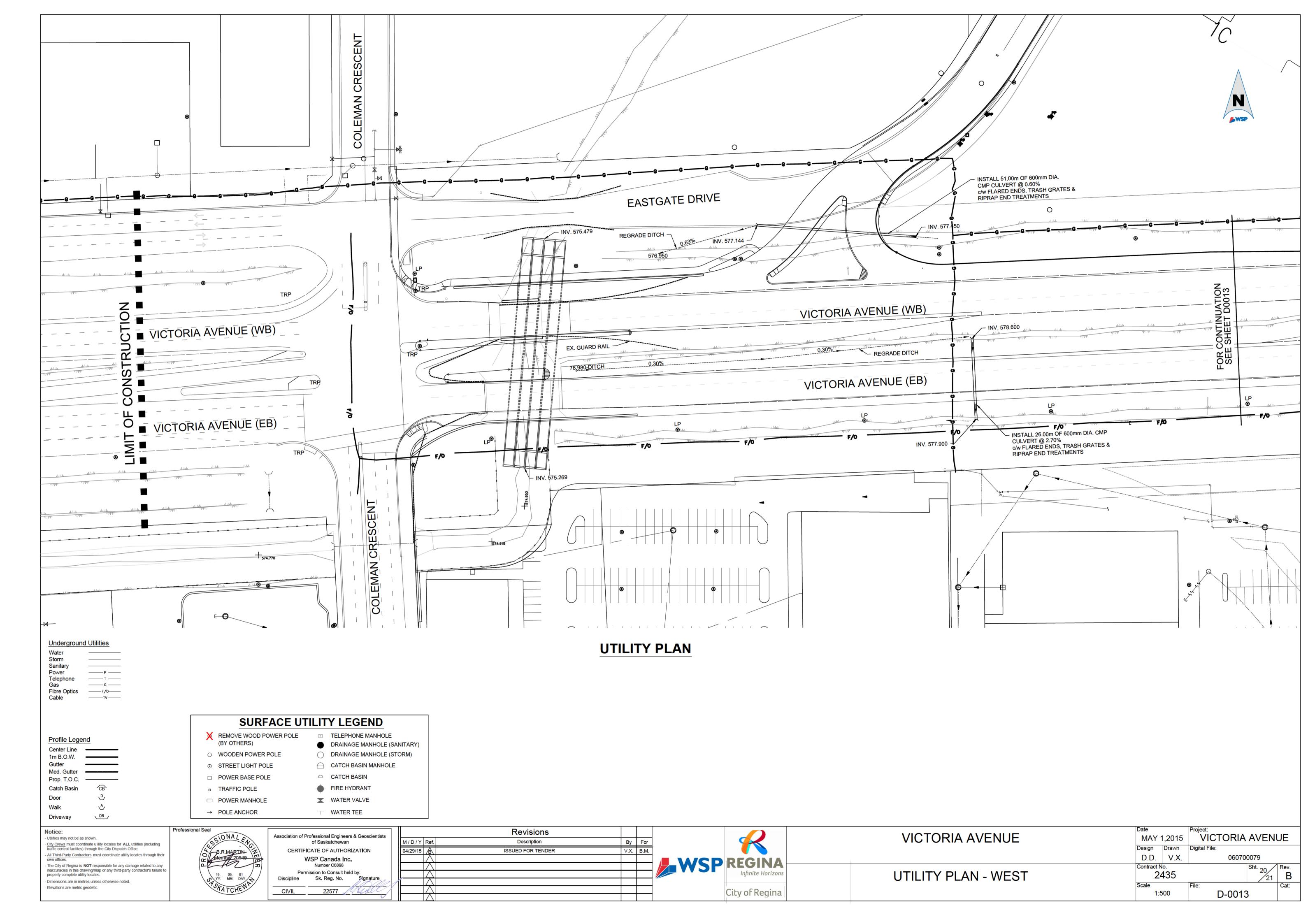
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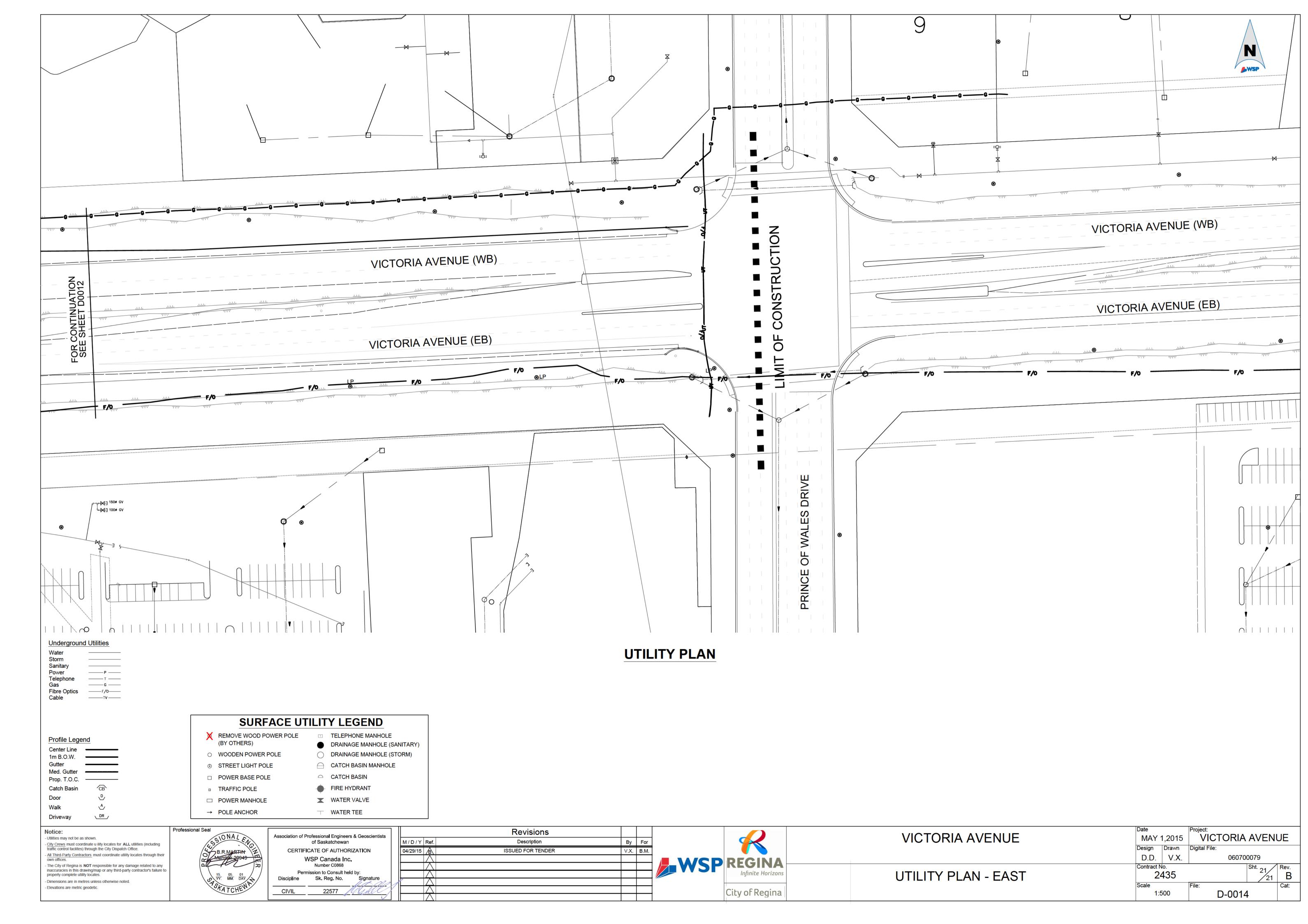
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SCHEDULE C - SUBCONTRACTORS AND PRODUCT SUPPLIERS

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We understand that the following listed elements of the work are a required part of the tender evaluation. The following are the responsible parties, whether our own forces or that of a subcontractor, whom we propose to use in the event of an award. We agree that the list will not change without the permission of the Engineer. If Bidder intends to use its own forces for an element of work, check "Own Forces".

Type of Work	Subcontractor Name	City/Province	Own Forces
Product Suppliers: We understand that the	following listed products to b	be used are a required p	art of the tender
evaluation. The followi	ng is a list of Product and their ufacturer nor the supplier will be	suppliers who will be us	ed for the Work.
Product Name/Typ	supplier Supplier	Supplier City/Provi	
(Use additional sheets as	necessary)		