

Part 1 General

1.1 REFERENCES

- .1 American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM)
 - .1 ASTM C117-95, Standard Test Methods for Material Finer Than 0.075 mm Sieve in Mineral Aggregates by Washing.
 - .2 ASTM C131-96, Standard Test Method for Resistance to Degradation of Small-Size Coarse Aggregate by Abrasion and Impact in the Los Angeles Machine.
 - .3 ASTM C136-96a, Standard Test Method for Sieve Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates.
 - .4 ASTM D422-63, Standard Test Method for Particle-Size Analysis of Soils.
 - .5 ASTM D698-00a, Standard Test Methods for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Standard Effort (12,400ft-lbf/ft³) (600kN-m/m³).
 - .6 ASTM D1557-00, Test Method for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Modified Effort (56,000ft-lbf/ft³) (2,700kN-m/m³).
 - .7 ASTM D1883-99, Standard Test Method for CBR (California Bearing Ratio) of Laboratory Compacted Soils.
 - .8 ASTM D4318-00, Standard Test Methods for Liquid Limit, Plastic Limit and Plasticity Index of Soils.
- .2 Canadian General Standards Board (CGSB)
 - .1 CAN/CGSB-8.1-[88], Sieves, Testing, Woven Wire, Inch Series.
 - .2 CAN/CGSB-8.2-[M88], Sieves, Testing, Woven Wire, Metric.

1.2 DELIVERY, STORAGE AND HANDLING

- .1 Deliver and stockpile aggregates in accordance with Section 31 05 16 - Aggregate Materials.

Part 2 Products

2.1 MATERIALS

- .1 Granular sub-base material: in accordance with Section 31 05 16 - Aggregate Materials.

Part 3 Execution

3.1 PLACING

- .1 Place granular sub-base after subgrade is inspected and approved by Departmental Representative.
- .2 Construct granular sub-base to depth and grade in areas indicated.
- .3 Ensure no frozen material is placed.
- .4 Place material only on clean unfrozen surface, free from snow or ice.
- .5 Begin spreading sub-base material on crown line or high side of one-way slope.
- .6 Place granular sub-base materials using methods which do not lead to segregation or degradation.
- .7 For spreading and shaping material, use spreader boxes having adjustable templates or screeds which will place material in uniform layers of required thickness.
- .8 Place material to full width in uniform layers not exceeding 200 mm compacted thickness. Departmental Representative may authorize thicker lifts (layers) if specified compaction can be achieved.
- .9 Shape each layer to smooth contour and compact to specified density before succeeding layer is placed.
- .10 Remove and replace portion of layer in which material has become segregated during spreading.

3.2 COMPACTION

- .1 Compaction equipment to be capable of obtaining required material densities.
- .2 Efficiency of equipment not specified to be proved at least as efficient as specified equipment at no extra cost and written approval must be received from Departmental Representative before use.
- .3 Equipped with device that records hours of actual work, not motor running hours.
- .4 Compact to density of not less than 100% maximum dry density in accordance with ASTM D698, ASTM D1557
- .5 Shape and roll alternately to obtain smooth, even and uniformly compacted sub-base.
- .6 Apply water as necessary during compaction to obtain specified density.

- .7 In areas not accessible to rolling equipment, compact to specified density with mechanical tampers approved by Departmental Representative
- .8 Correct surface irregularities by loosening and adding or removing material until surface is within specified tolerance.

3.3 PROOF ROLLING

- .1 For proof rolling use standard roller of 45400 kg gross mass with four pneumatic tires each carrying 11350 kg and inflated to 620 kPa. Four tires arranged abreast with centre to centre spacing of 730 mm maximum.
- .2 Obtain approval from Departmental Representative to use non standard proof rolling equipment.
- .3 Proof roll at level in sub-base as indicated. If non standard proof rolling equipment is approved, Departmental Representative to determine level of proof rolling.
- .4 Make sufficient passes with proof roller to subject every point on surface to three separate passes of loaded tire.
- .5 Where proof rolling reveals areas of defective subgrade:
 - .1 Remove sub-base and subgrade material to depth and extent as directed by Departmental Representative.
 - .2 Replace sub-base material and compact.
- .6 Where proof rolling reveals areas of defective sub-base, remove and replace in accordance with this section at no extra cost.

3.4 SITE TOLERANCES

- .1 Finished sub-base surface to be within 10 mm of elevation as indicated but not uniformly high or low.

3.5 PROTECTION

- .1 Maintain finished sub-base in condition conforming to this section until succeeding base is constructed, or until granular sub-base is accepted by Departmental Representative.

END OF SECTION

Part 1 General

1.1 SECTION INCLUDES

- .1 Requirements and procedures for scarifying and reshaping of granular roadbed with addition of new granular base material.

Part 2 Products

2.1 MATERIALS

Part 3 Execution

3.1 SEQUENCE OF OPERATION

- .1 Scarifying and reshaping:
 - .1 Scarify roadbed to width as indicated unless directed otherwise by Departmental Representative and to minimum depth of 150 mm.
 - .2 Blade and trim pulverized material to elevation and cross section dimensions as indicated unless directed otherwise by Departmental Representative.
 - .3 Where deficiency of material exists, add and blend in new granular base material as directed by Departmental Representative. Ensure no frozen material is used.
- .2 Compacting:
 - .1 Compact to density minimum 100% maximum dry density in accordance with ASTM D698.
 - .2 Shape and roll alternately to obtain smooth, even and uniformly compacted base.
 - .3 Apply water as necessary during compaction to obtain specified density.
 - .4 Use mechanical tampers, approved by Departmental Representative to compact areas not accessible to rolling equipment to specified density.
- .3 Repair of soft areas:
 - .1 Correct soft areas by removing defective material to depth and extent directed by Departmental Representative. Replace with material acceptable to Departmental Representative and compact to specified density.
 - .2 Maintain reshaped surface in condition conforming to this section until succeeding material is applied or until acceptance by Departmental Representative.

3.2 SITE TOLERANCES

- .1 Reshaped compacted surface within plus or minus 10 mm of elevation as indicated.

