

# 75

**November 17, 2017 Letting**

# **Notice to Bidders, Specifications, and Proposal**



**Illinois Department  
of Transportation**

**Springfield, Illinois 62764**

**Contract No. 60X95  
COOK County  
Section 2014-016R&B  
Route FAI 90/94  
Project NHPP-000V(124)  
District 1 Construction Funds**

Prepared by

Checked by

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(Printed by authority of the State of Illinois)



- 1. TIME AND PLACE OF OPENING BIDS.** Electronic bids are to be submitted to the electronic bidding system (iCX-Integrated Contractors Exchange). All bids must be submitted to the iCX system prior to 10:00 a.m. November 17, 2017 prevailing time at which time the bids will be publicly opened from the iCX SecureVault.
- 2. DESCRIPTION OF WORK.** The proposed improvement is identified and advertised for bids in the Invitation for Bids as:

**Contract No. 60X95  
COOK County  
Section 2014-016R&B  
Project NHPP-000V(124)  
Route FAI 90/94  
District 1 Construction Funds**

**Reconstruction and widening of Monroe Street Bridge over I-90/94 and the construction of a new retaining wall in the SE quadrant in addition to lighting, ITS and drainage work in the city of Chicago.**

- 3. INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS.** (a) This Notice, the invitation for bids, proposal and letter of award shall, together with all other documents in accordance with Article 101.09 of the Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, become part of the contract. Bidders are cautioned to read and examine carefully all documents, to make all required inspections, and to inquire or seek explanation of the same prior to submission of a bid.  
  
(b) State law, and, if the work is to be paid wholly or in part with Federal-aid funds, Federal law requires the bidder to make various certifications as a part of the proposal and contract. By execution and submission of the proposal, the bidder makes the certification contained therein. A false or fraudulent certification shall, in addition to all other remedies provided by law, be a breach of contract and may result in termination of the contract.
- 4. AWARD CRITERIA AND REJECTION OF BIDS.** This contract will be awarded to the lowest responsive and responsible bidder considering conformity with the terms and conditions established by the Department in the rules, Invitation for Bids and contract documents. The issuance of plans and proposal forms for bidding based upon a prequalification rating shall not be the sole determinant of responsibility. The Department reserves the right to determine responsibility at the time of award, to reject any or all proposals, to readvertise the proposed improvement, and to waive technicalities.

By Order of the  
Illinois Department of Transportation

Randall S. Blankenhorn,  
Secretary

INDEX  
FOR  
SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS  
AND RECURRING SPECIAL PROVISIONS

Adopted January 1, 2017

This index contains a listing of SUPPLEMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS and frequently used RECURRING SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

ERRATA Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction (Adopted 4-1-16) (Revised 1-1-17)

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## STATE OF ILLINOIS

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### SPECIAL PROVISIONS

The following Special Provisions supplement the "Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction" adopted April 1, 2016, the latest edition of the "Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways, the "Manual of Test Procedures for Materials" in effect on the date of invitation for bids, and the Supplemental Specifications and Recurring Special Provisions indicated on the Check Sheets included herein which apply to and govern the construction of FAI Route 90/94 (I-90/94), Project NHPP-000V(124), Section 2014-016R&B, Cook County, Contract No. 60X95 and in case of conflict with any part or parts of said specifications, the said special provisions shall take precedence and shall govern.

### LOCATION OF PROJECT

The project is located along Monroe Street from Halsted Street to Des Plaines Street in the City of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois. The gross and net length of the project is 725.00 Feet (0.137 Miles).

### DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

The work consists of the reconstruction of the Monroe Street Bridge (SN 016-1700) over Interstate 90/94 and construction of the proposed retaining wall 29 (SN 016-Z017) extending 150 feet south from the proposed Monroe Street east abutment. The work also consists of the installation of a cured-in-place lining of three inverted siphon combined sewer pipes that run North-South along Peoria Street under I-290

Work includes bridge reconstruction, roadway reconstruction, retaining wall construction, erosion control and protection, utility relocation, non-special waste excavation, earth excavation and embankment, miscellaneous storm sewers, sewer cleaning and lining, drainage and utility frame and grate adjustment, pavement marking and signage, roadway lighting, ITS, traffic control and protection, permitting, urban enhancements and all incidental and collateral work necessary to complete the improvements as shown on the Plans and as described herein.

## **SOILS INFORMATION**

The reports below are available for inspection at IDOT District 1, 201 W. Center Court, Schaumburg, Illinois.

Structure Geotechnical Report  
Circle Interchange Reconstruction Monroe Street (F.A.U. 1420) Bridge Over Interstate 90/94  
Existing SN: 016-2054, Proposed SN 016-1700  
Section 2014-016R&B  
IDOT D-91-189-14, PTB 163/Item 001  
Cook County, Illinois  
Prepared by: Wang Engineering, Inc.  
Original: June 24, 2016  
Revised: November 18, 2016  
Including: Geotechnical Design Memorandum issued June 30, 2016

And

Structure Geotechnical Report  
Circle Interchange Reconstruction  
Retaining Wall 29 (Proposed SN 016-Z017)  
August 25, 2016

## CONTRACTOR COOPERATION

The Contractor's attention is directed to the fact that other separate contracts may be under construction during the duration of this Contract. Adjacent contracts may consist of, but are not limited to projects near:

- Contract 60X61 – WB I-290 Auxiliary Lanes (Circle Interchange)
- Contract 60X78 – Bridge Westbound (East Of Des Plaines) & I-290 Westbound Bridge Over I-90/94 (Jane Byrne Interchange)
- Contract 60X77 – Westbound I-290 Roadway Reconstruction Congress Pkwy to Racine (Jane Byrne Interchange)
- Contract 62B76 – Ramp NE (Jane Byrne Interchange)
- Contract 60X99 – Van Buren Street Bridge Reconstruction (Jane Byrne Interchange)
- Contract 60X75 – Congress Parkway Bridge Eastbound & I-290 Eastbound Bridge over I-90/94 (Jane Byrne Interchange)
- Contract 60X76 – Eastbound I-290 Roadway Reconstruction Loomis St. to I-90/94 (Jane Byrne Interchange)
- Contract 62A74 – Water Main Relocation/Rehabilitation and Retaining Wall 10 Near UIC (Jane Byrne Interchange)
- Contract 62A75 – Jackson Boulevard Utility Relocation (Jane Byrne Interchange)
- Contract 62D78 – I-290 WB 78" Storm Sewer (Jane Byrne Interchange)
- Contract 60X07 – I-55 / Lake Shore Drive Interchange
- Contract 60L70 – I-55 / Lake Shore Drive Interchange
- Contract 46358 – Kennedy Sign Panel Replacement Contract
- Contract 60X79 – Ramp EN (Future Project)
- Contract 60X93 – Interchange Ramp Completions (Future Project)
- City of Chicago Department of Transportation Projects
- 

And others.

The Contractor will be governed by Article 105.08 of the Standard Specifications.

The Contractor will be required to attend a weekly coordination meeting at a time and location to be determined by the Department.

The Contractor will coordinate proposed project start dates and sequence of construction with the Engineer and other Contractors to present an effective and timely schedule for successful completion of the project.

The cooperation between work under this contract and Contracts 60X99 and 62A75 is essential due to the adjacent limits of construction and shared maintenance of traffic responsibilities along I-90/94. All traffic staging configurations and changes to staging along I-90/94 shall be coordinated with the contractors performing work under Contract 60X99 and 60X75. Additionally, detoured ramp movements may overlap with detours or staging in place under Contracts 60X99 and 62A75. Detour signage shall be coordinated to minimize conflicting signage installed on local streets.

## **PROGRESS SCHEDULE**

Description. Time is of the essence in this Contract. It may be necessary for the Contractor to work longer hours, use additional crews, and work during weekends in order to complete the work within the required time limit. The Contractor shall submit a Critical Path Method (CPM) Progress Schedule as described below for the Engineer's approval before the work can be started.

The Contractor will not be allowed any compensation for working longer hours or using extra shifts; and working on weekends or during Holidays; working during winter months, etc. to meet the specified Completion Date.

This work shall consist of preparing, revising and updating a detailed progress schedule based upon the Critical Path Method (CPM). This work shall also consist of performing time impact analysis of the progress schedule based upon the various revisions and updates as they occur.

Requirements. The software shall produce an electronic progress schedule for submission to the department that is 100% compatible with Primavera SureTrak 3.0 Project Manager, published by Primavera Systems, Inc.

Format. The electronic schedule format shall contain the following:

- a. Project Name: (Optional).
- b. Template: Construction.
- c. Type: SureTrak: Native file format for stand-alone contracts.
- d. Planning Unit: Days (calendar working).
- e. Number/Version: Original or updated number.
- f. Start Date: Not later than ten days after execution of the contract.
- g. Must Finish Date: Completion date for completion date contracts.
- h. Project Title: Contract number.
- i. Company Name: Contractor's name.

Calendars.

- a. Completion Date Contracts. The base calendar shall show the proposed working days of the week and the proposed number of work hours per day.

Schedule Development. The detailed schedule shall incorporate the entire contract time. The minimum number of activities shown on the schedule shall represent the work incorporating the pay items whose aggregate contract value constitutes 80 percent of the total contract value. These pay items shall be determined by starting with the pay item with the largest individual contract value and adding subsequent pay item contract values in descending order until 80 percent of the contract value has been attained. Any additional activities required to maintain the continuity of the schedule logic shall also be shown.

The following shall be depicted in the schedule for each activity:

- a. Activity Identification (ID) Numbers. The Contract shall utilize numerical designations to identify each activity. Numbering of activities shall be in increments of not less than ten digits.
- b. A description of the work represented by the activity (maximum forty-five characters). The use of descriptions referring to a percentage of a multi-element item (i.e., construct deck 50%) shall not be used. Separate activities shall be included to represent different elements of multi-element items (i.e., forms, reinforcing, concrete, etc.). Multiple activities with the same work description shall include a location as part of the description.
- c. Proposed activity duration shall be shown in whole days. The Contractor shall provide production rates to justify the activity duration. Schedule duration shall be contiguous and not interruptible.

The schedule shall indicate the sequence and interdependence of activities required for the prosecution of the work. The schedule logic shall not be violated.

Activities should be broken down such that each activity encompasses a single operation or tightly-integrated operations in a single, contiguous and continuous area of the project, with no activity exceeding \$200,000 without the consent of the Engineer.

Total Float shall be calculated as finish float. The schedule shall be calculated using retained logic. The Contractor shall not sequester float by calendar manipulations or extended duration. Float is not for the exclusive use or benefit of either the Department or the Contractor.

Tabular Reports.

- a. The following tabular reports will be required with each schedule submission:
  1. Classic Gantt
  2. Pert with Time Scale
- b. The heading of each tabular report shall include, but not be limited to, the project name, contract number, Contractor name, report date, data date, report title and page number.
- c. Each of the tabular reports shall also contain the following minimum information for each activity.
  1. Activity ID
  2. Activity Description
  3. Original Duration (calendar day/working day)
  4. Remaining Duration (calendar day/working day)
  5. Activity Description
  6. Early Start Date
  7. Late Start Date
  8. Early Finish Date
  9. Late Finish Date
  10. Percent Complete
  11. Total Float
  12. Calendar ID
  13. Work performed by DBE Subcontractors and Trainees shall be shown in the Gantt Report.
- d. Reports shall be printed in color on 11 in. x 17 in. (minimum) size sheets. The Classic Gantt shall show all columns, bars, column headings at the top, time scale at the top and shall show relationships.



Submission Requirements. The initial schedule shall be submitted prior to starting work but no later than five calendar days after execution of the contract. Updated schedules shall be submitted according to Article 108.02 except that as a minimum, updated schedules will be required at the 25, 50, and 75 percent completion points of the contract.

Updating.

- a. The Contractor shall not make any changes to the original duration, activity relationships, constraints, costs, add or delete activities, or alter the schedule's logic when updating the schedule.
- b. The originally approved baseline CPM schedule will be designated as the "Target Schedule" and shall only be changed based on a Change Order that extends the Contract duration. All updates will be plotted against the "Target Schedule." If the Contractor believes any such changes result in an overall increase in the contract time, the Contractor will immediately submit a request for extension of time along with the changed progress schedule and a detailed justification for the time extension request in accordance with Article 108.08.
- c. The updated information will include the original schedule detail and the following additional information:
  1. Actual start dates
  2. Actual finish dates
  3. Activity percent completion
  4. Remaining duration of activities in progress
  5. Identified or highlighted critical activities
- d. The Contractor shall submit scheduling documents in the same formats and number as indicated in this section.
- e. The Engineer shall withhold progress payments if the Contractor does not submit scheduled updates as required.
- f. Upon receipt of the CPM schedule update, the Engineer will review the schedule for conformance with the Contract Documents and degree of detail. The Engineer, within fourteen (14) Days after receipt of the Updated CPM Schedule and supporting documents, will approve or reject it with written comments. If the Updated CPM schedule is rejected, the Contractor must submit a Revised Updated CPM Schedule within seven (7) Days after the date of rejection.
- g. The updated progress schedule must accurately represent the Project's current status.

Contractor Changes to the Schedule.

The Contractor shall comply with the following requirements regarding proposed changes to the approved baseline CPM schedule:

- a. If the Contractor proposes to make any changes in the approved baseline CPM schedule, the Contractor shall notify the Engineer in writing, stating the reasons for the change, identifying each changed activity (including duration and interrelationships between activities) and providing a diskette of the proposed changed schedule. Every effort must be made by the Contractor to retain the original Activity ID numbers.
- b. The Engineer has the authority to approve or disapprove the proposed change in the baseline CPM schedule and shall do so in writing within ten (10) Days after receipt to the Contractor's submission.
- c. If the Engineer approves the change in the baseline. All monthly updates will be plotted against the new "Target Schedule".
- d. If the Engineer approves a portion of the change to the baseline CPM schedule, the Contractor shall submit a revised CPM schedule incorporating such change(s) within ten (10) Days after approval along with a written description of the change(s) to the schedule.

Recovery Schedule.

- a. The Contractor shall maintain an adequate work force and the necessary materials, supplies and equipment to meet the current approved baseline CPM schedule. In the event that the Contractor, in the judgment of the Engineer, is failing to meet the approved CPM schedule including any Contract milestones, the Contractor shall submit a recovery schedule.
- b. The recovery schedule shall set forth a plan to eliminate the schedule slippage (negative float). The plan must be specific to show the methods to achieve the recovery of time, i.e. increasing manpower, working overtime, weekend work, employing multiple shifts. All costs associated with implementing the recovery schedule shall be borne by the Contractor.
- c. Upon receipt of the CPM recovery schedule, the Engineer will review the schedule for conformance with the Contract Documents and degree of detail. The Engineer will approve the schedule or reject it with written comments within fourteen (14) Days of receipt of the recovery schedule and supporting documents. If the detailed CPM recovery schedule is rejected, the Contractor must submit a revised CPM recovery schedule within seven (7) Days of the date of rejection.

Revised Schedule.

The Engineer may direct the Contractor to revise the approved CPM schedule. Reasons for such direction may include, but are limited to, the following: (1) changes in the Work, (2) rephrasing of the Project or any phase, (3) a change in the duration of the Project or phase, and (4) acceleration of the Project or phase.

- a. The Engineer will direct the Contractor to provide a revised CPM schedule in writing.
- b. The Contractor will provide the revised CPM schedule within ten (10) Days of receipt of the Engineer's written direction.
- c. The Engineer has the authority, in its sole discretion, to approve or reject the revised CPM schedule and will do so in writing within ten (10) Days after receipt of the Contractor's submission. If the Engineer approves the revised schedule, such schedule will be designated the new "Target Schedule".

The schedule shall be submitted in the Sorted by Activity Layout (SORT4). The activities on the schedule shall be plotted using early start, late start, early finish, late finish and total finish.

For every schedule submission, the Contractor shall submit to the Engineer, four Windows XP compatible compact disks of all schedule data. Included on the disks shall be all of the tabular and graphic reports, network diagrams and bar chart data. Two copies shall be submitted on CD/R disks and two copies shall be submitted on CDD/RW disks. In addition, four plots of the CD/R disks will be approved initial or revised progress schedule for the contract. The approval will be documented by the Engineer on a corresponding plot of the schedule and returned to the Contractor.

Four copies of each schedule submission shall be printed in color on 11 in. x 17 in. (minimum) size sheets showing all columns, bars, column headings at the top, time scale at the top and showing relationships.

The schedule shall indicate the critical path to contract completion. Only one controlling item shall be designated at any point in time on the schedule.

Acceptance or approval of any progress schedule by the Engineer shall not be construed to imply approval of any particular method of construction, sequence of construction, any implied or stated rate of production. Acceptance will not act as a waiver of the obligation of the Contractor to complete the work in accordance with the contract proposal, Plans and Specifications, modify any rights or obligations of the Department as set forth in the contract, nor imply any obligation of a third party. Acceptance shall not be construed to modify or amend the contract or the time limit(s) therein. Acceptance shall not relieve the Contractor of the responsibility for the accuracy of any of the information included on the schedule. Failure of the Contractor to include in the schedule any element of work required for the performance of the contract, any sequence of work required by the contract, or any known or anticipated condition affecting the work shall not excuse the Contractor from completing all work required within the time limit(s) specified in the contract notwithstanding acceptance of the schedule by the Engineer.

Basis of Payment. This work will not be paid for separately, but shall be considered as included in the costs of the various items of work in the contract.

#### **RESTRICTION ON WORKING DAYS AFTER A COMPLETION DATE**

All temporary lane closures *on arterial streets* during the period governed by working days after a completion date will not be permitted during the hours of 6:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. Monday through Friday.

All lane closure signs shall not be erected any earlier than one-half (1/2) hour before the starting hours listed above. Also, these signs should be taken down within one-half (1/2) hour after the closure is removed.

#### **FAILURE TO COMPLETE THE WORK ON TIME**

Should the Contractor fail to complete the work on or before the completion date as specified in the Special Provision for "Completion Date Plus Working Days", or within such extended time as may have been allowed by the Department, the Contractor shall be liable to the Department in the amount of \$10,000, not as a penalty but as liquidated damages, for each calendar day or a portion thereof of overrun in the contract time or such extended time as may have been allowed.

In fixing the damages as set out herein, the desire is to establish a certain mode of calculation for the work since the Department's actual loss, in the event of delay, cannot be predetermined, would be difficult of ascertainment, and a matter of argument and unprofitable litigation. This said mode is an equitable rule for measurement of the Department's actual loss and fairly takes into account the loss of use of the roadway if the project is delayed in completion. The Department shall not be required to provide any actual loss in order to recover these liquidated damages provided herein, as said damages are very difficult to ascertain. Furthermore, no provision of this clause shall be construed as a penalty, as such is not the intention of the parties.

A calendar day is every day shown on the calendar and starts at 12:00 midnight and ends at the following 12:00 midnight, twenty-four hours later.

## **COMPLETION DATE PLUS WORKING DAYS**

Revise Article 108.05 (b) of the Standard Specifications as follows:

"When a completion date is specified, the Contractor shall complete all contract items and safely open all roadways to traffic by 11:59 PM on June 30, 2019.

All work necessary to install the cured-in-place lining of the siphon pipes shall be completed by July 1, 2018.

The Contractor will be allowed to complete all clean-up work and punch list items within 10 working days after the completion date for opening the roadway to traffic. Under extenuating circumstances the Engineer may direct that certain items of work, not affecting the safe opening of the roadway to traffic, may be completed within the working days allowed for cleanup work and punch list items. Temporary lane closures for this work may be allowed at the discretion of the Engineer."

Article 108.09 or the Special Provision for "Failure to Complete the Work on Time", if included in this contract, shall apply to both the completion date and the number of working days.

**RAILROAD PROTECTIVE LIABILITY INSURANCE (BDE)**

Effective: December 1, 1986

Revised: January 1, 2006

Description. Railroad Protective Liability and Property Damage Liability Insurance shall be carried according to Article 107.11 of the Standard Specifications. A separate policy is required for each railroad unless otherwise noted.

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NAMED INSURED & ADDRESS	NUMBER & SPEED OF PASSENGER TRAINS	NUMBER & SPEED OF FREIGHT TRAINS
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Chicago Transit Authority (CTA)  
567 West Lake Street  
P.O.Box 7598  
Chicago IL 60680-7598

Blue Line  
382 trains/day@55mph.

-0-

DOT/AAR No.: N/A  
RR Division: CTA

RR Mile Post: N/A  
RR Sub-Division: Blue Line

For Freight/Passenger Information Contact: Mr. Abdin Carrillo Phone: 312/681-3913  
For Insurance Information Contact: Judith Tancula Phone: 312/681-2724

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Approval of Insurance. The original and one certified copy of each required policy shall be submitted to the following address for approval:

Illinois Department of Transportation  
Bureau of Design and Environment  
2300 South Dirksen Parkway, Room 326  
Springfield, Illinois 62764

The Contractor will be advised when the Department has received approval of the insurance from the railroad(s). Before any work begins on railroad right-of-way, the Contractor shall submit to the Engineer evidence that the required insurance has been approved by the railroad(s). The Contractor shall also provide the Engineer with the expiration date of each required policy.

Basis of Payment. Providing Railroad Protective Liability and Property Damage Liability Insurance will be paid for at the contract unit price per Lump Sum for RAILROAD PROTECTIVE LIABILITY INSURANCE.

**WINTER WORK**

No adjustment will be made in the contract unit prices for any concrete if winter work is necessary to meet the required completion dates specified in the contract.

**SUBMITTALS**

There are elements of construction that may require long lead times between order and delivery to the project site for installation. The Contractor must prioritize timely submittals of shop drawings to minimize any delays in project execution.

Submittals must be complete, include all necessary and required information, and must be submitted for review in a timely matter to insure that the Contract meets all milestone and completion date requirements. No additional compensation and no extension of calendar days will be made due to delays in receiving material or equipment to the site because of incomplete or delayed shop drawing submittals. The Contractor shall coordinate rolling schedules and long lead-time items in order to obtain approved shop drawings to meet the project schedule.

The Contractor shall provide notice to the Engineer concerning shop drawing submittal schedules and when shop drawing submittal deadlines may be delayed.

**STATUS OF UTILITIES (D-1)**

Utility companies and/or municipal owners located within the construction limits of this project have provided the following information in regard to their facilities and the proposed improvements. The tables below contain a description of specific conflicts to be resolved and/or facilities which will require some action on the part of the Department's contractor to proceed with work. Each table entry includes an identification of the action necessary and, if applicable, the estimated duration required for the resolution.

UTILITIES TO BE ADJUSTED

Conflicts noted below have been identified by following the suggested staging plan included in the contract. The company has been notified of all conflicts and will be required to obtain the necessary permits to complete their work; in some instances resolution will be a function of the construction staging. The responsible agency must relocate or complete new installations as noted in the action column; this work has been deemed necessary to be complete for the Department's contractor to then work in the stage under which the item has been listed.

**Pre-Stage**

<b>STAGE / LOCATION</b>	<b>TYPE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE AGENCY</b>	<b>ACTION</b>
Monroe Street Station 8411+98 to Station 8415+16	Electric conduits consisting of 12 conduits attached to bridge	Conduits are in conflict with reconstruction of the Monroe Street bridge.	ComEd	The existing ComEd cables will be rerouted to existing facilities crossing I-90/94 at Quincy Street. This rerouting is anticipated to be completed prior to the start of construction, tentatively the middle of December.

**Prestage Cont.**

STAGE / LOCATION	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	ACTION
<p>Monroe Street            Station 8411+98            to            Station 8415+16</p>	<p>Telecom-            munication            fiber in            conduit            attached to            bridge</p>	<p>Conduit is in            conflict with            reconstructio            n of the            Monroe            Street bridge.</p>	<p>MCI</p>	<p>The MCI fiber optic facilities will be temporarily rerouted to an aerial installation by Comcast and MCI located across I-90/94 south of the south end of Retaining Wall #29. This rerouting is anticipated to be completed prior to the start of construction and must be maintained until the utility is operational within proposed conduits in approaches and attached to the proposed bridge. As of September 1, 2017, no specific relocation duration has been provided by MCI. The temporary facility shall be protected during all stages of work prior to installation in new conduits attached to proposed bridge. Coordinate required adjustments/relocations of temporary facility with MCI.</p>



**Prestage Cont.**

<b>STAGE / LOCATION</b>	<b>TYPE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE AGENCY</b>	<b>ACTION</b>
Bored conduit under I-90/94 south of Monroe Street Bridge	Cable TV bored conduit	Conduit is in conflict with retaining wall 29 construction	Comcast	<p>The Comcast fiber optic facilities will be temporarily rerouted to an aerial installation by Comcast and MCI located across I-90/94 south of the south end of Retaining Wall #29.. This rerouting is anticipated to be completed prior to the start of construction. As of September 1, 2017, no specific relocation duration has been provided by Comcast. The temporary facility shall be protected during all stages of work prior to installation in new conduits attached to proposed bridge. Coordinate required adjustments/relocations of temporary facility with Comcast.</p>

**Pre-Stage: Days Total Installation Unknown**

**Stage 1**

STAGE / LOCATION	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	ACTION
Monroe Street East and West of bridge abutments	Electric duct bank relocation to existing facilities.	New duct bank and potential handhole construction.	ComEd	ComEd duct bank will require reconstruction from the proposed abutments to their existing facilities. As of September 1, 2017, no details were available for this construction. This work needs to be completed in Stage 1 prior to Monroe Pavement construction in Stages 2 and 3.
Monroe Street East and West of bridge abutments	Cable TV duct bank	New duct bank and potential handhole construction	Comcast	Comcast duct bank will require reconstruction from the proposed abutments to their existing facilities, including new manholes on the west and east sides of I-90/94 located in the sidewalk of Monroe Street. IDOT has received permit plans from Comcast. Comcast will install bridge attachments as shown for information in the Plans, and install conduits for Comcast and the City of Chicago across I-90/94. This work needs to be completed in Stage 1 prior to Monroe Pavement construction in Stages 2 and 3

<p>Monroe Street        East and West of        bridge abutments</p>	<p>Tele-        communication        fiber in duct        bank</p>	<p>New duct bank and        potential handhole        construction</p>	<p>MCI</p>	<p>MCI duct bank will require reconstruction from the proposed abutments to their existing facilities. As of September 1, 2017 no formal permit plans have been reviewed, but IDOT understands that proposed conduits will be constructed by the utility to the shared bridge attachment to be installed by Comcast, with proposed conduits attached to the bridge. This work needs to be completed in Stage 1 prior to Monroe Pavement construction in Stages 2 and 3</p>
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**Stage 1: Days Total Installation Unknown**

**Stage 2**

No Conflicts to be resolved

**Stage 3**

No Conflicts to be resolved

The following contact information is what was used during the preparation of the plans as provided by the Agency/Company responsible for resolution of the conflict.

Agency/Company Responsible to Resolve Conflict	Name of contact	Address	Phone	e-mail address
ComEd	Peter Kratzer	25000 Governors Hwy. University Park, IL 60466	708-518-6209	Peter.Kratzer@ComEd.com
Comcast	Robert Stoll  Bob Schulter  Brett Bentley		224-229-5849  224-229-5861  312 432-0076 x2522	<a href="mailto:Robert_Stoll@cable.comcast.com">Robert_Stoll@cable.comcast.com</a>  <a href="mailto:Bob_Schulter@Comcast.com">Bob_Schulter@Comcast.com</a>  bbentley@hbkengeering.com
MCI	Jim Todd  Marino Fernandez		708-458-6410  312-612-5216	<a href="mailto:jimtodd@ameritech.net">jimtodd@ameritech.net</a>  mfernandez@telecom-eng.com
Peoples Gas	Chuck Creager	Peoples Energy 200 E. Randolph St. Room LL3 Chicago, IL 60601	847-830-4839	<a href="mailto:crcreager@peoplesgaskdelivery.com">crcreager@peoplesgaskdelivery.com</a>
City of Chicago CDOT	Dan Grigas	30 N. LaSalle St. Room 400 Chicago, IL 60602	312-744-4815	Daniel.Grigas@cityofchicago.org
CDWM (Water Section)	Brian McGahan (CTR Joint Venture)	CTR Joint Venture Jardine Water Purification Plant 1000 E Ohio St +51 Chicago, IL 60611	312-742-5919	<a href="mailto:Brian.McGahan@ctrwater.net">Brian.McGahan@ctrwater.net</a>
CDWM (Sewer Section)	Sid Osakada	1000 E Ohio St +51, Room 313 Chicago, IL 60611	312-744-0344	<a href="mailto:sid.osakada@cityofchicago.org">sid.osakada@cityofchicago.org</a>

Agency/Company Responsible to Resolve Conflict	Name of contact	Address	Phone	e-mail address
City of Chicago OEMC	Frank Kelly	1411 West Madison St Chicago, IL 60607	312-746-9238	Frank.Kelly@cityofchicago.org
AT&T	Jamie Gwin; Stan Plodzien	AT&T Civic Project Eng 1000 Commerce Drive Oak Brook, IL 60523	630-573-5423; 630-573-5453	<a href="mailto:jg8128@att.com">jg8128@att.com</a> ; <a href="mailto:sp3264@att.com">sp3264@att.com</a>
University of Illinois at Chicago	John O. Lewis	1140 South Paulina Street, Room 219, Paulina Street Building, MC 892 Chicago, IL 60612	312-996-6804	jolewis@uic.edu

UTILITIES TO BE WATCHED AND PROTECTED

The areas of concern noted below have been identified by following the suggested staging plan included for the contract. The information provided is not a comprehensive list of all remaining utilities, but those which during coordination were identified as ones which might require the Department's contractor to take into consideration when making the determination of the means and methods that would be required to construct the proposed improvement. In some instances the contractor will be responsible to notify the owner in advance of the work to take place so necessary staffing on the owners part can be secured.

STAGE / LOCATION	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	OWNER	ACTION
All Stages Monroe Street Station 8409+50 to Station 8417+61	60" combined sewer and siphon	Combined sewer is located in center of Monroe Street east and west of existing bridge. Siphon passes below I-90/94 between junction chambers north of the bridge. See plans for details.	CDWM	There is no conflict with the combined Sewer or siphon; however, the contractor shall take caution when working above or adjacent to them.  The combined sewer and siphon shall be protected from damage by the Contractor during construction
All Stages NB and SB I-90/94 Near NE and SW corner of existing Monroe Street Bridge	High mast towers and lighting conduits	High mast towers and lighting conduits are located in close proximity to construction of the Monroe Street Bridge	IDOT	There is no conflict with the high mast towers nor lighting conduit; however, the contractor shall take caution when working above or adjacent to these facilities.  Refer to the plans for the high mast towers and lighting conduits that are to remain.
All Stages Monroe Street Station 8409+80 to Station 8411+98 and Station 8415+15 to Station 8417+05	12" water main and hydrant laterals	12" water main is located on the south side of Monroe Street east and west of bridge. Hydrant laterals exist both to the north and south sides of Monroe	CDWM	There is no conflict with the water main. Contractor is to protect in place

STAGE / LOCATION	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	OWNER	ACTION
All Stages Monroe Street Station 8409+80 to Station 8411+98 and Station 8415+15 to Station	Electric, cable and telecommuni- cation	Existing duct bank outside of relocation limits	ComED, Comcast, MCI	Each utility listed has duct bank outside of their respective relocation limits (see Utilities to be Adjusted above). Contractor is to protect in place.
All Stages Monroe Street Station 8409+80	Gas Line	Existing gas line and valves near west limit of Monroe construction	Peoples Gas	There is no conflict with this facility. Contractor is to protect in place
All Stages Monroe Street Station 8415+15 to Station 8417+05	Gas Line	Existing gas on south side of Monroe to alley	Peoples Gas	There is no conflict with this facility. Contractor is to protect in place
All Stages Monroe Street Station 8415+15 to Station 8417+05	Electric lines in duct	Existing duct bank on north side of Monroe	ComEd	There is no conflict with this facility. Contractor is to protect in place
All Stages I-90/94 ROW near southwest corner of Monroe Street bridge	Electric feed in duct	Existing electric feed to IDOT ITS control cabinet	ComEd	There is no conflict with this facility. Contractor is to protect in place
West side of I- 90/94 ROW	Combined sewer	Existing combined sewer	CDWM	There is no conflict with this facility. Contractor is to protect in place
Southeast corner of Monroe and Halsted	Electric service	Underground electric feed to monument	ComEd	There is no conflict with this facility. Contractor is to protect in place
Peoria Street	Overhead Lighting (low mounting heights)	Overhead pedestrian lighting exists along Peoria Street near the UIC Campus.	University of Illinois at Chicago	There is no conflict with the light poles; however, the contractor shall take caution when working adjacent to these facilities.  The poles shall be protected from damage by the contractor during construction.

STAGE / LOCATION	TYPE	DESCRIPTION	OWNER	ACTION
Peoria Street	Underground Conduits	Underground cables and conduits run north-south along Peoria Street.	ComEd	There is no conflict with the conduits; however, the contractor shall take caution when working above or adjacent to these facilities. The conduits shall be protected from damage by the contractor during construction.
Peoria Street	Underground Conduits and Fiber Optic Cables	Underground Fiber Optic cables and conduits run north-south along Peoria Street.	AT&T	There is no conflict with the conduits; however, the contractor shall take caution when working above or adjacent to these facilities. The conduits shall be protected from damage by the contractor during construction.
Peoria Street	Underground Fiber Optic Cables	Underground Fiber Optic cables and conduits run north-south along Peoria Street.	University of Illinois at Chicago	There is no conflict with the cables; however, the contractor shall take caution when working above or adjacent to these facilities. The cables shall be protected from damage by the contractor during construction.
Peoria Street over I-290	Telephone/ Fiber Optic	AT&T maintains active communication facilities in conduits attached to the bridge structure.	AT&T	Existing AT&T facilities shall not be disturbed.
Peoria Street over I-290	Telephone/ Fiber Optic	UIC maintains active communication facilities in conduits attached to the bridge structure.	University of Illinois at Chicago (UIC)	Existing UIC facilities shall not be disturbed.

The above represents the best information available to the Department and is included for the convenience of the bidder. The days required for conflict resolution should be taken into account in the bid as this information has also been factored into the timeline identified for the project when setting the completion date. The applicable portions of the Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction shall apply.



Estimated duration of time provided in the action column for the first conflicts identified will begin on the date of the executed contract regardless of the status of the utility relocations. The responsible agencies will be working toward resolving subsequent conflicts in conjunction with contractor activities in the number of days noted.

The estimated relocation dates must be part of the progress schedule submitted by the contractor. A utility kickoff meeting will be scheduled between the Department, the Department's contractor and the utility companies. The Department's contractor is responsible for contacting J.U.L.I.E. prior to any and all excavation work.

