

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 RELATED  
REQUIREMENTS

.1 Section 31 32 19.01 - Geotextiles.

1.2 WASTE  
MANAGEMENT AND  
DISPOSAL

- .1 Separate and recycle waste materials in accordance with Section 01 74 21 - Construction/Demolition Waste Management And Disposal.
- .2 Divert left over aggregate materials from landfill to local quarry for reuse as approved by Departmental Representative.
- .3 Divert left over hardened cement materials from landfill to local facility for reuse as approved by Departmental Representative.
- .4 Divert left over geotextiles to local plastic recycling facility as approved by Departmental Representative.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 STONE

- .1 Hard, dense, with relative density (formally specific gravity) not less than 2.65, durable quarry stone, free from seams, cracks or other structural defects, to meet following size distribution for use intended:
  - .1 Random rip-rap:
    - .1 Not more than 10% of total volume of stones with individual volume less than 15 dm<sup>3</sup>.
    - .2 Not less than 50% of total volume of stones with individual volume of 85 dm<sup>3</sup> or more.
    - .3 Remaining percentage of total volume to have uniform distribution of stones between 15 and 85 dm<sup>3</sup> size.

2.2 GEOTEXTILE .1 Geotextile: in accordance with Section  
FILTER 31 32 19.01 - Geotextiles.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

- 3.1 PLACING .1 Where rip-rap is to be placed on slopes,  
excavate trench at toe of slope to dimensions  
as indicated.
- .2 Fine grade area to be rip-rapped to uniform,  
even surface. Fill depressions with suitable  
material and compact to provide firm bed.
- .3 Place geotextile on prepared surface in  
accordance with Section 31 32 19.01 -  
Geotextiles and as indicated. Avoid puncturing  
geotextile. Vehicular traffic over geotextile  
not permitted.
- .4 Place rip-rap to thickness and details as  
indicated.
- .5 Place stones in manner approved by  
Departmental Representative to secure surface  
and create a stable mass. Place larger stones  
at bottom of slopes.
- .6 Hand placing:  
.1 Use larger stones for lower courses and  
as headers for subsequent courses.  
.2 Stagger vertical joints and fill voids  
with rock spalls or cobbles.  
.3 Finish surface evenly, free of large  
openings and neat in appearance.