END OF SECTION

Part 1 General

1.1 REFERENCES

- .1 American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM)
 - .1 ASTM C117-95, Standard Test Methods for Material Finer Than 0.075 mm Sieve in Mineral Aggregates by Washing.
 - .2 ASTM C131-96, Standard Test Method for Resistance to Degradation of Small-Size Coarse Aggregate by Abrasion and Impact in the Los Angeles Machine.
 - .3 ASTM C136-96a, Standard Test Method for Sieve Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates.
 - .4 ASTM D698-00a, Standard Test Methods for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Standard Effort (12,400ft-lbf/ft³) (600kN-m/m³).
 - .5 ASTM D1557-00, Test Method for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Modified Effort (56,000ft-lbf/ft³) (2,700kN-m/m³).
 - .6 ASTM D1883-99, Standard Test Method for CBR (California Bearing Ratio) of Laboratory Compacted Soils.
 - .7 ASTM D4318-00, Standard Test Methods for Liquid Limit, Plastic Limit and Plasticity Index of Soils.
- .2 Canadian General Standards Board (CGSB)
 - .1 CAN/CGSB-8.1-88, Sieves, Testing, Woven Wire, Inch Series.
 - .2 CAN/CGSB-8.2-M88, Sieves, Testing, Woven Wire, Metric.

1.2 DELIVERY, STORAGE, AND HANDLING

- .1 Deliver and stockpile aggregates in accordance with Section 31 05 16 - Aggregate Materials.

Part 2 Products

2.1 MATERIALS

- .1 Granular base: material in accordance with Section 31 05 16 - Aggregate Materials.

Part 3 Execution

3.1 SEQUENCE OF OPERATION

- .1 Place granular base after sub-base or subgrade surface is inspected and approved by Departmental Representative.
- .2 Placing
 - .1 Construct granular base to depth and grade in areas indicated.
 - .2 Ensure no frozen material is placed.
 - .3 Place material only on clean unfrozen surface, free from snow and ice.
 - .4 Begin spreading base material on crown line or on high side of one-way slope.
 - .5 Place material using methods which do not lead to segregation or degradation of aggregate.
 - .6 For spreading and shaping material, use spreader boxes having adjustable templates or screeds which will place material in uniform layers of required thickness.
 - .7 Place material to full width in uniform layers not exceeding 150 mm compacted thickness.
 - .8 Shape each layer to smooth contour and compact to specified density before succeeding layer is placed.
 - .9 Remove and replace that portion of layer in which material becomes segregated during spreading.
- .3 Compaction Equipment
 - .1 Compaction equipment to be capable of obtaining required material densities.
- .4 Compacting
 - .1 Compact to density not less than 100% maximum dry density in accordance with ASTM D698.
 - .2 Shape and roll alternately to obtain smooth, even and uniformly compacted base.
 - .3 Apply water as necessary during compacting to obtain specified density.
 - .4 In areas not accessible to rolling equipment, compact to specified density with mechanical tampers approved by Departmental Representative.
 - .5 Correct surface irregularities by loosening and adding or removing material until surface is within specified tolerance.
- .5 Proof rolling

- .1 For proof rolling use standard roller of 45400 kg gross mass with four pneumatic tires each carrying 11350 kg and inflated to 620 kPa. Four tires arranged abreast with centre to centre spacing of 730 mm.
- .2 Obtain approval from Departmental Representative to use non standard proof rolling equipment.
- .3 Proof roll at level in granular base as indicated. If use of non standard proof rolling equipment is approved, Departmental Representative to determine level of proof rolling.
- .4 Make sufficient passes with proof roller to subject every point on surface to three separate passes of loaded tire.
- .5 Where proof rolling reveals areas of defective subgrade:
 - .1 Remove base, sub-base and subgrade material to depth and extent as directed by Departmental Representative.
 - .2 Replace base material and compact in accordance with this Section.

3.2 SITE TOLERANCES

- .1 Finished base surface to be within plus or minus 10 mm of established grade and cross section but not uniformly high or low.

3.3 PROTECTION

- .1 Maintain finished base in condition conforming to this Section until succeeding material is applied or until acceptance by Departmental Representative.

END OF SECTION

Part 1 General

1.1 SECTION INCLUDES

- .1 Materials and application of asphalt tack coat to an existing asphalt or concrete surface prior to asphalt paving.

1.2 REFERENCES

- .1 American Society for Testing and Materials International, (ASTM)
 - .1 ASTM D140-01, Standard Practice for Sampling Bituminous Materials.
- .2 Canadian General Standards Board (CGSB)
 - .1 CAN/CGSB-16.2-M89, Emulsified Asphalts, Anionic Type, for Road Purposes.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

- .1 Submit samples in accordance with Section 01 33 00 - Submittal Procedures

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- .1 Upon request by Departmental Representative, submit manufacturer's test data and certification that asphalt tack coat material meets requirements of this section.

1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE AND HANDLING

- .1 Deliver, store and handle materials in accordance with ASTM D140.
- .2 Provide, maintain and restore asphalt storage area.

Part 2 Products

2.1 MATERIALS

- .1 Anionic emulsified asphalt: to CAN/CGSB-16.2, grade: SS-1
- .2 Water: clean, potable, free from foreign matter.

2.2 EQUIPMENT

- .1 Pressure distributor to be:
 - .1 Designed, equipped, maintained and operated so that asphalt material can be:
 - .1 Maintained at even temperature.

- .2 Applied uniformly on variable widths of surface up to 5 m.
- .3 Applied at readily determined and controlled rates from 0.2 to 5.4 L/m² with uniform pressure, and with an allowable variation from any specified rate not exceeding 0.7 L/m².
- .4 Distributed in uniform spray without atomization at temperature required.
- .2 Equipped with meter, registering metres of travel per minute, visibly located to enable truck driver to maintain constant speed required for application at specified rate.
- .3 Equipped with pump having flow meter graduated in units of 5 L or less per minute passing through nozzles and readily visible to operator. Pump power unit to be independent of truck power unit.
- .4 Equipped with an easily read, accurate and sensitive device which registers temperature of liquid in reservoir.
- .5 Equipped with accurate volume measuring device or calibrated tank.
- .6 Equipped with nozzles of same make and dimensions, adjustable for fan width and orientation.
- .7 Equipped with nozzle spray bar, with operational height adjustment.
- .8 Cleaned if previously used with incompatible asphalt material.

Part 3 Execution

3.1 APPLICATION

- .1 Obtain Departmental Representative's approval of surface before applying asphalt tack coat.
- .2 Apply asphalt tack coat only on clean and dry surface.
- .3 Dilute asphalt emulsion with water at 1:1 ratio for application.
 - .1 Mix thoroughly by pumping or other method approved by Departmental Representative.
- .4 Apply asphalt tack coat evenly to pavement surface at rate as directed by Departmental Representative, but not to exceed 0.7 L/m².
- .5 Paint contact surfaces of curbs, gutters, headers, manholes and like structures with thin, uniform coat of asphalt tack coat material.
- .6 Do not apply asphalt tack coat when air temperature is less than 10° C or when rain is forecast within 2 hours of application.
- .7 Apply asphalt tack coat only on unfrozen surface.