## **MAINTENANCE OF ROADWAYS**

Effective: September 30, 1985

Revised: November 1, 1996

Beginning on the date that work begins on this project, the Contractor shall assume responsibility for normal maintenance of all existing roadways within the limits of the improvement. This normal maintenance shall include all repair work deemed necessary by the Engineer, but shall not include snow removal operations. Traffic control and protection for maintenance of roadways will be provided by the Contractor as required by the Engineer.

If items of work have not been provided in the contract, or otherwise specified for payment, such items, including the accompanying traffic control and protection required by the Engineer, will be paid for in accordance with Article 109.04 of the Standard Specifications.

## **APPROACH SLAB REMOVAL**

Description. This work shall consist of the complete removal of the existing approach slabs including bituminous overlays, reinforcing bars, and sleeper slabs, at locations designated in the Plans and in accordance with the applicable portions of Sections 440 and 501 of the Standard Specifications.

This work shall also include the removal of existing timber piles and pile caps to at least 1 ft. below the proposed elevation of subgrade or ground surface within the area of construction and within the limits of the right of way when encountered. This work shall also include the removal of any mud jack cylinders encountered within the existing approach slabs.

The Contractor shall remove the existing approach slabs in a manner so as not to damage the adjacent structures that are to remain.

Method of Measurement. APPROACH SLAB REMOVAL shall be measured in place in square yards.

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per square yard for APPROACH SLAB REMOVAL, which price shall include all labor and equipment necessary to remove and dispose of the entire approach slab pavement.

## **CONCRETE MEDIAN SURFACE REMOVAL**

Description. This work shall consist of the complete removal of the existing concrete median surface and existing fill between the adjacent barrier walls at the location shown on the plans between the Madison Street southbound entrance ramp and the Adams Street northbound entrance ramp. This work shall be done in accordance with the applicable portions of Section 440 of the Standard Specifications.

The Contractor shall remove the existing concrete median surface and fill in a manner so as not to damage the existing barrier wall that is to remain.

Method of Measurement. CONCRETE MEDIAN SURFACE REMOVAL shall be measured in place in square feet.

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per square foot for CONCRETE MEDIAN SURFACE REMOVAL, which price shall include all labor and equipment necessary to remove and dispose of the concrete median surface and fill.

## **AGGREGATE SURFACE COURSE FOR TEMPORARY ACCESS**

Effective: April 1, 2001

Revised: January 2, 2007

Revise Article 402.10 of the Standard Specifications to read:

**“402.10 For Temporary Access.** The contractor shall construct and maintain aggregate surface course for temporary access to private entrances, commercial entrances and roads according to Article 402.07 and as directed by the Engineer.

The aggregate surface course shall be constructed to the dimensions and grades specified below, except as modified by the plans or as directed by the Engineer.

- (a) Private Entrance. The minimum width shall be 12 ft (3.6 m). The minimum compacted thickness shall be 6 in. (150 mm). The maximum grade shall be eight percent, except as required to match the existing grade.
- (b) Commercial Entrance. The minimum width shall be 24 ft. (7.2 m). The minimum compacted thickness shall be 9 in. (230 mm). The maximum grade shall be six percent, except as required to match the existing grade.
- (c) Road. The minimum width shall be 24 ft. (7.2 m). The minimum compacted thickness shall be 9 in. (230 mm). The grade and elevation shall be the same as the removed pavement, except as required to meet the grade of any new pavement constructed.

Maintaining the temporary access shall include relocating and/or regrading the aggregate surface coarse for any operation that may disturb or remove the temporary access. The same type and gradation of material used to construct the temporary access shall be used to maintain it.

When use of the temporary access is discontinued, the aggregate shall be removed and utilized in the permanent construction or disposed of according to Article 202.03.”

Add the following to Article 402.12 of the Standard Specifications:

“Aggregate surface course for temporary access will be measured for payment as each for every private entrance, commercial entrance or road constructed for the purpose of temporary access. If a residential drive, commercial entrance, or road is to be constructed under multiple stages, the aggregate needed to construct the second or subsequent stages will not be measured for payment but shall be included in the cost per each of the type specified.”

Revise the second paragraph of Article 402.13 of the Standard Specifications to read:

“Aggregate surface course for temporary access will be paid for at the contract unit price per each for TEMPORARY ACCESS (PRIVATE ENTRANCE), TEMPORARY ACCESS (COMMERCIAL ENTRANCE) or TEMPORARY ACCESS (ROAD)

Partial payment of the each amount bid for temporary access, of the type specified, will be paid according to the following schedule:

- (a) Upon construction of the temporary access, sixty percent of the contract unit price per each, of the type constructed, will be paid.
- (b) Subject to the approval of the Engineer for the adequate maintenance and removal of the temporary access, the remaining forty percent of the pay item will be paid upon the permanent removal of the temporary access.”

**AGGREGATE FOR CONCRETE BARRIER (D-1)**

Effective: March 11, 2004

Revised: January 24, 2008

Add the following paragraph to Article 637.02 of the Standard Specifications:

“The coarse aggregate to be used in the concrete barrier walls shall conform to the requirement for coarse aggregate used in Class BS concrete according to Article 1004.01(b), paragraph 2.”

**TRAFFIC CONTROL AND PROTECTION (ARTERIALS)**

Effective: February 1, 1996

Revised: March 1, 2011

Specific traffic control plan details and Special Provisions have been prepared for this contract. This work shall include all labor, materials, transportation, handling and incidental work necessary to furnish, install, maintain and remove all traffic control devices required as indicated in the plans and as approved by the Engineer.

When traffic is to be directed over a detour route, the Contractor shall furnish, erect, maintain and remove all applicable traffic control devices along the detour route according to the details shown in the plans.

Method of Measurement: All traffic control (except Traffic Control and Protection (Expressways) and temporary pavement markings) indicated on the traffic control plan details and specified in the Special Provisions will be measured for payment on a lump sum basis.

Basis of Payment: All traffic control and protection will be paid for at the contract lump sum price for TRAFFIC CONTROL AND PROTECTION (SPECIAL).

Temporary pavement markings will be paid for separately unless shown on a Standard.

## **ADJUSTMENTS AND RECONSTRUCTIONS**

Effective: March 15, 2011

Revise the first paragraph of Article 602.04 to read:

**“602.04 Concrete.** Cast-in-place concrete for structures shall be constructed of Class SI concrete according to the applicable portions of Section 503. Cast-in-place concrete for pavement patching around adjustments and reconstructions shall be constructed of Class PP-1 concrete, unless otherwise noted in the plans, according to the applicable portions of Section 1020.”

Revise the third, fourth and fifth sentences of the second paragraph of Article 602.11(c) to read:

“Castings shall be set to the finished pavement elevation so that no subsequent adjustment will be necessary, and the space around the casting shall be filled with Class PP-1 concrete, unless otherwise noted in the plans, to the elevation of the surface of the base course or binder course. HMA surface or binder course material shall not be allowed. The pavement may be opened to traffic according to Article 701.17(e)(3)b.” Revise Article 603.05 to read:

**“603.05 Replacement of Existing Flexible Pavement.** After the castings have been adjusted, the surrounding space shall be filled with Class PP-1 concrete, unless otherwise noted in the plans, to the elevation of the surface of the base course or binder course. HMA surface or binder course material shall not be allowed. The pavement may be opened to traffic according to Article 701.17(e)(3)b.”

Revise Article 603.06 to read:

**“603.06 Replacement of Existing Rigid Pavement.** After the castings have been adjusted, the pavement and HMA that was removed, shall be replaced with Class PP-1 concrete, unless otherwise noted in the plans, not less than 9 in. (225 mm) thick. The pavement may be opened to traffic according to Article 701.17(e)(3)b.

The surface of the Class PP concrete shall be constructed flush with the adjacent surface.”

Revise the first sentence of Article 603.07 to read:

**“603.07 Protection Under Traffic.** After the casting has been adjusted and the Class PP concrete has been placed, the work shall be protected by a barricade and two lights according to Article 701.17(e)(3)b.”

**AGGREGATE SUBGRADE IMPROVEMENT (D-1)**

Effective: February 22, 2012

Revised: April 1, 2016

Add the following Section to the Standard Specifications:

**“SECTION 303. AGGREGATE SUBGRADE IMPROVEMENT**

**303.01 Description.** This work shall consist of constructing an aggregate subgrade improvement.

**303.02 Materials.** Materials shall be according to the following.

Item	Article/Section
(a) Coarse Aggregate .....	1004.07
(b) Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP) (Notes 1, 2 and 3) .....	1031

Note 1. Crushed RAP, from either full depth or single lift removal, may be mechanically blended with aggregate gradation CS 01 but shall not exceed 40 percent by weight of the total product. The top size of the Coarse RAP shall be less than 4 in. (100 mm) and well graded.

Note 2. RAP having 100 percent passing the 1 1/2 in (37.5 mm) sieve and being well graded, may be used as capping aggregate in the top 3 in. (75 mm) when aggregate gradation CS 01 is used in lower lifts. When RAP is blended with any of the coarse aggregates, the blending shall be done with mechanically calibrated feeders. The final product shall not contain more than 40 percent by weight of RAP.

Note 3. The RAP used for aggregate subgrade improvement shall be according to the current Bureau of Materials and Physical Research Policy Memorandum, “Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP) for Aggregate Applications”.

**303.03 Equipment.** The vibratory machine shall be according to Article 1101.01, or as approved by the Engineer. The calibration for the mechanical feeders shall have an accuracy of ± 2.0 percent of the actual quantity of material delivered.

**303.04 Soil Preparation.** The stability of the soil shall be according to the Department’s Subgrade Stability Manual for the aggregate thickness specified.

**303.05 Placing Aggregate.** The maximum nominal lift thickness of aggregate gradation CS 01 shall be 24 in. (600 mm).

**303.06 Capping Aggregate.** The top surface of the aggregate subgrade shall consist of a minimum 3 in. (75 mm) of aggregate gradations CA 06 or CA 10. When Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP) is used, it shall be crushed and screened where 100 percent is passing the 1 1/2 in. (37.5 mm) sieve and being well graded. RAP that has been fractionated to size will not be permitted for use in capping. Capping aggregate will not be required when the aggregate subgrade improvement is used as a cubic yard pay item for undercut applications. When RAP is blended with any of the coarse aggregates, the blending shall be done with mechanically calibrated feeders.

**303.07 Compaction.** All aggregate lifts shall be compacted to the satisfaction of the Engineer. If the moisture content of the material is such that compaction cannot be obtained, sufficient water shall be added so that satisfactory compaction can be obtained.

**303.08 Finishing and Maintenance of Aggregate Subgrade Improvement.** The aggregate subgrade improvement shall be finished to the lines, grades, and cross sections shown on the plans, or as directed by the Engineer. The aggregate subgrade improvement shall be maintained in a smooth and compacted condition.

**303.09 Method of Measurement.** This work will be measured for payment according to Article 311.08.

**303.10 Basis of Payment.** This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per cubic yard (cubic meter) for AGGREGATE SUBGRADE IMPROVEMENT or at the contract unit price per square yard (square meter) for AGGREGATE SUBGRADE IMPROVEMENT, of the thickness specified.

Add the following to Section 1004 of the Standard Specifications:

**“1004.07 Coarse Aggregate for Aggregate Subgrade Improvement.** The aggregate shall be according to Article 1004.01 and the following.

- (a) Description. The coarse aggregate shall be crushed gravel, crushed stone, or crushed concrete. The top 12 inches of the aggregate subgrade improvement shall be 3 inches of capping material and 9 inches of crushed gravel, crushed stone or crushed concrete. In applications where greater than 36 inches of subgrade material is required, rounded gravel, meeting the CS01 gradation, may be used beginning at a depth of 12 inches below the bottom of pavement.
- (b) Quality. The coarse aggregate shall consist of sound durable particles reasonably free of deleterious materials. Non-mechanically blended RAP may be allowed up to a maximum of 5.0 percent.

(c) Gradation.

- (1) The coarse aggregate gradation for total subgrade thicknesses of 12 in. (300 mm) or greater shall be CS 01.

COARSE AGGREGATE SUBGRADE GRADATIONS					
Grad No.	Sieve Size and Percent Passing				
	8"	6"	4"	2"	#4
CS 01	100	97 ± 3	90 ± 10	45 ± 25	20 ± 20

COARSE AGGREGATE SUBGRADE GRADATIONS (Metric)					
Grad No.	Sieve Size and Percent Passing				
	200 mm	150 mm	100 mm	50 mm	4.75 mm
CS 01	100	97 ± 3	90 ± 10	45 ± 25	20 ± 20

- (2) The 3 in. (75 mm) capping aggregate shall be gradation CA 6 or CA 10.

**PROTECTION OF EXISTING TREES**

The Contractor shall be responsible for taking measures to minimize damage to the tree limbs, tree trunks, and tree roots for the existing trees on Monroe Street and Peoria Street. All such measures shall be included in the contract price for other work except that payment will be made for TEMPORARY FENCE, TREE ROOT PRUNING, and TREE PRUNING. Trees within the I-90/94 right-of-way will be paid for per each as TREE TRUNK PROTECTION per the applicable portions of Section 200 of the Standard Specification. Cost of any temporary fence required will be included with the cost for TREE TRUNK PROTECTION.

Pre-Construction Inspection: All trees to be protected shall be inspected prior to the commencement of construction activities. Documentation, including photographs, shall be completed detailing the state of trees prior to construction. A walk through shall be scheduled prior to construction beginning.

Inspections During Construction: Trees shall be inspected at least bi-monthly during construction to ensure the trees are being properly preserved. Inspection shall be performed by the Resident Engineer, Contractor, and Roadside Development Unit. Construction may be stopped if trees are not being properly preserved.

All work, materials and equipment shall conform to Section 201 and 1081 of the Standard Specifications except as modified herein.



- A. Earth Saw Cut of Tree Roots (Root Pruning):
1. Whenever proposed excavation falls within a drip-line of a tree, the Contractor shall:
    - a. Root prune 6-inches behind and parallel to the proposed edge of trench a neat, clean vertical cut to a minimum depth directed by the Engineer through all affected tree roots.
    - b. Root prune to a maximum width of 4-inches using a “Vermeer” wheel, or other similar machine. Trenching machines will not be permitted.
    - c. Exercise care not to cut any existing utilities.
    - d. If during construction it becomes necessary to expose tree roots which have not been pre-cut, the Engineer shall be notified and the Contractor shall provide a clean, vertical cut at the proper root location, nearer the tree trunk, as necessary, by means of hand-digging and trimming with chain saw or hand saw. Ripping, shredding, shearing, chopping or tearing will not be permitted.
    - e. Top Pruning: When thirty percent (30%) or more of the root zone is pruned, an equivalent amount of the top vegetative growth or the plant material shall be pruned off within one (1) week following root pruning.
  2. Whenever curb and gutter is removed for replacement, or excavation for removal of or construction of a structure is within the drip line/root zone of a tree, the Contractor shall:
    - a. Root prune 6-inches behind the curbing so as to neatly cut the tree roots.
    - b. Depth of cut shall be 12 inches for curb removal and replacement and 24 inches for structural work. Any roots encountered at a greater depth shall be neatly saw cut at no additional cost.
    - c. Locations where earth saw cutting of tree roots is required will be marked in the field by the Engineer.
  3. All root pruning work is to be performed through the services of a licensed arborist to be approved by the Engineer.

Root pruning will be paid for at the contract unit price each for TREE ROOT PRUNING, which price shall be payment for all labor, materials and equipment.

Tree limb pruning will be paid for at the contract unit price per each for TREE PRUNING (1 TO 10 INCH DIAMETER) and/or TREE PRUNING (OVER 10 INCH DIAMETER), which price shall include labor, materials, and equipment.

B. Temporary Fence:

1. The Contractor shall erect a temporary fence around all trees within the construction area and staging area to establish a “tree protection zone” (TPZ) before any work begins or any material is delivered to the jobsite. No work is to be performed (other than root pruning), materials stored or vehicles driven or parked within the “tree protection zone”.
2. The exact location and establishment of the “tree protection zone” fence shall be approved by the Engineer and the Roadside Development Unit prior to setting the fence.
3. The fence shall be erected on all four sides of the tree at the drip-line of the tree or as determined by the Engineer.
4. All work within the “tree protection zone” shall have the Engineer’s prior approval. All slopes and other areas not regarded should be avoided so that unnecessary damage is not done to the existing turf, tree root system ground cover.
5. The grade within the “tree protection zone” shall not be changed unless approved by the Engineer prior to making said changes or performing the work.
6. The Contractor shall attach an aluminum sign with the following text: “Protected Trees – No Intrusion”. The sign(s) shall be attached to the stakes by a method approved by the Engineer. The sign(s) will be provided by the Department and shall be picked up by the Contractor from the District One Roadside Development Architect in Schaumburg, Illinois. Scheduling the pickup of the signs can be arranged by contacting the District One Roadside Development Unit at 847.705.4171. When work has been completed, the sign(s) shall be returned to the District One Roadside Development Unit. The cost of picking up, attaching the signs to the temporary fence stakes and returning the signs will not be paid for separately, but shall be included in the contract unit price for Temporary Fence.
7. The fence shall be similar to wood lath snow fence (48 inches high), plastic poly-type or and other type of highly visible barrier approved by the Engineer. This fence shall be properly maintained and shall remain up until final restoration, unless the Engineer directs removal otherwise. Tree fence shall be supported using Post style fence posts. Utilizing re-bar as a fence post will not be permitted.

Temporary fence will be paid for at the contract unit price per foot for TEMPORARY FENCE, which price shall include furnishing, installing, maintaining, and removing.

C. Tree Limb Pruning:

1. The Contractor shall inspect the work site in advance and arrange with the Roadside Development Unit (847.705.4171) to have any tree limbs pruned that might be damaged by equipment operations at least one week prior to the start of construction. Any tree limbs that are broken by construction equipment after the initial pruning must be pruned correctly within 72 hours.
2. Top Pruning: When thirty percent (30%) or more of the root zone of a tree is pruned, an equivalent amount of the top vegetative growth or the plant material shall be pruned off within one (1) week following root pruning.

Tree limb pruning will be paid for at the contract unit price per each for TREE PRUNING (1 TO 10 INCH DIAMETER) and/or TREE PRUNING (OVER 10 INCH DIAMETER), which price shall include labor, materials, and equipment.

D. Removal of Driveway Pavement and Sidewalk:

1. In order to minimize the potential damage to the tree root system(s), the Contractor will not be allowed to operate any construction equipment or machinery within the "tree protection zone" located between the curb or edge of pavement and the right-of-way property line.
2. Sidewalk to be removed in the areas adjacent to the "tree protection zones" shall be removed with equipment operated from the street pavement. Removal equipment shall be Gradall (or similar method), or by hand or a combination of these methods. The method of removal shall be approved by the Engineer prior to commencing any work.
3. Any pavement or pavement related work that is removed shall be immediately disposed of from the area and shall not be stockpiled or stored within the parkway area under any circumstances.

E. Backfilling:

1. Prior to placing the topsoil and/or sod, in areas outside the protection one, the existing ground shall be disked to a depth no greater than one (1"), unless otherwise directed by the Engineer. No grading will be allowed within the drip-line of any tree unless directed by the Engineer.

F. Damages:

1. In the event that a tree not scheduled for removal is injured such that potential irreparable damage may ensure, as determined by the Roadside Development Unit, the Contractor shall be required to remove the damage tree and replace it on a three to one (3:1) basis, at his own expense. The Roadside Development Unit will select replacement trees from the pay items already established in the contract.
2. The Contractor shall place extreme importance upon the protection and care of trees and shrubs which are to remain during all times of this improvement. It is of paramount importance that the trees and shrubs which are to remain are adequately protected by the Contractor and made safe from harm and potential damage from the operations and construction of this improvement. If the Contractor is found to be in violation of storage or operations within the "tree protection zone" or construction activities not approved by the Engineer, a penalty shall be levied against the Contractor with the monies being deducted from the contract. The amount of the penalty shall be five hundred dollars (\$500.00) per occurrence per day.

**COARSE AGGREGATE FOR BACKFILL, TRENCH BACKFILL AND BEDDING (D-1)**

Effective: November 1, 2011

Revised: November 1, 2013

This work shall be according to Section 1004.05 of the Standard Specifications except for the following:

Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP) may be blended with gravel, crushed gravel, crushed stone crushed concrete, crushed slag, chats, crushed sand stone or wet bottom boiler slag. The RAP used shall be according to the current Bureau of Materials and Physical Research Policy Memorandum, "Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP) for Aggregate Applications". The RAP shall be uniformly graded and shall pass the 1.0 in. (25 mm) screen. When RAP is blended with any of the coarse aggregate listed above, the blending shall be done mechanically with calibrated feeders. The feeders shall have an accuracy of + 2.0 percent of the actual quantity of material delivered. The final blended product shall not contain more than 40 percent by weight RAP.

The coarse aggregate listed above shall meet CA 6 and CA 10 gradations prior to being blended with the processed and uniformly graded RAP. Gradation deleterious count shall not exceed 10% of total RAP and 5% of other by total weight.

**DRAINAGE AND INLET PROTECTION UNDER TRAFFIC (DISTRICT 1)**

Effective: April 1, 2011

Revised: April 2, 2011

Add the following to Article 603.02 of the Standard Specifications:

- “(i) Temporary Hot-Mix Asphalt (HMA) Ramp (Note) ..... 1030
- (j) Temporary Rubber Ramps (Note 2)

Note 1. The HMA shall have maximum aggregate size of 3/8 in. (95 mm).

Note 2. The rubber material shall be according to the following.

Property	Test Method	Requirement
Durometer Hardness, Shore A	ASTM D 2240	75 ±15
Tensile Strength, psi (kPa)	ASTM D 412	300 (2000) min
Elongation, percent	ASTM D 412	90 min
Specific Gravity	ASTM D 792	1.0 - 1.3
Brittleness, °F (°C)	ASTM D 746	-40 (-40)”

Revise Article 603.07 of the Standard Specifications to read:

“ **603.07 Protection Under Traffic.** After the casting has been adjusted and the Class PP concrete has been placed, the work shall be protected by a barricade and two lights according to Article 701.17(e)(3)b.

When castings are under traffic before the final surfacing operation has been started, properly sized temporary ramps shall be placed around the drainage and/or utility castings according to the following methods.

- (a) Temporary Asphalt Ramps. Temporary hot-mix asphalt ramps shall be placed around the casting, flush with its surface and decreasing to a featheredge in a distance of 2 ft (600 mm) around the entire surface of the casting.
- (b) Temporary Rubber Ramps. Temporary rubber ramps shall only be used on roadways with permanent posted speeds of 40 mph or less and when the height of the casting to be protected meets the proper sizing requirements for the rubber ramps as shown below.

Dimension	Requirement
Inside Opening	Outside dimensions of casting + 1 in. (25 mm)
Thickness at inside edge	Height of casting ± 1/4 in. (6 mm)
Thickness at outside edge	1/4 in. (6 mm) max.
Width, measured from inside opening to outside edge	8 1/2 in. (215 mm) min

Placement shall be according to the manufacturer's specifications.

Temporary ramps for castings shall remain in place until surfacing operations are undertaken within the immediate area of the structure. Prior to placing the surface course, the temporary ramp shall be removed. Excess material shall be disposed of according to Article 202.03."

## **EMBANKMENT I**

Effective: March 1, 2011

Revised: November 1, 2013

Description. This work shall be according to Section 205 of the Standard Specifications except for the following.

Material. All material shall be approved by the District Geotechnical Engineer. The proposed material must meet the following requirements.

- a) The laboratory Standard Dry Density shall be a minimum of 90 lb/cu ft (1450 kg/cu m) when determined according to AASHTO T 99 (Method C).
- b) The organic content shall be less than ten percent determined according to AASHTO T 194 (Wet Combustion).
- c) Soils which demonstrate the following properties shall be restricted to the interior of the embankment and shall be covered on both the sides and top of the embankment by a minimum of 3 ft (900 mm) of soil not considered detrimental in terms of erosion potential or excess volume change.
  - 1) A grain size distribution with less than 35 percent passing the number 75 um (#200) sieve.
  - 2) A plasticity index (PI) of less than 12.
  - 3) A liquid limit (LL) in excess of 50.
- d) Reclaimed asphalt shall not be used within the ground water table or as a fill if ground water is present.
- e) The RAP used shall be according to the current Bureau of Materials and Physical Research Policy Memorandum, "Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP) for Aggregate Applications". Gradation deleterious count shall not exceed 10% of total RAP and 5% of other by total weight.

## CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

Samples. Embankment material shall be sampled, tested, and approved before use. The contractor shall identify embankment sources, and provide equipment as the Engineer requires, for the collection of samples from those sources. Samples will be furnished to the Geotechnical Engineer a minimum of three weeks prior to use in order that laboratory tests for approval and compaction can be performed. Embankment material placement cannot begin until tests are completed and approval given.

Placing Material. In addition to Article 202.03, broken concrete, reclaimed asphalt with no expansive aggregate, or uncontaminated dirt and sand generated from construction or demolition activities shall be placed in 6 inch (150 mm) lifts and disked with the underlying lift until a uniform homogenous material is formed. This process also applies to the overlaying lifts. The disk must have a minimum blade diameter of 24 inches (600 mm).

When embankments are to be constructed on hillsides or existing slopes that are steeper than 3H:1V, steps shall be keyed into the existing slope by stepping and benching as shown in the plans or as directed by the engineer.

Compaction. Soils classification for moisture content control will be determined by the Soils Inspector using visual field examination techniques and the IDH Textural Classification Chart.

When tested for density in place each lift shall have a maximum moisture content as follows.

- a) A maximum of 110 percent of the optimum moisture for all forms of clay soils.
- b) A maximum of 105 percent of the optimum moisture for all forms of clay loam soils.

Stability. The requirement for embankment stability in Article 205.04 will be measured with a Dynamic Cone Penetrometer (DCP) according to the test method in the IDOT Geotechnical Manual. The penetration rate must be equal or less than 1.5 inches (38 mm) per blow.

Basis of Payment. This work will not be paid separately but will be considered as included in the various items of excavation.

## **ENGINEER'S FIELD OFFICE TYPE A (SPECIAL)**

Revise the first paragraph of Article 670.02 to read:

**670.02 Engineer's Field Office Type A (Special).** Type A (Special) field offices shall have a ceiling height of not less than 7 feet and a floor space of not less than 1240 sq ft (115 sq m) with a minimum of two separate offices. The office shall also have a separate storage room capable of being locked for the storage of the nuclear measuring devices. The office shall be provided with sufficient heat, natural and artificial light, and air conditioning.

Add the following to the second paragraph of this Article:

All locks for doors and windows shall be approved by the Engineer. The electronic security system shall have an on-site alarm.

Revise the last sentence of the third paragraph of this Article to read:

The contractor shall provide adequate parking for the Engineer's Field Office to provide a total of 15 parking spaces and 2 handicap accessible parking spaces at a location within the proximity of the Field Office building exclusively for the Engineer's use and his staff, including guests. The parking surface shall be paved with HMA or concrete and the contractor shall be responsible for the maintenance of the parking lot for the duration of the contract. The parking lot shall be secured and shall be no farther than 500 feet away from the Office main entrance.

Revise the second sentence of the fifth paragraph of this Article to read:

Solid waste disposal consisting of seven waste baskets and an outside trash container of sufficient size to accommodate a weekly provided pick-up service.

Add the following to the fifth paragraph of this Article:

A weekly cleaning service for the office shall be provided.

Revise subparagraph (a) of Article 670.02 to read:

(a) Twelve desks with minimum working surface 42 x 30 in. (1.1 m x 750 mm) each and twelve non-folding chairs with upholstered seats and backs.

Revise the first sentence of subparagraph (c) of Article 670.02 to read:

(c) Two four-post drafting tables with minimum top size of 37-½ x 48 in. (950 mm x 1.2 m).



Revise subparagraph (d) of Article 670.02 to read:

- (d) Two free standing four-drawer legal size file cabinets with lock and an underwriters' laboratories insulated file device 350 degrees one hour rating.

Revise subparagraph (e) of Article 670.02 to read:

- (e) Eight folding chairs.

Revise subparagraph (h) of Article 670.02 to read:

- (h) Two electric desk type tape printing calculator and two pocket scientific notation calculators with a 1000 hour battery life or with a portable recharger.

Revise subparagraph (i)(2) of Article 670.02 to read:

- (i)(2) Telephones lines. Five telephone lines including one line for the fax machine, and two lines for the exclusive use of the Engineer. All of the telephone lines provided shall have an unpublished number.

Revise subparagraph (j) of Article 670.02 to read:

- (j) Two plain paper network multi-function printer/copier/scanner machines capable of reproducing prints up to 11 inch x 17 inch within automatic feed tray capable of sorting 30 sheets of paper. Letter size and 11 inch x 17 inch paper shall be provided. The contractor shall provide the multi-function machines with IT support for setup and maintenance.

Revise subparagraph (k) of Article 670.02 to read:

- (k) One plain paper fax machine including maintenance and supplies.

Revise subparagraph (l) of Article 670.02 to read:

- (l) Four four-line telephones, with touch tone, where available, and two digital answering machines, for exclusive use by the Engineer.

Revise subparagraph (m) of Article 670.02 to read:

- (m) One electric water cooler dispenser including water service.

Add the following subparagraphs to Article 670.02:

- (q) One 4 foot x 6 foot chalkboard or dry erase board.

Add the following to Article 670.07 Basis of Payment.

The building or buildings, fully equipped, will be paid for at the contract unit price per calendar month or fraction thereof for ENGINEER'S FIELD OFFICE, TYPE A (SPECIAL).

**FRICITION AGGREGATE (D-1)**

Effective: January 1, 2011

Revised: April 29, 2016

Revise Article 1004.03(a) of the Standard Specifications to read:

**“1004.03 Coarse Aggregate for Hot-Mix Asphalt (HMA).** The aggregate shall be according to Article 1004.01 and the following.

(a) Description. The coarse aggregate for HMA shall be according to the following table.

Use	Mixture	Aggregates Allowed
Class A	Seal or Cover	<u>Allowed Alone or in Combination</u> <sup>5/</sup> : Gravel Crushed Gravel Carbonate Crushed Stone Crystalline Crushed Stone Crushed Sandstone Crushed Slag (ACBF) Crushed Steel Slag Crushed Concrete
HMA Low ESAL	Stabilized Subbase Shoulders or	<u>Allowed Alone or in Combination</u> <sup>5/</sup> : Gravel Crushed Gravel Carbonate Crushed Stone Crystalline Crushed Stone Crushed Sandstone Crushed Slag (ACBF) Crushed Steel Slag <sup>1/</sup> Crushed Concrete
HMA High ESAL Low ESAL	Binder IL-19.0 or IL-19.0L  SMA Binder	<u>Allowed Alone or in Combination</u> <sup>5/ 6/</sup> : Crushed Gravel Carbonate Crushed Stone <sup>2/</sup> Crystalline Crushed Stone Crushed Sandstone Crushed Slag (ACBF) Crushed Concrete <sup>3/</sup>

Use	Mixture	Aggregates Allowed
HMA High ESAL Low ESAL	C Surface and Leveling Binder IL-9.5 or IL-9.5L  SMA Ndesign 50 Surface	<u>Allowed Alone or in Combination</u> <sup>5/</sup> : Crushed Gravel Carbonate Crushed Stone <sup>2/</sup> Crystalline Crushed Stone Crushed Sandstone Crushed Slag (ACBF) Crushed Steel Slag <sup>4/</sup> Crushed Concrete <sup>3/</sup>
		HMA High ESAL
		<u>Other Combinations Allowed:</u>
		<i>Up to...</i>
		<i>With...</i>
		25% Limestone
		Dolomite
		50% Limestone
		Any Mixture D aggregate other than Dolomite
		75% Limestone
		Crushed Slag (ACBF) or Crushed Sandstone
HMA High ESAL	E Surface IL-9.5  SMA Ndesign 80 Surface	<u>Allowed Alone or in Combination</u> <sup>5/ 6/</sup> :  Crystalline Crushed Stone Crushed Sandstone Crushed Slag (ACBF) Crushed Steel Slag  No Limestone.
		<u>Other Combinations Allowed:</u>
		<i>Up to...</i>
		<i>With...</i>
		50% Dolomite <sup>2/</sup>
		Any Mixture E aggregate

Use	Mixture	Aggregates Allowed	
		75% Dolomite <sup>2/</sup>	Crushed Sandstone, Crushed Slag (ACBF), Crushed Steel Slag, or Crystalline Crushed Stone
		75% Crushed Gravel <sup>2/</sup> or Crushed Concrete <sup>3/</sup>	Crushed Sandstone, Crystalline Crushed Stone, Crushed Slag (ACBF), or Crushed Steel Slag
HMA High ESAL	F Surface IL-9.5  SMA Ndesign 80 Surface	<u>Allowed Alone or in Combination</u> <sup>5/ 6/</sup> :	
		Crystalline Crushed Stone Crushed Sandstone Crushed Slag (ACBF) Crushed Steel Slag No Limestone.	
		<u>Other Combinations Allowed:</u>	
		<i>Up to...</i>	<i>With...</i>
		50% Crushed Gravel <sup>2/</sup> , Crushed Concrete <sup>3/</sup> , or Dolomite <sup>2/</sup>	Crushed Sandstone, Crushed Slag (ACBF), Crushed Steel Slag, or Crystalline Crushed Stone

- 1/ Crushed steel slag allowed in shoulder surface only.
- 2/ Carbonate crushed stone (limestone) and/or crushed gravel shall not be used in SMA Ndesign 80. In SMA Ndesign 50, carbonate crushed stone shall not be blended with any of the other aggregates allowed alone in Ndesign 50 SMA binder or Ndesign 50 SMA surface.
- 3/ Crushed concrete will not be permitted in SMA mixes.
- 4/ Crushed steel slag shall not be used as leveling binder.
- 5/ When combinations of aggregates are used, the blend percent measurements shall be by volume.”
- 6/ Combining different types of aggregate will not be permitted in SMA Ndesign 80.”

**GROUND TIRE RUBBER (GTR) MODIFIED ASPHALT BINDER (D-1)**

Effective: June 29, 2006

Revised: April 1, 2016

Add the following to the end of article 1032.05 of the Standard Specifications:

“(c) Ground Tire Rubber (GTR) Modified Asphalt Binder. A quantity of 10.0 to 14.0 percent GTR (Note 1) shall be blended by dry unit weight with a PG 64-28 to make a GTR 70-28 or a PG 58-28 to make a GTR 64-28. The base PG 64-28 and PG 58-28 asphalt binders shall meet the requirements of Article 1032.05(a). Compatible polymers may be added during production. The GTR modified asphalt binder shall meet the requirements of the following table.

