SECTION 31 2000 - EARTH MOVING

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED DOCUMENTS

- A. Drawings and general provisions of the Contract, including General and Supplementary Conditions and Division 01 Specification sections, apply to this section.
- B. Comply with most current edition of the Northwestern University Design Standards.

1.2 SUMMARY

- A. Provide all labor, materials and equipment as necessary to complete all work as indicated on the Drawings and specified herein.
- B. This Section includes :
 - 1. Excavating and filling for rough grading the Site.
 - 2. Preparing subgrades for walks, pavements, turf and grasses and plants.
 - 3. Subbase course for concrete walks and pavements.
 - 4. Subbase course and base course for paving.
 - 5. Subsurface drainage backfill for walls and trenches.
 - 6. Excavating and backfilling trenches for utilities and pits for buried utility structures.
- C. Related sections include the following:
 - 1. Section 033000 "Cast-in-Place Concrete" for granular course if placed over vapor retarder and beneath the slab-on-grade.
 - 2. Section 311000 "Site Clearing" for site stripping, grubbing, stripping and stockpiling topsoil, and removal of above- and below-grade improvements and utilities.
 - 3. Section 329200 "Turf and Native/Adaptive Plantings" for finish grading in turf and grass areas, including preparing and placing planting soil for turf areas.
 - 4. Section 329300 "Plants" for finish grading in planting areas and tree and shrub pit excavation and planting.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

- A. Backfill: Soil material or controlled low-strength material 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.

- Sewn Seam Strength: 223 lbf; ASTM D 4632. Tear Strength: 90 lbf; ASTM D 4533. Puncture Strength: 90 lbf; ASTM D 4833. c.
- d.
- e.
- Apparent Opening Size: No. 60 sieve, maximum; ASTM D 4751. f.
- g.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

A. PREPARATION

- 1. Protect structures, utilities, sidewalks, pavements, and other facilities from damage caused by settlement, lateral movement, undermining, washout, and other hazards created by earth-moving operations.
- 2. Protect and maintain erosion and sedimentation controls during earth-moving operations.
- 3. Protect subgrades and foundation soils from freezing temperatures and frost. Remove temporary protection before placing subsequent materials.

B. DEWATERING

- 1. Prevent surface water and ground water from entering excavations, from ponding on prepared subgrades, and from flooding Project site and surrounding area.
- 2. Protect subgrades from softening, undermining, washout, and damage by rain or water accumulation.
 - a. 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.

C. EXPLOSIVES

- 1. Explosives: Do not use explosives.
- D. EXCAVATION, GENERAL
 - 1.

- 4. Trench Bottoms: Excavate trenches 4 inches deeper than bottom of pipe and conduit elevations to allow for bedding course. Hand-excavate deeper for bells of pipe.
 - a. Excavate trenches 6 inches deeper than elevation required in rock or other unyielding bearing material to allow for bedding course.
- 5. Trenches in Tree- and Plant-Protection Zones:
 - a. Hand-excavate to indicated lin(:)]TJ 0169CNd0.831 0 Td ()e48b2(e)-12.2aones:

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- 2. Site Rough Grading: Slope grades to direct water away from buildings and to prevent ponding. Finish subgrades to elevations required to achieve indicated finish elevations, within the following subgrade tolerances:
 - a. Turf or Unpaved Areas: Plus or minus 1 inch.
 - b. Walks: Plus or minus 1 inch.
 - c. Pavements: Plus or minus 1/2 inch.
- 3. Grading inside Building Lines: Finish subgrade to a tolerance of 1/2 inch when tested with a 10-foot straightedge.

P. SUBSURFACE DRAINAGE

- Subsurface Drain: Place subsurface drainage geotextile around perimeter of subdrainage trench. Place a 6-inch course of filter material on subsurface drainage geotextile to support subdrainage pipe. Encase subdrainage pipe in a minimum of 12 inches of filter material, placed in compacted layers 6 inches thick, and wrap in subsurface drainage geotextile, overlapping sides and ends at least 6 inches.
 - a. Compact each filter material layer to 85 percent of maximum dry unit weight according to ASTM D 698.
- 2. Drainage Backfill: Place and compact filter material over subsurface drain, in width indicated, to within 12 inches of final subgrade, in compacted layers 6 inches thick. Overlay drainage backfill with one layer of subsurface drainage geotextile, overlapping sides and ends at least 6 inches.-

- 1. Geotechnical Testing Agency: NU will typically engage a qualified independent geotechnical engineering testing agency to perform field quality-control testing.
- Testing agency will test compaction of soils in place according to ASTM D 1557, ASTM D 2167, ASTM D 2922, and ASTM D 2937, as applicable. Tests will be performed at the following locations and frequencies:
- 3. Paved and Building Slab Areas: At subgrade and at each compacted fill and backfill layer, at least 1 test for every 3500 sq. ft. or less of paved area or building slab, but in no case fewer than 2 tests.
- 4. Trench Backfill: At each compacted initial and final backfill layer, at least 1 test for each 250 feet or less of trench length, but no fewer than 1 test.
- 5. When testing agency reports that subgrades, fills, or backfills have not achieved degree

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