- .8 Evenly distribute localized excessive deposits of tack coat by brooming as directed by Departmental Representative.
- .9 Where traffic is to be maintained, treat no more than one half of width of surface in one application.
- .10 Keep traffic off tacked areas until asphalt tack coat has set.
- .11 Re-tack contaminated or disturbed areas as directed by Departmental Representative.
- .12 Permit asphalt tack coat to set before placing asphalt pavement.

END OF SECTION

Part 1 General

1.1 SECTION INCLUDES

- .1 Materials and installation for asphalt concrete paving for roads and airport runways.

1.2 REFERENCES

- .1 American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO)
 - .1 AASHTO M320-02, Standard Specification for Performance Graded Asphalt Binder.
 - .2 AASHTO R29-02, Standard Specification for Grading or Verifying the Performance Graded of an Asphalt Binder.
 - .3 AASHTO T245-97 (2001), Resistance to Plastic flow of Bituminous Mixtures Using Marshall Apparatus.
- .2 Asphalt Institute (AI)
 - .1 AI MS2-1994 Sixth Edition, Mix Design Methods for Asphalt Concrete and Other Hot-Mix Types.
- .3 American Society for Testing and Materials International, (ASTM)
 - .1 ASTM C88-99a, Standard Test Method for Soundness of Aggregates by Use of Sodium Sulphate or Magnesium Sulphate.
 - .2 ASTM C117-95, Standard Test Method for Material Finer Than 0.075mm (No.200) Sieve in Mineral Aggregates by Washing.
 - .3 ASTM C123-98, Standard Test Method for Lightweight Particles in Aggregate.
 - .4 ASTM C127-01, Standard Test Method for Specific Gravity and Absorption of Coarse Aggregate.
 - .5 ASTM C128-01, Standard Test Method for Density, Relative Density (Specific Gravity), and Absorption of Fine Aggregate.
 - .6 ASTM C131-01, Standard Test Method for Resistance to Degradation of Small-Size Coarse Aggregate by Abrasion and Impact in the Los Angeles Machine.
 - .7 ASTM C136-01, Standard Method for Sieve Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates.
 - .8 ASTM C207-91 (1997), Standard Specification for Hydrated Lime for Masonry Purposes.
 - .9 ASTM D995--95b (2002), Standard Specification for Mixing Plants for Hot-Mixed, Hot-Laid Bituminous Paving Mixtures.

- .10 ASTM D2419-02, Standard Test Method for Sand Equivalent Value of Soils and Fine Aggregate.
- .11 ASTM D3203-94 (2000), Standard Test Method for Percent Air Voids in Compacted Dense and Open Bituminous Paving Mixtures.
- .12 ASTM D4791-99, Standard Test Method for Flat Particles, Elongated Particles, or Flat and Elongated Particles in Coarse Aggregate.
- .4 Canadian General Standards Board (CGSB)
 - .1 CAN/CGSB-8.1-88, Sieves Testing, Woven Wire, Inch Series.
 - .2 CAN/CGSB-8.2-M88, Sieves Testing, Woven Wire, Metric.
 - .3 CAN/CGSB-16.3-M90, Asphalt Cements for Road Purposes.

1.3 PRODUCT DATA

- .1 Submittals in accordance with Section 01 33 00 - Submittal Procedures.
- .2 Submit viscosity-temperature chart for asphalt cement to be supplied showing either Saybolt Furol viscosity in seconds or Kinematic Viscosity in centistokes, temperature range 105 to 175 degrees C at least 2 weeks prior to beginning Work.
- .3 Submit manufacturer's test data and certification that asphalt cement meets requirements of this Section.
- .4 Submit manufacturer's test data and certification that hydrated lime meets requirements of this Section.
- .5 Submit asphalt concrete mix design and trial mix test results to Departmental Representative for approval review at least 2 weeks prior to beginning Work.

1.4 DELIVERY, STORAGE AND HANDLING

- .1 Deliver and stockpile aggregates in accordance with Section 31 05 16 - Aggregate Materials.
- .2 When necessary to blend aggregates from one or more sources to produce required gradation, do not blend in stockpiles.
- .3 Stockpile fine aggregate separately from coarse aggregate, although separate stockpiles for more than two mix components are permitted.
- .4 Provide approved storage, heating tanks and pumping facilities for asphalt cement.

1.5 WASTE MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL

- .1 Separate waste materials for reuse and recycling in accordance with Section 01 74 21 - Construction/Demolition Waste Management And Disposal.

- .2 Remove from site and dispose of all packaging materials at appropriate recycling facilities.
- .3 Collect and separate for disposal packaging material in appropriate on-site bins for recycling.
- .4 Divert unused asphalt from landfill to facility capable of recycling materials.
- .5 Fold up metal banding, flatten and place in designated area for recycling.

Part 2 Products

2.1 MATERIALS

- .1 Asphalt cement: to CAN/CGSB-16.3, 150 - 200 penetration grade, Group A.
- .2 Aggregates: in accordance with Section 31 05 16 - Aggregate Materials and following requirements:
 - .1 Crushed stone or gravel consisting of hard, durable angular particles, free from clay lumps, cementation, organic material, frozen material.
 - .2 Gradations: within limits specified and to provide a smooth well graded curve with sharp breaks when plotted on a semi log chart when tested to ASTM C136 and ASTM C117. Sieve sizes to CAN/CGSB-8.2.
 - .3 Table

<u>Sieve Size (µm)</u>	<u>% Passing</u>		
	<u>Type 1 Mix</u>	<u>Type 2 Mix</u>	<u>Type 3 Mix</u>
	<u>(Recommended)</u>		
16,000	100	100	100
12,500	100	80-92	80-92
10,000	83-92	70-84	70-84
8,000	-	-	-
5,000	55-70	50-65	50-65
1,250	26-45	26-45	26-45
630	18-38	18-38	18-38
315	12-30	12-30	12-30
160	8-20	8-20	8-20
80	4-10	4-10	4-10

- .4 Coarse aggregate is aggregate retained on 5,000 µm sieve and fine aggregate is aggregate passing 5,000 µm sieve when tested to ASTM C136.