Test	Asphalt Grade GTR 70-28	Asphalt Grade GTR 64-28
Flash Point (C.O.C.), AASHTO T 48, °F (°C), min.	450 (232)	450 (232)
Rotational Viscosity, AASHTO T 316 @ 275 °F (135 °C), Poises, Pa·s, max.	30 (3)	30 (3)
Softening Point, AASHTO T 53, °F (°C), min.	135 (57)	130 (54)
Elastic Recovery, ASTM D 6084, Procedure A (sieve waived) @ 77 °F, (25 °C), aged, ss, 100 mm elongation, 5 cm/min., cut immediately, %, min.	65	65

Note 1. GTR shall be produced from processing automobile and/or light truck tires by the ambient grinding method. GTR shall not exceed 1/16 in. (2 mm) in any dimension and shall contain no free metal particles or other materials. A mineral powder (such as talc) meeting the requirements of AASHTO M 17 may be added, up to a maximum of four percent by weight of GTR to reduce sticking and caking of the GTR particles. When tested in accordance with Illinois modified AASHTO T 27, a 50 g sample of the GTR shall conform to the following gradation requirements:

Sieve Size	Percent Passing
No. 16 (1.18 mm)	100
No. 30 (600 μm)	95 ± 5
No. 50 (300 μm)	> 20

Add the following to the end of Note 1. of article 1030.03 of the Standard Specifications:

“A dedicated storage tank for the Ground Tire Rubber (GTR) modified asphalt binder shall be provided. This tank must be capable of providing continuous mechanical mixing throughout by continuous agitation and recirculation of the asphalt binder to provide a uniform mixture. The tank shall be heated and capable of maintaining the temperature of the asphalt binder at 300 °F to 350 °F (149 °C to 177 °C). The asphalt binder metering systems of dryer drum plants shall be calibrated with the actual GTR modified asphalt binder material with an accuracy of ± 0.40 percent.”

Revise 1030.02(c) of the Standard Specifications to read:

“(c) RAP Materials (Note 5) .....1031”

Add the following note to 1030.02 of the Standard Specifications:

Note 5. When using reclaimed asphalt pavement and/or reclaimed asphalt shingles, the maximum asphalt binder replacement percentage shall be according to the most recent special provision for recycled materials.

**HMA MIXTURE DESIGN REQUIREMENTS (D-1)**

Effective: January 1, 2013

Revised: April 1, 2016

**1) Design Composition and Volumetric Requirements**

Revise the table in Article 406.06(d) of the Standard Specifications to read:

"MINIMUM COMPACTED LIFT THICKNESS	
Mixture Composition	Thickness, in. (mm)
IL-4.75	3/4 (19)
SMA-9.5, IL-9.5, IL-9.5L	1 1/2 (38)
SMA-12.5	2 (50)
IL-19.0, IL-19.0L	2 1/4 (57)"

Revise the table in Article 1004.03(c) of the Standard Specifications to read:

"Use	Size/Application	Gradation No.
Class A-1, 2, & 3	3/8 in. (10 mm) Seal	CA 16
Class A-1	1/2 in. (13 mm) Seal	CA 15
Class A-2 & 3	Cover	CA 14
HMA High ESAL	IL-19.0 IL-9.5	CA 11 <sup>1/</sup> CA 16, CA 13 <sup>3/</sup>
HMA Low ESAL	IL-19.0L IL-9.5L Stabilized Subbase or Shoulders	CA 11 <sup>1/</sup> CA 16
SMA <sup>2/</sup>	1/2 in. (12.5mm) Binder & Surface IL 9.5 Surface	CA13 <sup>3/</sup> , CA14 or CA16  CA16, CA 13 <sup>3/</sup>

1/ CA 16 or CA 13 may be blended with the gradations listed. 2/ The coarse aggregates used shall be capable of being combined with stone sand, slag sand, or steel slag sand meeting the FA/FM 20 gradation and mineral filler to meet the approved mix design and the mix requirements noted herein. 3/ CA 13 shall be 100 percent passing the 1/2 in. (12.5mm) sieve.

Revise Article 1004.03(e) of the Supplemental Specifications to read:

"(e) Absorption. For SMA the coarse aggregate shall also have water absorption ≤ 2.0 percent."

Revise the last paragraph of Article 1102.01 (a) (5) of the Standard Specifications to read:

“IL-4.75 and Stone Matrix Asphalt (SMA) mixtures which contain aggregate having absorptions greater than or equal to 2.0 percent, or which contain steel slag sand, shall have minimum surge bin storage plus haul time of 1.5 hours.”

Revise the nomenclature table in Article 1030.01 of the Standard Specifications to read:

“High ESAL	IL-19.0 binder; IL-9.5 surface; IL-4.75; SMA-12.5, SMA-9.5
Low ESAL	IL-19.0L binder; IL-9.5L surface; Stabilized Subbase (HMA) <sup>1/</sup> ; HMA Shoulders <sup>2/</sup>

1/ Uses 19.0L binder mix.

2/ Uses 19.0L for lower lifts and 9.5L for surface lift.”

Revise Article 1030.02 of the Standard Specifications and Supplemental Specifications to read:

“**1030.02 Materials.** Materials shall be according to the following.

Item .....	Article/Section
(a) Coarse Aggregate .....	1004.03
(b) Fine Aggregate .....	1003.03
(c) RAP Material .....	1031
(d) Mineral Filler .....	1011
(e) Hydrated Lime .....	1012.01
(f) Slaked Quicklime (Note 1)	
(g) Performance Graded Asphalt Binder (Note 2) .....	1032
(h) Fibers (Note 3)	
(i) Warm Mix Asphalt (WMA) Technologies (Note 4)	

Note 1. Slaked quicklime shall be according to ASTM C 5.

Note 2. The asphalt binder shall be an SBS PG 76-28 when the SMA is used on a full-depth asphalt pavement and SBS PG 76-22 when used as an overlay, except where modified herein. The asphalt binder shall be an Elvaloy or SBS PG 76-22 for IL-4.75, except where modified herein. The elastic recovery shall be a minimum of 80.



Note 3. A stabilizing additive such as cellulose or mineral fiber shall be added to the SMA mixture according to Illinois Modified AASHTO M 325. The stabilizing additive shall meet the Fiber Quality Requirements listed in Illinois Modified AASHTO M 325. Prior to approval and use of fibers, the Contractor shall submit a notarized certification by the producer of these materials stating they meet these requirements. Reclaimed Asphalt Shingles (RAS) may be used in Stone Matrix Asphalt (SMA) mixtures designed with an SBA polymer modifier as a fiber additive if the mix design with RAS included meets AASHTO T305 requirements. The RAS shall be from a certified source that produces either Type I or Type 2. Material shall meet requirements noted herein and the actual dosage rate will be determined by the Engineer.

Note 4. Warm mix additives or foaming processes shall be selected from the current Bureau of Materials and Physical Research Approved List, "Warm Mix Asphalt Technologies".

Revise Article 1030.04(a)(1) of the Standard Specifications and the Supplemental Specifications to read:

“(1) High ESAL Mixtures. The Job Mix Formula (JMF) shall fall within the following limits.

High ESAL, MIXTURE COMPOSITION (% PASSING) <sup>17</sup>										
Sieve Size	IL-19.0 mm		SMA <sup>4/</sup> IL-12.5 mm		SMA <sup>4/</sup> IL-9.5 mm		IL-9.5 mm		IL-4.75 mm	
	min	max	min	max	min	max	min	max	min	max
1 1/2 in. (37.5 mm)										
1 in. (25 mm)		100								
3/4 in. (19 mm)	90	100		100						
1/2 in. (12.5 mm)	75	89	80	100		100		100		100
3/8 in. (9.5 mm)				65	90	100	90	100		100
#4 (4.75 mm)	40	60	20	30	36	50	34	69	90	100
#8 (2.36 mm)	20	42	16	24 <sup>5/</sup>	16	32 <sup>5/</sup>	34 <sup>6/</sup>	52 <sup>2/</sup>	70	90
#16 (1.18 mm)	15	30					10	32	50	65
#30 (600 μm)			12	16	12	18				
#50 (300 μm)	6	15					4	15	15	30
#100 (150 μm)	4	9					3	10	10	18
#200 (75 μm)	3	6	7.0	9.0 <sup>3/</sup>	7.5	9.5 <sup>3/</sup>	4	6	7	9 <sup>3/</sup>
Ratio Dust/Asphalt Binder		1.0		1.5		1.5		1.0		1.0

- 1/ Based on percent of total aggregate weight.
- 2/ The mixture composition shall not exceed 44 percent passing the #8 (2.36 mm) sieve for surface courses with Ndesign = 90.
- 3/ Additional minus No. 200 (0.075 mm) material required by the mix design shall be mineral filler, unless otherwise approved by the Engineer.
- 4/ The maximum percent passing the #635 (20 µm) sieve shall be ≤ 3 percent.
- 5/ When establishing the Adjusted Job Mix Formula (AJMF) the percent passing the #8 (2.36 mm) sieve shall not be adjusted above the percentage stated on the table.
- 6/ When establishing the Adjusted Job Mix Formula (AJMF) the percent passing the #8 (2.36 mm) sieve shall not be adjusted below 34 percent.

Revise Article 1030.04(b)(1) of the Standard Specifications to read:

- “(1) High ESAL Mixtures. The target value for the air voids of the HMA shall be 4.0 percent and for IL-4.75 it shall be 3.5 percent at the design number of gyrations. The VMA and VFA of the HMA design shall be based on the nominal maximum size of the aggregate in the mix, and shall conform to the following requirements.

VOLUMETRIC REQUIREMENTS High ESAL				
Ndesign	Voids in the Mineral Aggregate (VMA), % minimum			Voids Filled with Asphalt Binder (VFA), %
	IL-19.0	IL-9.5	IL-4.75 <sup>1/</sup>	
50	13.5	15.0	18.5	65 – 78 <sup>2/</sup>
70				
90				

- 1/ Maximum Draindown for IL-4.75 shall be 0.3 percent
- 2/ VFA for IL-4.75 shall be 72-85 percent”

Replace Article 1030.04(b)(3) of the Standard Specifications with the following:

“(3) SMA Mixtures.

Volumetric Requirements SMA <sup>1/</sup>			
Ndesign	Design Air Voids Target %	Voids in the Mineral Aggregate (VMA), % min.	Voids Filled with Asphalt (VFA), %
80 <sup>4/</sup>	3.5	17.0 <sup>2/</sup>	75 - 83
		16.0 <sup>3/</sup>	

1/ Maximum draindown shall be 0.3 percent. The draindown shall be determined at the JMF asphalt binder content at the mixing temperature plus 30 °F.

2/ Applies when specific gravity of coarse aggregate is  $\geq 2.760$ .

3/ Applies when specific gravity of coarse aggregate is  $< 2.760$ .

4/ Blending of different types of aggregate will not be permitted. For surface course, the coarse aggregate can be crushed steel slag, crystalline crushed stone or crushed sandstone. For binder course, coarse aggregate shall be crushed stone (dolomite), crushed gravel, crystalline crushed stone, or crushed sandstone.”

Add to the end of Article 1030.05 (d) (2) a. of the Standard Specifications:

“During production, the Contractor shall test SMA mixtures for draindown according to AASHTO T305 at a frequency of 1 per day of production.”

Delete last sentence of the second paragraph of Article 1102.01(a) (4) b.

2. Add to the end of Article 1102.01 (a) (4) b. 2.:

“As an option, collected dust (baghouse) may be used in lieu of manufactured mineral filler according to the following:

(a.) Sufficient collected dust (baghouse) is available for production of the SMA mix for the entire project.

(b.) A mix design was prepared based on collected dust (baghouse).”

## 2) Design Verification and Production

Revise Article 1030.04 (d) of the Standard Specifications to read:

“(d) Verification Testing. High ESAL, IL-4.75, and SMA mix designs submitted for verification will be tested to ensure that the resulting mix designs will pass the required criteria for the Hamburg Wheel Test (IL mod AASHTO T-324) and the Tensile Strength Test (IL mod AASHTO T-283). The Department will perform a verification test on gyratory specimens compacted by the Contractor. If the mix fails the Department’s verification test, the Contractor shall make the necessary changes to the mix and resubmit compacted specimens to the Department for verification. If the mix fails again, the mix design will be rejected.

All new and renewal mix designs will be required to be tested, prior to submittal for Department verification and shall meet the following requirements:

(1)Hamburg Wheel Test criteria. The maximum allowable rut depth shall be 0.5 in. (12.5 mm). The minimum number of wheel passes at the 0.5 in. (12.5 mm) rut depth criteria shall be based on the high temperature binder grade of the mix as specified in the mix requirements table of the plans.

Illinois Modified AASHTO T 324 Requirements <sup>1/</sup>

Asphalt Binder Grade	# Repetitions	Max Rut Depth (mm)
PG 70 -XX (or higher)	20,000	12.5
PG 64 -XX (or lower)	10,000	12.5

1/ When produced at temperatures of 275 ± 5 °F (135 ± 3 °C) or less, loose Warm Mix Asphalt shall be oven aged at 270 ± 5 °F (132 ± 3 °C) for two hours prior to gyratory compaction of Hamburg Wheel specimens.

Note: For SMA Designs (N-80) the maximum rut depth is 6.0 mm at 20,000 repetitions.  
 For IL 4.75mm Designs (N-50) the maximum rut depth is 9.0mm at 15,000 repetitions.

(2) Tensile Strength Criteria. The minimum allowable conditioned tensile strength shall be 60 psi (415 kPa) for non-polymer modified performance graded (PG) asphalt binder and 80 psi (550 kPa) for polymer modified PG asphalt binder. The maximum allowable unconditioned tensile strength shall be 200 psi (1380 kPa).”

Production Testing. Revise first paragraph of Article 1030.06(a) of the Standard Specifications to read:

“(a) High ESAL, IL-4.75, WMA, and SMA Mixtures. For each contract, a 300 ton (275 metric tons) test strip, except for SMA mixtures it will be 400 ton (363 metric ton), will be required at the beginning of HMA production for each mixture with a quantity of 3000 tons (2750 metric tons) or more according to the Manual of Test Procedures for Materials “Hot Mix Asphalt Test Strip Procedures”.

Add the following after the sixth paragraph in Article 1030.06 (a) of the Standard Specifications:

“The Hamburg Wheel test shall also be conducted on all HMA mixtures from a sample taken within the first 500 tons (450 metric tons) on the first day of production or during start up with a split reserved for the Department. The mix sample shall be tested according to the Illinois Modified AASHTO T 324 and shall meet the requirements specified herein. Mix production shall not exceed 1500 tons (1350 metric tons) or one day’s production, whichever comes first, until the testing is completed and the mixture is found to be in conformance. The requirement to cease mix production may be waived if the plant produced mixture demonstrates conformance prior to start of mix production for a contract. If the mixture fails to meet the Hamburg Wheel criteria, no further mixture will be accepted until the Contractor takes such action as is necessary to furnish a mixture meeting the criteria”

Method of Measurement:

Add the following after the fourth paragraph of Article 406.13 (b):

“The plan quantities of SMA mixtures shall be adjusted using the actual approved binder and surface Mix Design’s  $G_{mb}$ .”

Basis of Payment.

Replace the fourth paragraph of Article 406.14 of the Standard Specifications with the following:

“Stone matrix asphalt will be paid for at the contract unit price per ton (metric ton) for POLYMERIZED HOT-MIX ASPHALT SURFACE COURSE, STONE MATRIX ASPHALT, of the mixture composition and Ndesign specified; and POLYMERIZED HOT-MIX ASPHALT BINDER COURSE, STONE MATRIX ASPHALT, of the mixture composition and Ndesign specified.”

**PUBLIC CONVENIENCE AND SAFETY (D-1)**

Effective: May 1, 2012

Revised: July 15, 2012

Add the following to the end of the fourth paragraph of Article 107.09:

“If the holiday is on a Saturday or Sunday, and is legally observed on a Friday or Monday, the length of Holiday Period for Monday or Friday shall apply.”

Add the following sentence after the Holiday Period table in the fourth paragraph of Article 107.09:

“The length of Holiday Period for Thanksgiving shall be from 5:00 AM the Wednesday prior to 11:59 PM the Sunday after.”

Delete the fifth paragraph of Article 107.09 of the Standard Specifications:

“On weekends, excluding holidays, roadways with Average Daily Traffic of 25,000 or greater, all lanes shall be open to traffic from 3:00 P.M. Friday to midnight Sunday except where structure construction or major rehabilitation makes it impractical.”

**CTA FLAGGING AND COORDINATION**

All work to be done by the Contractor on, over, or in close proximity of the CTA (Chicago Transit Authority) right-of-way shall be performed according to Article 107.12 of the Standard Specifications and this specification. This specification generally conforms to CTA Master Specification Section 01 35 15, “Special Project Procedures for Adjacent Construction.” No interruption to CTA service will be allowed unless approved in writing by the CTA.

The CTA’s Representative for this project will be:

Mr. Abdin Carrillo  
Project Manager, Construction Oversight  
(312) 681-3913

**1.01 SUMMARY**

- A. This section includes the requirements for safe construction operations on, above, below and adjacent to operating tracks of the CTA rail system. The Contractor shall be responsible for compliance with the CTA *Safety Manual for Contract Construction On, Above, or Adjacent to the CTA Rail System* in effect at such time.

- B. After the letting of the contract and prior to performing any work, the CTA Representative shall be notified by the Department to attend the preconstruction meeting. In this meeting, the Contractor shall confer with the CTA's Representative regarding the CTA's requirements for the protection of clearances, operations and safety.
- C. Prior to the start of any work on or over the CTA's right-of-way, the Contractor shall meet with the CTA Representative to determine his requirements for flagmen and all other necessary items related to the work activities on, over and next to the CTA facilities and to receive CTA's approval for the Contractor's proposed operations. At least twenty-one (21) calendar days prior to the start of work the Contractor must request CTA to prepare a Right-of-Entry document. The Contractor must also conform to all requirements of the "CTA Requirements for Contractors Working along the Right-of-Way (R.O.W.)".
- D. The Contractor shall notify the CTA Representative 72-hours in advance of the time he intends to enter upon the CTA right-of-way for the performance of any work.
- E. If the scope of work under this contract includes construction activities adjacent to and above CTA tunnels then work activities shall protect the existing CTA infrastructure and allow unimpeded service to CTA customers unless specifically allowed by CTA as identified herein.

#### 1.02 PROJECT CONDITIONS

- A. The Chicago Transit Authority (CTA) is an operating transportation agency and must maintain rail operations at all scheduled times for the benefit of the public. The Contractor shall conduct his operations in such a manner as not to cause damage to the CTA equipment, put the public or the CTA personnel in danger, cause inconvenience to the customers, interrupt train service (except as permitted herein) or cause avoidable inconvenience to the public and the surrounding communities.
- B. The CTA will be operating trains during the construction of this project. The rail operations are 24 hours per day, seven days per week.
- C. Certain portions of the project may be performed on, above or adjacent to sections of track where rail service is suspended in order to facilitate the work. For any work occurring within, above or adjacent to a section of track to be taken out of service, the Contractor shall confirm with the CTA that track within the work limits has been taken out of service and the third rail de-energized, as required, prior to beginning the work.

- D. If the CTA deems any of the Contractor's work or operations hazardous to the CTA's operations or to the public, the CTA shall contact the Engineer. The Engineer may elect to order the Contractor to immediately suspend work until reasonable remedial measures are taken satisfactory to the CTA.
- E. The CTA may review of any of the Contractor's procedures, methods, temporary structures, tools or equipment that will be utilized within the CTA Right-of-Way. These reviews do not relieve the Contractor of responsibility for the safety, maintenance, and repairs of any temporary structure or work, or for the safety, construction, and maintenance of the work, or from any liability whatsoever on account of any procedure or method employed, or due to any failure or movement of any temporary structure, tools or equipment furnished as necessary to execute work on CTA Right-of-Way.
- F. At least five (5) weeks prior to the start of any work on, above or adjacent to the CTA right-of-way, the Contractor will be required to attend weekly coordination meetings with CTA Operations and other CTA departments to review and coordinate proposed work activities of the Contractor(s). The Contractor will be required to provide a five week look-ahead schedule, in a format acceptable to CTA, reflecting proposed work activities within the CTA Right-of-Way.
- G. The Contractor, through the Engineer, shall submit a Rail Service Bulletin Request form to the CTA at least twenty-one (21) calendar days in advance of the Contractor's proposed scheduled time to enter upon the CTA Right-of-Way for the performance of any work under this Contract. Bulletin requests will be required when performing work which impacts rail operations such as prior to each phase of staged station construction, Track Access Occurrences, track survey, etc.
- H. CTA generally permits only one Track Access Occurrence at a time on any given route. Other work on CTA's system, including required operations and/or maintenance by CTA, or work by other contractors elsewhere on the route, may limit the available dates of track access occurrences for this project. The Contractor is strongly encouraged to submit Rail Service Bulletin requests with more than the twenty-one (21) day minimum required advance notice. The CTA has indicated that they typically will not grant Track Access Occurrences on consecutive weekend periods in order to provide scheduled service to customers.



- I. The Contractor shall at all times observe all rules, safety regulations and other requirements of the CTA, including, but not limited to, the following Standard Operating Procedures (SOP's).
  1. No. 7037, "Flagging on the Right-of-Way".
  2. No. 7038, "Train Operation Through Slow Zones".
  3. No. 7041, "Slow Zones".
  4. No. 8111, "Workers Ahead Warning System".
  5. No. 8130, "Safety on Rapid Transit Tracks".
  6. No. 8212, "Test Train Procedures"
  7. Sketch 2000-SZ-1, Slow Zone Equipment

### 1.03 REIMBURSEMENT OF COSTS

- A. The cost of all flagmen, infrastructure crews, engineering inspection, switchmen, and other workmen furnished by the CTA and authorized by the Engineer shall be paid for directly to the CTA by the Contractor.
- B. The costs associated with Track Access Occurrences granted and established by the CTA shall be paid for directly to the CTA by the Contractor.
- C. The amount paid to the Contractor shall be the amount charged to the Contractor for all authorized CTA charges including CTA additive rates audited and accepted by the Department, according to Article 107.12 and Article 109.05 of the Standard Specifications.
- D. Following approval of the CTA invoices by the Department, the Contractor shall pay all monies to the CTA as invoiced and shall submit to the Department certified and notarized evidence of the amount of payments. No overhead or profit will be allowed on these payments.
- E. If there are maximum amounts of flagger shifts identified within this specification and if Contractor operations require flagger shifts that are granted by the CTA beyond these limits, the Contractor shall pay for the services, but will receive no reimbursement.
- F. The Department will not be liable for any delays by the CTA in providing flagmen, establishing track closures or other service provided by the CTA and identified within this special provision.

#### 1.04 RAIL SAFETY TRAINING

- A. All Contractor and Subcontractor employees assigned to work on, over or near the CTA Right-of-Way shall be required to attend an all-day Rail Right-of-Way Safety Training Session in accordance with the CTA Safety Manual for Contract Construction On, Above, or Adjacent to the CTA Rail System. The cost of this training is currently \$200.00 per employee, paid by the Contractor in advance. The certification is good for one calendar year from the date of issuance. The Contractor shall coordinate rail safety training with the Engineer. The cost of training shall be paid directly to the CTA by the Contractor.
- B. Rail Right-of-Way Safety Training for Contractor and subcontractor personnel will be scheduled by CTA as training slots become available. The Contractor is advised that the Contractor's failure to request training sufficiently in advance of when the employee is required on the work site shall not be cause for relaxing the requirement for Rail Right-of-Way Safety Training.
- C. The \$200.00 fee is non-refundable. If any individual fails to report for training or is rejected for training and must be rescheduled, an additional \$200.00 will be required. No additional compensation will be made for the rescheduling of any training.
- D. Upon successful completion of CTA Rail Safety Training, each trainee will be issued a non-transferable Rail Safety Tour Identification Card with the trainee's photo and a decal with pressure sensitive adhesive to be affixed on the hard hat. The Rail Safety Tour Identification Card and the decal are valid for one (1) year from the date of issue. The validity of the Card and the decal are in no way related to the length of this Contract.
- E. Contractor and Subcontractor personnel must renew their Rail Safety Tour Identification Cards annually by successfully completing Rail Safety Training again. Contractor or Subcontractor personnel who fail to maintain a valid Rail Safety Tour Identification Card are not permitted to work on, above or adjacent to the CTA Rail Right of Way and CTA reserves the right to remove such personnel from the work site.
- F. The costs incurred by the Contractor for CTA Rail Safety Training will not be reimbursed.

1.05 MANDATORY ITEMS FOR EMPLOYEES ON CTA RIGHT-OF-WAY

- A. Contractor's and Subcontractor's employees assigned to work on the CTA Right-of-Way:
1. Contractor's and Subcontractor's employees will be given individual property permits. These permits shall be carried by each employee at all times while on CTA property. All permits issued shall be returned to CTA at the completion of the project, if the employee no longer works on this project, or on the date of expiration.
  2. Each employee shall carry a valid Rail Safety Tour Identification Card at all times while on CTA right-of-way in accordance with Article 2-2 of the CTA Safety Manual.
  3. All employees shall wear an undamaged hard hat with current rail safety sticker affixed, CTA standard safety vest and eye protection at all times while on CTA right-of-way. Noise protection shall be used when necessary. The Contractor must also comply with all OSHA requirements as required for the work. The CTA shall provide the rail safety sticker to each Contractor employee upon successful completion of the Rail Right-of-Way Safety Training.
  4. Contractor personnel shall wear suitable work shoes with defined heel and non-slip soles. Steel toes or metal cleats on the sole or heel of shoes are prohibited. Shoelaces are to be kept short so they do not pose a tripping hazard. Athletic shoes, sandals, open-toed shoes, moccasins and/or shoes with heels higher than 1" are not permitted.
  5. Contractor personnel shall have a non-metallic, working flashlight after dark or when working in the subway.
- B. Contractor and Subcontractor employees assigned to work adjacent to or above the CTA right-of-way shall wear a CTA standard safety vest at all times. Personnel without current Rail Safety Training and a valid property permit shall not enter onto any CTA Right-of-Way.

1.06 WORK AREA AVAILABILITY

A. DEFINITIONS

1. RIGHT-OF-WAY WORK: Any work performed at, above, or below track level within the CTA Right-of-Way.

2. IN-SERVICE TRACK: All CTA tracks are in service seven days a week, 24 hours a day, unless specifically removed from service for specific times by a Rail Service Bulletin issued by the Vice President, Rail Operations. Copies of the CTA's current train schedule for the lines affected by this project is available on the CTA's website and are subject to changes at any time, before or during, the Contract.
3. OUT-OF-SERVICE TRACK: The CTA tracks within limits defined by CTA that are temporarily removed from service for the purpose of completing specific work. Traction power will remain on at all times unless power removal is requested by the Contractor and approved by the CTA. In such cases, traction power must be removed and restored by CTA personnel. The Contractor may request the CTA to de-energize portions of the CTA right-of-way to perform work on, or near an Out-of-Service Track when no revenue service is scheduled, or as specified under a Rail Service Bulletin. Upon completion of the Out-of-Service Work, the Contractor shall maintain sufficient personnel on-site to correct any deficiencies in the Contractor's Work discovered by the CTA during power and service restoration and testing.
4. TRACK ACCESS OCCURRENCE: A condition(s) which provides a modification to the normal operation of CTA service to facilitate access for a Contractor(s) to perform work on or near the CTA Right-of-Way as defined and limited herein.
5. RE-ROUTE: Modification to the normal routing of trains in order to remove rail traffic from a section of track to facilitate access for a Contractor(s) to perform work on or near the CTA Right-of-Way as defined and limited herein.
6. LINE CUT: A temporary cessation of all service on a transit line; meaning total stoppage of transit service on all tracks and at all stations within the closure zone to facilitate access for a contractor(s) to perform work on or near the CTA Right-of-Way as defined and limited herein.
7. SINGLE-TRACK: A temporary operation established by operating trains bi-directionally on one track while the adjacent track is taken out-of-service as defined in paragraph 1.05.a.4, above. Only one single-track at a time can be set up on a line and only for very limited time periods. If CTA or a separate contractor(s) request single track operations along the same line concurrently with the Contractor for this contract, CTA shall have the exclusive authority to determine which request shall be granted.
8. RUSH HOURS: Monday through Friday, from 0500 to 0900 hours and from 1500 to 1900 hours.

9. FLAGGER SHIFT: A flagger shift is defined as the services of a CTA Flagman up to, but no more than eight (8) hours including travel and required breaks. For example:
    - a. A Contractor five hour work shift which requires 3 flaggers will use 3 flagger shifts.
    - b. A Contractor eight hour work shift requiring 3 flaggers shall use 6 flagger shifts (because travel & break time will increase the flaggers work hours beyond eight).
    - c. A Contractor ten hour work shift requiring 3 flaggers will use 6 flagger shifts.
  
  10. INFRASTRUCTURE SHIFT: An infrastructure shift is defined as up to, but no more than eight (8) hours worked per CTA Infrastructure employee. For example:
    - a. A Contractor five hour work shift requiring 2 signal maintainers will use 2 infrastructure shifts.
    - b. A Contractor eight hour work shift requiring 2 towermen shall use 2 infrastructure shifts.
    - c. A ten hour work shift requiring 2 lineman will use 4 infrastructure shifts.
  
  11. PERSON-IN-CHARGE (PIC): A person or persons, specified in a CTA Rail Service Bulletin, who is solely in charge of a work zone and is the single point contact between CTA and all persons (Contractor's, CTA and others) working in a work zone. The Rail Service Bulletin may identify the PIC by name or by radio call number. The Engineer or the Engineer's designee shall serve as PIC.
  
  12. POWER & WAY SERVICE BULLETIN (PWS Bulletin): A document authorized by the CTA Infrastructure Division intended to supplement a CTA Rail Service Bulletin by defining power/signal removal and restoration procedures and other work zone protection measures required to safely perform construction and/or maintenance work on or adjacent to the CTA Right-of-Way (ROW).
- B. No service disruptions will be allowed for the completion of this work, except as noted herein. If the CTA deems it necessary, the CTA will impact operations to avoid a hazardous condition to either the passengers or employees and charge the Contractor for all associated costs and damages incurred. No compensation will be made for CTA charges to the Contractor due to unauthorized Contractor access or other unapproved impacts to CTA operations.

## 1.07 CTA OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

- A. Strictly comply with operating requirements of the Chicago Transit Authority while construction work is in progress, specifically as follows:
  - 1. All work performed on the CTA Right-of-Way will be allowed during the Construction Period only in accordance with the Article 1.07 "ALLOWABLE HOURS OF CONSTRUCTION". During most periods of construction, a "slow zone" shall be established at the work site and flagging personnel shall be deployed to facilitate safe and continuous train operations and to protect Contractor, CTA employees, passengers, the general public and property in the vicinity.
  - 2. No one is permitted to enter the CTA Right-of-Way during Rush Hours. Access to the underside of the existing or proposed bridge structure within the limits of the CTA Right-of-Way will not be permitted.
- B. As much work as possible is to be done under normal CTA operating conditions (under traffic) without disruption of train movements. A maximum interruption of service to the CTA traffic of 15 minutes or as agreed upon with the CTA will be allowed. No interruption to CTA service will be allowed unless approved in writing by the CTA. The CTA has indicated during overnight periods, train headways are between fifteen (15) and thirty (30) minutes.
- C. Pedestrian traffic access to CTA station facilities shall be maintained at all times. Barricades and signage for sidewalk closures as well as all details for pedestrian crossings of street intersections at the entrance of the station must be coordinated with the CTA at least twenty-eight (28) days prior to modifications to staging.
- D. Bus traffic access to CTA station facilities must be maintained. Any proposed changes to bus routes or normal access by pedestrians will need to be coordinated and approved by CTA (and Pace where applicable).

- E. Access control of the CTA Right-of-Way must be maintained at all times. This includes eliminating openings directly to the Right-of-Way where existing median barriers are to be removed. All planned removals of existing access control must be coordinated with the CTA, with plans for counter measures provided to the CTA at least three (3) weeks prior to removals. If the CTA grants the removal of a portion of the existing access control, the Contractor shall provide a fence system to enclose the Contractor's work area and provide a visual separation between the Contractor's work area and the CTA operating track(s). The fence shall be designed and installed to meet all CTA requirements, including, but not limited to, horizontal clearance requirements, minimum wind and vertical loading, foundation embedment, screening, fencing connections, installation requirements, maintenance of the fence throughout the installed period, removal of the fence at the completion of the period for the fence need and restoration of the CTA Right-of-Way. The Engineer and CTA shall approve all fence designs, components and installation procedures prior to the start of fence installation. The cost to design, install, maintain and remove the fence shall be considered included in the work required to be performed within the CTA Right-of-Way and will not be paid for separately.

#### 1.08 ALLOWABLE HOURS OF CONSTRUCTION

- A. Construction activities within CTA Right-of-Way are not permitted during Rush Hours. Access to the underside of the existing or proposed bridge structure within the limits of the CTA Right-of-Way will not be permitted during Rush Hours.
- B. Construction activities within CTA Right-of-Way may be permitted during non-Rush Hour periods under flagging protection with the advance concurrence of the CTA as follows:
  - 1. Monday thru Friday: From 0900 to 1500 and from 1900 hours to 0500 hours the next day (the power shall remain on for these hours unless allowed via specific Track Access Occurrence).
  - i. Weekends: 1900 hours Friday to 0500 hours Monday
- C. Track Access Occurrences:
  - 1. The total number of Track Access Occurrences shall be as specified below:
    - a. Overnight Single Tracks: No Overnight Single-Track Track Access Occurrences will be permitted. Construction activities within the CTA Right-of-Way may be permitted between the hours of 22:00 and 04:00 the following morning, including any time required for test trains stipulated in the Rail Service Bulletin.

- b. Weekend Single Tracks: No Weekend Single-Track Track Access Occurrences will be permitted. Construction activities within the CTA Right-of-Way may be permitted between the hours of 22:00 Friday night and 04:00 the following Monday morning, including any time required for test trains stipulated in the Rail Service Bulletin.
    - c. If proposed work requires that CTA operations be suspended due to any circumstance, the Engineer must be informed immediately to coordinate the service suspension with the CTA. Any reimbursement to the CTA for the granting of a Track Access Occurrence must be approved by the Engineer.
  2. The exact dates and hours for all Track Access Occurrences are subject to change by the CTA depending on the nature of the work, access requirements of CTA personnel, work performed under separate contract or operational requirements of the CTA. The approval of specific dates and times for Track Access Occurrences on this Contract may be affected by major events or by a Track Access Occurrence scheduled elsewhere on that route or the CTA System. The CTA has indicated that they typically will not grant Track Access Occurrences on consecutive weekend periods in order to provide scheduled service to customers.
  3. Contractors completing other Department projects may also request Track Access Occurrences along the same section of track as described herein. These projects are identified in CONTRACTOR COOPERATION. Provided these Track Access Occurrences are approved, scheduled and initiated by the CTA, the Contractor shall be able to access CTA Right-of-Way with no impact to the total count of Track Access Occurrences attributed to this Contract.
- D. The CTA reserves the right to modify the allowable dates or hours of track access occurrences based on service requirements for the subject route and manpower availability for the date and location requested.
- E. The CTA reserves the right to deny or to cancel a previously approved request for a Track Access Occurrence based on service requirements for the time period requested. The CTA may notify the Contractor of such denial or cancellation no later than 1 day prior to a Track Access Occurrence. Service requirements may be affected by major events (e.g., festivals, White Sox and Cubs games, concerts), or by a Track Access Occurrence scheduled elsewhere on that route or the CTA System.