- .5 When dryer drum plant or plant without hot screening is used, process fine aggregate through 5,000 μm sieve and stockpile separately from coarse aggregate.
 - .6 Do not use aggregates having known polishing characteristics in mixes for surface courses.
 - .7 Sand equivalent: to ASTM D2419. Min: 50.
 - .8 Magnesium Sulphate soundness: to ASTM C88. Max % loss by mass:
 - .1 Coarse aggregate: 12.
 - .2 Fine aggregate: 16
 - .9 Los Angeles degradation: Grading B, to ASTM C131. Max % loss by mass:
 - .1 Coarse aggregate: 25.
 - .10 Absorption: to ASTM C127. Max % by Mass:
 - .1 Coarse aggregate: 1.75.
 - .11 Loss by washing: to ASTM C117. Max % passing 80 μm sieve:
 - .1 Coarse aggregate: 1.5.
 - .12 Lightweight particles: to ASTM C123. Max % by mass less than 1.95 relative density.
 - .1 1.5.
 - .13 Flat and elongated particles: (with length to thickness ratio greater than 3):
Max % by mass:
 - .1 15
 - .14 Crushed fragments: at least 60% (Type 1 and Type 2 Mixes) and 70% (Type 3 Mix) of particles by mass within each of the following sieve designation ranges, to have at least 2 freshly fractured faces. Material to be divided into ranges, using methods of ASTM C136.

<u>Passing</u>		<u>Retained on</u>
16,000 μm	to	12,500 μm
12,500 μm	to	5,000 μm
 - .15 Minimum percentage of manufactured fines in the 5,000 portion of the combined aggregate:
 - .1 Type 1 Mix aggregate: 50.
 - .2 Type 2 Mix aggregate: 40.
 - .3 Type 3 Mix aggregate: 70.
 - .16 Regardless of compliance with specified physical requirements, aggregates may be accepted or rejected on basis of past field performance.
- .3 Mineral filler:

- .1 Finely ground particles of limestone, hydrated lime, Portland cement or other approved non-plastic mineral matter, thoroughly dry and free from lumps.
- .2 Add mineral filler when necessary to meet job mix aggregate gradation or as directed to improve mix properties.
- .3 Mineral filler to be dry and free flowing when added to aggregate.

2.2 EQUIPMENT

- .1 Pavers: mechanical self-powered pavers capable of spreading mix within specified tolerances, true to line, grade and crown indicated.
- .2 Rollers: sufficient number of type and weight to obtain specified density of compacted mix.
- .3 Vibratory rollers:
 - .1 Minimum drum diameter: 1200 mm.
 - .2 Follow the manufacturer's recommended operating procedures.
- .4 Haul trucks: sufficient number and of adequate size, speed and condition to ensure orderly and continuous operation and as follows:
 - .1 Boxes with tight metal bottoms.
 - .2 Covers of sufficient size and weight to completely cover and protect asphalt mix when truck fully loaded.
 - .3 In cool weather or for long hauls, insulate entire contact area of each truck box.
 - .4 Use only trucks which can be weighed in single operation on scales supplied.
- .5 Hand tools:
 - .1 Lutes or rakes with covered teeth for spreading and finishing operations.
 - .2 Tamping irons having mass not less than 12 kg and bearing area not exceeding 310 cm² for compacting material along curbs, gutters and other structures inaccessible to roller.
 - .3 Straight edges, 3.0 m in length, to test finished surface.

2.3 MIX DESIGN

- .1 Mix Design and Job Mix Formula
 - .1 Engage a qualified testing laboratory to prepare a mix design and job mix formula for aggregate. The mix design and job mix formula shall be submitted and receive the Departmental Representative approval prior to paving.

- .2 Design of mix: by Marshall method (as outlined in the latest edition of the Asphalt Institute Manual Series No. 2 (MS-2)) to requirements below and as directed by Engineer.

.1 Mix Properties:

	<u>Type 1 Mix</u>	<u>Type 2 Mix</u>	<u>Type 3 Mix</u>
Max size of aggregate (μm)	12,500	16,000	16,000
No. of Blows (each end of specimen)	75	75	75
Stability (K_n) (min.)	8.0	8.0	12.0
Flow (mm)	2.0 - 3.5	2.0 - 3.5	2.0 - 3.5
% Air Voids in Total Mix	3.5 - 4.0	3.5 - 4.0	3.5 - 4.0
% Voids in Mineral Aggregate	13.5 - 14.0	13.0 - 13.5	13.0 - 13.5
% Retained Stability	70	70	70

- .2 Measure physical requirements as follows:
- .1 Marshall load and flow value: to ASTM D1559.
 - .2 Compute void properties on basis of bulk specific gravity of aggregate (to ASTM C127 and ASTM C128). Make allowance for volume of asphalt absorbed into pores of aggregate.
 - .3 Air voids: to ASTM D3203.
- .3 Do not change job-mix without prior approval of Engineer. Should change in material source be proposed, new job-mix formula to be approved by Engineer in writing.
- .4 Return plant dust collected during processing to mix in appropriate quantities.

Part 3 Execution

3.1 PLANT AND MIXING REQUIREMENTS

- .1 Batch and continuous mixing plants:
- .1 To ASTM D995.
 - .2 Feed aggregates from individual stockpiles through separate bins to cold elevator feeders. Do not load frozen materials into bins.
 - .3 Feed cold aggregates to plant in proportions to ensure continuous operations.
 - .4 Calibrate bin gate openings and conveyor speeds to ensure mix proportions are achieved.
 - .5 Before mixing, dry aggregates to moisture content not greater than 1% by mass or to lesser moisture content if required to meet mix design requirements.

- .6 Immediately after drying, screen aggregates into hot storage bins in sizes to permit recombining into gradation meeting job-mix requirements.
- .7 Store hot screened aggregates in manner to minimize segregation and temperature loss.
- .8 Heat asphalt cement and aggregate to mixing temperature directed by Departmental Representative. Do not heat asphalt cement above 160 degrees C.
- .9 Make available current asphalt cement viscosity data at plant. With information relative to viscosity of asphalt being used, Departmental Representative to review temperature of completed mix at plant and at paver after considering hauling and placing conditions.
- .10 Maintain temperature of materials within 5 degrees C of specified mix temperature during mixing.
- .11 Mixing time:
 - .1 In batch plants, both dry and wet mixing times as directed by Departmental Representative. Continue wet mixing as long as necessary to obtain thoroughly blended mix but not less than 30s or more than 75s.
 - .2 In continuous mixing plants, mixing time as directed by Departmental Representative but not less than 45s.
 - .3 Do not alter mixing time unless directed by Departmental Representative.
- .2 Dryer drum mixing plant:
 - .1 To ASTM D995.
 - .2 Load aggregates from individual stockpiles to separate cold feed bins. Do not load frozen materials into bins.
 - .3 Feed aggregates to burner end of dryer drum by means of multi-bin cold feed unit and blend to meet job-mix requirements by adjustments of variable speed feed belts and gates on each bin.
 - .4 Meter total flow of aggregate by an electronic weigh belt system with indicator that can be monitored by plant operator and which is interlocked with asphalt pump so that proportions of aggregate , and asphalt entering mixer remain constant.
 - .5 Provide for easy calibration of weighing systems for aggregates without having material enter mixer.
 - .6 Calibrate bin gate openings and conveyor speeds to ensure mix proportions are achieved. Calibrate weigh bridge on charging conveyor by weighing amount of aggregate passing over weigh bridge in set amount of time. Difference between this value and amount shown by plant computer system to differ by not more than plus or minus 2%.
 - .7 Make provision for conveniently sampling full flow of materials from cold feed.