- F. The Contractor will not be permitted to perform work requiring a Track Access Occurrence or Flagging during the following special events:
1. Taste of Chicago
  2. Independence Day
  3. Chicago Air and Water Show
  4. Chicago Marathon
  5. Chicago Jazz Festival
  6. Chicago Blues Festival
  7. Chicago St. Patrick's Day Parade
  8. The Saturday before Thanksgiving Day through the Monday following Thanksgiving
  9. New Year's Eve and New Year's Day
  10. Easter Sunday
  11. Gospel Fest
  12. Chicago White Sox Home Games
  13. Chicago Cubs Home Games
  14. Chicago Bears Home Games
  15. Lollapalooza
  16. Pride Parade

In addition, CTA reserves the right to limit or deny access to the system during other major special events that may develop and that may impact service needs, during emergencies, and during severe weather conditions.

The CTA, at their discretion, may provide a Track Access Occurrence or Flagging during a time period identified above provided the request is made in conformance with this specification and is properly scheduled with the CTA as required.

#### 1.09 CONSTRUCTION PROCESS PLAN

- A. CTA will require the Contractor to submit a Construction Process Plan whenever any work, in the opinion of the CTA, affects the safety or causes disruption of service or inconvenience to transit users, CTA Operations or impacts CTA Right-of-Way including, but not limited to: protection of CTA tracks/ CTA Right-of-Way, demolition, temporary shoring installation, drilled shaft installation, pier construction, structural steel erection over CTA tracks/ CTA Right-of-Way, and any other necessary temporary construction related to the above listed items. At a minimum, an individual Construction Process Plan shall be required for each instance the Contractor requests a Track Access Occurrence from CTA and for any work that requires flagging protection from CTA.

- B. A draft Construction Process Plan must be submitted to CTA by such method as the CTA may direct, at least twenty-one (21) calendar days in advance of work and at least fourteen (14) calendar days prior to a pre-activity meeting. The plan shall include/address the following:
1. Applicable Contract Documents
    - ii. Options
    - iii. Possible conflicts
    - iv. Compatibility problems
    - v. Time schedules
    - vi. Weather limitations
    - vii. Temporary facilities & signage
    - viii. Space and access limitations
    - ix. Governing regulations
    - x. Safe Work Plans (including Hazard Analysis)
    - xi. CTA Operations Impact
    - xii. Proposed Traffic Control & Staging Areas
    - xiii. Lift Plan
    - xiv. SE calculations for permanent casings (drilled shafts)
    - xv. For construction processes where failure of temporary structures will result in service interruptions and/or damage to CTA infrastructure CTA will require calculations and drawings signed and sealed by an Illinois SE. These processes include but are not limited to temporary Earth Retention Structures, formwork, lift plans and demolition. CTA also reserves the right to require a 3rd party SE review of the calculations, drawings and installation.
- C. The draft plan must also include reference to all Contractor Requests for Information (RFI's) and submittals that pertain to work identified in the plan.
- D. In addition, for any work to be performed during a Track Access Occurrence, the Contractor shall provide the following to the CTA:
1. A track access plan submitted to and approved by the CTA specifically identifying the area(s) of power removal and work zone protection methods being requested by the Contractor.
  2. Work zone protection methods to be performed by the Contractor
  3. Name, title, contact information, and work hours for Contractor's on-site supervision
  4. Work zone protection requested by the Contractor for implementation by the CTA (subject to CTA approval).
  5. Pre-approved Safety and Quality Control Checklists, applicable to the work elements being performed during the specific track(s) outage request for completion by the Contractor and submission to the Person-In-Charge during Track Access Occurrence.
  6. A general schedule reflecting proposed work to be performed within the requested Track Access Occurrence.

- E. After pre-activity meeting minutes have been agreed to, all comments from the meeting must be incorporated into a final Construction Process Plan. This plan must be submitted and approved by the Engineer and CTA prior to the start of related work.
  
- F. Prior to the CTA implementing an authorized Track Access Occurrence, the Contractor must provide, at least 48 hours in advance, an hourly schedule broken into tasks with a defined critical path that clearly establishes milestones that may be monitored. The hourly schedule shall also include, but not be limited to:
  - a. Name, title, contact information, and work hours for Contractor's on-site supervision.
  - b. Power removal (min 1 hour)
  - c. Proposed work activities.
  - d. Activities for inspection and completion of safety & quality checklists by Contractor.
  - e. Submission of safety & quality checklists to the CTA's Person-In-Charge (PIC) during Track Access Occurrence. The checklists shall be submitted to the PIC prior to commencing power restoration activities.
  - f. Power, Signal Restoration (min 1 hour).
  - g. Test train (min ½ hour).
  
- G. The CTA intends to issue Power & Way Service Bulletins to supplement CTA Rail Service Bulletins. The Power & Way Service Bulletins are intended to provide procedural guidelines for safely removing and restoring the CTA's power & way systems (primarily traction power & signal) within the limits defined by the contract and Contractors specific track outage plan(s).
  
- H. CTA labor shall be required to de-energize and re-energize traction power and perform such other work as may be deemed by the CTA to be required pursuant to the Contractor's work activities and authorized Track Access Occurrences, etc. CTA Signal Maintainer shall also be required to observe and witness the Contractor disconnection and reconnection of temporary signal work at each location where modifications are performed to support construction activities. One Signal Maintainer will be required to witness testing at each location or housing where it is taking place. CTA Signal Maintainer shall also be required to witness the Contractor restoration safety testing, prior to the line being returned to the CTA.

- I. Two Linemen will be required at each location where traction power is energized or de-energized. The Contractor's schedule must include travel time for the CTA Electrician's (min ½ hour) if they are to energize or de-energize traction power at more than one location.
- J. Failure of the Contractor to provide the CTA the minimum specified time required for the removal and restoration of all Power & Way systems within an authorized Track Access Occurrence will result in specified liquidated damages for failure to return track(s) to service in accordance with the contract requirements. There will be no reimbursement for liquidated damages charged to the Contractor by CTA. The following schedule for liquidated damages has been established by the CTA:
- From 1 minute through 29 minutes delay - \$5,000.00
- From 30 minutes through 59 minutes delay – an additional \$5,000.00
- For each additional hour or fraction thereof - \$30,000.00 per hour
- K. If the scope of work under this Contract includes construction activities adjacent to the existing CTA tunnels then the construction process plan shall identify the following items to be approved by the CTA prior to all construction near the CTA tunnels:
1. The scope and sequence of work near the CTA tunnel
  2. The type of equipment to be used adjacent to the tunnel
  3. Equipment to be operated, stored or serviced within the limits of the projected edges of the CTA tunnels up to ground
  4. Specialized pads, racks, mats or other supports for any equipment to be operated or stored or materials to be stored over CTA tunnels
  5. Excavation limits in the area of the CTA tunnels, braced excavation or temporary earth retention system designs to be used (if applicable), excavation procedures (including hand, vacuum, hydro and other non-mechanical techniques), and other elements related to the excavations near the CTA tunnels
  6. Materials and activities to protect the CTA tunnels during excavations and proposed construction near the CTA tunnels
  7. Emergency plan and communication protocol in the event there is confirmed damage to the CTA tunnels due to Contractor activities
  8. Restoration plan and construction techniques to restore the soil fill around and over the CTA tunnels
- L. Placing equipment and materials in the area above the CTA tunnels is at the discretion of the CTA, and must be authorized prior to the start of any activities above and around the tunnel. In order for the CTA to evaluate the impact due to Contractor activities, a Structural Assessment Report shall be prepared concerning the CTA tunnel structures.

1. The Contractor shall retain the services of an engineering firm, prequalified in the IDOT consultant selection category of Highway Bridge (Advance Typical / Complex), for preparation of the Structural Assessment Report(s). Contractor's pre-approval shall not be applicable for this project. Preparation of the Structural Assessment Report(s) shall be at the Contractor's expense.
2. At its discretion, the CTA will provide available relevant existing plans for the Contractor's use.
3. The Contractor is advised that the existing structures most likely contain elements that are in deteriorated conditions with reduced load carrying capacities. It is the Contractor's responsibility to account for the condition of existing structures when developing construction procedures for using them to support construction loads.
4. The Contractor shall verify that the structural demands of the applied loads due to the Contractor's means and methods will not exceed the available capacity of the structure at the time loads are applied nor will any overstress to the tunnel structure occur. The Contractor may need to provide modifications to the existing tunnels (or other methods of retrofitting) to support construction loads. Locations and design of such modifications system will be the responsibility of the Contractor, will not be paid for separately, and will be subject to the review and approval of the CTA.
5. The modifications may include constructing elements adjacent to the CTA tunnels to reduce the load transfer to the tunnel structures. Any proposed improvements within the area of the tunnel to support Contractor operations will not be paid for separately, but will be included in the cost of other items.

#### 1.10 HAZARDOUS WORKING CONDITIONS

- A. The Contractor shall caution all employees of the presence of electric third rail (600 volts DC), live cables and moving trains on CTA tracks. The Contractor shall take all necessary precautions to prevent damage to life or property through contact with the electrical or operations systems. The Contractor shall caution all employees that any contact with live electric third rail or "live" portions of train undercarriage may result in a severe burn or death.
- B. The Contractor shall establish third-rail safety precautions in accordance with CTA regulations, such as using insulating hoods or covers for live third rail or cables adjacent to the work. On every day and at every work site where a live third rail hazard exists, the Contractor shall instruct all employees of the emergency procedures. Knowledge of the disconnect switch locations or manner of disconnection shall be available at all times to the personnel on the job. Unless otherwise noted, only CTA Electricians are allowed to disconnect power.

- C. The third rail may be de-energized during authorized Track Access Occurrences. The planning and implementation of the de-energizing shall be listed in the Contractor's process plan and include documenting checklist requirements.

#### 1.11 TRACK SAFETY

- A. The Contractor shall, at all times, take special care to conduct operations over, on, under, adjacent to, or adjoining, the CTA Right-of-Way in such a manner as not to cause damage, settlement or displacement of any structures, tracks or any portion thereof. Contractor will monitor CTA tracks for vertical and horizontal movements. Monitoring shall consist of pre-construction and post-construction track surveys and daily monitoring of the CTA tracks for vertical or horizontal movements during operations that could potentially impact track stability (construction activities, including, but not limited to: excavation, ERS, pile driving, utility jacking, etc.); **monitoring also applies to any construction operations that CTA determines warrants monitoring.** Monitoring points are to be at least every 10' centers within the construction zone and 50' beyond the identified construction limits. Submit copies of reports daily to CTA for review. Maximum allowable horizontal and vertical movements are ¼ inch. If movements in excess of ¼ inch are detected, the contractor will discontinue construction operations immediately and notify the CTA. CTA will evaluate the track condition and determine what restorative work is required. The contractor will perform this required work at his/her expense prior to continuing remaining contract work. If track repairs are required, the contractor will hire a contractor experienced in CTA track work and approved by the CTA to perform the corrective repairs to the satisfaction of the CTA.
- B. Any damages to the CTA tracks, supporting structures or other existing facilities and properties caused by the Contractor's operations shall be replaced or repaired by the Contractor to the satisfaction of the CTA without reimbursement. Contractor shall obtain photo documentation of damaged property to the CTA prior to performing any repair or replacement work.
- C. The CTA shall have the right to perform any work it deems to be of an emergency nature and/or necessary to permit normal train operations during construction operations by the Contractor. The work to be completed by the CTA may impact the ongoing Contractor operations. If the emergency work is required due to Contractor actions, the cost of such service or emergency work provided by the CTA shall be borne by the Contractor with no reimbursement by the Department.
- D. All work shall comply with the CTA Safety Manual for Contract Construction On, Above, or Adjacent to the CTA Rail System and CTA Standard Operating Procedures.

- E. The Contractor shall take such precautions as are necessary to ensure the safety and continuity of the CTA operations and passengers. The Contractor shall provide a minimum horizontal clearance of 7'-2" from the centerline of the nearest tangent track to any falsework, bracing and forms or other temporary obstruction during the work under this Contract. The clearance requirements for curved track sections must be calculated by the Contractor to ensure encroachment into the clearance envelope will not occur. Prepare, submit and obtain approval of detailed drawings prepared and sealed by a licensed structural engineer in the state of Illinois for all falsework, sheeting and construction procedures adjacent to and under the tracks before doing any work on same. After obtaining approval of such plans, said falsework, sheeting and construction procedures shall be constructed strictly in accordance with the approved drawings and specifications. All submittals must be submitted to the Engineer to be provided to the CTA. In case of any settlement or displacement of structures or tracks, the Contractor shall immediately proceed with all shoring or other work necessary to maintain the CTA property in a safe condition for the operation of train service. If the Contractor fails to undertake this work within 24 hours after notice by the Engineer in writing, the CTA may proceed to repair or shore any such structure or tracks; and the cost thereof shall be billed to the Contractor with no compensation. If the settlement or displacement is severe enough to limit train service, the repairs shall be made immediately. All costs of any disruption to the CTA service due to the Contractor's operations or negligence shall be at the Contractor's expense with no compensation.
- F. In limited cases and with advance authorization by the CTA, a minimum horizontal clearance of 6'-1" between the centerline of the nearest tangent track and an obstruction may be allowed. This clearance does not allow CTA or Contractor personnel to safely stand between the obstruction and an operating train. In addition, an obstruction at this clearance is a hazard to motormen with a cab window open. Any required flagging by the CTA will need to be requested as described herein.
- G. A minimum vertical clearance of 14'-6" (4.42 m) above the high running rail the CTA tracks must be provided at all times.
- H. Protective Shield
1. The Contractor shall furnish, install, and later remove a protective shield to protect the CTA traffic from damage due to falling material and objects during construction.
  2. Protective shield will be necessary for any demolition activities during the removal of the existing structure as well as superstructure construction of the proposed structure.

3. The protective shield may be a platform, a net, or any other Department approved structure that can support the construction debris and satisfy train clearance requirements.
  4. Required protective shield for falling material, as indicated on the plans, and the supporting members shall be designed to sustain a load of 200 pounds per square foot in addition to its own weight.
  5. Required protective shield for work on bridge piers shall be designed for a 30 psf minimum wind load pressure or greater as determined by Contractor's engineer for site specific conditions. Any other loads that can be imposed by Contractor's construction activities shall also be included. Preferred material for shield is wood.
  6. Drawings and design calculations for the protective shield shall be stamped by an Illinois Licensed Structural Engineer and shall be submitted to the Department for approval. The protective shield shall be constructed only after the Department has approved the drawings and the design.
- I. Work adjacent and above the CTA tunnels must consider the protection of the tunnel structures in addition to items described above related to open track conditions. The protection of the tunnel structure is critical to maintain continuous transit operations. Section 1.09K describes the required items as part of the Construction Process near the tunnel structures. Before the start of construction, the Contractor will complete a pre-construction inspection of the existing CTA tunnel (with CTA in attendance) at locations to be determined by the CTA. Readily visible conditions and distress such as unusual cracks, obvious signs of leakage, settlement, etc. will be photographically recorded and documented by the Contractor. The Contractor will also make a DVD survey to provide a more complete general record of conditions in the CTA Tunnel. At the conclusion of the pre-construction survey, a report shall be prepared by the Contractor presenting the observed existing conditions and shall include written, videotaped and photographic documentation. The record shall then be used by the Contractor as a basis for comparison to distress that may occur after the survey. The CTA, at their discretion, may place inspectors, or other personnel, within adjacent tunnel sections during Contractor operations. The CTA personnel will alert the Engineer if the Contractor actions appear to be damaging the CTA tunnel structure(s). If any damage is noted in the CTA Tunnel during the Contractor's operations then the Contractor shall stop work immediately and the necessary corrective measures shall be initiated as directed by the Engineer and the CTA. No additional compensation will be due the Contractor for repairing damage to the CTA tunnel. A post-construction survey shall be performed, with recordings and documentation the same as required in the pre-construction survey, to document the final condition of the CTA tunnel after all Contractor's operations, in the vicinity of the CTA tunnel, are complete.



## 1.12 TRACK FLAGGING OPERATIONS

- A. Temporary Track Flagging slow zones per CTA SOP 7041 and "CTA Safety Manual for Contract Construction on or Near the CTA Rail System" are restricted in the following manner:
1. Temporary track flagging slow zones can only be mobilized, utilized and demobilized in non-rush hour time periods and no more than one (1) Track Flagging Operation zone will be permitted at any given time. The Contractor will be the responsible party responsible to furnish (Contractor may purchase from CTA if Contractor does not have) and install the required slow zone signage and equipment. A Track Flagging Operation zone is defined as a contiguous work zone, of no more than 600 feet in length, regardless of the number of tracks fouled. The costs for all manpower, signage and equipment for flagging operations will be billed by the CTA to the Contractor with reimbursement as defined herein.
  2. Current Standard Operating Procedures require Slow Zone with flagging protection whenever any workers are scheduled to work on, across or near a section of track. Flagging protection shall be ordered and assigned according to the CTA Flagmen Requirements Manual. These standards must be adhered to and the number of flagmen assigned to a work location shall be as required by the CTA Flagmen Requirements Manual that is available for public viewing at CTA Headquarters upon request. If the work will take place in an area of restricted visibility then flagmen must be assigned (for any number of workers/duration of work) and a slow zone must be established.
    - h. Temporary Track Flagging slow zone signs will be placed, removed or turned by the Contractor so the sign cannot be read from the motor cab or hooded to cover the sign so it may not be read from the motor cab when the work crew clears the Right-of-Way.
    - i. The Contractor shall provide the Engineer with a written request for flagmen and other personnel at least seventy two (72) hours (two normal working days and before noon) prior to the date, and time the work will be performed and the CTA personnel are requested. The Engineer or the Engineer's designee will coordinate all flagmen requests with the CTA.
- B. The providing of such personnel and any other safety precautions taken by the CTA shall not relieve the Contractor of any liability for death, injury or damage arising in connection with the construction operations. See CTA SOP No. 7037, "Flagging on the right-of-way", for a description of flagging personnel duties.

- C. To minimize flagmen usage, the Contractor shall use approved barricades, barricaded scaffolds and/or safety railings. Barricades and safety railing arrangements shall be in accordance with Section 4-5.3 of the CTA Safety Manual for Contract Construction On, Above, or Adjacent to the CTA Rail System.
- D. The CTA does not guarantee that flagging or other personnel will always be available when requested. The Contractor shall be advised that requests for flagging manpower must conform to the CTA Flagman Requirements Manual, and certain work locations require multiple flagging personnel when only one track is fouled by the work.
- E. The Contractor shall pay for all flagging and other personnel costs incurred and charged by the CTA. The cost for the each flagger shift shall be approximately \$900.00 per flagger shift (exact cost will be based on actual wage rates, fringes and overhead). The Contractor shall also be responsible to reimburse the CTA for all costs associated with the use of other personnel for infrastructure shifts throughout the duration of the contract. The cost for any other CTA personnel (signalmen, linemen, towermen, inspectors, etc.) shall be approximately \$1,100.00 per infrastructure shift (exact cost will be based on actual wage rates, fringes and overhead). CTA personnel assigned to monitor CTA tunnels during Contractor operations identified within Section 1.111 are considered as infrastructure shifts.
- F. By labor contract, CTA flagging personnel are entitled to a 30-minute break after a continuous 5-1/2 hour work period, including report and travel time. The 5-1/2 hour period begins when the person reports to work at his or her home terminal. Additionally, flagging personnel are entitled to occasional personal breaks (to use the washroom facilities) during the normal course of work. When flagging personnel leave the work site, work must cease unless provision is made for a relief flagger. The Contractor shall coordinate the Project work schedule with the flagging personnel break periods.
- G. All employees of the Contractor and subcontractors shall report any actions of perceived CTA employee misconduct, or if any CTA employee does not provide a full level of cooperation in support of the contract; immediately and directly to the Engineer. The Engineer will provide written correspondence to the CTA Project Manager, as well as CTA Operations. Only with timely, written documentation will CTA be enabled to resolve work site personnel issues and take appropriate disciplinary action, when necessary.
- H. If the Contractor, Engineer, CTA Construction or Safety Inspector believes that the Flagman is unable to perform his/her duties responsibly, work shall be stopped immediately, ensure that the Right-of-Way is safe for train operations, and the Work Crew shall exit, without delay, the Rail System Right-of-Way. The Contractor must contribute incident information to the Engineer to that a written report can be submitted to the CTA prior to the end of the workday.

1. In addition, all employees of the Contractor and subcontractors must report any actions of perceived CTA employee misconduct, or if any CTA employee does not provide a full level of cooperation in support of the contract immediately to the Engineer. The Engineer will then contact the CTA's Control Center and/or CTA Rail Operations Route Manager. Within 24 hours of alleged incident, the Engineer must provide a written report to the CTA including detailed explanation of incident, employee badge numbers, location of incident, etc. The Contractor must contribute incident information to the Engineer.
  2. Failure to make the proper notification in writing may adversely affect any claim that the Department may file with respect to CTA employee performance or lack thereof.
- I. CTA Flagger only provide flagging protection for the CTA Right-of-Way, and only CTA Flagger are permitted to provide flagging protection for the CTA Right-of-Way. Flaggers for streets, highways or other railroads are solely the responsibility of the Contractor, and will not be permitted to provide flagging protection for the CTA Right-of-Way. Any additional flagging required by other agencies or railroads is the responsibility of the Contractor.

#### 1.13 TRACK ACCESS OCCURRENCES

- A. The entire system must be fully operational when the tracks are put back into service after a Track Access Occurrence. The track where work was conducted must be returned to the CTA in revenue condition; all stations must be open, fully functional and properly cleaned. The Contractor shall be immediately available with sufficient staff for up to one hour after revenue operation begins to ensure that all systems are functioning properly.
- B. The Contractor shall allow enough time prior to putting the tracks back into service to make sure the line can be fully operational. A test train shall be required after any construction activity, determined by the Engineer or CTA, to require a test train. The scheduling of test trains must include travel time to and from the location being tested. Additional time should also be allowed for any possible remedial work required before the system can be made fully operational.
- C. All components of the system, including, but not limited to, tracks, signals, stations, entrances, etc. must be fully and properly operational prior to putting the tracks and facilities back into service. Any facilities under demolition or construction and any temporary facilities must be safe and secure so they do not impact revenue service operations.

- D. The Contractor shall be subject to fines if any station, facility, yard, structure, track, or component is not fully operational and useable at the prescribed predetermined time; including all planned staging of construction sites. The CTA will identify appropriate fines at the time of the incident. No compensation will be made for fines levied by the CTA due to Contractor actions or delays in providing CTA facilities at prescribed times.
- E. The Contractor shall clean all debris and equipment from the work or staging areas after work has been completed after each work day. In the event the Contractor fails to so clean to the CTA's satisfaction, the CTA may perform any necessary cleaning and fine the Contractor the cost of such cleaning. No compensation will be made for fines levied by the CTA due to delays and cleaning costs.

#### 1.14 CTA UTILITIES

- A. Prior to the start of any work within the CTA Right-of-Way, including excavation, the Contractor shall coordinate locating existing CTA utilities. The utilities may include facilities in duct banks, buried conduits, direct bury cables, impedance bonds, aerial connections and other installations. The CTA utilities may include traction power facilities, signal system, communications and other critical infrastructure. Extreme care shall be exercised around any and all CTA utilities.

### **RECLAIMED ASPHALT PAVEMENT AND RECLAIMED ASPHALT SHINGLES (D-1)**

Effective: November 1, 2012

Revise: April 1, 2017

Revise Section 1031 of the Standard Specifications to read:

#### **"SECTION 1031. RECLAIMED ASPHALT PAVEMENT AND RECLAIMED ASPHALT SHINGLES**

**1031.01 Description.** Reclaimed asphalt pavement and reclaimed asphalt shingles shall be according to the following.

- (a) Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP). RAP is the material resulting from cold milling or crushing an existing hot-mix asphalt (HMA) pavement. RAP will be considered processed FRAP after completion of both crushing and screening to size. The Contractor shall supply written documentation that the RAP originated from routes or airfields under federal, state, or local agency jurisdiction.

- (b) Reclaimed Asphalt Shingles (RAS). Reclaimed asphalt shingles (RAS). RAS is from the processing and grinding of preconsumer or post-consumer shingles. RAS shall be a clean and uniform material with a maximum of 0.5 percent unacceptable material, as defined in Bureau of Materials and Physical Research Policy Memorandum, "Reclaimed Asphalt Shingle (RAS) Sources", by weight of RAS. All RAS used shall come from a Bureau of Materials and Physical Research approved processing facility where it shall be ground and processed to 100 percent passing the 3/8 in. (9.5 mm) sieve and 90 percent passing the #4 (4.75 mm) sieve. RAS shall meet the testing requirements specified herein. In addition, RAS shall meet the following Type 1 or Type 2 requirements.
- (1) Type 1. Type 1 RAS shall be processed, preconsumer asphalt shingles salvaged from the manufacture of residential asphalt roofing shingles.
  - (2) Type 2. Type 2 RAS shall be processed post-consumer shingles only, salvaged from residential, or four unit or less dwellings not subject to the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP).

**1031.02 Stockpiles.** RAP and RAS stockpiles shall be according to the following.

- (a) RAP Stockpiles. The Contractor shall construct individual, sealed RAP stockpiles meeting one of the following definitions. Additional processed RAP (FRAP) shall be stockpiled in a separate working pile, as designated in the QC Plan, and only added to the sealed stockpile when test results for the working pile are complete and are found to meet tolerances specified herein for the original sealed FRAP stockpile. Stockpiles shall be sufficiently separated to prevent intermingling at the base. All stockpiles (including unprocessed RAP and FRAP) shall be identified by signs indicating the type as listed below (i.e. "Non- Quality, FRAP -#4 or Type 2 RAS", etc...).
- (1) Fractionated RAP (FRAP). FRAP shall consist of RAP from Class I, Superpave HMA (High and Low ESAL) or equivalent mixtures. The coarse aggregate in FRAP shall be crushed aggregate and may represent more than one aggregate type and/or quality, but shall be at least C quality. All FRAP shall be processed prior to testing and sized into fractions with the separation occurring on or between the #4 (4.75 mm) and 1/2 in. (12.5 mm) sieves. Agglomerations shall be minimized such that 100 percent of the RAP in the coarse fraction shall pass the maximum sieve size specified for the mix the FRAP will be used in.
  - (2) Restricted FRAP (B quality) stockpiles shall consist of RAP from Class I, Superpave (High ESAL), or HMA (High ESAL). If approved by the Engineer, the aggregate from a maximum 3.0 in. (75 mm) single combined pass of surface/binder milling will be classified as B quality. All millings from this application will be processed into FRAP as described previously.

- (3) Conglomerate. Conglomerate RAP stockpiles shall consist of RAP from Class I, Superpave HMA (High and Low ESAL) or equivalent mixtures. The coarse aggregate in this RAP shall be crushed aggregate and may represent more than one aggregate type and/or quality, but shall be at least C quality. This RAP may have an inconsistent gradation and/or asphalt binder content prior to processing. All conglomerate RAP shall be processed (FRAP) prior to testing. Conglomerate RAP stockpiles shall not contain steel slag or other expansive material as determined by the Department.
- (4) Conglomerate "D" Quality (DQ). Conglomerate DQ RAP stockpiles shall consist of RAP from HMA shoulders, bituminous stabilized subbases or Superpave (Low ESAL)/HMA (Low ESAL) IL-19.0L binder mixture. The coarse aggregate in this RAP may be crushed or round but shall be at least D quality. This RAP may have an inconsistent gradation and/or asphalt binder content. Conglomerate DQ RAP stockpiles shall not contain steel slag or other expansive material as determined by the Department.
- (5) Non-Quality. RAP stockpiles that do not meet the requirements of the stockpile categories listed above shall be classified as "Non-Quality".

RAP or FRAP containing contaminants, such as earth, brick, sand, concrete, sheet asphalt, bituminous surface treatment (i.e. chip seal), pavement fabric, joint sealants, plant cleanout etc., will be unacceptable unless the contaminants are removed to the satisfaction of the Engineer. Sheet asphalt shall be stockpiled separately.

- (b) RAS Stockpiles. Type 1 and Type 2 RAS shall be stockpiled separately and shall be sufficiently separated to prevent intermingling at the base. Each stockpile shall be signed indicating what type of RAS is present.

However, a RAS source may submit a written request to the Department for approval to blend mechanically a specified ratio of Type 1 RAS with Type 2 RAS. The source will not be permitted to change the ratio of the blend without the Department prior written approval. The Engineer's written approval will be required, to mechanically blend RAS with any fine aggregate produced under the AGCS, up to an equal weight of RAS, to improve workability. The fine aggregate shall be "B Quality" or better from an approved Aggregate Gradation Control System source. The fine aggregate shall be one that is approved for use in the HMA mixture and accounted for in the mix design and during HMA production.

Records identifying the shingle processing facility supplying the RAS, RAS type, and lot number shall be maintained by project contract number and kept for a minimum of three years.

**1031.03 Testing.** FRAP and RAS testing shall be according to the following.

- (a) FRAP Testing. When used in HMA, the FRAP shall be sampled and tested either during processing or after stockpiling. It shall also be sampled during HMA production.
- (1) During Stockpiling. For testing during stockpiling, washed extraction samples shall be run at the minimum frequency of one sample per 500 tons (450 metric tons) for the first 2000 tons (1800 metric tons) and one sample per 2000 tons (1800 metric tons) thereafter. A minimum of five tests shall be required for stockpiles less than 4000 tons (3600 metric tons).
  - (2) Incoming Material. For testing as incoming material, washed extraction samples shall be run at a minimum frequency of one sample per 2000 tons (1800 metric tons) or once per week, whichever comes first.
  - (3) After Stockpiling. For testing after stockpiling, the Contractor shall submit a plan for approval to the District proposing a satisfactory method of sampling and testing the RAP/FRAP pile either in-situ or by restockpiling. The sampling plan shall meet the minimum frequency required above and detail the procedure used to obtain representative samples throughout the pile for testing.

Before extraction, each field sample of FRAP, shall be split to obtain two samples of test sample size. One of the two test samples from the final split shall be labeled and stored for Department use. The Contractor shall extract the other test sample according to Department procedure. The Engineer reserves the right to test any sample (split or Department-taken) to verify Contractor test results.

- (b) RAS Testing. RAS shall be sampled and tested during stockpiling according to Bureau of Materials and Physical Research Policy Memorandum, "Reclaimed Asphalt Shingle (RAS) Sources". The Contractor shall also sample as incoming material at the HMA plant.
- (1) During Stockpiling. Washed extraction and testing for unacceptable materials shall be run at the minimum frequency of one sample per 200 tons (180 metric tons) for the first 1000 tons (900 metric tons) and one sample per 1000 tons (900 metric tons) thereafter. A minimum of five samples are required for stockpiles less than 1000 tons (900 metric tons). Once a  $\leq 1000$  ton (900 metric ton), five-sample/test stockpile has been established it shall be sealed. Additional incoming RAS shall be in a separate working pile as designated in the Quality Control plan and only added to the sealed stockpile when the test results of the working pile are complete and are found to meet the tolerances specified herein for the original sealed RAS stockpile.
  - (2) Incoming Material. For testing as incoming material at the HMA plant, washed extraction shall be run at the minimum frequency of one sample per 250 tons (227 metric tons). A minimum of five samples are required for stockpiles less than 1000 tons (900 metric tons). The incoming material test results shall meet the tolerances specified herein.

The Contractor shall obtain and make available all test results from start of the initial stockpile sampled and tested at the shingle processing facility in accordance with the facility's QC Plan.

Before extraction, each field sample shall be split to obtain two samples of test sample size. One of the two test samples from the final split shall be labeled and stored for Department use. The Contractor shall extract the other test sample according to Department procedures. The Engineer reserves the right to test any sample (split or Department-taken) to verify Contractor test results.

**1031.04 Evaluation of Tests.** Evaluation of test results shall be according to the following.

(a) Evaluation of FRAP Test Results. All test results shall be compiled to include asphalt binder content, gradation and, when applicable (for slag),  $G_{mm}$ . A five test average of results from the original pile will be used in the mix designs. Individual extraction test results run thereafter, shall be compared to the average used for the mix design, and will be accepted if within the tolerances listed below.

Parameter	FRAP
No. 4 (4.75 mm)	± 6 %
No. 8 (2.36 mm)	± 5 %
No. 30 (600 μm)	± 5 %
No. 200 (75 μm)	± 2.0 %
Asphalt Binder	± 0.3 %
$G_{mm}$	± 0.03 <sup>1/</sup>

1/ For stockpile with slag or steel slag present as determined in the current Manual of Test Procedures Appendix B 21, "Determination of Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement Aggregate Bulk Specific Gravity".

If any individual sieve and/or asphalt binder content tests are out of the above tolerances when compared to the average used for the mix design, the FRAP stockpile shall not be used in Hot-Mix Asphalt unless the FRAP representing those tests is removed from the stockpile. All test data and acceptance ranges shall be sent to the District for evaluation.

The Contractor shall maintain a representative moving average of five tests to be used for Hot-Mix Asphalt production.

With the approval of the Engineer, the ignition oven may be substituted for extractions according to the ITP, "Calibration of the Ignition Oven for the Purpose of Characterizing Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP)" or Illinois Modified AASHTO T-164-11, Test Method A.



- (b) Evaluation of RAS Test Results. All of the test results, with the exception of percent unacceptable materials, shall be compiled and averaged for asphalt binder content and gradation. A five test average of results from the original pile will be used in the mix designs. Individual test results run thereafter, when compared to the average used for the mix design, will be accepted if within the tolerances listed below.

Parameter	RAS
No. 8 (2.36 mm)	± 5 %
No. 16 (1.18 mm)	± 5 %
No. 30 (600 µm)	± 4 %
No. 200 (75 µm)	± 2.5 %
Asphalt Binder Content	± 2.0 %

If any individual sieve and/or asphalt binder content tests are out of the above tolerances when compared to the average used for the mix design, the RAS shall not be used in Hot-Mix Asphalt unless the RAS representing those tests is removed from the stockpile. All test data and acceptance ranges shall be sent to the District for evaluation.

- (c) Quality Assurance by the Engineer. The Engineer may witness the sampling and splitting conduct assurance tests on split samples taken by the Contractor for quality control testing a minimum of once a month.

The overall testing frequency will be performed over the entire range of Contractor samples for asphalt binder content and gradation. The Engineer may select any or all split samples for assurance testing. The test results will be made available to the Contractor as soon as they become available.

The Engineer will notify the Contractor of observed deficiencies.

Differences between the Contractor's and the Engineer's split sample test results will be considered acceptable if within the following limits.