- .8 Provide screens or other suitable devices to reject oversize particles or lumps of aggregate from cold feed prior to entering drum.
 - .9 Provide system interlock stop on feed components if either asphalt or aggregate from bin stops flowing.
 - .10 Accomplish heating and mixing of asphalt mix in approved parallel flow dryer-mixer in which aggregate enters drum at burner end and travels parallel to flame and exhaust gas stream. Control heating to prevent fracture of aggregate or excessive oxidation of asphalt. Equip system with automatic burner controls and provide for continuous temperature sensing of asphalt mixture at discharge, with printing recorder that can be monitored by plant operator. Submit printed record of mix temperatures at end of each day.
 - .11 Mixing period and temperature to produce uniform mixture in which particles are thoroughly coated, and moisture content of material as it leaves mixer to be less than 2%.
- .3 Temporary storage of hot mix:
 - .1 Provide mix storage of sufficient capacity to permit continuous operation and designed to prevent segregation.
 - .2 Do not store asphalt mix in storage bins in excess of 3 hours.
 - .4 While producing asphalt mix for this Project, do not produce mix for other users unless separate storage and pumping facilities are provided for materials supplied to this project.
 - .5 Addition of anti-stripping agent:
 - .1 Plant to be equipped with pug mill to thoroughly mix aggregates and lime prior to entering the plant.
 - .2 Plant to be equipped with suitable conveyor systems capable of supplying aggregates and lime at constant rate.
 - .3 Plant and equipment used for addition of lime to be equipped with covers to control loss of lime.
 - .4 Plant to be equipped to control rate of lime incorporation to within 1/4%.
 - .5 Add water to aggregate prior to entering pug mill.
 - .6 Add water to lime sufficiently in advance to permit time to slake prior to entering pug mill.

3.2 PREPARATION

- .1 Reshape granular roadbed.
- .2 Apply prime coat or tack coat where required prior to paving.
- .3 Prior to laying mix, clean surfaces of loose and foreign material.

3.3 TRANSPORTATION OF MIX

- .1 Transport mix to job site in vehicles cleaned of foreign material.
- .2 Paint or spray truck beds with limewater, soap or detergent solution, or non petroleum based commercial product, at least daily or as required. Elevate truck bed and thoroughly drain. No excess solution to remain in truck bed.
- .3 Schedule delivery of material for placing in daylight.
- .4 Deposit mix from surge or storage silo to trucks in multiple drops to reduce segregation. Do not dribble mix into trucks.
- .5 Deliver material to paver at uniform rate and in an amount within capacity of paving and compacting equipment.
- .6 Deliver loads continuously in covered vehicles and immediately spread and compact. Deliver and place mixes at temperature within range as directed by Departmental Representative, but not less than 135 degrees C.

3.4 PLACING

- .1 Obtain Departmental Representative's approval of base and prime coat prior to placing asphalt.
- .2 Place asphalt concrete to thicknesses, grades and lines as indicated.
- .3 Placing conditions:
 - .1 Place asphalt mixtures only when air temperature is above 5 degrees C.
 - .2 When temperature of surface on which material is to be placed falls below 10 degrees C, provide extra rollers as necessary to obtain required compaction before cooling.
 - .3 Do not place hot-mix asphalt when pools of standing water exist on surface to be paved, during rain, or when surface is damp.
- .4 Place asphalt concrete in compacted lifts of thickness as follows:
 - .1 Minimum compacted lift thickness is 40 mm.
 - .2 Maximum compacted lift thickness is 100 mm.
- .5 Where possible do tapering and levelling where required in lower lifts.
- .6 Place individual strips no longer than 500 m.
- .7 Spread and strike off mixture with self propelled mechanical finisher.
 - .1 Construct longitudinal joints and edges true to line markings.

- .2 When using pavers in echelon, have first paver follow marks or lines, and second paver follow edge of material placed by first paver. Work pavers as close together as possible and in no case permit them to be more than 30 m apart.
- .3 Maintain constant head of mix in auger chamber of paver during placing.
- .4 If segregation occurs, immediately suspend spreading operation until cause is determined and corrected.
- .5 Correct irregularities in alignment left by paver by trimming directly behind machine.
- .6 Correct irregularities in surface of pavement course directly behind paver. Remove by shovel or lute excess material forming high spots. Fill and smooth indented areas with hot mix. Do not broadcast material over such areas.
- .7 Do not throw surplus material on freshly screeded surfaces.
- .8 When hand spreading is used:
 - .1 Use approved wood or steel forms, rigidly supported to assure correct grade and cross section. Use measuring blocks and intermediate strips to aid in obtaining required cross-section.
 - .2 Distribute material uniformly. Do not broadcast material.
 - .3 During spreading operation, thoroughly loosen and uniformly distribute material by lutes or covered rakes. Reject material that has formed into lumps and does not break down readily.
 - .4 After placing and before rolling, check surface with templates and straightedges and correct irregularities.
 - .5 Provide heating equipment to keep hand tools free from asphalt. Control temperature to avoid burning material. Do not use tools at higher temperature than temperature of mix being placed.

3.5 COMPACTING

- .1 Roll asphalt continuously using established rolling pattern for test strip and to density of not less than 100% of maximum density determined for test strip.
- .2 Do not change rolling pattern unless mix changes or lift thickness changes.
- .3 Roll asphalt continuously to density not less than 98% of blow Marshall density to AASHTO T245.
- .4 General:
 - .1 Provide at least two rollers and as many additional rollers as necessary to achieve specified pavement density. When more than two rollers are required, one roller must be pneumatic tired type.