Test Parameter	Acceptable Limits of Precision	
	FRAP	RAS
% Passing: <sup>1/</sup>		
1/2 in.	5.0%	
No. 4	5.0%	
No. 8	3.0%	4.0%
No. 30	2.0%	4.0%
No. 200	2.2%	4.0%
Asphalt Binder Content	0.3%	3.0%
G <sub>mm</sub>	0.030	

1/ Based on washed extraction.

In the event comparisons are outside the above acceptable limits of precision, the Engineer will immediately investigate.

- (d) Acceptance by the Engineer. Acceptable of the material will be based on the validation of the Contractor's quality control by the assurance process.

**1031.05 Quality Designation of Aggregate in RAP and FRAP.**

- (a) RAP. The aggregate quality of the RAP for homogeneous, conglomerate, and conglomerate "D" quality stockpiles shall be set by the lowest quality of coarse aggregate in the RAP stockpile and are designated as follows.

(1) RAP from Class I, Superpave/HMA (High ESAL), or (Low ESAL) IL-9.5L surface mixtures are designated as containing Class B quality coarse aggregate.

(2) RAP from Superpave/HMA (Low ESAL) IL-19.0L binder mixture is designated as Class D quality coarse aggregate.

(3) RAP from Class I, Superpave/HMA (High ESAL) binder mixtures, bituminous base course mixtures, and bituminous base course widening mixtures are designated as containing Class C quality coarse aggregate.

(4) RAP from bituminous stabilized subbase and BAM shoulders are designated as containing Class D quality coarse aggregate.

- (b) FRAP. If the Engineer has documentation of the quality of the FRAP aggregate, the Contractor shall use the assigned quality provided by the Engineer.

If the quality is not known, the quality shall be determined as follows. Fractionated RAP stockpiles containing plus #4 (4.75 mm) sieve coarse aggregate shall have a maximum tonnage of 5,000 tons (4,500 metric tons). The Contractor shall obtain a representative sample witnessed by the Engineer. The sample shall be a minimum of 50 lb (25 kg). The sample shall be extracted according to Illinois Modified AASHTO T 164 by a consultant laboratory prequalified by the Department for the specified testing. The consultant laboratory shall submit the test results along with the recovered aggregate to the District Office. The cost for this testing shall be paid by the Contractor. The District will forward the sample to the Bureau of Materials and Physical Research Aggregate Lab for MicroDeval Testing, according to ITP 327. A maximum loss of 15.0 percent will be applied for all HMA applications. The fine aggregate portion of the fractionated RAP shall not be used in any HMA mixtures that require a minimum of "B" quality aggregate or better, until the coarse aggregate fraction has been determined to be acceptable thru a MicroDeval Testing.

**1031.06 Use of FRAP and/or RAS in HMA.** The use of FRAP and/or RAS shall be the Contractor's option when constructing HMA in all contracts.

- (a) FRAP. The use of FRAP in HMA shall be as follows.
- (1) Coarse Aggregate Size (after extraction). The coarse aggregate in all FRAP shall be equal to or less than the nominal maximum size requirement for the HMA mixture to be produced.
  - (2) Steel Slag Stockpiles. FRAP stockpiles containing steel slag or other expansive material, as determined by the Department, shall be homogeneous and will be approved for use in HMA (High ESAL and Low ESAL) mixtures regardless of lift or mix type.
  - (3) Use in HMA Surface Mixtures (High and Low ESAL). FRAP stockpiles for use in HMA surface mixtures (High and Low ESAL) shall have coarse aggregate that is Class B quality or better. FRAP shall be considered equivalent to limestone for frictional considerations unless produced/screened to minus 3/8 inch.
  - (4) Use in HMA Binder Mixtures (High and Low ESAL), HMA Base Course, and HMA Base Course Widening. FRAP stockpiles for use in HMA binder mixtures (High and Low ESAL), HMA base course, and HMA base course widening shall be FRAP in which the coarse aggregate is Class C quality or better.
  - (5) Use in Shoulders and Subbase. FRAP stockpiles for use in HMA shoulders and stabilized subbase (HMA) shall be FRAP, Restricted FRAP, conglomerate, or conglomerate DQ.
- (b) RAS. RAS meeting Type 1 or Type 2 requirements will be permitted in all HMA applications as specified herein.
- (c) FRAP and/or RAS Usage Limits. Type 1 or Type 2 RAS may be used alone or in conjunction with FRAP in HMA mixtures up to a maximum of 5.0 percent by weight of the total mix.

When FRAP is used alone or FRAP is used in conjunction with RAS, the percent of virgin asphalt binder replacement (ABR) shall not exceed the amounts indicated in the table below for a given N Design.

Max Asphalt Binder Replacement for FRAP with RAS Combination

HMA Mixtures <sup>1/ 2/ 4/</sup>	Maximum % ABR		
Ndesign	Binder/Leveling Binder	Surface	Polymer Modified <sup>3/</sup>
30L	50	40	30
50	40	35	30
70	40	30	30
90	40	30	30
4.75 mm N-50			40
SMA N-80			30

- 1/ For Low ESAL HMA shoulder and stabilized subbase, the percent asphalt binder replacement shall not exceed 50 % of the total asphalt binder in the mixture.
- 2/ When the binder replacement exceeds 15 % for all mixes, except for SMA and IL-4.75, the high and low virgin asphalt binder grades shall each be reduced by one grade (i.e. 25 % binder replacement using a virgin asphalt binder grade of PG64-22 will be reduced to a PG58-28). When constructing full depth HMA and the ABR is less than 15 %, the required virgin asphalt binder grade shall be PG64-28.
- 3/ When the ABR for SMA or IL-4.75 is 15 % or less, the required virgin asphalt binder shall be SBS PG76-22 and the elastic recovery shall be a minimum of 80. When the ABR for SMA or IL-4.75 exceeds 15%, the virgin asphalt binder grade shall be SBS PG70-28 and the elastic recovery shall be a minimum of 80.
- 4/ When FRAP or RAS is used alone, the maximum percent asphalt binder replacement designated on the table shall be reduced by 10 %.

**1031.07 HMA Mix Designs.** At the Contractor's option, HMA mixtures may be constructed utilizing RAP/FRAP and/or RAS material meeting the detailed requirements specified herein.

- (a) FRAP and/or RAS. FRAP and /or RAS mix designs shall be submitted for verification. If additional FRAP or RAS stockpiles are tested and found to be within tolerance, as defined under "Evaluation of Tests" herein, and meet all requirements herein, the additional FRAP or RAS stockpiles may be used in the original design at the percent previously verified.
- (b) RAS. Type 1 and Type 2 RAS are not interchangeable in a mix design. A RAS stone bulk specific gravity (Gsb) of 2.300 shall be used for mix design purposes.

**1031.08 HMA Production.** HMA production utilizing FRAP and/or RAS shall be as follows.

To remove or reduce agglomerated material, a scalping screen, gator, crushing unit, or comparable sizing device approved by the Engineer shall be used in the RAS and FRAP feed system to remove or reduce oversized material. If material passing the sizing device adversely affects the mix production or quality of the mix, the sizing device shall be set at a size specified by the Engineer.

If during mix production, corrective actions fail to maintain FRAP, RAS or QC/QA test results within control tolerances or the requirements listed herein the Contractor shall cease production of the mixture containing FRAP or RAS and conduct an investigation that may require a new mix design.

(a) RAS. RAS shall be incorporated into the HMA mixture either by a separate weight depletion system or by using the RAP weigh belt. Either feed system shall be interlocked with the aggregate feed or weigh system to maintain correct proportions for all rates of production and batch sizes. The portion of RAS shall be controlled accurately to within  $\pm 0.5$  percent of the amount of RAS utilized. When using the weight depletion system, flow indicators or sensing devices shall be provided and interlocked with the plant controls such that the mixture production is halted when RAS flow is interrupted.

(b) HMA Plant Requirements. HMA plants utilizing FRAP and/or RAS shall be capable of automatically recording and printing the following information.

(1) Dryer Drum Plants.

- a. Date, month, year, and time to the nearest minute for each print.
- b. HMA mix number assigned by the Department.
- c. Accumulated weight of dry aggregate (combined or individual) in tons (metric tons) to the nearest 0.1 ton (0.1 metric ton).
- d. Accumulated dry weight of RAS and FRAP in tons (metric tons) to the nearest 0.1 ton (0.1 metric ton).
- e. Accumulated mineral filler in revolutions, tons (metric tons), etc. to the nearest 0.1 unit.
- f. Accumulated asphalt binder in gallons (liters), tons (metric tons), etc. to the nearest 0.1 unit.
- g. Residual asphalt binder in the RAS and FRAP material as a percent of the total mix to the nearest 0.1 percent.

- h. Aggregate RAS and FRAP moisture compensators in percent as set on the control panel. (Required when accumulated or individual aggregate and RAS and FRAP are printed in wet condition.)
  - i. When producing mixtures with FRAP and/or RAS, a positive dust control system shall be utilized.
  - j. Accumulated mixture tonnage.
  - k. Dust Removed (accumulated to the nearest 0.1 ton (0.1 metric ton))
- (2) Batch Plants.
- a. Date, month, year, and time to the nearest minute for each print.
  - b. HMA mix number assigned by the Department.
  - c. Individual virgin aggregate hot bin batch weights to the nearest pound (kilogram).
  - d. Mineral filler weight to the nearest pound (kilogram).
  - f. RAS and FRAP weight to the nearest pound (kilogram).
  - g. Virgin asphalt binder weight to the nearest pound (kilogram).
  - h. Residual asphalt binder in the RAS and FRAP material as a percent of the total mix to the nearest 0.1 percent.

The printouts shall be maintained in a file at the plant for a minimum of one year or as directed by the Engineer and shall be made available upon request. The printing system will be inspected by the Engineer prior to production and verified at the beginning of each construction season thereafter.

**1031.09 RAP in Aggregate Surface Course and Aggregate Wedge Shoulders, Type B.**

The use of RAP or FRAP in aggregate surface course and aggregate shoulders shall be as follows.

- (a) Stockpiles and Testing. RAP stockpiles may be any of those listed in Article 1031.02, except "Non-Quality" and "FRAP". The testing requirements of Article 1031.03 shall not apply. RAP used shall be according to the current Bureau of Materials and Physical Research Policy Memorandum, "Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP) for Aggregate Applications".
- (b) Gradation. The RAP material shall meet the gradation requirements for CA 6 according to Article 1004.01(c), except the requirements for the minus No. 200 (75  $\mu$ m) sieve shall not apply. The sample for the RAP material shall be air dried to constant weight prior to being tested for gradation."

**KEEPING THE EXPRESSWAY OPEN TO TRAFFIC**

Effective: March 22, 1996

Revised: January 21, 2015

Whenever work is in progress on or adjacent to an expressway, the Contractor shall provide the necessary traffic control devices to warn the public and to delineate the work zone as required in these Special Provisions, the Standard Specifications, the State Standards and the District Freeway details. All Contractors' personnel shall be limited to these barricaded work zones and shall not cross the expressway.

The Contractor shall request and gain approval from the Illinois Department of Transportation's Expressway Traffic Operations Engineer at [www.idotlcs.com](http://www.idotlcs.com) twenty-four (24) hours in advance of all daily lane, ramp and shoulder closures and 7 days in advance of all permanent and weekend closures on all Freeways and/or Expressways in District One. This advance notification is calculated based on workweek of Monday through Friday and shall not include weekends or Holidays.

**LOCATION: I-90/94 Kennedy: Ohio to I-290**

WEEK NIGHT	TYPE OF CLOSURE	ALLOWABLE LANE CLOSURE HOURS		
Sunday - Thursday	1-Lane	10:00 PM	to	5:00 AM
	2-Lane	11:59 PM	to	5:00 AM
Friday	1-Lane	11:00 PM (Fri)	to	8:00 AM (Sat)
	2-Lane	11:59 PM (Fri)	to	6:00 AM (Sat)
Saturday	1-Lane	10:00 PM (Sat)	to	9:00 AM (Sun)
	2-Lane	11:59 PM (Sat)	to	9:00 AM (Sun)

Note: All southbound lane closures in the 3-lane section must start on the left at Chicago St. and will require the Kennedy Reversible Lanes to be closed or outbound.

**LOCATION: I-90/94 Kennedy REVERSIBLES**

WEEK NIGHT	ALLOWABLE LANE CLOSURE HOURS		
Sunday - Friday	9:00 PM	to	5:00 AM
Friday	11:00 PM (Fri)	to	6:00 AM (Sat)
Saturday	11:00 PM (Sat)	to	8:00 AM (Sun)

**LOCATION: I-90/94 Dan Ryan: Roosevelt to I-290 (3 Lane Section)**

WEEK NIGHT	TYPE OF CLOSURE	ALLOWABLE LANE CLOSURE HOURS		
Sunday-Thursday	1-Lane	10:00 PM	to	5:00 AM
	2-Lane	11:59 PM	to	5:00 AM
Friday	1-Lane	11:00 PM (Fri)	to	8:00 AM (Sat)
	2-Lane	11:59 PM (Fri)	to	6:00 AM (Sat)
Saturday	1-Lane	10:00 PM (Sat)	to	9:00 AM (Sun)
	2-Lane	11:59 PM (Sat)	to	9:00 AM (Sun)

**LOCATION: I-290: Racine to Halsted (4-lane Section)**

WEEK NIGHT	TYPE OF CLOSURE	ALLOWABLE LANE CLOSURE HOURS		
Sunday - Thursday	1-Lane	8:00 PM	to	5:00 AM
	2-Lane	11:00 PM	to	5:00 AM
	3-Lane*	1:00 AM	to	5:00 AM
Friday	1-Lane	10:00 PM (Fri)	to	8:00 AM (Sat)
	2-Lane	11:59 PM (Fri)	to	6:00 AM (Sat)
	3-Lane*	NOT		ALLOWED
Saturday	1-Lane	10:00 PM (Sat)	to	10:00 AM (Sun)
	2-Lane	11:59 PM (Sat)	to	8:00 AM (Sun)
	3-Lane*	1:00 AM (Sun)	to	7:00 AM (Sun)

\* 3 Lane Closures will only be allowed from the left and are approved for specific operations only.

**LOCATION: I-290: Racine to Halsted (3-lane Section)**

WEEK NIGHT	TYPE OF CLOSURE	ALLOWABLE LANE CLOSURE HOURS		
Sunday - Thursday	1-Lane	11:00 PM	to	5:00 AM
	2-Lane	1:00 AM	To	5:00 AM
Friday	1-Lane	10:59 PM (Fri)	to	6:00 AM (Sat)
	2-Lane	NOT		ALLOWED
Saturday	1-Lane	11:59 PM (Sat)	to	8:00 AM (Sun)
	2-Lane	1:00 AM (Sun)	to	7:00 AM (Sun)

NOTE: A 1-lane closure in the 2 lane section shall follow the 2-lane hours in the table above.

In addition to the hours noted above, temporary shoulder and non-system interchange partial ramp closures are allowed weekdays between 9:00 A.M. and 3:00 P.M. and between 7:00 P.M. and 5:00 A.M.

Narrow Lanes and permanent shoulder closures will not be allowed between Dec. 1<sup>st</sup> and April 1<sup>st</sup>.



Full Expressway Closures will only be permitted for a maximum of 15 minutes at a time during the low traffic volume hours of 1:00 A.M. to 5:00 A.M. Monday thru Friday and from 1:00 A.M. to 7:00 A.M. on Sunday. During Full Expressway Closures, the Contractor will be required to close off all lanes except one, using Freeway Standard Closures. Police forces should be notified and requested to close off the remaining lane at which time the work item may be removed or set in place. The District One Expressway Traffic Control Supervisor (847-705-4151) **shall be** notified at least 3 working days (weekends and holidays DO NOT count into this 72 hours notification) in advance of the proposed road closure and will coordinate the closure operations with police forces. Liquidated Damages as specified in the Failure to Open Traffic Lanes to Traffic for One lane or ramp blocked shall be assessed to the Contract for every 15 minutes beyond the initial 15 minutes all lanes are blocked.

All stage changes requiring the stopping and/or the pacing of traffic shall take place during the allowable hours for Full Expressway Closures and shall be approved by the Department. The Contractor shall notify the District One Expressway Traffic Control Supervisor at least 3 working days (weekends and holidays DO NOT count into this 72 hours notification) in advance of any proposed stage change.

A Maintenance of Traffic Plan shall be submitted to the District One Expressway Traffic Control Supervisor 14 days in advance of any stages changes or full expressway closures. The Maintenance of Traffic Plan shall include, but not be limited to: lane and ramp closures, existing geometrics, and equipment and material location.

All daily lane closures shall be removed during adverse weather conditions such as rain, snow, and/or fog and as determined by the Engineer. Also, the contractor shall promptly remove their lane closures when Maintenance forces are out for snow and ice removal.

Additional lane closure hour restrictions may have to be imposed to facilitate the flow of traffic to and from major sporting events and/or other events.

All lane closure signs shall not be erected any earlier than one-half (1/2) hour before the starting hours listed above. Also, these signs should be taken down within one-half (1/2) hour after the closure is removed.

The Contractor will be required to cooperate with all other contractors when erecting lane closures on the expressway. All lane closures (includes the taper lengths) without a three (3) mile gap between each other, in one direction of the expressway, shall be on the same side of the pavement. Lane closures on the same side of the pavement with a one (1) mile or less gap between the end of one work zone and the start of taper of next work zone should be connected. The maximum length of any lane closure on the project and combined with any adjacent projects shall be three (3) miles. Gaps between successive permanent lane closures shall be no less than two (2) miles in length.

Private vehicles shall not be parked in the work zone. Contractor's equipment and/or vehicles shall not be parked on the shoulders or in the median during non-working hours. The parking of equipment and/or vehicles on State right-of-way will only be permitted at the locations approved by the Engineer.

Check barricades shall be placed every 1000' within a lane closure to prevent vehicles from driving through closed lanes.

Temporary ramp closures for service interchanges will only be permitted at night during the restricted hours listed for temporary one-lane closures within the project limits. However, no two (2) adjacent entrance and exit ramps in one direction of the expressway shall be closed at the same time.

Freeway to freeway (system interchange) full ramp closures for two lane ramps will not be permitted. Partial ramp closures of system ramps may be allowed during the 1-lane closure hours above.

- between the hours of 1:00 a.m. and 5:00 a.m. on Monday thru Friday
- between the hours of 1:00 a.m. and 6:00 a.m. on Saturday, and
- between the hours of 1:00 a.m. and 7:00 a.m. on Sunday.

The Contractor shall furnish and install large (48" X 48") "DETOUR with arrow" signs as directed by the Engineer for all system ramp closures. In addition, one portable changeable message sign will be required to be placed in advance of the ramp closure. The cost of these signs and PCMS board shall be included in the cost of traffic control and protection (6 static signs maximum per closure).

Should the Contractor fail to completely open, and keep open, the ramps to traffic in accordance with the above limitations, the Contractor shall be liable to the Department for liquidated damages as noted under the Special Provision, "Failure to Open Traffic Lanes to Traffic".

## **TRAFFIC CONTROL SURVEILLANCE (EXPRESSWAYS)**

Effective: October 25, 1995

Revised: January 21, 2015

The contractor shall provide a person with a vehicle to survey, inspect and maintain all temporary traffic control devices when a lane is closed to traffic, when hazards are present adjacent to or within 10 foot of the edge of pavement for more than 24 hours, or as directed by the Engineer.

The surveillance person is required to drive through the project, to inspect all temporary traffic control devices, to correct all traffic control deficiencies, if possible, or immediately contact someone else to make corrections and to assist with directing traffic until such corrections are made, at intervals not to exceed 4 hours. This person shall list every inspection on an inspection form, furnished by the Engineer, and shall return a completed form on the first working day after the inspections are made.

The Contractor shall supply a telephone staffed on a 24-hour-a-day basis to receive any notification of any deficiencies regarding traffic control and protection or receive any request for improving, correcting or modifying traffic control, installations or devices, including pavement markings. The Contractor shall dispatch additional men, materials and equipment as necessary to begin to correct, improve or modify the traffic control as directed, within one hour of notification by this surveillance person or by the Department. Upon completion of such corrections and/or revisions, the Contractor shall notify the Department's Communication Center at (847) 705-4612.

### Method of Measurement.

Traffic Control Surveillance will be measured on calendar day basis. One calendar day is equal to a minimum of six (6) inspections. The inspections shall start within 4 hours after the lane is closed to traffic, a hazard exists within 10 foot from the edge of pavement, or as directed by the Engineer and shall end when the lane closure or hazard is removed or as directed by the Engineer.

### Basis of Payment.

Surveillance will be paid for at the contract unit price per calendar day or fraction thereof for TRAFFIC CONTROL SURVEILLANCE (EXPRESSWAYS). The price shall include all labor and equipment necessary to provide the required inspection and maintenance on the expressway and on all cross streets which are included in the project. The cost of the materials for the maintenance of traffic control devices shall be included in the traffic control pay items.

## **TRAFFIC CONTROL FOR WORK ZONE AREAS**

Effective: 9/14/95

Revised: 1/1/07

Work zone entry and exit openings shall be established daily by the Contractor with the approval of the Engineer. All vehicles including cars and pickup trucks shall exit the work zone at the exit openings. All trucks shall enter the work zone at the entry openings. These openings shall be signed in accordance with the details shown elsewhere in the plans and shall be under flagger control during working hours.

The Contractor shall plan his trucking operations into and out of the work zone as well as on to and off the expressway to maintain adequate merging distance. Merging distances to cross all lanes of traffic shall be no less than 1/2 mile. This distance is the length from where the trucks enter the expressway to where the trucks enter the work zone. It is also the length from where the trucks exit the work zone to where the trucks exit the expressway. The stopping of expressway traffic to allow trucks to change lanes and/or cross the expressway is prohibited.

Failure to comply with the above requirements will result in a Traffic Control Deficiency charge. The deficiency charge will be calculated as outlined in Article 105.03 of the Standard Specifications. The Contractor will be assessed this daily charge for each day a deficiency is documented by the Engineer.

## **EARTH EXCAVATION (SPECIAL)**

Description. This work shall be performed in accordance with the applicable portions of Section 202 of the Standard Specifications except as described below.

This work shall include the removal, handling, stockpiling, and replacement of the excavated material necessary to facilitate installment of the cured-in-place lining of the siphon pipes. The Contractor shall stockpile the excavated material on-site, at the location as shown on the plans or as directed by the Engineer. The Contractor shall be careful to not damage existing improvements or plantings during the stock pile operations. This item includes the placement and compaction of the existing material into the original hole. The Contractor shall protect existing plantings from the stockpile using a method approved by the Engineer. Perimeter Erosion Barrier shall be placed around the perimeter of the stockpile and will be paid for as PERIMETER EROSION BARRIER.

Method of Measurement. This work will be measured for payment as described in Article 202.07 of the Standard Specifications and as described herein. The volume measurement will be made from the existing in-place condition, as it existed before the excavation occurred.

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per cubic yard of EARTH EXCAVATION (SPECIAL), which shall include all labor, equipment tools and incidental materials necessary excavate, stock pile onsite, and replacement of the excavated material into the void above the junction chamber has been reconstructed.

## REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL OF REGULATED SUBSTANCES

This work shall be according to Article 669 of the Standard Specifications and the following:

Qualifications. The term environmental firm shall mean an environmental firm with at least five (5) documented leaking underground storage tank (LUST) cleanups or that is pre-qualified in hazardous waste by the Department. Documentation includes but not limited to verifying remediation and special waste operations for sites contaminated with gasoline, diesel, or waste oil in accordance with all Federal, State, or local regulatory requirements and shall be provided to the Engineer for approval. The environmental firm selected shall not be a former or current consultant or have any ties with any of the properties contained within and/or adjacent to this construction project.

General. This Special Provision will likely require the Contractor to subcontract for the execution of certain activities.

All contaminated materials shall be managed as either “uncontaminated soil” or non-special waste. This work shall include monitoring and potential sampling, analytical testing, and management of a material contaminated by regulated substances. The Environmental Firm shall continuously monitor all soil excavation for worker protection and soil contamination. **Phase I Preliminary Engineering information is available through the District’s Environmental Studies Unit.** Soil samples or analysis without the approval of the Engineer will be at no additional cost to the Department. The lateral distance is measured from centerline and the farthest distance is the offset distance or construction limit whichever is less.

The Contractor shall manage any excavated soils and sediment within the following areas:

### Site 2615V-1 (I-90/I-94)

- Station 28+30 to Station 29+00 (NB I-90/94), 95 to 145 feet RT, (I-90/I-94, PESA site 2615V-1, I-90/94 between Adams Street and Madison Street, Chicago). This material meets the criteria of Article 669.09(a)(2) and shall be managed in accordance with Article 669.09. Contaminants of concern sampling parameter: arsenic.
- Station 29+00 to Station 30+10 (NB I-90/94), 95 to 145 feet RT, (I-90/I-94, PESA site 2615V-1, I-90/94 between Adams Street and Madison Street, Chicago). This material meets the criteria of Article 669.09(a)(3) and shall be managed in accordance with Article 669.09. Contaminants of concern sampling parameter: benzo(a)pyrene.
- Station 30+10 to Station 31+10 (NB I-90/94), 80 to 145 feet RT, (I-90/I-94, PESA site 2615V-1, I-90/94 between Adams Street and Madison Street, Chicago). This material meets the criteria of Article 669.09(a)(5) and shall be managed in accordance with Article 669.09. Contaminants of concern sampling parameters: benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, carbazole, dibenzo(a,h)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, naphthalene, lead, manganese.

- Station 31+10 to Station 31+85 (NB I-90/94), 30 to 145 feet RT, (I-90/I-94, PESA site 2615V-1, I-90/94 between Adams Street and Madison Street, Chicago). This material meets the criteria of Article 669.09(a)(5) and shall be managed in accordance with Article 669.09. Contaminants of concern sampling parameters: benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, carbazole, dibenzo(a,h)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, antimony, lead, manganese.
- Station 31+85 to Station 32+55 (NB I-90/94), 60 to 145 feet RT, (I-90/I-94, PESA site 2615V-1, I-90/94 between Adams Street and Madison Street, Chicago). This material meets the criteria of Article 669.09(a)(2) and shall be managed in accordance with Article 669.09. Contaminants of concern sampling parameter: manganese.
- Station 31+85 to Station 32+55 (NB I-90/94), 0 to 60 feet RT and 0 to 20 feet LT, (I-90/I-94, PESA site 2615V-1, I-90/94 between Adams Street and Madison Street, Chicago): This material meets the criteria of Article 669.09(a)(1) and shall be managed in accordance with Article 669.09. Contaminants of concern sampling parameters: benzo(a)pyrene, lead, manganese.
- Station 31+85 to Station 32+55 (SB I-90/94), 55 to 125 feet LT, (I-90/I-94, PESA site 2615V-1, I-90/94 between Adams Street and Madison Street, Chicago). This material meets the criteria of Article 669.09(b)(1) and shall be managed in accordance with Article 669.09. Station 32+55 to Station 35+45 (NB I-90/94), 80 to 145 feet RT, (I-90/I-94, PESA site 2615V-1, I-90/94 between Adams Street and Madison Street, Chicago). This material meets the criteria of Article 669.09(a)(3) and shall be managed in accordance with Article 669.09. Contaminants of concern sampling parameters: benzo(a)pyrene, lead, and manganese.
- Station 35+45 to Station 36+45 (NB I-90/94), 50 to 125 feet RT, (I-90/I-94, PESA site 2615V-1, I-90/94 between Adams Street and Madison Street, Chicago). This material meets the criteria of Article 669.09(a)(5) and shall be managed in accordance with Article 669.09. Contaminants of concern sampling parameters: benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, carbazole, dibenzo(a,h)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, naphthalene, arsenic, lead.

At the I-90/I-94 property, Lead and Naphthalene was detected at concentrations exceeding the TACO Tier 1 soil remediation objectives for the Construction Worker exposure route in soil boring 2615V-01-B01, from the sample interval 0 to 7 feet deep, and Benzo(a)pyrene and Naphthalene were detected at concentrations exceeding the TACO Tier 1 soil remediation objectives for the Construction Worker exposure route in soil boring 2615V-01-B11, from the sample interval 0 to 5.7 feet deep, as noted in the Final Preliminary Site Investigation Report for this project, submitted May 17, 2017 by Ecology and Environment, Inc. Procedures shall be implemented to protect site workers and observers from hazards encountered during construction activities in locations containing contaminated materials, pursuant to Article 669.06 of the Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction manual.

#### Site 2615V-102 (Crowne Plaza Hotel)

- Station 8409+80 to Station 8411+70 (CL Monroe Street), 0 to 115 feet LT, (Crowne Plaza Hotel, PESA site 2615V-102, 733 West Madison Street, Chicago). This material meets the criteria of Article 669.09(a)(1) and shall be managed in accordance with Article 669.09. Contaminants of concern sampling parameters: benzo(a)pyrene, manganese, lead.

Site 2615V-103 (Park 1 Parking Lot)

- Station 8415+50 to Station 8416+15 (CL Monroe Street), 0 to 30 feet LT, (Park 1 Parking Lot, PESA site 2615V-103, 718 West Madison Street, Chicago). This material meets the criteria of Article 669.09(a)(1) and shall be managed in accordance with Article 669.09. Contaminants of concern sampling parameters: benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, dibenzo(a,h)anthracene.
- Station 8416+15 to Station 8417+05 (CL Monroe Street), 0 to 30 feet LT, (Park 1 Parking Lot, PESA site 2615V-103, 718 West Madison Street, Chicago). This material meets the criteria of Article 669.09(a)(5) and shall be managed in accordance with Article 669.09. Contaminants of concern sampling parameters: benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, carbazole, chrysene, dibenzo(a,h)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, naphthalene, lead, arsenic, and manganese.

At the Park 1 Parking Lot property, Benzo(a)anthracene, Benzo(a)pyrene, Benzo(b)fluoranthene, Naphthalene and Lead were detected at concentrations exceeding the TACO Tier 1 soil remediation objectives for the Construction Worker exposure route in soil boring 2615V-103-B02, from the sample interval 0 to 7 feet deep, as noted in the Final Preliminary Site Investigation Report for this project, submitted May 17, 2017 by Ecology and Environment, Inc. Procedures shall be implemented to protect site workers and observers from hazards encountered during construction activities in locations containing contaminated materials, pursuant to Article 669.06 of the Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction manual.

Site 2615V-106 (Monroe Street Bridge)

- Station 8411+70 to Station 8412+00 (CL Monroe Street), 0 to 30 feet RT and 0 to 115 feet LT, (Monroe Street Bridge, PESA site 2615V-106, 700 block of West Monroe Street, Chicago). This material meets the criteria of Article 669.09(a)(1) and shall be managed in accordance with Article 669.09. Contaminants of concern sampling parameters: manganese, benzo(a)pyrene, lead.
- Station 8415+15 to Station 8415+35 (CL Monroe Street), 0 to 30 feet LT, (Monroe Street Bridge, PESA site 2615V-106, 700 block of West Monroe Street, Chicago). This material meets the criteria of Article 669.09(a)(1) and shall be managed in accordance with Article 669.09. Contaminants of concern sampling parameters: benzo(a)pyrene.
- Station 8415+15 to Station 8415+35 (CL Monroe Street), 0 to 30 feet RT, (Monroe Street Bridge, PESA site 2615V-106, 700 block of West Monroe Street, Chicago). This material meets the criteria of Article 669.09(a)(1) and shall be managed in accordance with Article 669.09. Contaminants of concern sampling parameters: benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene.

Site 2615V-282 (Walgreens)

- Station 8409+80 to Station 8410+85 (CL Monroe Street), 0 to 30 feet RT, (Walgreens, PESA site 2615V-282, 111 South Halsted Street, Chicago). This material meets the criteria of Article 669.09(a)(2) and shall be managed in accordance with Article 669.09. Contaminants of concern sampling parameters: lead, manganese.
- Station 8410+85 to Station 8411+70 (CL Monroe Street), 0 to 30 feet RT, (Walgreens, PESA site 2615V-282, 111 South Halsted Street, Chicago). This material meets the criteria of Article 669.09(a)(1) and shall be managed in accordance with Article 669.09. Contaminants of concern sampling parameters: manganese, benzo(a)pyrene.
- Station 28+65 to Station 29+50 (SB I-90/94), 115 to 135 feet LT, (Walgreens, PESA site 2615V-282, 111 South Halsted Street, Chicago). This material meets the criteria of Article 669.09(a)(5) and shall be managed in accordance with Article 669.09. Contaminants of concern sampling parameters: benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, carbazole, dibenzo(a,h)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, lead, manganese.
- Station 30+10 to Station 31+85 (SB I-90/94), 90 to 155 feet LT, (Walgreens, PESA site 2615V-282, 111 South Halsted Street, Chicago). This material meets the criteria of Article 669.09(a)(5) and shall be managed in accordance with Article 669.09. Contaminants of concern sampling parameters: benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, dibenzo(a,h)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, lead.

At the Walgreens property, Lead was detected at concentrations exceeding the TACO Tier 1 soil remediation objectives for the Construction Worker exposure route in soil boring 2615V-282-B03, from the sample interval 0 to 8 feet deep, as noted in the Final Preliminary Site Investigation Report for this project, submitted May 17, 2017 by Ecology and Environment, Inc. Procedures shall be implemented to protect site workers and observers from hazards encountered during construction activities in locations containing contaminated materials, pursuant to Article 669.06 of the Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction manual.

Site 2615V-284 (Old St. Patrick's Archives and Records Center)

- Station 8415+35 to Station 8415+75 (CL Monroe Street), 0 to 30 feet RT, (Old St. Patrick's Archives and Records Center, PESA site 2615V-284, 711 West Monroe Street, Chicago). This material meets the criteria of Article 669.09(a)(1) and shall be managed in accordance with Article 669.09. Contaminants of concern sampling parameters: benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene.
- Station 8415+75 to Station 8416+65 (CL Monroe Street), 0 to 30 feet RT, (Old St. Patrick's Archives and Records Center, PESA site 2615V-284, 711 West Monroe Street, Chicago). This material meets the criteria of Article 669.09(a)(3) and shall be managed in accordance with Article 669.09. Contaminants of concern sampling parameters: benzo(a)pyrene and manganese.

Site 2615V-287 (Old St. Patrick's Center for School Concerns)

- Station 8416+65 to Station 8417+05 (CL Monroe Street), 0 to 30 feet RT, (Old St. Patrick's Center for School Concerns, PESA site 2615V-287, 703 West Monroe Street, Chicago). This material meets the criteria of Article 669.09(b)(1) and shall be managed in accordance with Article 669.09.



Peoria Street and Eastbound I-290

- Station 3702+15 (CL Peoria Street), RT, all excavation associated with the siphon access excavation located at the southeast quadrant of the intersection of Peoria Street and EB I-290 (Peoria Street, south side of EB I-290, Chicago). This material meets the criteria of Article 669.09(a)(1) and shall be managed in accordance to Article 669.09. Potential contaminants of concern sampling parameters: VOCs, SVOCs and Metals.