- .2 Start rolling operations as soon as placed mix can bear weight of roller without excess displacement of material or cracking of surface.
 - .3 Operate roller slowly initially to avoid displacement of material. Do not exceed 5 km/h for breakdown and intermediate rolling for static steel-wheeled and pneumatic tired rollers. Do not exceed 9 km/h for finish rolling.
 - .4 Use static compaction for levelling coarse less than 25 mm thick.
 - .5 For lifts 50 mm thick and greater, adjust speed and vibration frequency of vibratory rollers to produce minimum of 25 impacts per metre of travel. For lifts less than 50 mm thick, impact spacing not to exceed compacted lift thickness.
 - .6 Overlap successive passes of roller by minimum of 200 mm and vary pass lengths.
 - .7 Keep wheels of roller slightly moistened with water to prevent pick-up of material but do not over-water.
 - .8 Do not stop vibratory rollers on pavement that is being compacted with vibratory mechanism operating.
 - .9 Do not permit heavy equipment or rollers to stand on finished surface before it has been compacted and has thoroughly cooled.
 - .10 After traverse and longitudinal joints and outside edge have been compacted, start rolling longitudinally at low side and progress to high side. Ensure that all points across width of pavement receive essentially equal numbers of passes of compactors.
 - .11 When paving in echelon, leave unrolled 50 to 75 mm of edge which second paver is following and roll when joint between lanes is rolled.
 - .12 Where rolling causes displacement of material, loosen affected areas at once with lutes or shovels and restore to original grade of loose material before re-rolling.
- .5 Breakdown rolling:
- .1 Begin breakdown rolling with vibratory roller immediately following rolling of transverse and longitudinal joint and edges.
 - .2 Operate rollers as close to paver as necessary to obtain adequate density without causing undue displacement.
 - .3 Operate breakdown roller with drive roll or wheel nearest finishing machine. When working on steep slopes or super-elevated sections use operation approved by Departmental Representative.
 - .4 Use only experienced roller operators.
- .6 Intermediate rolling:
- .1 Use pneumatic-tired, steel wheel or vibratory rollers and follow breakdown rolling as closely as possible and while paving mix temperature allows maximum density from this operation.

- .2 Rolling to be continuous after initial rolling until mix placed has been thoroughly compacted.
- .7 Finish rolling:
 - .1 Accomplish finish rolling with two-axle or three-axle tandem steel wheeled rollers while material is still warm enough for removal of roller marks. If necessary to obtain desired surface finish, use pneumatic-tired rollers as directed by Departmental Representative.
 - .2 Conduct rolling operations in close sequence.

3.6 JOINTS

- .1 General:
 - .1 Remove surplus material from surface of previously laid strip. Do not deposit on surface of freshly laid strip.
 - .2 Construct joints between asphalt concrete pavement and Portland cement concrete pavement as indicated.
 - .3 Paint contact surfaces of existing structures such as manholes, curbs or gutters with bituminous material prior to placing adjacent pavement.
- .2 Transverse joints:
 - .1 Offset transverse joint in succeeding lifts by at least 600 mm.
 - .2 Cut back to full depth vertical face and tack face with thin coat of hot asphalt prior to continuing paving.
 - .3 Compact transverse joints to provide smooth riding surface. Use methods to prevent rounding of compacted surface at joints.
- .3 Longitudinal joints:
 - .1 Offset longitudinal joints in succeeding lifts by at least 150 mm.
 - .2 Cold joint is defined as joint where asphalt mix is placed, compacted and left to cool below 100 degrees C prior to paving of adjacent lane.
 - .1 If cold joint can not be avoided, cut back by saw cutting previously laid lane, by at least 150 mm, to full depth vertical face, and tack face with thin coat of hot asphalt of adjacent lane.
 - .3 Overlap previously laid strip with spreader by 50 to 100 mm.
 - .4 Before rolling, carefully remove and discard coarse aggregate in material overlapping joint with lute or rake.
 - .5 Roll longitudinal joints directly behind paving operation.
 - .6 When rolling with static or vibratory rollers, have most of drum width ride on newly placed lane with remaining 150 mm extending onto previously placed and compacted lane.
- .4 Construct feather joints so that thinner portion of joint contains fine graded material obtained by changed mix design or by raking out coarse aggregate in mix.

Place and compact joint so that joint is smooth and without visible breaks in grade.
Location of feather joints as indicated.

- .5 Construct butt joints as indicated.

3.7 FINISH TOLERANCES

- .1 Finished asphalt surface to be within 5 mm of design elevation but not uniformly high or low.
- .2 Finished asphalt surface not to have irregularities exceeding 5 mm.

3.8 DEFECTIVE WORK

- .1 Correct irregularities which develop before completion of rolling by loosening surface mix and removing or adding material as required. If irregularities or defects remain after final compaction, remove surface course promptly and lay new material to form true and even surface and compact immediately to specified density.
- .2 Repair areas showing checking, rippling, or segregation.
- .3 Adjust roller operation and screed settings on paver to prevent further defects such as rippling and checking of pavement.

END OF SECTION

Part 1 General

1.1 REFERENCES

- .1 Canadian General Standards Board (CGSB)
 - .1 CAN/CGSB-1.5-99, Low Flash Petroleum Spirits Thinner.
 - .2 CAN/CGSB 1.74-01, Alkyde Traffic Paint.
- .2 Green Seal Environmental Standards (GS)
 - .1 GS-11-2008, 2nd Edition, Paints and Coatings.
- .3 Health Canada / Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS)
 - .1 Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS).

1.2 SUBMITTALS

- .1 Submit in accordance with Section 01 33 00 - Submittal Procedures.
- .2 Product Data:
 - .1 Submit manufacturer's printed product literature and data sheets for pavement markings and include product characteristics, performance criteria, physical size, finish and limitations.

1.3 DELIVERY, STORAGE AND HANDLING

- .1 Deliver, store and handle materials in accordance with Section 01 61 00 - Common Product Requirements.
- .2 Delivery and Acceptance Requirements: deliver materials to site in original factory packaging, labelled with manufacturer's name and address.
- .3 Storage and Handling Requirements:
 - .1 Store materials in dry location and in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations in clean, dry, well-ventilated area.

Part 2 Products

2.1 MATERIALS

- .1 Paint:
 - .1 Alkyd traffic paint to CGSB-GP-74M.
 - .2 Colour: Yellow 505-308 and White 513-30. Alkyd reflectorized traffic paint to CGSB-1-GP-149M.
 - .3 Upon request, Departmental Representative will supply qualified product list of paints applicable to work. Qualified paints may be used but Departmental Representative reserves right to perform further tests.
- .2 Thinner: to CAN/CGSB-1.5.

Part 3 Execution

3.1 EXAMINATION

- .1 Pavement surface: dry, free from water, frost, ice, dust, oil, grease and other deleterious materials.
- .2 Proceed with Work only after unacceptable conditions have been rectified.