**NON-SPECIAL WASTE CERTIFICATION**

The Department or its authorized representative will certify and sign any required transportation documentation for non-special waste as the generator of pre-existing non-special waste for this project.

**NOISE COMPLIANCE**

Description. This work shall be according to Article 107.35 of the Standard Specifications, with the following additions:

All Work requiring lane closures and lane restrictions under KEEPING THE EXPRESSWAY OPEN TO TRAFFIC special provision shall follow the requirements described herein. Unless specifically approved in writing by the Engineer, no work that could be considered a noise nuisance, including but not limited to demolition activities, shall be performed during the period of 10 p.m. to 7 a.m.

When the Contractor requests to modify or deviate from the requirements of Article 107.35, the Contractor shall identify the intended construction activities, utilize noise mitigation techniques and identify the anticipated duration that noise levels will be elevated. Vehicle noise, including horns, back up warning signals and other abrupt noises shall be minimized

The Engineer may elect to shut down any nuisance activity that was not previously approved or does not meet the Contractor obligations identified in the approval request.

Basis of Payment. This work will not be paid for separately. All obligations described herein are included in associated pay items. No extension of the completion date, waiver of penalties or claims shall arise from any Contractor activity shut down enacted due to deficiencies described herein.

## TEMPORARY INFORMATION SIGNING

Effective: November 13, 1996

Revised: January 2, 2007

### Description.

This work shall consist of furnishing, installing, maintaining, relocating for various states of construction and eventually removing temporary informational signs. Included in this item may be ground mount signs, skid mount signs, truss mount signs, bridge mount signs, and overlay sign panels which cover portions of existing signs.

### Materials.

Materials shall be according to the following Articles of Section 1000 - Materials:

	<u>Item</u>	<u>Article/Section</u>
a.)	Sign Base (Notes 1 & 2)	1090
b.)	Sign Face ( Note 3)	1091
c.)	Sign Legends	1092
d.)	Sign Supports	1093
e.)	Overlay Panels (Note 4)	1090.02

Note 1. The Contractor may use 5/8 inch (16 mm) instead of 3/4 inch (19 mm) thick plywood.

Note 2. Type A sheeting can be used on the plywood base.

Note 3. All sign faces shall be Type A except all orange signs shall meet the requirements of Article 1106.01.

Note 4. The overlay panels shall be 0.08 inch (2 mm) thick.

## GENERAL CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

### Installation.

The sign sizes and legend sizes shall be verified by the Contractor prior to fabrication.

Signs which are placed along the roadway and/or within the construction zone shall be installed according to the requirements of Article 701.14 and Article 720.04. The signs shall be 7 ft. (2.1 m) above the near edge of the pavement and shall be a minimum of 2 ft. (600 mm) beyond the edge of the paved shoulder. A minimum of two (2) posts shall be used.

The attachment of temporary signs to existing sign structures or sign panels shall be approved by the Engineer. Any damage to the existing signs due to the Contractor's operations shall be repaired or signs replaced, as determined by the Engineer, at the Contractor's expense.

Signs which are placed on overhead bridge structures shall be fastened to the handrail with stainless steel bands. These signs shall rest on the concrete parapet where possible. The Contractor shall furnish mounting details for approval by the Engineer.

Method of Measurement.

This work shall be measured for payment in square feet (square meters) edge to edge (horizontally and vertically).

All hardware, posts or skids, supports, bases for ground mounted signs, connections, which are required for mounting these signs will be included as part of this pay item.

Basis Of Payment.

This work shall be paid for at the contract unit price per square foot (square meter) for TEMPORARY INFORMATION SIGNING.

## **TRAFFIC CONTROL PLAN**

Traffic Control shall be according to the applicable sections of the Standard Specifications, the Supplemental Specifications, the "Illinois Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways", any special details and Highway Standards contained in the plans, and the Special Provisions contained herein.

Special attention is called to Article 107.09 of the Standard Specifications and the following Highway Standards, Details, Quality Standard for Work Zone Traffic Control Devices, Recurring Special Provisions and Special Provisions contained herein, relating to traffic control.

The Contractor shall contact the District One Bureau of Traffic at least 72 hours in advance of beginning work.

STANDARDS: 701001, 701006, 701101, 701106, 701400, 701401, 701402, 701411, 701427, 701428, 701446, 701606, 701901, 704001, 720001, 720006, and 782006.

DETAILS: Maintenance of Traffic – General Notes, Narrative, Typical Sections, Stages 1, 2 and 3 Plans and TC-08, TC-09, TC-10, TC-11, TC-12, TC-17, TC-18, and TC-24.

### **SPECIAL PROVISIONS:**

- Traffic Control Plan,
- Traffic Control and Protection (Arterials),
- Keeping the Expressway Open to Traffic,
- Failure to Open Traffic Lanes to Traffic
- Traffic Control Surveillance (Expressways),
- Temporary Information Signing,
- Traffic Control for Work Zone Areas,
- Traffic Control and Protection (Expressways),
- Staging and Interchange Restrictions
- Pavement Marking Removal (BDE)
- Speed Display Trailer (D-1)
- Road Construction Reporting and Signing for Vehicle Width Restrictions
- Public Convenience and Safety (D-1)
- Aggregate Surface Course for Temporary Access
- Maintenance of Roadways
- Work Zone Public Information Signs (Recurring)

## **STAGING AND INTERCHANGE RESTRICTIONS**

Prior to the actual beginning and completion of the various stages of construction and traffic protection, the Contractor will be required to provide lane closures and barricade systems, for preparation work such as pavement marking removal, temporary lane marking, placing temporary concrete barrier, relocating existing guardrail, etc. These lane closures and barricade systems, including barricades, drums, cones, lights, signs, flaggers etc. shall be provided in accordance with details in the Plans and these Special Provisions and as approved by the Engineer. The cost of this work will not be paid for separately but shall be considered included in the contract lump sum price for **TRAFFIC CONTROL AND PROTECTION (EXPRESSWAYS)**.

### **Lane and Ramp Closures**

Prior to and after stage construction, temporary lane closures on I-90/94 will only be permitted at night during the allowable hours as listed in the Special Provision "Keeping the Expressway Open to Traffic". These hours also apply to temporary closures of any ramps as needed due to the closures on the mainline. The only exception to this requirement will be special restrictions stated herein.

For all ramp closures the Contractor shall furnish and install signage per District Detail TC-08, as directed by the Engineer.

The Contractor shall coordinate the work such that no two (2) adjacent entrance or exit ramps in one direction of the expressway are closed at the same time, unless approved in advance by the Department. The closing of ramps that are used as the detour route for other roadways or ramps, is prohibited unless approved by the Department. Should the Contractor fail to completely open, and keep open, the ramps to traffic in accordance with the above limitations, the Contractor shall be liable to the Department for liquidated damages as noted under the Special Provision, "Failure to Open Traffic Lanes to Traffic".

The Contractor shall submit to the Department two (2) weeks ahead of time, in writing, the starting date for each of the extended ramp and/or lane closures. Approval from the Department is required prior to closing the ramp and/or lanes. Should the Contractor fail to complete the work and reopen the ramp to traffic within the allowable time limit described herein, the Contractor shall be liable to the Department for liquidated damages as noted under "Failure To Open Traffic Lanes To Traffic".

No extended mainline or ramp lane restrictions or extended ramp closures beyond those approved by the Engineer under KEEPING THE EXPRESSWAY OPEN TO TRAFFIC will be allowed after November 30, 2018 unless identified herein. All substructure construction requiring such closures or restrictions shall be complete by November 30, 2018. Only the Eastbound (SB) I-90/94 Exit Ramp to Monroe Street may remain closed until Monroe Street reopens fully to traffic.

### **Special Ramp Closure Restrictions**

In addition to the lane restrictions and closures identified within the Special Provision for "Keeping the Expressway Open to Traffic", the Contractor will be permitted to close service ramps for extended periods of time. The below service ramp closures are in addition to the full closures described within the Suggested Stages of Construction and Traffic Control Plan within the Plans. The extended closures are subject to advance Department approval and are restricted by the list of non-permitted weekends listed below under *Non-Permitted Weekends*. The closures shall be scheduled with as much advance scheduling as possible with all closures that are more than 54 hours long identified in the Progress Schedule submitted for approval. The following ramps are identified for extended closure periods:

#### Eastbound (SB) I-90/94 Exit Ramp to Jackson Boulevard

1. Four (4), 54 hour (maximum) weekend closures to perform demolition of pier 1 of the existing bridge SN 016-2054 and during foundation construction for the west abutment of proposed SN 016-1700.
2. This closure shall not commence before 10pm on Friday night of said weekend and the ramp must be re-opened to traffic no later than 4am on Monday morning at the end of same said weekend.
3. Traffic shall be detoured per the approved plan.
4. Unless approved by the Department, the eastbound (SB) I-90/94 exit ramp to Jackson Boulevard shall not be closed if Ramp SE (Eastbound (SB) I-90/94 to EB I-290/Congress Parkway) has been permanently closed under Contract 60X99.
  - a. Contract 60X99 indicates that Ramp SE (Eastbound (SB) I-90/94 to EB I-290/Congress Parkway) shall not be permanently closed prior to April 1, 2018 at the earliest.
5. Additional closures under the requirements within KEEPING THE EXPRESSWAY OPEN TO TRAFFIC may be allowed subject to the approval of the Department.
6. If the ramp has not been opened to traffic by the end time of the closure period described above, including the removal of all advance signage directing traffic away from the ramp and to the approved detour route, liquidated damages as identified in FAILURE TO OPEN TRAFFIC LANES TO TRAFFIC shall be applied.

#### Madison Street Entrance Ramp to Eastbound (SB) I-90/94

1. One (1), consecutive sixty (60) day closure during demolition and substructure improvements for Pier No. 2 of proposed SN 016-1700 and associated roadway improvements.
2. This closure shall commence after 10pm on Friday night of the chosen closure start period.
3. The ramp must be re-opened to traffic no later than 4am on the day of the chosen closure completion period.
4. Traffic shall be detoured per the approved plan.

5. If the ramp has not been opened to traffic by the end period described above and approved by the Department, including the removal of all advance signage directing traffic away from the ramp and to the approved detour route, liquidated damages as described in FAILURE TO OPEN TRAFFIC LANES TO TRAFFIC shall be applied except that the value applied shall be \$1,500 / 60 min. under the I-90/94 and Ramps description.

Adams Street Entrance Ramp to Westbound (NB) I-90/94

1. One (1), Two Hundred and Twenty-Two (222) hour closure during foundation construction for Pier No. 2 of proposed SN 016-1700.
2. This closure shall not commence before 10pm on Friday night of said weekend and the ramp must be re-opened to traffic no later than 4am on Monday morning at the end of the following weekend.
3. Traffic shall be detoured per the approved plan.
4. The Jackson Boulevard entrance ramp to westbound (NB) I-90/94 shall not be closed at any time during the closure of the Adams Street entrance ramp to westbound (NB) I-90/94 ramp.
5. If the ramp has not been opened to traffic by the end time of the closure period described above and approved by the Department, including the removal of all advance signage directing traffic away from the ramp and to the approved detour route, liquidated damages as identified in FAILURE TO OPEN TRAFFIC LANES TO TRAFFIC shall be applied.
6. Additional closures under the requirements within KEEPING THE EXPRESSWAY OPEN TO TRAFFIC may be allowed subject to the approval of the Department.

Jackson Boulevard Entrance Ramp to Westbound (NB) I-90/94

1. One (1), consecutive ninety (90) day closure during demolition and substructure improvements for Pier No. 3 of proposed SN 016-1700 and associated roadway improvements.
2. This closure shall commence after 10pm on Friday night of the chosen closure start period.
3. The ramp must be re-opened to traffic no later than 4am on the day of the chosen closure completion period.
4. Traffic shall be detoured per the approved plan.
5. If the ramp has not been opened to traffic by the end period described above and approved by the Department, including the removal of all advance signage directing traffic away from the ramp and to the approved detour route, liquidated damages as described in FAILURE TO OPEN TRAFFIC LANES TO TRAFFIC shall be applied except that the value applied shall be \$1,500 / 60 min. under the I-90/94 and Ramps description.

Traffic is to be diverted onto an approved posted detour. Costs of all traffic control associated with the road closure shall be included in the cost of the **TRAFFIC CONTROL AND PROTECTION (EXPRESSWAY)** pay item. Costs for all traffic control along the approved detour route(s) will be paid for under the provisions of **TRAFFIC CONTROL AND PROTECTION (ARTERIALS)**.

The Contractor shall request and gain approval from the Illinois Department of Transportation's Expressway Traffic Operations Engineer at [www.idotilcs.com](http://www.idotilcs.com) seven (7) days in advance of all permanent and weekend closures on all Freeways and/or Expressways in District One. This advance notification is calculated based on workweek of Monday through Friday and shall not include weekends or Holidays.

A Maintenance of Traffic Plan shall be submitted to and approved by the District One Expressway Traffic Control Supervisor 14 days in advance of any full expressway closures. The Maintenance of Traffic Plan shall include, but not be limited to: lane and ramp closures, existing geometrics, equipment and material locations, material delivery schedule, detailed work schedule, communication plan and risk assessment. The cost of this work will not be paid for separately but shall be considered included in the contract lump sum price for **TRAFFIC CONTROL AND PROTECTION (EXPRESSWAYS)**.

#### Additional Ramp Closure Restrictions

Due to the need to maintain adequate access between I-90/94 and the local street network, the following restrictions are required unless otherwise approved by the Department.

- The eastbound (SB) I-90/94 exit ramp to Monroe Street cannot be closed at the same time that the extended duration closure of the eastbound (SB) I-90/94 exit ramp to Adams Street is in place. All traffic will turn west from the ramp onto Monroe Street. No obstructions shall be installed on Monroe Street that inhibit the flow of traffic, including multi-unit trucks.
- The eastbound (SB) I-90/94 exit ramp to Adams Street cannot be closed at the same time that the extended duration closure of the eastbound (SB) I-90/94 exit ramp to Monroe Street is in place.
- The eastbound (SB) I-90/94 exit ramp to Jackson Boulevard shall not be closed under the provisions of KEEPING THE EXPRESSWAY OPEN TO TRAFFIC once Ramp SE (eastbound (SB) I-90/94 to EB I-290/Congress Parkway) has been permanently closed under Contract 60X99.
- The Jackson Boulevard entrance ramp to westbound (NB) I-90/94 and Adams Street entrance ramp to westbound (NB) I-90/94 shall not be closed at the same time
- The westbound (NB) I-90/94 exit to Madison Street shall be closed for an extended time period only during active Work at the adjacent existing Pier 3 removal and proposed pier 3 construction and the proposed improvements at the east abutment. Once the ramp has been closed to traffic, Work in the area shall continue without any extended delays. If in the opinion of the Engineer, Work has not occurred to advance the construction of Pier 3 or the east abutment for more than five (5) consecutive calendar days, the ramp shall be reopened to traffic and no additional compensation shall be due to the Contractor for temporary pavement, modifications to staging, removal/modifications of roadway signage, removal of detour routes and other measures to re-open the ramp to traffic. Similarly, no additional compensation shall be due the Contractor to re-establish the ramp closure when productive work begins again.



Non-Permitted Weekends

Extended ramp closures lasting less than fourteen (14) days will not be allowed during the holiday periods stated in Article 107.09 and amended by PUBLIC CONVENIENCE AND SAFETY (D-1) and the weekends containing the additional following events or holidays:

- a. Taste of Chicago
- b. Chicago Air and Water Show
- c. Chicago Marathon
- d. Chicago Jazz Festival
- e. Chicago Blues Festival
- f. Chicago St. Patrick's Day Parade
- g. Gospel Fest
- h. Chicago Bears Home Games
- i. Lollapalooza
- j. Pride Parade
- k. Other events as dictated by the Engineer, local agencies or the City of Chicago

If not otherwise stated herein, all requirements and restrictions governing extended mainline closures shall follow the Special Provision for "Keeping the Expressway Open to Traffic".

**Local Road Closures**

The use of local streets for construction staging must be approved by the City of Chicago and the Department in advance of the proposed closure or partial closure.

**FAILURE TO OPEN TRAFFIC LANES TO TRAFFIC**

Should the Contractor fail to completely open and keep open all the traffic lanes to traffic in accordance with the limitations specified under the Special Provision for "Keeping the Expressway Open to Traffic", the Contractor shall be liable to the Department for the amount of:

I-90/94, I-290 and Ramps:	All Stages
	One lane or ramp blocked = \$1,700 /15 min.
	Two lanes blocked = \$3,500 /15 min.

Not as a penalty but as liquidated and ascertained damages for each and every 15 minute interval or a portion thereof that a lane is blocked outside the allowable time limitations. Such damages may be deducted by the Department from any monies due the Contractor. These damages shall apply during the contract time and during any extensions of the contract time.

## **TRAFFIC CONTROL AND PROTECTION (EXPRESSWAYS)**

Effective: March 8, 1996

Revised: March 1, 2017

Description. This work shall include furnishing, installing, maintaining, replacing, relocating, and removing all traffic control devices used for the purpose of regulating, warning, or directing traffic. Traffic control and protection shall be provided as called for in the plans, applicable Highway Standards, District One Expressway details, Standards and Supplemental Specifications, these Special Provisions, or as directed by the Engineer.

General. The governing factor in the execution and staging of work for this project is to provide the motoring public with the safest possible travel conditions on the expressway through the construction zone. The Contractor shall arrange his operations to keep the closing of lanes and/or ramps to a minimum.

The Contractor shall be responsible for the proper location, installation, and arrangement of all traffic control devices. Special attention shall be given to existing warning signs and overhead guide signs during all construction operations. Warning signs and existing guide signs with down arrows shall be kept consistent with the barricade placement at all times. The Contractor shall immediately remove, completely cover, or turn from the motorist's view all signs which are inconsistent with lane assignment patterns.

The Contractor shall coordinate all traffic control work on this project with adjoining or overlapping projects, including barricade placement necessary to provide a uniform traffic detour pattern. When directed by the Engineer, the Contractor shall remove all traffic control devices that were furnished, installed, or maintained by him under this contract, and such devices shall remain the property of the Contractor. All traffic control devices shall remain in place until specific authorization for relocation or removal is received from the Engineer.

Additional requirements for traffic control devices shall be as follows.

- (a) Traffic Control Setup and Removal. The setting and removal of barricades for the taper portion of a lane closure shall be done under the protection of a vehicle with a truck/trailer mounted attenuator and arrow board per State Standard 701428 and the Traffic Control Setup and Removal Freeway/Expressway BDE Special Provision. Failure to meet this requirement will be subject to a Traffic Control Deficiency. The deficiency will be calculated as outlined in Article 105.03 of the Standard Specifications. Truck/trailer mounted attenuators shall comply with Article 1106.02(g) or shall meet the requirements of NCHRP 350 Test Level 3 with vehicles used in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations and requirements.

(b) Sign Requirements

- (1) Sign Maintenance. Prior to the beginning of construction operations, the Contractor will be provided a sign log of all existing signs within the limits of the construction zone. The Contractor is responsible for verifying the accuracy of the sign log. Throughout the duration of this project, all existing traffic signs shall be maintained by the Contractor. All provisions of Article 107.25 of the Standard Specifications shall apply except the third paragraph shall be revised to read: "The Contractor shall maintain, furnish, and replace at his own expense, any traffic sign or post which has been damaged or lost by the Contractor or a third party.
  - (2) Work Zone Speed Limit Signs. Work zone speed limit signs shall be installed as required in Article 701.14(b) and as shown in the plans and Highway Standards. Based upon the existing posted speed limit, work zone speed limits shall be established and signed as follows.
    - a. Existing Speed Limit of 55mph or higher. The initial work zone speed limit assembly, located approximately 4200' before the closure, and shall be 55mph as shown in 701400. Additional work zone 45mph assemblies shall be used as required according to Article 701.14(b) and as shown in the Highway Standards and plans. WORK ZONE SPEED LIMIT 55 PHOTO ENFORCED assemblies may be omitted when this assembly would normally be placed within 1500 feet of the END WORK ZONE SPEED LIMIT sign. If existing speed limit is over 65mph then additional signage should be installed per 701400.
    - b. Existing Speed Limit of 45mph. The advance 55mph work zone speed limit assembly shown in 701400 shall be replaced with a 45mph assembly. Additional work zone 45mph assemblies shall be used as required according to Article 701.14(b) and as shown in the Highway Standards and plans. WORK ZONE SPEED LIMIT 55 PHOTO ENFORCED assemblies shall be eliminated in all cases. END WORK ZONE SPEED LIMIT signs are required.
  - (3) Exit Signs. The exit gore signs as shown in Standard 701411 shall be a minimum size of 48 inch by 48 inch with 12 inch capital letters and a 20 inch arrow. EXIT OPEN AHEAD signs shown in Standard 701411 shall be a minimum size of 48 inch by 48 inch with 8 inch capital letters.
  - (4) Uneven Lanes Signs. The Contractor shall furnish and erect "UNEVEN LANES" signs (W8-11) on both sides of the expressway, at any time when the elevation difference between adjacent lanes open to traffic equals or exceeds one inch. Signs shall be placed 500' in advance of the drop-off, within 500' of every entrance, and a minimum of every mile.
- (c) Drums/Barricades. Check barricades shall be placed in work areas perpendicular to traffic every 1000', one per lane and per shoulder, to prevent motorists from using work areas as a traveled way. Check barricades shall also be placed in advance of each open patch, or excavation, or any other hazard in the work area, the first at the edge of the open traffic lane and the second centered in the closed lane. Check barricades, either Type I or II, or drums shall be equipped with a flashing light.

To provide sufficient lane widths (10' minimum) for traffic and also working room, the Contractor shall furnish and install vertical barricades with steady burn lights, in lieu of Type II or drums, along the cold milling and asphalt paving operations. The vertical barricades shall be placed at the same spacing as the drums.

- (d) Vertical Barricades. Vertical barricades shall not be used in lane closure tapers, lane shifts, exit ramp gores, or staged construction projects lasting more than 12 hours. Also, vertical barricades shall not be used as patch barricades or check barricades. Special attention shall be given, and ballast provided per manufacture's specification, to maintain the vertical barricades in an upright position and in proper alignment.
- (e) Temporary Concrete Barrier Wall. Prismatic barrier wall reflectors shall be installed on both the face of the wall next to traffic, and the top of sections of the temporary concrete barrier wall as shown in Standard 704001. The color of these reflectors shall match the color of the edgelines (yellow on the left and crystal or white on the right). If the base of the temporary concrete barrier wall is 12 inches or less from the travel lane, then the lower slope of the wall shall also have a 6 inch wide temporary pavement marking edgeline (yellow on the left and white on the right).
- (f) Full Expressway Closures. Full Expressway Closures will only be permitted for a maximum of 15 minutes during the allowable hours listed in the Keeping the Expressway Open to Traffic Special Provision. During Full Expressway Closures, the Contractor will be required to close off all lanes except one, using Freeway Standard Closures. The Contractor will be required to provide one changeable message sign to be placed at the direction of the Engineer. The sign shall display a message as directed by the Engineer. A Maintenance of Traffic Plan shall be submitted to the District One Expressway Traffic Control Supervisor 14 days in advance of the planned work; including all stage changes. The Maintenance of Traffic Plan shall include, but not be limited to: lane and ramp closures, existing geometrics, and equipment and material location. The District One Expressway Traffic Control Supervisor (847-705-4151) shall be contacted at least 3 working days in advance of the proposed road closure and will coordinate the closure operation with police forces.

Method of Measurement. This item of work will be measured on a lump sum basis for furnishing, installing, maintaining, replacing, relocating, and removing traffic control devices required in the plans and these Special Provisions. Traffic control and protection required under Standards 701101, 701400, 701401, 701402, 701406, 701411, 701416, 701426, 701428, 701446, 701901 and District details TC-8, TC-9, TC-17, TC-18 and TC-25 will be included with this item.

Basis of Payment.

- (a) This work will be paid for at the contract lump sum price for TRAFFIC CONTROL AND PROTECTION (EXPRESSWAYS). This price shall be payment in full for all labor, materials, transportation, handling, and incidental work necessary to furnish, install, maintain, replace, relocate, and remove all Expressway traffic control devices required in the plans and specifications.

In the event the sum total value of all the work items for which traffic control and protection is required is increased or decreased by more than ten percent (10%), the contract bid price for TRAFFIC CONTROL AND PROTECTION (EXPRESSWAYS) will be adjusted as follows:

$$\text{Adjusted contract price} = .25P + .75P [1 \pm (X - 0.1)]$$

Where: "P" is the bid unit price for Traffic Control and Protection

Where: "X" =	$\frac{\text{Difference between original and final sum total value of all work items for which traffic control and protection is required}}{\text{Original sum total value of all work items for which traffic control and protection is required.}}$
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The value of the work items used in calculating the increase and decrease will include only items that have been added to or deducted from the contract under Article 104.02 of the Standard Specifications and only items which require use of Traffic Control and Protection.

- (b) The Engineer may require additional traffic control be installed in accordance with standards and/or designs other than those included in the plans. In such cases, the standards and/or designs will be made available to the Contractor at least one week in advance of the change in traffic control. Payment for any additional traffic control required will be in accordance with Article 109.04 of the Standard Specifications.
- (c) Revisions in the phasing of construction or maintenance operations, requested by the Contractor, may require traffic control to be installed in accordance with standards and/or designs other than those included in the plans. Revisions or modifications to the traffic control shown in the contract shall be submitted by the Contractor for approval by the Engineer. No additional payment will be made for a Contractor requested modification.
- (d) Temporary concrete barrier wall will be measured and paid for according to Section 704.
- (e) Impact attenuators, temporary bridge rail, and temporary rumble strips will be paid for separately.

- (f) Temporary pavement markings shown on the Standard will be measured and paid for according to Section 703 and Section 780.
- (g) All pavement marking removal will be measured and paid for according to Section 703 or Section 783.
- (h) Temporary pavement marking on the lower slope of the temporary concrete barrier wall will be measured and paid for as TEMPORARY PAVEMENT MARKING, 6”.
- (i) All barrier wall reflectors will be measured and paid for according to Section 782.
- (j) The Changeable Message Sign required for Full Expressway Closures shall not be paid for separately.

### **SPEED DISPLAY TRAILER (D-1)**

Effective: April 1, 2015

Revised: January 1, 2017

Revise the third paragraph of Article 701.11 of the Standard Specifications to read:

“When not being utilized to inform and direct traffic, sign trailers, speed display trailers, arrow boards, and portable changeable message boards shall be treated as nonoperating equipment.”

Add the following to Article 701.15 of the Standard Specifications:

“(m) Speed Display Trailer. A speed display trailer is used to enhance safety of the traveling public and workers in work zones by alerting drivers of their speed, thus deterring them from driving above the posted work zone speed limit.”

Whenever the speed display trailer is not in use, it shall be considered non-operating equipment and shall be stored according to Article 701.11.”

Add the following to Article 701.20 of the Standard Specifications:

“(k) Revised. “Speed Display Trailer will NOT be paid for by separate pay item, but its costs shall be included in the contract unit price of the various traffic control pay items.

Add the following to Article 1106.02 of the Standard Specifications:

“(o) Speed Display Trailer. The speed display trailer shall consist of a LED speed indicator display with self-contained, one-direction radar mounted on an orange see-through trailer. The height of the display and radar shall be such that it will function and be visible when located behind concrete barrier.

The speed measurement shall be by radar and provide a minimum detection distance of 1000 ft (300 m). The radar shall have an accuracy of ±1 mile per hour.

The speed indicator display shall face approaching traffic and shall have a sign legend of "YOUR SPEED" immediately above or below the speed display. The digital speed display shall show two digits (00 to 99) in mph. The color of the changeable message legend shall be a yellow legend on a black background. The minimum height of the numerals shall be 18 in. (450 mm), and the nominal legibility distance shall be at least 750 ft (250 m).

The speed indicator display shall be equipped with a violation alert that flashes the displayed detected speed when the posted limit is exceeded. The speed indicator shall have a maximum speed cutoff. On roadway facilities with a normal posted speed limit greater than or equal to 45 mph, the detected speeds of vehicles traveling more than 25mph over the work zone speed limit shall not be displayed. On facilities with normal posted speed limit of less than 45 mph, the detected speeds of vehicles traveling more than 15 mph over the work zone speed limit shall not be displayed. On any roadway facility if detected speeds are less than 25 mph, speed shall not be displayed. The display shall include automatic dimming for nighttime operation.

The speed indicator measurement and display functions shall be equipped with the power supply capable of providing 24 hours of uninterrupted service."

#### **SIGN SHOP DRAWING SUBMITTAL**

Effective: January 22, 2013  
720.02TS

Revised: July 1, 2015

Add the following paragraph to Article 720.03 of the Standard Specifications:

Shop drawings will be required, according to Article 105.04, for all Arterials/Expressways signs except standard highway signs covered in the MUTCD. Shop drawings shall be submitted to the Engineer for review and approval prior to fabrication. The shop drawings shall include dimensions, letter sizing, font type, colors and materials.

## **TEMPORARY CONCRETE BARRIER (TO REMAIN PERMANENTLY)**

Description. This work shall consist of furnishing, placing, and maintaining precast concrete barrier at locations specified in the Plans. This work shall be completed in accordance with the applicable portions of Section 704 of the Standard Specifications, the TEMPORARY CONCRETE BARRIER BDE special provision and as noted herein.

Installation. The precast concrete barrier shall be installed according to Section 704.04 of the Standard Specifications and the revisions noted in the BDE special provision. The precast concrete barrier shall not be removed at the end of the contract. After the Contract is closed, the Contractor shall leave the existing barrier in place and ownership and maintenance of barrier shall be transferred over to the Department.

Prismatic barrier wall reflectors shall be installed on both the face of the wall next to traffic, and the top of sections of the temporary concrete barrier wall as shown in Standard 704001. The color of these reflectors shall match the color of the edgelines (yellow on the left and crystal or white on the right). If the base of the temporary concrete barrier wall is 12 inches or less from the travel lane, then the lower slope of the wall shall also have a 6 inch wide temporary pavement marking edgeline (yellow on the left and white on the right).

Temporary pavement marking on the lower slope of the temporary concrete barrier wall will be measured and paid for as TEMPORARY PAVEMENT MARKING, 6".

All prismatic barrier wall reflectors will be measured and paid for according to Section 782 of the Standard Specifications.

Method of Measurement. TEMPORARY CONCRETE BARRIER (TO REMAIN PERMANENTLY) shall be measured for payment per foot. Anchor pins, except for the six anchor pins for the barrier unit at each end of an installation, will be measured for payment as each, per anchor pin installed.

Basis of Payment. This work shall be paid for at the contract unit price per foot for TEMPORARY CONCRETE BARRIER (TO REMAIN PERMANENTLY), which price shall include all labor, equipment, and materials necessary to furnish and place precast concrete barrier. Anchor pins, except for the six anchor pins for the barrier unit at each end of an installation, will be paid for at the contract unit price per each for PINNING TEMPORARY CONCRETE BARRIER.



## **ROAD CONSTRUCTION REPORTING AND SIGNING FOR VEHICLE WIDTH RESTRICTIONS**

### **Introduction**

The intent of this policy is to provide uniform width restriction signing and reporting in order to reduce the chances of oversized vehicles, particularly those operating under blanket permits, from becoming entrapped in construction zones.

### **Construction/Maintenance Projects Requiring Over Size and Over Weight Restrictions**

- a) Closures of any roadway, Rail Road crossing, Interstate or Freeway Ramps
- b) All road construction that restricts the actual measured opening to less than 17' 6".
- c) Any construction zone with characteristics that have the potential of creating delays and/or potentially hazardous conditions such as roadways with a high traffic volume or unnecessary merging situations. Any other condition that the Engineer deems necessary to ensure safety should be listed.

### **Measuring with Restrictions**

In order to ensure state-wide uniformity, the opening shall be measured as follows:

- a) Two fixed structures – Measurement shall be made between the narrowest points of the fixed structures. Fixed structures may include but are not limited to bridge railing, concrete barrier, cable rail, or guard rail.
- b) Fixed structure and non-fixed devices or equipment – Measurement shall be made between the two narrowest points of the fixed structure and non-fixed devices when such non-fixed devices cannot easily be moved to accommodate the overwidth load. Such devices or equipment may include snoopers trucks, barricades/cones/drums placed to keep traffic away from open holes in the pavement, arrow boards, dynamic message signs, etc.
- c) Construction near a fixed structure – Construction activities near a fixed structure may result in a reportable width restriction where there is insufficient room for an overwidth load to safely move onto the structure

## Reporting

In order to provide timely information to truckers, all road construction or maintenance activities which result in measured openings for traffic of less than 17' 6" or which involve the closure of any roadway, railroad grade crossing or freeway ramp are to be reported to the Central Bureau of Operations at least 21 days in advance of the date of the restriction start date, which may be different from the start date of the project itself. The reporting is to be on form OPER 2410. Note on the form if the restrictions will only be in effect during the time period of ½ hour before sunrise to ½ after sunset Monday through Friday and ½ hour before sunrise to noon on Saturday, or if they will be in effect at all times.

When using form OPER 2410, the restriction location on interstate routes or other freeways should be identified with mileposts and/or a distance from an identifiable location, such as an intersection of two routes. If the restriction is located at a structure, identify the feature crossed. The location of restrictions on conventional highways should be identified with a distance from an identifiable locations, such as an intersection of two routes and the From Mile/To Mile fields left blank. If construction is located at a structure, identify the feature crossed. If there are multiple structures with different width restriction dimensions, each structure and restriction must be listed separately. This can be accomplished on the same form.

If the construction and/or width restriction start/stop dates change after being submitted, a revised OPER 2410 must be submitted.

**The width restriction dimension to be listed on form OPER 2410 and used on the width restriction signing should be the actual measured opening less 18". For example if the actual measured opening is 16' 3", the restriction dimension is to be reported and signed at 14' 9".**

A greater deduction than 18" may be taken if, in the opinion of the Engineer, it is warranted due to unusual geometrics or other operational considerations. The dimension listed on form OPER 2410 and used on the signing should reflect the greater deduction.

After completion, the form is to be e-mailed to the **IDOT ROAD INFO** mailbox.

Emergencies or any unusual construction restrictions or closures should be reported immediately.

- a) During Normal Business Hours: Call (217) 782-8551. Submittal of OPER 2410 by e-mail to **IDOT ROAD INFO** is still required.
- b) After Normal Business Hours/ Weekends/ Holidays: Call the Communications Center (Station 1) at (217) 782-2937. After calling Station 1, submit OPER 2410 by e-mail to **IDOT ROAD INFO** and fax a copy to the Communications Center at (217) 782-1927.

## Signing

Signing shall be provided whenever the actual measured restriction is less than 17' 6". W12- I102 signs should be placed prior to the beginning of the traffic control where the width restriction occurs. Advance signing (W12-I103) shall also be placed where the roadway intersects with the previous state route and with any major local routes where overwidth vehicles are likely to enter the highway. The advance signing must be visible to approaching traffic sufficiently in advance of the intersection to enable overwidth trucks to change direction. This may require the use of more than one advance sign at the intersection. The dimensions shown on the signing shall be the actual measured opening less 18" as noted previously.

## OVERHEAD SIGN STRUCTURE BRIDGE MOUNTED

Effective: July 1, 2015

Revised: March 1, 2017

Revise Article 733.10(b) of the Standard Specification to read:

“Sign Structure – Bridge Mounted. Bridge mounted overhead sign structures will be measured for by payment in feet (meters) of the overall width of the sign panel or total width of adjacent sign panels, including spacing between adjacent sign panels, to be installed on the sign structure.”

## CONCRETE BARRIER BASE (SPECIAL)

Description. This work shall consist of constructing a concrete barrier base with reinforcement bars below a concrete barrier wall or concrete barrier transition as detailed in the plans.

Construction Requirements. This work shall be done in accordance with the applicable portions of Section 637 of the Standard Specifications. The concrete barrier base shall be constructed as detailed in the plans. The concrete barrier wall or concrete barrier transition shall be constructed separately and not poured monolithically with the concrete barrier base.

Method of Measurement. CONCRETE BARRIER BASE (SPECIAL) shall be measured for payment in feet along the centerline of the base. The concrete barrier transition will be paid for separately according to CONCRETE BARRIER TRANSITION (SPECIAL).

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per foot for CONCRETE BARRIER BASE (SPECIAL), which price shall include all equipment, labor, and materials necessary to construct the concrete barrier base including all reinforcement bars in the concrete barrier base and those extending into the concrete barrier wall or concrete barrier transition.

## **CONCRETE BARRIER WALL (SPECIAL)**

Description. This work shall consist of constructing a concrete barrier wall with reinforcement bars on a concrete barrier base as detailed in the plans.

Construction Requirements. This work shall be done in accordance with the applicable portions of Section 637 of the Standard Specifications. The concrete barrier wall shall be constructed on a concrete barrier base as detailed in the plans. The concrete barrier wall shall be constructed separately and not poured monolithically with the concrete barrier base.

Method of Measurement. CONCRETE BARRIER WALL (SPECIAL) shall be measured for payment in feet along the centerline of the barrier. The concrete barrier base will be paid for separately according to CONCRETE BARRIER BASE (SPECIAL).

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per foot for CONCRETE BARRIER WALL (SPECIAL), which price shall include all equipment, labor, and materials necessary to construct the concrete barrier wall including all reinforcement bars in the concrete barrier wall.

## **CONSTRUCTION VIBRATION MONITORING**

Description. This work consists of monitoring buildings, structures, tunnels and other locations susceptible to movement. Additional monitoring of facilities may be required and will be determined by the Engineer during the work. Additional monitoring, as determined by the Engineer, is included in the cost of this item.

The Contractor shall monitor adjacent buildings and structures for both vibration and displacement. The Contractor shall designate a minimum of two monitoring point locations for each of the structures located at the following addresses:

- 120 S. Des Plaines Street (The Francis Xavier Warde School)
- 733 West Madison (Crowne Plaza Hotel) – four locations on building adjacent to Monroe St. and Monroe SB exit ramp
- Existing CDWM siphon junction chambers adjacent to the north side of the existing bridge
- 703 W. Monroe Street
- 711 W. Monroe Street (Fr. Jack Wall Mission Center) – four locations minimum
- 700 W. Adams Street (Old St. Patrick's Church)
- 718 W. Adams Street (St. Patrick's Church Rectory)
- 111 S. Halsted Street (Walgreens)
- 412 S. Peoria Street (UIC-CUPPA Hall)

The monitoring point locations shall be spaced as evenly as possible along the building edge at the interface between the retaining walls and the building properties. The monitoring points for vibration and displacement do not have to be at the same location. The Contractor shall coordinate with the Engineer and structure owners to ensure the proposed monitoring locations are acceptable to the structures and accessible to both the Contractor and the Engineer. Proposed locations of building vibration and displacement monitoring points are to be submitted to the Engineer for approval prior to construction.

CTA Track Monitoring: The Contractor will include monitoring of the eastbound and westbound CTA tracks below and adjacent to a portion of construction in the contract. The Contractor will monitor CTA tracks for vertical and horizontal movements. As a minimum, monitor daily from start of demolition through completion of new retaining wall and barrier wall installation, then weekly through project completion. Submit copies of reports to CTA for review. The reports shall identify monitoring instrumentation utilized, measurement data, stop work periods, corrective measures and other associated information. Maximum allowable horizontal and vertical movements are  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch. If movements in excess of  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch are detected, the Contractor will discontinue construction operations immediately and notify the CTA. CTA will evaluate the track condition and determine what restorative work is required. The Contractor will perform this restorative work at the Contractor's expense prior to continuing remaining contract work. If track repairs are required, the Contractor shall hire a Contractor experienced in CTA track work and approved by the CTA to perform the corrective repairs to the satisfaction of the CTA.

Vibration Monitoring: The Contractor shall employ the services of a seismic monitoring consultant as approved by the Engineer. Monitoring point locations and frequency of data collection shall be as determined by the Contractor's Consultant and are subject to the approval of the Engineer. All vibration monitoring devices (seismographs) shall be attached to the floor of the buildings or structures they are monitoring. The limit of acceptable vibration (Limiting Value) at each structure shall be 0.5 in/s (inches per second) peak particle velocity. The Contractor's consultant may propose a Threshold Value of vibration for Engineer's review. When the Threshold Value is reached, the Contractor must stop the work and meet with the Engineer to determine the best course of action to reduce the vibrations (or minimize further displacement). Once the Limiting Value is reached, the work is stopped and a more formal response plan is submitted for approval before work can proceed. All seismographs on the project shall be programmed to actuate an alarm when the Threshold Value is exceeded. The alarm notification protocol shall consist of immediate dialing of mobile telephone numbers of the Engineer and the Contractor.

If the Limiting Value is exceeded, all vibration inducing work within 100 feet of the existing structure shall be stopped. Work may resume at the direction of the Engineer with the Contractor continuing to closely monitor vibration in the area of the alarm. If the work is stopped because the Limiting Value is exceeded there will be no additional compensation nor any additional time extensions granted. Any change in construction methods to avoid exceeding Limiting Value will not be grounds for additional compensation.

**Displacement Monitoring:** The Contractor shall provide the exact horizontal and vertical location of the displacement monitoring points to the Engineer prior to the commencement of any construction activities. The data shall be presented in a tabular format and shall include horizontal positions (stations and offsets or Northing and Easting) as well as vertical elevation (Chicago City Datum) to a minimum of one hundredth of a foot (0.01').

**Monitoring Frequency:** During the beginning phase of each stage of demolition and construction, displacement monitoring shall be performed at the beginning and end of each work day at a minimum. These surveying intervals are the minimum required, and more frequent monitoring may be required by the Engineer as field conditions warrant.

If after a period of time resulting in movements that are small in magnitude, monitoring frequency can be reduced to a frequency as established by the Engineer. If resulting movements become random in nature and/or large in magnitude, the frequency shall be increased as directed by the Engineer. The frequency of readings will be dictated by the phase of current construction but must be sufficient to detect serious movements so that corrective measures can be initiated immediately.

Monitoring readings for displacement shall be dated, recorded, and reported to the Engineer the same day the readings are taken.

Vibration monitoring shall be a continuous and uninterrupted process. During demolition within 50 feet of a vibration monitoring point location, the Contractor shall report the results of the largest amplitude of vibration to the Engineer on the same day. At all other times the vibration report shall be submitted weekly.

Construction Requirements. Before the start of construction, the Contractor will complete a preconstruction inspection of the following addresses/locations:

- 120 S. Des Plaines Street (The Francis Xavier Warde School)
- 733 West Madison (Crowne Plaza Hotel)
- Existing CDWM siphon junction chambers adjacent to the north side of the existing bridge
- 703 W. Monroe Street
- 711 W. Monroe Street (Fr. Jack Wall Mission Center) – four locations minimum
- 700 W. Adams Street (Old St. Patrick's Church)
- 718 W. Adams Street (St. Patrick's Church Rectory)
- 111 S. Halsted Street (Walgreens)
- 412 S. Peoria Street (UIC-CUPPA Hall)

Before the start of construction, the Contractor will complete a preconstruction inspection of the existing structures listed above. The interior inspection of both junction cambers will include the walls, the top slab and bottom slab if accessible. Readily visible conditions and distress such as unusual cracks in concrete or masonry, obvious signs of leakage, settlement, etc. will be photographically recorded and documented. The Contractor will also make a DVD survey to provide a more complete general record of conditions in those areas. The interior survey shall include the first floor and basement (if existing) within 30 feet of the exterior wall closest to the project site. The exterior survey will include the exterior wall closest to the project site and the two adjacent walls. The survey will be performed from grade without the use of magnification devices. At the conclusion of the pre-construction field work, a report shall be prepared by the Contractor presenting the observed existing conditions and shall include written, videotaped and photographic documentation. This record shall then be used by the Contractor as a basis for comparison to distresses that may occur after the survey. The locations of the displacement monitoring points shall be included in the Report.

The Contractor will use the preconstruction report to aid in the selection of the displacement monitoring points. The Contractor must devise means and methods of construction that will not exceed the specified vibration limits. The Contractor is advised that particularly careful demolition requirements will be required at the edges of the retaining wall where the property line is immediately adjacent to the area of construction.

Corrective Measures. If at any time resulting movements are serious in nature or cause damage to facilities or property, the Contractor shall stop work immediately and the necessary corrective measures shall be initiated as directed by the Engineer. Damage as a result of the work activity of the Contractor will be corrected by the Contractor as determined by the Engineer. No additional compensation will be due the Contractor for repairing these facilities. The Contractor will not be entitled to any claim of delay for stopping of working to make correct measures.

Submittals. The Contractor must submit a Vibration and Displacement Control Plan to the Engineer for Approval. The Plan must be approved prior to the commencement of work. The plan must include, but is not limited to the following:

- Locations of all monitoring points (Vibration and displacement).
- Procedure and outline for how the data will be provided to the Engineer.
- Type of seismograph to be used (Submit to Engineer for Approval).
- List of pneumatic equipment to be used during demolition operations.
- Contact information for the Seismic Monitoring consultant.
- Timetable that outlines the duration that each monitoring point will be maintained and checked.
- A "Response Plan" to detail how the Contractor will address any concerns with vibration or displacement.
- Procedures for protecting the siphon during drilled shaft operations.

Additional Submittals include:

- Daily reports of all displacement monitoring
- Weekly reports of all vibration monitoring

Method of Measurement. The work under this item as described herein will not be measured separately. It will be paid for as lump sum.

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid at the contract unit price per lump sum for CONSTRUCTION VIBRATION MONITORING which payment shall be full compensation for the work described herein and as directed by the Engineer.

### **COMBINATION CURB AND GUTTER TYPE B V.12 (CDOT)**

Description: Work under this item shall be performed according to Section 606 of the IDOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, and to the City of Chicago Department of Transportation Regulations for Openings, Construction and Repair in the Public Way. The work consists of constructing variable height Portland Cement Concrete (PCC) combination curb and gutter greater than 3" in height and less than 9" in height.

Materials: Materials shall meet the applicable requirements of Division 1000 of the Standard Specifications.

Construction Requirements: Meet applicable requirements of Section 606 of the Standard Specifications. Construct combination concrete curb and gutter type B V.12 (CDOT) at the locations, widths and thickness shown on the Plans.

Method of Measurement: COMBINATION CURB AND GUTTER TYPE B V.12 (CDOT) will be measured for payment in feet along the flow line of the gutter and along the face of the concrete curb, which measurement will include drainage castings incorporated in various curbs and curbs and gutters.

Basis of Payment: This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per foot for COMBINATION CURB AND GUTTER TYPE B V.12 (CDOT).



## **COMBINED SEWER (EXTRA STRENGTH VITRIFIED CLAY PIPE) (CDOT)**

Description. Work under these items shall be performed according to Article 542.08 and Section 550 of the IDOT Standard Specifications and the current City of Chicago Department of Water Management (DWM) Regulations for Sewer Construction and Stormwater Management and DWM Standard Specifications for Water and Sewer Main Construction, except as herein modified.

This work shall consist of constructing combined sewers at locations designated by the Engineer, including any dewatering, sheeting and/or shoring required to perform the work as specified. Where pipe bends, elbows, tees or collars may be required, it shall be installed at the locations shown on the plans and will not be paid for separately. The degree of the bend and elbow and the pipe size required are detailed on the plans and shall be field verified.

Materials. Materials shall be per the most current DWM Standard Specifications for Water and Sewer Main Construction.

Pipe bends, elbows, tees and collars shall be the same material as the combined sewer and shall be in accordance with DWM specifications and standards.

Construction Requirements. Where a sewer or drain connection is to be made to a proposed E.S.V.C.P. storm sewer a manufactured Y or T branch pipe shall be installed in the sewer at this junction.

Where a sewer or drain connection is to be made to a proposed R.C.P. sewer a pipe section with a predrilled hole of the proper diameter shall be installed at this junction.

Where a sewer or drain connection is made to an existing sewer, a "T" or "Y" saddle shall be installed. The circular opening in the existing sewer must be core drilled to the same size as the external diameter of the proposed or drain connection. The protrusion of the proposed sewer into the existing sewer must not exceed a maximum of 1 inch. Edge of core holes must be a minimum of 1.5 feet from the edge of pipe and a minimum distance of 5 feet horizontally between holes. Do not drill holes higher than 10 and 2 o'clock.

Where a proposed combined sewer is connecting to an existing combined sewer a collar shall be used and shall be constructed in conformance with the applicable portions of Section 550 of the Standard Specifications.

### QC/QA Requirements.

The Contractor must provide a Manufacturer's written certification that the materials comply with these specifications. All sewers and sewer structures must be inspected prior to the final payment to the Contractor.

Method of Measurement. This work will be measured for payment in place per foot.

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per foot for the COMBINED SEWER (EXTRA STRENGTH VITRIFIED CLAY PIPE) of the diameter specified (CDOT) which price shall include labor, materials and labor as specified.

Trench backfill will be paid for according to Article 208.04.

### **CATCH BASINS (CITY OF CHICAGO)**

Description. Work under this item shall be performed according to Sections 602 and 604 of the IDOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction and the current City of Chicago Department of Water Management Standard Specifications for Water and Sewer Main Construction, except as herein modified.

Materials. Materials shall be according to the following:

- (a) Coarse aggregate for bedding material shall meet a CA 11 gradation in accordance with Article 1004.05 of the IDOT Standard Specifications.
- (b) Fine aggregate for backfilling material shall meet an FA 6 gradation in accordance with Article 1003.04 of the IDOT Standard Specifications.
- (c) City of Chicago standard frame and lid shall meet be in accordance with the City of Chicago Department of Water Management Standard Specifications for Water and Sewer Main Construction.

General Requirements. An ADA compliant open lid shall be placed on all catch basins located within the cross walk or as directed by the Engineer.

The City of Chicago Department of Water Management's (DOWM) Rain Blocker Restrictor Program shall be maintained with any roadway improvement. The restrictors shall be installed in all catch basins outside of the Central Business District. Restrictors must not be installed in catch basins in close proximity to viaduct areas, bus stops, or emergency entrances. The City of Chicago Department of Water Management (DOWM) must approve the non-installation or removal of any restrictor. The restrictors can be obtained from City of Chicago Department of Water Management Central District at 3901 S. Ashland Avenue. The Contractor should arrange for pick up by contacting 312-747-1177 (7am to 3pm, Monday to Friday). The furnishing and installing of a restrictor shall be included in the contract unit price for catch basins.

Requirements for restrictor installation are as follows:

- Arterial Streets: 3-inch Orifice Restrictor
- Bus Routes: 3-inch Orifice Restrictor
- Residential Streets: 3-inch Vortex Restrictor
- Alleys: 3-inch Orifice Restrictor in the last catch basin

When using an orifice restrictor, insert it into the half-trap. Upon tightening of the center nut on the face of the restrictor, the rubber O-rings will expand inside the half trap providing a water-tight seal. Pull on the restrictor to verify a tight fit is made.

When applying a vortex restrictor, insert it with the opening down. Upon tightening of the 2 bolts on the face of the restrictor, the rubber O-rings will provide a water-tight seal. Pull on the restrictor to verify a tight fit is made.

QC/QA Requirements. All precast structures shall be from an IDOT approved source.

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per each for CATCH BASINS, of the type, diameter specified, type of frame and grate or type of frame and lid specified (CITY OF CHICAGO).

## **STORM SEWERS & SEWER CONNECTION TO CITY OF CHICAGO SEWERS**

This work consists of constructing storm sewers or sewer connections to City of Chicago sewers and drainage structures, in accordance with the applicable portions of Section 550 and Section 603 of the Standard Specifications and the details shown in the plans at the locations shown on the plans.

All storm sewers and sewer connections shall be of the pipe material specified on the plans or as directed by the Engineer. Joints for catch basin and inlet connections shall be packed with oakum, caulked and beveled off with portland cement mortar.

Basis of Payment. This work will be measured and paid for at the contract unit price per foot for STORM SEWER, and CONNECTION TO EXISTING SEWER, and per each for CONNECTION TO EXISTING DRAINAGE STRUCTURE in accordance with Articles 550.09 and 550.10 of the Standard Specifications.

## **CLEANING EXISTING DRAINAGE STRUCTURES AND SEWERS**

Description. All existing storm sewers and combined sewers shall be considered as sewers to be cleaned, while all manholes, catch basins and inlets shall be considered as drainage structures to be cleaned insofar as the interpretation of this Special Provision is concerned. When specified for payment, the location of sewer and drainage structures to be cleaned will be shown on the Plans.

All existing drainage structures which are to be adjusted or reconstructed shall be cleaned according to Article 602.15 of the Standard Specifications. This work will be paid for according to Article 602.16 of the Standard Specifications.

All other existing storm sewers, combined sewers, and drainage structures which are specified to be cleaned on the Plans will be cleaned according to Article 602.15.

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per foot for STORM SEWERS TO BE CLEANED, of the diameter specified, at the contract unit price per foot for COMBINED SEWERS TO BE CLEANED, and at the contract unit price per each for DRAINAGE STRUCTURES TO BE CLEANED.

## **COMBINED SEWER REMOVAL**

Description. This work will consist of the removal of combined sewers, including laterals. Combined sewers shall be removed according to Article 551.03 of the Standard Specifications.

Method of Measurement. COMBINED SEWER REMOVAL shall be measured for payment according to Article 550.09 of the Standard Specifications.

Excavation in rock will be measured for payment according to Article 502.12

Trench backfill for combined sewer removal will be measured for payment according to Article 208.03, except an addition will be made for one-half of the volume of the pipe removed.

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per foot for COMBINED SEWER REMOVAL, of the diameter specified. TRENCH BACKFILL will be paid for separately.

Excavation in rock will be paid for according to Article 502.13. Trench backfill will be paid for according to Article 208.04.

Removal and replacement of unsuitable material below plan bedding grade will be paid for according to Article 109.04.

## **COMBINED SEWERS TO BE CLEANED, SPECIAL**

Description. This item will include a heavy cleaning of the existing combined sewer inverted siphon of the diameters (14", 36" and 42") and pipe materials as shown on the plans, in preparation for lining, as directed by Engineer and approved by the City of Chicago Department of Water Management (CDWM).

Work under this item will include furnishing, transport of equipment, and operation of equipment as necessary to clean existing sewer mains, and remove all debris, grease and obstructions, including tree roots, mineral deposits and construction debris that may interfere with the installation of the sewer lining and all other work described herein. This shall include the removal, collection, transport and proper disposal of all materials removed from the sewer.

The removal of all debris from within the pipes and all work to remove that debris whether by water jets, debris baskets, drag lines, mechanical scoops, scrapers, or other hand methods, is included in this item. The Contractor may use video inspections and pumps to aid the cleaning process of the existing sewer siphon pipes. The Contractor shall expect to furnish pumps and piping/hoses to remove liquid from the siphon pipes as there is no natural gravity outfall. All pumping and video reconnaissance necessary to aid the contractor in the complete cleaning of the pipes shall be included in the cost of the cleaning as specified herein. If the Contractor wants to obtain water from city fire hydrants, they must obtain a permit from the City's Department of Water Management and purchase water through a metered connection; the cost of which shall be included in the unit cost of this item.

Video inspection of the cleaned sewer shall be made immediately following the cleaning process, but the video will be paid for under the sewer lining pay items.

If the video inspections show, the pipe is not cleaned adequately, the Contractor shall re-clean the sewer pipe under this pay item.

Method of Measurement. Measurement for this item will be in Feet of sewer main cleaned, televised and approved. Measurement will be made only one time for each sewer pipe to be cleaned, regardless of the number of passes and tools necessary to clean the sewers to the standards required by the lining and to the satisfaction of the Engineer and CDWM. The measurement for payment will be rounded to the nearest whole foot.

Additional cleanings after the initial heavy cleaning operation will not be measured for payment and the cost of which shall be included in the other sewer items of the contract. Final payment will not be made until the inspection video has been delivered to the Engineer and the cleaning work has been deemed satisfactory, by the Engineer in consultation with CDWM.

Basis of Payment. Work under this item will be paid for at the contract unit price per foot for COMBINED SEWERS TO BE CLEANED, SPECIAL of the various sizes of sewers to be cleaned and approved for payment.

## **FRAMES AND LIDS TO BE ADJUSTED**

Description. This work shall be performed according to Section 602 of the Standard Specifications, except as herein modified.

This work shall consist of the adjustment of existing catch basins, manholes, inlets, valve vaults, City electric manholes, water meter vaults or other structures. This work shall include the first two feet of masonry required to be added, removed or rebuilt to bring the specified casting to the finished grade of the proposed improvement.

Materials. The Cement Factor shall be a minimum of 7.35 cwt. The mix shall be designed according to Section 3.0 of the IDOT QC/QA PCC Level III Technician Manual. High early strength concrete must achieve a minimum compressive strength of 3,500 psi within 3 days of placement.

The use of HMA for pavement patching is not allowed.

The use of HDPE plastic adjusting rings (602.02(l)) is not allowed.

The use of Recycled Rubber Adjusting rings (602.02(m)) is not allowed.

General Requirements. Under no circumstance will an adjustment not be completed in the same day as it is started.

Under no circumstance will any debris be left in the street overnight.

The Contractor must stage adjustment work so that the traffic flows in a safe manner.

Prior to starting construction, an inspection of all the existing structures, shall be made by the Engineer and the Contractor to determine the amount of existing debris in these structures.

All existing drainage structures which are to be adjusted or reconstructed shall be cleaned in Accordance with Article 602.15. This work will be paid for in accordance with Article 602.16.

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per each for MANHOLES TO BE ADJUSTED, FRAMES AND LIDS TO BE ADJUSTED, DRAINAGE & UTILITY STRUCTURES TO BE ADJUSTED, and MANHOLES TO BE ADJUSTED WITH NEW TYPE 1 FRAME, CLOSED LID (CITY OF CHICAGO).

## **FILLING EXISTING VAULT**

Description. Work under this item will include the partial removal and filling of the remaining portion of an abandoned existing City of Chicago Water Main riser vault structure. Based upon records, the riser vault was abandoned by the City of Chicago Department of Water Management (CDWM) in 2009 to support a previous IDOT project. The pipe within the riser vault structure is understood to be a 12" cast iron pipe.

The records from the CDWM abandonment as well as record drawings when the structure was initially constructed are included in the Plans for reference. The inside of the structure was not surveyed and all known information comes from the records and from reviewing the inside of the structure from the surface.

The portion of the riser vault structure, including all internal components, that conflicts with the proposed grading plan under this Contract and for future improvements shall be removed. The remaining elements shall be filled.

Construction Requirements. This work will consist of the removal of all riser vault and water main pipe components above elevation 584.50 to allow for grading under this Contract and future grading by others. Excavation in the area around the abandoned riser vault structure is assumed to be performed at a similar time of the excavation to construct the southeast wingwall. After exposing portions of the existing riser, removal efforts shall begin. Work shall include the removal of the frame and cover, breakdown of masonry elements of the riser vault, cutting and removal of portions reinforced concrete above elevation 584.50, removal of existing metal and wood bracing and pipe supports, ductile iron pipe, bends, fittings and other water main components and removal of other water main pipe elements encountered in the proposed excavation for the structure removal.

All remaining elements below elevation 584.50, including the remaining water main pipe, shall be filled with a flowable, self-compacting and self-leveling material to be approved by the Engineer. Any filling of the remaining water main pipe shall take place after water main removal in areas to the west of the proposed retaining wall under a separate item.

All debris generated under this item, including the frame, lid, water main pipe, masonry and reinforced concrete, water main support elements or other items must be disposed of off-site in an approved manner. The Contractor will pay for all disposal fees.

All voids created within this Work shall be properly filled.

Method of Measurement. This work will be paid for per each vault partially removed and filled.

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per each for FILLING EXISTING VAULT which price will be payment in full for all labor and materials necessary to complete the work as described, including proper disposal of removed elements.

## **WATER MAIN REMOVAL**

Description. This work will consist of the removal of water main of various sizes and all bends, fittings and all other appurtenances. Water main shall be removed according to Article 561 of the "Standard Specifications" and in conformance with the methods identified in Article 551.03 of the "Standard Specifications"

The Contractor is advised that the work will be performed on a portion of abandoned and partially removed water main system previously owned and operated by the Chicago Department of Water Management (CDWM). Any and all CDWM requirements shall be followed unless specifically eliminated by the Engineer. All Work will require the review and approval of the CDWM prior to the commencement of work operations.

Any dewatering of latent water required during the removal of water main pipe shall be considered included as part of the successful removal of the water main.

Only water main exposed during excavation to construct the proposed retaining wall needs to be removed under this item. The removal of a portion of the existing water main shall create and access point to perform proposed work under ABANDON EXISTING WATER MAIN, FILL WITH CLSM.

Method of Measurement. This Work shall be measured for payment according to Article 561.04 of the "Standard Specifications".

Any reducer pipe sections will be measured as the pipe size of the larger opening.

No separate payment will be made for required excavation or subsequent backfilling of the area exposed in order to access the existing water main

Basis of Payment. This Work will be paid for at the contract unit price per foot for WATER MAIN REMOVAL, of the diameter specified, which price will be payment in full for all labor, equipment and materials necessary to complete the work as described and includes all excavation, including abandoned/retired utility pipe or conduit removal, backfill and proper disposal of pipe and fittings to be removed.

### **ABANDON EXISTING WATER MAIN, FILL WITH CLSM**

Description. This work will consist of the abandonment of existing water main with a diameter of 12" or greater and all bends, fittings and all other appurtenances identified to be abandoned on the Plans.

Existing water main that has been determined to not be affected by proposed improvements may remain abandoned-in-place. The abandonment shall be in accordance with Chicago Department of Water Management (CDWM) requirements and specifications. All pipes to be abandoned under this item shall have all openings sealed with a one (1) foot minimum length concrete plug.

The existing, previously abandoned water main shall be accessed from two locations. The location on the east side of I-90/94 will be exposed under Water Main Removal. The second location, west of the existing Monroe Street west abutment, shall be located and exposed utilizing an exploration trench paid for separately.

Any water main dewatering required during the abandonment of water main pipe shall be considered included as part of the successful abandonment of the water main.

The existing water main shall be filled between both access points. The measured amount of CLSM material during placement shall be evaluated against the theoretical anticipated volume,

Method of Measurement. This work will be measured for payment in place in feet. The length will include all concrete plugs placed and CLSM placed within pipes to remain.

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per foot for ABANDON EXISTING WATER MAIN, FILL WITH CLSM, which price will be payment in full for all labor, equipment and materials necessary to complete the work as described and includes all excavation and backfill as necessary and included under separate items. No separate payment will be made for concrete plugs installed to seal the pipes to be abandoned under this item.



## **TELEVISION INSPECTION OF SEWER**

Description. This work will consist of televising the storm sewer and combined sewer systems before and after construction as specified in the contract drawings.

Requirements. The Contractor must furnish a videotape of a televised inspection of the interior of all existing storm and combined sewers which may be impacted during construction under this contract. Record the videotape under the supervision of the Engineer. Perform two sessions of videotaping of the sewer: 1) before construction and 2) prior to the placement of final wearing surface.

The name, phone number, and contact person of the firm which will be performing the videotaping of the sewer must be provided by the Contractor at the pre-construction meeting.

Clean all sewers prior to videotaping before construction. The final acceptance of the sewer shall be based on the sewer videotape. All deficiencies exposed on the videotape must be corrected by the Contractor within 30 calendar days of notification. All costs incurred by the Contractor to make the required repairs are to be borne solely by the Contractor. The Contractor is required to re-videotape the sewer to verify that the deficiencies noted on any previous videotape have been corrected to the satisfaction of the Chicago Department of Sewers. All costs to re-videotape the sewer, regardless of the number of times required, will be borne solely by the Contractor.

Every effort is to be made by the Contractor to correct all deficiencies prior to the placement of the final wearing surface. If, in the opinion of the Engineer, the Contractor has delayed in submitting the videotape, the placement of the final wearing surface may be suspended. No time extension will be granted due to this suspension and the Engineer will be sole judge as to any delays.

Include location maps, legends and descriptions on all videotape submittals. 2 copies of each submittal are required.

Method of Measurement. This work will be measured for payment in sewer televising per foot for the videotaping of the sewer before construction and prior to placement of the final wearing surface.

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per foot for the TELEVISION INSPECTION OF SEWER.

The cleaning of sewers prior to videotaping before construction shall be paid for as STORM SEWERS TO BE CLEANED, of the diameter specified or COMBINED SEWERS TO BE CLEANED.

## **COMBINED SEWER ADJACENT TO OR CROSSING WATER MAIN**

Description. This work consists of constructing combined and storm sewer adjacent to or crossing a water main at the locations shown on the Plans. The material and installation requirements shall be according to the latest edition of the “Standard Specifications for Water and Sewer Main Construction in Illinois”, “City of Chicago Department of Water Management (DWM) Regulations for Sewer Construction and Stormwater Management”, “City of Chicago DWM Standard Specifications for Water and Sewer Main Construction”, and the applicable portions of Section 550 of the Standard Specifications; which may include concrete collars and encasing pipe with seals if required.

Pipe materials shall meet the requirements of Sections 40 and 41-2.01 of the “Standard Specifications for Water and Sewer Main Construction in Illinois” and the current “City of Chicago DWM Standard Specifications for Water and Sewer Main Construction”, except PVC pipe will not be allowed. Ductile-Iron pipe shall be required and shall meet the minimum requirements for Thickness Class 50.

Method of Measurement. Sewers installed adjacent to or crossing water main shall be paid for per foot for COMBINED SEWER, (WATER MAIN REQUIREMENTS), of the diameter specified CDOT.

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid according to Article 550.10 of the Standard Specifications, except the pay items shall be COMBINED SEWER, (WATER MAIN REQUIREMENTS), of the diameter specified CDOT.

## **CURED-IN-PLACE PIPE LINER**

Description. This item includes installation of a cured in place liner into the sewer mains of various sizes extending from junction chamber to junction chamber. The work shall be performed after the sewer pipe has been cleaned, televised and approved by the Engineer for lining. Although this item includes final and normal cleaning, heavy cleaning will be paid for separately. All pipe draining, flow diversions and dewatering required shall be included in this item.

This work includes pre and post lining televising videos, cleaning, flow diversions and dewatering necessary to properly install the liner and all material and equipment necessary to furnish, install and cure in place the liner to the satisfaction of the Engineer and the Commissioner of the Chicago Department of Water Management (CDWM) plus any cleanup necessary. The work shall also include the costs associated with all quality control and quality assurance testing including sampling, testing and reporting. All work related to the City sewers shall follow the CDWM Sewer Requirements for Existing Facilities Protection, which is contained in the current edition of the Regulations for Sewer Construction and Stormwater Management, available on the City of Chicago’s website.

For the purpose of these specifications, dewatering includes the removal of water, from all sources, from the combined sewer inverted siphon pipes, including infiltration. Flow diversions refer to the diversion of sewer flows from one inverted siphon pipe to an adjacent or parallel inverted siphon pipe by blocking or directing flows away from the first siphon pipe at the upstream or downstream ends, or both. Additionally, bypass pumping shall refer to collecting or corralling sewer flows at the upstream junction chamber and mechanically pumping the combined sewer water through Contractor supplied pipes, pumps and hoses to a downstream manhole or junction chamber which flows away from the siphon pipes.

This work includes lining of existing sewers of varying diameters and varying materials as directed and approved by the Engineer. The cured in place resin-impregnated flexible felt tube shall be inverted into existing sewers pipes of the diameter specified. The minimum length of the liner will be that necessary to effectively span the distance from the inlet to the outlet of the respective junction chambers of the section of sewer being lined such that the conveyance channel is lined completely to the termination point.

Video inspection. The Contractor must perform and record televised inspections of sewer and sewer structures required for documenting conditions of city sewers. Work is to be performed by a professional video operator having appropriate equipment and a minimum of 5 years of documentable experience in televising sewers or pipelines.

This work shall include an initial and final video inspection of the sewer; the initial video being performed after the heavy cleaning and before the liner is installed, and the final televising being performed after the lining of the sewer and liner curing, but before the sewer is placed back into operation. Televised video inspections shall be performed while the siphon pipes are free of water.

Submittals. The Contractor shall provide three (3) DVDs of each televised inspection for documenting the condition of sewers within the area of construction, or as directed by the Engineer. At the Request of the Engineer, a televised inspection must be made before the start of any construction. The final televised inspection is to be made after installation of sewer liners has been completed. The location of televised inspections must be synchronized by means of narration and an on screen distance meter to enable judgment of the physical condition of the sewer(s).

Video inspections must be recorded on a DVD, of such format to be viewed on a PC or multiple-format DVD player in a read only format. All recordings are to be in high quality color. Printed labels on DVD containers and cases must include the name of the project, contract number, and date of inspection(s). The cost of televised inspection of sewers and sewer structures is included in the sewer lining pay items. The inspection documents must contain a map or other diagram showing the sewer structures, table of contents, limits and line segments that have been televised.

Televising Procedures. Televised sewer inspections must be restricted to one (1) section of the sewer at a time, starting and stopping at manholes, junction structures, or other points of access to provide a high quality video inspection. The entire siphon pipe must be televised from end to end. The televising procedure must be performed so as to avoid creating backups in flow sufficient enough to cause disruptions in service or flooding. During the televising process, the Contractor shall maintain a pumping system adequate to dewater the pipes being televised. In no case shall the water obstruct the view or prevent a clear view of the entire pipe, including the crown, sides and invert. If the picture becomes cloudy, foggy, obscured or unfocused, the Contractor shall stop the camera progression until such situation is cleared or resolved. The Contractor shall flush and pump sewers when necessary to remove light accumulations of debris to facilitate the televised inspection.