3.2 EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

- .1 Paint applicator: approved pressure type [mobile] with positive shut-off distributor capable of applying paint in single, double and dashed lines and capable of applying marking components uniformly, at rates specified, and to dimensions as indicated.

3.3 APPLICATION

- .1 Pavement markings: laid out by Departmental Representative.
- .2 Unless otherwise approved by Departmental Representative, apply paint only when air temperature is above 10° C, wind speed is less than 60 km/h and no rain is forecast within next 4 hours.
- .3 Apply traffic paint evenly at rate of 0.33 L/m².
- .4 Do not thin paint unless approved by Departmental Representative.
- .5 Symbols and letters to dimensions indicated.
- .6 Paint lines: of uniform colour and density with sharp edges.

- .7 Thoroughly clean distributor tank before refilling with paint of different colour.

3.4 TOLERANCE

- .1 Paint markings: within plus or minus 12 mm of dimensions indicated.

3.5 CLEANING

- .1 Progress Cleaning: clean in accordance with Section 0174 11 - Cleaning.
 - .1 Leave Work area clean at end of each day.
- .2 Final Cleaning: upon completion remove surplus materials, rubbish, tools and equipment in accordance with Section 01 74 11 - Cleaning.

3.6 PROTECTION OF COMPLETED WORK

- .1 Protect pavement markings until dry.
- .2 Repair damage to adjacent materials caused by pavement marking application.

END OF SECTION

Part 1 General

1.1 QUALITY ASSURANCE

- .1 Deliver, store and handle materials in accordance with Section 01 61 00 - Common Product Requirements and with manufacturer's written instructions.
- .2 Delivery and Acceptance Requirements: deliver materials to site in original factory packaging, labelled with manufacturer's name and address.
- .3 Storage and Handling Requirements:
 - .1 Store materials in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.
 - .2 Store and protect fence and gates from damage.
 - .3 Replace defective or damaged materials with new.

Part 2 Products

2.1 MATERIALS

- .1 Wire fence and gates: Farm-field type: to CSA G42, standard 748.
 - .1 Barbed wire: to ASTM A121.
 - .1 Galvanized steel.
 - .2 Wire size: 2 mm diameter.
 - .3 Barbs: 4 point at 125 mm spacing.
- .2 Timber components: construction grade, pressure-treated timber.
- .3 Timber posts:
 - .1 Sound, seasoned wood, peeled and with ends cut square or as indicated.
 - .2 Intermediate posts: 2.5 m long and 125 mm minimum diameter at small end.
 - .3 Corner, end, gate and anchor posts: 2.7 m long and 200 mm minimum diameter at small end.
 - .4 Straight, free from splits, shakes and excessive knots. Existing knots trimmed flush with surface.
 - .5 Cleats for anchoring corner, gate, end and anchor posts: 38 x 140 x 910 mm.
 - .6 Braces for end, corner and gate posts: 89 x 89 mm 3 m long.
 - .7 Posts to be treated in accordance with CAN/CSA O80 Series.

2.2 ERECTION OF FENCE

- .1 Erect fence along lines as indicated on drawings or as directed by Departmental Representative DCC Representative Consultant.
- .2 Installation of posts:
 - .1 Space intermediate posts at 5 m.
 - .2 Space corner, end and gate posts 3 m from adjacent post.
 - .3 Locate and erect gate posts as indicated.
 - .4 Install posts true to line and plumb with 1.5 m of post projecting above ground.
- .3 Fencing with wood posts:
 - .1 Excavate post holes by methods approved by Departmental Representative.
 - .2 Slant of post tops to be perpendicular to fence line and facing inward.
 - .3 Install cleats for anchoring at corner, gate, end and anchor posts as required.
 - .4 Backfill around posts and compact to same density as surrounding ground. Dispose of surplus material as directed by Departmental Representative.
 - .5 Install braces at end, corner and gate posts. Join braces into posts and spike securely.
 - .6 Erect wires and stretch to have uniform tension. Splice wires as required.
 - .7 Attach top wires to posts with 2 staples minimum. Fasten other wires to posts and cross braces with at least one staple. Staple wires securely at end, anchor and gate posts.
 - .8 Stretch 2 strands of barbed wire along tops of posts and double staple on posts.

2.3 INSTALLATION OF GATES

- .1 Install gates in locations as indicated on drawings
 - .1 Install on level ground with ground clearance of 300 mm maximum.

2.4 CLEANING

- .1 Clean and trim areas disturbed by operations. Dispose of surplus material and repair damaged areas as directed by Departmental Representative.

- .2 Touch up:
 - .1 Clean damaged galvanized surfaces with wire brush removing loose and cracked coatings.
 - .1 Apply 2 coats of organic zinc-rich coating

END OF SECTION

Part 1 General

1.1 DEFINITIONS

- .1 Compost:
 - .1 Mixture of soil and decomposing organic matter used as fertilizer, mulch, or soil conditioner.
 - .2 Compost is processed organic matter containing 40% or more organic matter as determined by Walkley-Black or Loss On Ignition (LOI) test.
 - .3 Product must be sufficiently decomposed (i.e. stable) so that any further decomposition does not adversely affect plant growth (C:N ratio below (25) (50)), and contain no toxic or growth inhibiting contaminants.
 - .4 Composed bio-solids to: CCME Guidelines for Compost Quality, Category (A) (B).

Part 2 Products

2.1 SOIL AMENDMENTS

- .1 Fertilizer:
 - .1 Fertility: major soil nutrients present in following amounts:
 - .2 Nitrogen (N): 20 to 40 micrograms of available N per gram of topsoil.
 - .3 Phosphorus (P): 40 to 50 micrograms of phosphate per gram of topsoil.
 - .4 Potassium (K): 75 to 110 micrograms of potassium per gram of topsoil.
 - .5 Calcium, magnesium, sulfur and micro-nutrients present in balanced ratios to support germination and/or establishment of intended vegetation.
 - .6 Ph value: 6.5 to 8.0.

Part 3 Execution

3.1 TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL

- .1 Provide temporary erosion and sedimentation control measures to prevent soil erosion and discharge of soil-bearing water runoff or airborne dust to adjacent properties and walkways, according to requirements of authorities having jurisdiction.
- .2 Inspect, repair, and maintain erosion and sedimentation control measures during construction until permanent vegetation has been established.
- .3 Remove erosion and sedimentation controls and restore and stabilize areas disturbed during removal.

3.2 PREPARATION OF EXISTING GRADE

- .1 Verify that grades are correct.
 - .1 If discrepancies occur, notify Departmental Representative and do not commence work until instructed.
- .2 Grade soil, eliminating uneven areas and low spots, ensuring positive drainage.
- .3 Remove debris, roots, branches, stones in excess of 50 mm diameter and other deleterious materials.
 - .1 Remove soil contaminated with calcium chloride, toxic materials and petroleum products.
 - .2 Remove debris which protrudes more than 75 mm above surface.
- .4 Cultivate entire area which is to receive topsoil to minimum depth of 100 mm.
 - .1 Cross cultivate those areas where equipment used for hauling and spreading has compacted soil.

3.3 PLACING AND SPREADING OF TOPSOIL/PLANTING SOIL

- .1 Place topsoil after Departmental Representative has accepted subgrade.
- .2 Spread topsoil in uniform layers not exceeding 150 mm.
- .3 Replace topsoil to the same depths as existed prior to stripping.
- .4 Manually spread topsoil/planting soil around trees, shrubs and obstacles.

3.4 FINISH GRADING

- .1 Grade to eliminate rough spots and low areas and ensure positive drainage.
 - .1 Prepare loose friable bed by means of cultivation and subsequent raking.
- .2 Consolidate topsoil to required bulk density using equipment approved by Departmental Representative.
 - .1 Leave surfaces smooth, uniform and firm against deep footprinting.
- .3 Restore and finish entire area disturbed by construction.

3.5 ACCEPTANCE

- .1 Departmental Representative will inspect and test topsoil in place and determine acceptance of material, depth of topsoil and finish grading.

3.6 SURPLUS MATERIAL

- .1 Dispose of materials except topsoil not required where directed by Departmental Representative.

END OF SECTION

Part 1 General

1.1 SUBMITTALS

- .1 Product Data:
- .2 Submit product data in accordance with Section 01 33 00 - Submittal Procedures
 - .1 Provide product data for:
 - .1 Seed
 - .2 Fertilizer

Part 2 Products

2.1 GRASS SEED

- .1 Fine Grass Mixutre: Canada “Certified” seed, “Canada No. 1 Lawn Grass Mixture” in accordance with Government of Canada Seeds Act and Seeds Regulations. According to the following grass seed mixture:
 - 35% Kentucky Blue Grass Species
 - 60% Creeping Red Fescue
 - 5% Perennial Rye
- .2 Coarse Grass Mixture: Canada “Certified” seed, “Canada No. 1 Ground Cover Mixture “ in accordance with Government of Canada Seed, Act and Seeds Regulations and specified by Departmental Representative

2.2 WATER

- .1 Free of impurities that would inhibit germination and growth.

2.3 FERTILIZER

- .1 To Canada "Fertilizers Act" and "Fertilizers Regulations".
- .2 Starter fertilizer (8-38-15) shall be applied, prior to seeding, at a rate of 2.5 kg per 100 m² .

Part 3 Execution

3.1 QUALITY OF WORK

- .1 Do not perform work under adverse field conditions as determined by Departmental Representative.

- .2 Remove and dispose of weeds; debris; stones 25 mm in diameter and larger; soil contaminated by oil, gasoline and other deleterious materials; off site in location as directed by Departmental Representative.

3.2 SEED BED PREPARATION

- .1 Verify that grades are correct. If discrepancies occur, notify Departmental Representative and do not commence work until instructed.
- .2 Fine grade surface free of humps and hollows to smooth, even grade, to contours and elevations indicated to tolerance of plus or minus 10 mm, surface draining naturally.
- .3 Cultivate fine grade approved by Departmental Representative to 25 mm depth immediately prior to seeding.

3.3 SEED PLACEMENT

- .1 For mechanical seeding:
 - .1 Use "Brillion" type mechanical landscape seeder which accurately places seed at specified depth and rate and rolls in single operation.
 - .2 Use equipment and method acceptable to Departmental Representative.
- .2 For manual seeding:
 - .1 Use "Cyclone" type manually operated seeder.
 - .2 Use manually operated, water ballast, landscaping type, smooth steel drum roller. Ballast as directed by Departmental Representative.
 - .3 Use equipment and method acceptable to Departmental Representative.
- .3 On cultivated surfaces, sow seed uniformly at rate of:
 - .1 3 kg/100 m² ground cover mixture.
- .4 Blend applications 100 mm into adjacent grass areas to form uniform surfaces.
- .5 Sow half of required amount of seed in one direction and remainder at right angles as applicable.
- .6 Incorporate seed by light raking in cross directions.
- .7 Consolidate mechanically seeded areas by rolling area if soil conditions warrant or if directed by Departmental Representative with equipment approved by Departmental Representative immediately after seeding.

3.4 MAINTENANCE DURING ESTABLISHMENT PERIOD

- .1 Perform following operations from time of seed application until acceptance by Departmental Representative:
 - .1 Water seeded area to maintain optimum soil moisture level for germination and continued growth of grass. Control watering to prevent washouts.
 - .2 Repair and reseed dead or bare spots to allow establishment of seed prior to acceptance.
 - .3 Cut grass to 50 mm whenever it reaches height of 70 mm. Remove clippings which will smother grass as directed by Departmental Representative.
 - .4 Fertilize seeded areas after first cutting. Spread half of required amount of fertilizer in one direction and remainder at right angles and water in well.
 - .1 Control weeds by mechanical means.

3.5 FINAL ACCEPTANCE

- .1 Seeded areas will be accepted by Departmental Representative provided that:
 - .1 Areas are uniformly established and turf is free of rutted, eroded, bare or dead spots and free of weeds.
 - .2 Areas have been cut at least twice.
 - .3 Areas have been fertilized.
- .2 Areas seeded in fall will be accepted in following spring, one month after start of growing season provided acceptance conditions are fulfilled.

3.6 MAINTENANCE DURING WARRANTY PERIOD

- .1 Perform following operations from time of acceptance until end of warranty period.
 - .1 Water seeded area to maintain optimum soil moisture level for continued growth of grass. Control watering to prevent washouts.
 - .2 Repair and reseed dead or bare spots to satisfaction of Departmental Representative.
 - .3 Cut grass to 50 mm whenever it reaches height of 70 mm. Remove clippings which will smother grass as directed by Departmental Representative.
 - .4 Fertilize seeded areas in accordance with fertilizing program. Spread half of required amount of fertilizer in one direction and remainder at right angles and water in well.
 - .5 Control weeds by mechanical means.

3.7 CLEANING

- .1 Upon completion of installation, remove surplus materials, rubbish, tools and equipment barriers.

END OF SECTION