The video camera must be passed through the sewer at a uniform rate of travel not to exceed 30-feet per minute. Panning and zoom rates must be controlled to provide clarity of the video inspection during playback. The video must always be in focus and clear. If the video is not clear and in focus, the Contractor will be required to re-televising the pipes at the Contractor's own expense.

If the video camera is inhibited by any obstruction, which was not removed by flushing, the Contractor must re-set the equipment in a manner so that the inspection can continue from the opposite direction. If the obstruction prevents further video of the sewer, the Contractor must notify and recommend to the Engineer on how to proceed with the work.

Measurements for location references within the sewer must be referenced to above ground locations by means of a metering device. Marking of the transport cable(s), or similar method requiring interpolation for distances or sewer depths, is not acceptable. Location references must begin at the centerline of manholes or access point, unless directed otherwise by the Engineer. All distance measurements must be narrated and electronically displayed on screen during the video inspection as appropriate.

Recorded Information for Sewer Inspections shall include video, audio and written documentation describing the video and commentary from the operator. The voice narrations on the video(s) must make brief but informative comments on any data of significance, including, but not limited to, the distance traveled within the sewer, locations of unusual conditions or damage, sewer connections, collapsed pipe or manhole sections, the presence of scale and corrosion, blockages, leakage, and other discernible features.

The video(s) must include the following:

A. DATA VIEW:

1. Name of streets containing sewers televised.
2. Report or video number.
3. Date of TV inspection.
4. Upstream and downstream manhole or station numbers.
5. Current distance along reach.

B. Printed labels on DVD and DVD case must include location, date, format, and other descriptive information.

The liner installation must proceed within 8 days after the sewer cleaning to prevent accumulation of dirt. An extended gap in time between the sewer cleaning and liner installation will not be accepted. No Lining shall be performed until the pre-lining video has been reviewed and has been approved by the Engineer and the CDWM.

Materials. Liner shall consist of a single continuous flexible felt tube fully impregnated with an unsaturated polyester resin or epoxy vinyl ester resin and catalysts system or approved equal, all as approved by the Engineer. Liner thickness shall be designed in accordance with ASTM F-1216 partially deteriorated host pipe conditions.

Material suppliers must be pre-qualified by the Department and should have successfully completed 20 wastewater collection system installations in the U.S. per year for at least 10 years; these installations must be documented to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

The sewn tube shall consist of one or more layers of absorbent non-woven felt fabric and meet the requirements of ASTM F1216 (Rehabilitation of Existing Pipelines and Conduits by the Inversion and Curing of a Resin-Impregnated Tube), Section 5.1 or ASTM F1743 (Rehabilitation of Existing Pipelines and Conduits by Pulled-in-Place Installation of Cured-in-Place Thermosetting Resin Pipe (CIPP)), Section 5.2.1.

The liner materials shall:

1. The tube shall be constructed to withstand installation pressures, have sufficient strength to bridge open joints/gaps, and stretch to fit irregular pipe sections.
2. The wet out tube shall have a relatively uniform thickness that when compressed at installation pressures will equal or exceed the calculated minimum design thickness.
3. The tube shall be manufactured to a size that when installed will tightly fit the internal circumference and length of the original pipe. Allowance should be made for circumferential stretching during inversion. Overlapped layers of felt in longitudinal seams that cause lumps in the final product shall not be utilized.
4. The outside layer of the tube shall be coated with an impermeable, flexible membrane that will contain the resin and all the resin impregnation (wet out) procedure.
5. No material shall be included in the tube that may cause delamination in the cured CIPP. No dry or unsaturated layers shall be evident.
6. The wall color of the interior pipe surface of CIPP after installation shall be a relatively light color so that a clear detailed examination with closed circuit television inspection equipment may be made.
7. Seams in the tube shall be stronger than the non-seamed felt material. When cured, the layers of the liner shall be uniformly bonded together.

8. The tube shall be marked for distance at regular intervals along its entire length, not to exceed 5 ft. Such markings shall include the Manufacturers name or identifying symbol.
9. The resin system shall be a corrosion resistant polyester, vinyl ester, or epoxy system including all required catalysts, initiators or hardeners that when cured within the tube create a composite that satisfies the requirements of ASTM F1216 or ASTM F1743, the physical properties herein, and those which are to be utilized in the design of the CIPP for this project.

The CIPP shall be designed per the requirements of ASTM F1216, Appendix X.1. The cured pipe material (CIPP) shall conform to the structural properties, as listed below.

MINIMUM CIPP PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Property	Test Method	Cured Polyester Composite	
		min. per ASTM F1216	Enhanced
Resin			
Modulus of Elasticity	ASTM D790	250,000 psi	400,000 psi
Flexural Stress	ASTM D790	4,500 psi	4,500 psi

The required structural CIPP wall thickness shall be based as a minimum, on the physical properties above and using the design equations as listed in ASTM F1216, Appendix X.1 and the following design parameters:

Design Safety Factor (typically used value)	=	2.0
Retention Factor for Long-Term Flexural Modulus to be used in Design	=	1% - 60%
Ovality*	=	5% (assumed)
Enhancement Factor, K	=	7
Groundwater Depth (above invert of existing pipe)*	=	11 ft.
Soil Depth (above crown of existing pipe)*	=	10 ft.
Soil Density**	=	130 pcf
Live Load**	=	HS20
Highway Design Condition (partially or fully deteriorated)***	=	partial

\* Denotes information, which can be provided here or in inspection videotapes or project construction plans.

Multiple lines segments may require a table of values.

\*\* Denotes information required only for fully deteriorated design conditions.

\*\*\* Based on review of video logs, conditions of pipeline can be fully or partially deteriorated. (See ASTM F1216 Appendix)

The CIPP design shall use the design method described in the ASTM F1216.

Any layers of the tube that are not saturated with resin prior to insertion into the existing pipe shall not be included in the structural CIPP wall thickness computation.

Testing. Chemical Resistance of the CIPP shall meet the chemical resistance requirements of ASTM F1216, Appendix X2. CIPP samples for testing shall be of tube and resin system similar to that proposed for actual construction. It is required that CIPP samples with and without plastic coating meet these chemical-testing requirements.

The overall, the hydraulic cross-section shall be maintained as large as possible. The CIPP shall have the same nominal full flow capacity of the original pipe before rehabilitation.

The Contractor shall submit to the Department CIPP field samples and test results from field installations in utilizing the same resin system and tube materials as proposed for the actual installation. These test results must verify that the CIPP physical properties specified above have been achieved in previous field applications.

Installation. The Contractor shall clean the sewer pipe to be lined before the installation of the liner and shall remove all internal debris and liquid that will interfere with the installation of CIPP. Any hazardous waste material encountered during the cleaning will be addressed as described elsewhere in these specifications.

Liner Schedule. The Contractor shall not line more than one pipe at a time and must allow one liner to cure and be reopened before diverting flows from another pipe. The Liner shall not be installed in sewers if one-half inch of rain, or more, has fallen in the preceding 24-hours, or if rain is in the forecast over the next 3-days.

Flow Diversions. The Contractor, shall provide for the incoming flow to be diverted away from the pipe designated for cleaning, video inspections or lining. The work involved with diverting the flow at any manhole into one or more of the adjacent pipes, or downstream shall be included in the cost of this item. Any residual flow or infiltration shall be removed by dewatering pumps and this work shall be included in the cost of this item. Bypass pumping, if required by the Engineer, will be paid for separately.

Permits. The Contractor shall submit an application and obtain a permit from the City of Chicago, Department of Water Management before installing the liner. A CDWM permit must be obtained only by a licensed drainlayer. The Contractor shall follow the CDWM Existing Facilities Protection requirements during the execution of this work. The cost of the permit shall be paid by the Contractor and included in the cost of this item. Additional information is available on the City's website at:

[http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/bldgs/provdrs/sewers/svcs/sewer\\_permits\\_feesandstandards.html](http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/bldgs/provdrs/sewers/svcs/sewer_permits_feesandstandards.html)

The Contractor shall be responsible for confirming the locations of all branch service connections, access tees and other pipe openings prior to installing the CIPP.

The wet out tube shall be positioned in the pipeline using either inversion or a pull-in method. If pulled into place, a power winch should be utilized and care should be exercised not to damage the tube or the host pipe as a result of pull-in friction or forces. The tube should be pulled-in or inverted through an existing manhole or approved access point and fully extend to the next designated manhole or termination point.

Due to the nature of the work, wrinkling is anticipated. However, the Contractor shall take the necessary precautions to avoid excessive wrinkling. Any excessive, unacceptable wrinkling based on review of the videos by CDWM and the Engineer shall be repaired or modified at the Contractor's expense.

Temperature gauges shall be placed between the tube and the host pipe's invert position to monitor the temperatures during the cure cycle.

Curing shall be accomplished by utilizing hot water under hydrostatic pressure or steam pressure in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended cure schedule.

If requested by the Engineer or the CDWM, the Contractor shall re-open intermediate access points, without excavation, utilizing a remotely controlled cutting device, monitored by a CCTV. No additional payment will be made for reopening connections or access points and the cost of such work shall be included in the cost of the pipe liner.

The Contractor shall prepare a post-liner televised video inspection recording of the CIPP to show that it has been properly installed. The video inspection shall follow the procedure outlined above.

Method of Measurement. Measurement for this item will be in Feet along the actual length of the liner installed and approved. This measurement will be rounded to the nearest whole foot for each pipe liner installed and cured-in-place.

Basis of Payment. Work under this item will be paid at the contract unit price per lineal foot for CURED-IN-PLACE PIPE LINER, of the size specified, which work shall include all materials, tools, equipment, labor and consumables associated with the wet-out process, transportation, installation of the liner, curing, trimming and removal of excess or scrap materials, quality control, pipe cleaning, flow diversion, dewatering and testing; CCTV inspections or monitoring and the initial clear and in focus video inspection report before lining; final clear and in focus video inspection report of the entire sewer after lining; and correcting any wrinkling or other deficiencies deemed unacceptable by CDWM and the Engineer.



## **HYDROPHILIC END SEAL SLEEVES**

Description. This work includes the furnishing and installing hydrophilic end seal sleeves in the pipes to be lined. The Contractor shall install the hydrophilic end seal sleeves at the ends of the pipe to be lined, where the sizes of the end seal shall match the pipe size.

The sleeve shall be a cylindrical seal and have a rigid retaining band to hold it securely inside the pipe. The molded end seal shall be a one-piece sleeve without joints and be capable of a water tight seal when installed. The sleeve shall be installed at the pipe ends, such that the pipe liner will be flush with the end seal sleeve, when the pipe end is square with the pipe.

The sleeve shall be manufactured of neoprene rubber and engineered to absorb water and be compatible with the pipe and liner materials. The sleeve shall expand when exposed to water to completely fill the annular space between the host pipe and the cured in place liner. The absorption rate shall be sufficiently slow enough (generally greater than 24-hours) to allow time for the liner too be completely cured before it exerts pressure on the liner. The hydrophilic end seal shall be manufactured to resist chemical deterioration in the combined sewer environment and have an anticipated service life of 50-years or greater.

Method of Measurement. This work will be paid for as Each, for each end seal sleeve furnished and installed in the pipes to be lined.

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the Contract unit price each for HYDROPHILIC END SEAL SLEEVES, of the size specified, which shall be payment in full for all materials, tools, equipment and labor necessary furnish and install the hydrophilic end seal sleeves.

## **REMOVE AND REPLACE BLIND FLANGE**

Description. This work includes the removal and replacement of a blind access flange (siphon access tee) located at the lower portion of the siphon in an access vault, approximately in line with the left shoulder on the eastbound I-290 lanes and east of the Peoria Street bridge. For additional information on the access vault, blind flange configuration, refer to the original 1949 Siphon Construction plans, included for reference in the plan set. It is not intended the access vault itself, will be modified in any way.

There are three (3) blind access flanges located in the access vault below the expressway. Each of the blind flanges accesses one of the three siphon pipes at the lower portion. The Contractor has the option to access one or more of the blind flanges for access to one or more of the siphon pipes.

In no case shall the Contractor remove more than one (1) blind access flange at a time, and shall only remove it once the Contractor is confident that the siphon pipe has been pumped down and there is no possibility of a surge or flow coming from the siphon pipe.

It will be the Contractor's responsibility to determine how to remove the existing blind flange and re-install the flange or install a new replacement blind flange and secure the flange to the existing pipe tee with mechanical fasteners equal in number and strength of the existing fasteners. The Contractor shall reinstall the blind flange and secure it, at the end of each workday or if the weather turns inclement.

If the Contractor damages the existing blind access flange, it shall be replaced at the Contractor's expense. If the Contractor damages the existing tee flange, the Contractor shall make an immediate repair and the final repair shall be approved by the Engineer and the CDWM Commissioner. All costs involved with making the final repair shall be borne by the Contractor.

Method of Measurement. This work will be paid for as Each, for each blind flange removed and successfully reinstalled or replaced. This will be measured only once for each of the three access blind flanges that are removed, regardless of the actual number of times it was removed and replaced. No measurement will be made for an unsuccessful attempt to remove a blind flange; however this will not relieve the Contractor from making any repairs to a damaged blind flange or the tee, in order to seal and re-secure the access opening.

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the Contract unit price each for REMOVE AND REPLACE BLIND FLANGE, which shall be payment in full for all materials, tools, equipment and labor necessary to remove the existing blind flange and reinstall a blind flange to be secured to the existing tee, as approved by the Engineer.

## **TEMPORARY PUMPING SYSTEM**

This item shall be used for bypass pumping main sewer flows around the section of main sewer being lined. The Contractor shall submit the temporary bypass pumping plans and computations to the Engineer for approval. The temporary bypass pumping system shall be capable of sustaining sewer flows around the sewer sections that have been taken out of service by the Contractor.

This item only includes costs associated with the bypass pumping of sewer flows and does not include dewatering of excavations, structures and siphons pipes or the pumping of groundwater.

The work of this item includes all materials, tools, labor and equipment required to provide set-up, operate up to 24 hours per day and as needed, monitor and maintain bypass pumps, temporary force main, permitting, temporary connections to the existing sewer system, provide ramps over temporary force mains or temporary lines to facilitate vehicular and pedestrian traffic, provide temporary dams and weirs and the removal of the bypass system when it is no longer needed, disposal and testing of water (if applicable). The Contractor shall provide either a 4" Centrifugal Pump or a 6" Centrifugal Pump depending on the anticipated flow. The Contractor shall provide signs and barricades or daytime flaggers to direct pedestrian traffic around the pumping equipment and pipes which shall be included in the cost of this pay item.

Back-up power and pumping capacity shall be available on site at all times to provide a redundant system in the event of failure of the primary system. The cost of providing this redundant capability shall be included in the unit price for this work.

During rain events, additional water will enter the aforementioned sewer and the Contractor must be prepared to take care of this additional flow and protect the work under this Contract from flooding and also to maintain the existing sewers in service at all times during construction. No open pumping or discharging on City streets will be permitted. The existing flow must be discharged via pumping through pipelines and the Contractor must submit a bypass plan to the Engineer for approval. The Contractor must remove any temporarily-installed dams or bulkheads after completion of the work and restore the area to preconstruction conditions as approved by the Engineer.

Existing sewers and sewer structures not shown to be replaced or relocated which are damaged in the course of the work must be repaired at the Contractor's expense.

Method of Measurement. This item will be measured per Calendar Day for each day the pumping system is set-up and operated, when requested by the Engineer. Each day will be counted only once in a 24-hour period.

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the contract price per day for TEMPORARY PUMPING SYSTEM, which shall be payment in full for all materials, 4" or 6" pumps, equipment, hoses, connectors, fuel, tools, pedestrian traffic control, and labor to furnish, monitor and maintain an efficient pumping system to maintain bypass flows, as described herein.

### **CONCRETE BARRIER TRANSITION (SPECIAL)**

Description. This work shall consist of constructing a concrete barrier transition between barriers of different design. The concrete barrier transition shall include reinforcement bars and be constructed on a concrete barrier base as detailed in the plans.

Construction Requirements. This work shall be done in accordance with the applicable portions of Section 637 of the Standard Specifications. The concrete barrier transition shall be constructed on a concrete barrier base as detailed in the plans. The concrete barrier transition shall be constructed separately and not poured monolithically with the concrete barrier base.

Method of Measurement. CONCRETE BARRIER TRANSITION (SPECIAL) shall be measured for payment in feet along the centerline of the transition. The concrete barrier base will be paid for separately according to CONCRETE BARRIER BASE (SPECIAL).

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per foot for CONCRETE BARRIER TRANSITION (SPECIAL), which price shall include all equipment, labor, and materials necessary to construct the concrete barrier transition including all reinforcement bars in the concrete barrier transition.

## **TEMPORARY EPOXY PAVEMENT MARKING**

Description. This work shall consist of furnishing, installing, and maintaining Temporary Epoxy Pavement Markings.

Material. Materials shall be according to Article 1095.04 of the Standard Specifications.

Equipment. Equipment shall be according to Article 1105.02.

Construction Requirements. Prior to application a surface preparation adhesive shall be applied to a clean, dry road surface. The pavement shall be cleaned by a method of approved by the Engineer to remove all dirt, grease, glaze, or other material that would reduce the adhesion of the markings with minimum or no damage to the pavement surface. No markings shall be placed until the Engineer approves the cleaning. The Temporary Epoxy Pavement Marking shall be placed according to the applicable portions of Article 780.09.

Method of Measurement and Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per foot for TEMPORARY EPOXY PAVEMENT MARKING of the line width specified; and/or per square foot (square meters) for TEMPORARY EPOXY PAVEMENT MARKING – LETTERS AND SYMBOLS.

Removal will be paid for according to TEMPORARY PAVEMENT MARKING (BDE).

When temporary pavement marking is shown on the Standard, the cost of the temporary pavement marking will be included in the cost of the Standard.

## **RAISED REFLECTIVE PAVEMENT MARKER, REFLECTOR REMOVAL**

Description. This work shall consist of completely removing and disposing of the existing reflector.

The Contractor shall take care not to damage the raised reflective pavement marking unit. All damaged units shall be removed and replaced at the Contractor's expense.

Method of Measurement. RAISED REFLECTIVE PAVEMENT MARKER, REFLECTOR REMOVAL shall be measured for payment on a per each unit removed basis.

Basis of Payment. RAISED REFLECTIVE PAVEMENT MARKER, REFLECTOR REMOVAL shall be paid for per each unit removed, which price shall include all equipment, labor, and materials necessary to remove the reflector.

## **STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE**

Description. This work consists of constructing a stabilized pad of coarse aggregate underlain with geotechnical fabric at locations shown on the plans. Cellular confinement grids shall be used to contain the aggregate at the pad boundaries. Also included is the removal and satisfactory disposal of the stabilized construction entrance when no longer required.

All work must conform to the applicable portions of Section 202, 210, 1004 and 1080 of the Standard Specifications, the details shown on the plans or as directed by the Engineer.

Materials. Aggregate shall consist of coarse aggregate gradations CA-1, CA-2, CA-3, or CA-4 meeting the requirements of Article 1004.04 of the Standard Specifications. Aggregate thickness shall be as detailed on the plans. Geotechnical fabric shall meet the requirements of Article 1080.02 of the Standard Specifications.

General Requirements. Excess of unsuitable excavated materials shall be disposed of in accordance with Article 202.03 of the Standard Specifications. The coarse aggregate surface course shall be compacted to the satisfaction of the Engineer. The stabilized pad shall be a minimum of 6 inches thick. The area shall be restored as shown on the plans

Method of Measurement. This work will be measured for payment in place and the area computed in square yards.

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per square yard for STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE, which price shall be payment in full for geotechnical fabric, cellular confinement grids, furnishing, placing, compacting and disposing of coarse aggregate, and for all labor, tools and equipment necessary to construct the work as specified.

## **AIR QUALITY COMPLIANCE**

Description. This work includes meeting or exceeding air quality requirements described herein, other Special Provision sections and the Standard Specifications.

General. The Contractor shall meet standards established to minimize air quality impacts due to construction activities. The obligations by the Contractor include the following:

Air Quality Plan – Prior to the start of construction activities, the Contractor will be supplied an Air Quality Plan developed by the Engineer. The Plan will serve as a guidance document for the duration of construction activities. The Air Quality Plan is intended to identify maximum thresholds of dust levels, particulate matter and diesel components in the air in and around the project site and will incorporate requirements identified within the Special Provisions. Baseline sampling in nearby areas without construction activity will be performed by the IEPA. Real-time monitoring will be conducted at the two locations adjacent to Circle Interchange. If during real-time monitoring there are exceedances of the screening standards, the Engineer will contact the Contractor and activities will cease and corrective actions will be developed.

Dust Control Plan – The Contractor shall comply with the requirements of CONSTRUCTION AIR QUALITY – DUST CONTROL in addition to Article 107.36 of the Standard Specifications.

Diesel Emissions – The maximum concentration of Diesel Components (PAHs) in sampled air shall not exceed  $1 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , which is above the Chicago background level according to the IEPA. Following receipt of laboratory data that indicate exceedances of screening standards for diesel components as PAHs, IDOT will investigate the activity that was being performed at the time of the exceedance. IDOT will document the exceedance in the monthly report. Observations of consistent patterns in exceedances and potential corresponding work activities will assist in developing measures to manage the activity that caused the exceedance. Factors that will be evaluated include the activity being performed, the equipment being used for the activity, weather conditions, and general air quality at the time of the exceedance.

Construction Requirements. To ensure a prompt response to incidents involving the integrity of work zone Air Quality, the Contractor shall provide a telephone number where a responsible individual can be contacted on a 24 hour a day basis.

When the Engineer is notified, or determines, that an environmental control deficiency exists, he/she will notify the Contractor in writing, and direct the Contractor to correct the deficiency within a specified time frame. The specified time frame, which begins upon Contractor notification, will be from 1/2 hour to 24 hours long, and is based on the urgency of the situation and the nature of the deficiency. The Contractor may appeal the indicated deficiency to the Engineer on the grounds that the deficiency was caused by actions by a separate contractor, agency or public entity. The Engineer shall be the sole judge of these conditions and any appeal by the Contractor.

The deficiency may include lack of repair, maintenance or non-compliance with the related Articles of the Standard Specifications, the CONSTRUCTION AIR QUALITY – DUST CONTROL Special Provision and this Special Provision.

If the Contractor fails to respond within the allotted time frame, the Engineer may take action to correct the deficiency, or may cause the correction of the deficiency to be made by others, the cost thereof being deducted from monies due or which may become due the Contractor. This corrective action will in no way relieve the Contractor of his/her contractual requirements or responsibilities, and shall not be grounds for any claim.

If the Contractor accumulates three (3) environmental deficiency deductions for the same deficiency, all related Contractor activities will be shut down until the deficiency is corrected. Such a shut down will not be grounds for any extension of the completion date, waiver of penalties, or be grounds for any claim.

Basis of Payment. This work will not be paid for separately. All obligations described herein are included with associated pay items. No extension of the completion date, waiver of penalties or claims shall arise from any Contractor activity shut down enacted due to deficiencies described herein.

## CONSTRUCTION AIR QUALITY – DUST CONTROL

Description. This work shall consist of developing and implementing a detailed Dust Control Plan (DCP) in accordance with Article 107.36 of the Standard Specifications. Development of a DCP is required. All construction activities shall be governed by the DCP. The nature and extent of dust generating activities, and specific control techniques appropriate to specific situations shall be discussed at the pre-construction meeting, with subsequent development of the DCP to include but not be limited to the requirements below.

General Requirements. The Contractor is responsible for the control of dust at all times during the duration of the contract, 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, including non-working hours, weekends, and holidays. This work shall be considered complete after the completion of all permanent erosion control measures required for the contract, and after all temporary and permanent seeding is established.

Work on this contract shall be conducted in a manner that will not result in generating excessive total nuisance dust conditions or air borne particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>). The IEPA will provide the Baseline Air Sampling in areas where there is no construction on the Circle Interchange. Two air quality monitoring locations have been identified; the UIC Student Recreational Building and IDOT Pump Station No. 5.

Following the baseline establishment, air quality will be monitored for total nuisance dust and air borne particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) as shown in the table below. Real-time monitoring will be conducted at the two locations adjacent to Circle Interchange. If during real-time monitoring there are exceedances of the screening standards, the Engineer will contact the Contractor and activities will cease and corrective actions will be developed.

Air Sample/Screening Standards			
Parameter		Concentration	Basis
Total Nuisance Dust		335 $\mu\text{m}^3$	IEPA/IDHP
Pm <sub>2.5</sub>		35 $\mu\text{m}^3$	24- hours NAAQS

Notes: NAAQS = National Ambient Air Quality Standards  
 IEPA = Illinois Environmental Protection Agency  
 IDPH = Illinois Department of Public Health

The DCP shall describe the plan for the implementation of control measures before, during and after conducting any dust generating operation. These controls must be in place on non-working days and after working hours, not just while work is being done on the site. The DCP must contain information specific to the project site, proposed work, and dust control measures to be implemented. A copy of the DCP must be available on the project site at all times.

The DCP must contain, at a minimum, all of the following information:

1. Name, address and phone number of the person(s) responsible for the dust generating operation and for the submittal and implementation of the DCP.
2. A drawing specifying the site boundaries of the project with the areas to be disturbed, the locations of the nearest public roads, and all planned exit and entrance locations to the site from any paved public roadways.
3. Control measures to be applied to all actual and potential fugitive dust sources before, during and after conducting any dust generating operation, including non-work hours and non-work days.
4. A contingency plan consisting of at least one contingency measure for each activity occurring on the site in case the primary control measure proves inadequate.

The Contractor shall submit two copies of the DCP that outlines in detail the measures to be implemented by the Contractor complying with this section, including prevention, cleanup, and other measures at least 14 days before beginning any dust generating activity. The Contractor shall not begin any dust generating activities until the Engineer approves the DCP in writing.

#### Materials.

1. Dust Suppression Agents: Water shall meet the requirements of Section 1002 of the Standard Specifications.
2. Soil stabilizers shall consist of seed and mulch meeting the requirements of Article 1081.06 (a) (2) and (3).
3. Covers for stockpiles shall be commercially available plastic tarps, or other materials approved by the Engineer.

Construction Methods. Water shall be used to provide temporary control of dust on entrances/exits to the job site, haul roads and other active work areas. Several applications per day may be necessary to control dust depending upon meteorological conditions and work activity. The Contractor shall apply water on a routine basis as necessary or as directed by the Engineer to control dust. Wet suppression consists of the application of water. Wet suppression equipment shall consist of sprinkler pipelines, tanks, tank trucks or other devices approved by the Engineer, capable of providing a regulated flow, uniform spray and positive shut off.

Haul truck cargo areas shall be securely covered during the transport of materials on public roadways that are prone to cause dust.

Public Roadway Dust Control. Trackout, including carryout and spillage of material that adheres to the exterior surfaces of or are spilled from motor vehicles and/or equipment and subsequently fall onto a paved public roadway must be controlled at all times. Clean up of carryout and spillage is required immediately if it extends a cumulative distance of 50 feet or more on a paved public roadway. If the extent of carryout is less than 50 feet, clean up at the end of the day is permissible. Clean up of paved surfaces shall be by wet spray power vacuum street sweeper. Dry power sweeping is prohibited.



Control of Earthwork Dust. During batch drop operations (i.e. earthwork with a front-end loader, clamshell bucket, or backhoe), the free drop height of excavated or aggregate material shall be reduced to minimum heights as necessary to perform the specified task, and to minimize the generation of dust. To prevent spills during transport, a minimum of 2 inches of freeboard space shall be maintained between the material load and the top of the truck cargo bed rail. A maximum drop height of two feet (or minimum height allowed by equipment) will be allowed, or to heights as directed by the Engineer.

Control of Dust on Stockpiles and Inactive Work Areas. The Contractor shall use the following methods to control dust and wind erosion of stockpiles and inactive areas of disturbed soil:

1. Water shall be used during active stockpile load-in, load-out, and maintenance activities.
2. Soil stabilizers (hydraulic or chemical mulch) may be applied to the surface of inactive stockpiles and other inactive areas of disturbed soil. Final grading and seeding of inactive areas shall occur immediately after construction activity is completed in an area and as directed by the Engineer.
3. Plastic tarps may be used on small stockpiles, secured with sandbags or an equivalent method approved by the Engineer, to prevent the cover from being dislodged by the wind. The Contractor shall repair or replace the covers whenever damaged or dislodged at no additional cost.

Method of Measurement. Water used as a dust suppression measure shall be measured for payment in units of 1000 Gallons of water applied. All measuring devices shall be furnished by the Contractor and approved by the Engineer. All other dust control measures will not be measured for payment.

Basis of Payment. The application of water as a dust suppression agent will be paid for at the contract unit price per unit for DUST CONTROL WATERING.

All other dust control measures, along with preparation of the DCP, will not be paid for directly but shall be considered as included in the various items involved and no additional compensation will be allowed.

## **REMOVE IMPACT ATTENUATOR**

Description. This work shall consist of removing existing impact attenuators at locations as specified in the Plans.

Construction Requirement. When the Engineer determines the existing impact attenuators are no longer required, the installation shall be dismantled and removed with all hardware becoming the property of the Contractor.

When impact attenuators have been anchored to the pavement, the anchor holes shall be repaired with rapid set mortar with only enough water to permit placement. Consolidation by rodding shall be used and the material shall be struck-off flush.

The area where the existing impact attenuator was located shall be cleaned and prepared for the installation of the proposed impact attenuator.

Method of Measurement and Basis of Payment. This work will be measured for payment at the contract unit price per each for REMOVE IMPACT ATTENUATORS, NO SALVAGE and REMOVE IMPACT ATTENUATOR SAND MODULE where each is defined as one complete installation

## **REMOVE, STORE AND RE-ERECT SIGN PANEL (SPECIAL)**

Description. This work shall consist of removing and salvaging all of the existing sign panels attached to the Monroe Street Bridge, as shown in the Plans or otherwise directed by the Engineer. After removal, the contractor shall safely store the sign panels for reinstallation on the proposed Monroe Street Structure.

Construction Requirements. This work shall be done in accordance with the applicable portions of Sections 723 and 724 of the Standard Specifications. No removal work shall be completed without the approval of the Engineer. The existing sign panels shall be removed, protected and stored for reinstallation. After the panels are removed, the bridge mounted sign structure shall be removed in accordance with Section 736 of the Standard Specifications. Any sign panel that is damaged during removal and storage shall be replaced at the Contractor's expense.

Method of Measurement: The existing sign panels to be removed, stored and re-erected will be measured for payment per each sign panel, removed, stored and reinstalled.

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per each for REMOVE, STORE AND RE-ERECT SIGN PANEL(SPECIAL), which price shall include all equipment, labor, and materials necessary to remove, store and reinstall the sign panels. Removal of the existing bridge mounted sign structures shall be paid for at the contract unit price per each for REMOVE OVERHEAD SIGN STRUCTURE – BRIDGE MOUNTED.

### **REMOVE, STORE AND RE-ERECT SIGN PANEL ASSEMBLY (SPECIAL)**

Description: Work under this item includes the removal, storage and re-erection of the existing gateway green wood panel sign on wood sign support along northbound I-90/94 and the Madison Street Exit ramp, south of Monroe Street.

Construction Requirements: Meet applicable requirements of Sections 724 of the Standard Specifications except that the entire sign panel assembly shall be safely stored during all earthwork activities. The sign panel assembly shall be stored at the IDOT facility located at 1260 Augusts in Chicago. Contact Melissa del Rosario at 847-705-4391 before removing the sign to arrange for the storage. The sign panel assembly shall not be reinstalled until final grading is complete and topsoil and erosion control is established.

Method of Measurement: The existing sign panel assembly to be removed, stored and re-erected will be measured for payment per each sign panel assembly removed, stored and reinstalled.

Basis of Payment: This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per each for REMOVE, STORE AND RE-ERECT SIGN PANEL ASSEMBLY (SPECIAL) which price shall include all equipment, labor, and materials, necessary to remove, store and reinstall the sign panel.

### **TEMPORARY CHAIN LINK FENCE**

Description. This work shall consist of furnishing, installing, maintaining, relocating and removing temporary chain link fence and gates. Temporary chain link fence shall be used to provide access control around various staging areas during construction. The fence and gates are to be installed at locations as specified on the plans or as directed by the Engineer Work under this item shall be performed according to Section 664 of the IDOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, except as herein modified.

General Requirements. The Temporary Chain Link Fence shall be at least 8 feet in height. The Temporary Chain Link Fence shall be self-standing without the need to disturb the surface ground by excavation when adjacent to areas where no proposed work is to take place. The stand shall be made of galvanized steel pipe or similar materials. The Temporary Chain Link Fence may be anchored into existing pavement or sidewalk where the sidewalk or pavement is shown to be removed. Each fence panel shall be made from welded wire panels or out of chain link fence materials. All the necessary bases, panel clamps and bolts shall be included and installed in accordance to the manufacturer specifications and to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

The Temporary Chain Link Fence shall utilize opaque fabric meshing affixed to the chain link fence face. The fabric meshing shall allow passage of air but shall contain dust and dirt. The mesh fabric shall be the full height of the fence and cover the entire length of the fence including any gated opening. The fabric meshing and fence shall not contain any advertisement. The color of the fabric shall be approved by the Engineer.

Gates shall be installed where stabilized construction entrances are proposed or at locations approved by the Engineer to provide Contractor access to the work area. The gates shall be locked at the end of each work day.

Method of Measurement. Temporary Chain Link Fence shall be measured for payment in feet, along the top of the fence from center to center of end posts, including the length occupied by gates.

Basis of Payment. Temporary Chain Link Fence will be paid for at the contract unit price per foot for TEMPORARY CHAIN LINK FENCE for which said price shall include all labor, materials, equipment, furnishing, installing, maintaining and incidentals necessary for placement, relocation and removal and disposal of the temporary chain link fence and gates. No additional payment will be made for the temporary relocation of the fence in order to allow ingress/egress of Contractor personnel, vehicles or equipment.

## **FENCE REMOVAL AND RE-ERECTION**

Description. This work shall consist of removing, storing and re-erecting the existing decorative fence adjacent to the parking lot on the north side of Monroe Street, west of Des Plaines Street, as shown in the Plans or otherwise directed by the Engineer. After removal, the contractor shall safely store all components of the fence for reinstallation after the sidewalk is completed.

Construction Requirements. This work shall be done in accordance with the applicable portions of Section 664 of the Standard Specifications. No removal work shall be completed without the approval of the Engineer. All associated hardware and appurtenances of the existing fence including but not limited to post foundations, fittings, gates, post, and accessories, shall be protected and stored for reinstallation. Any part of the fence that is damaged during removal and storage shall be replaced at the Contractor's expense.

Method of Measurement. FENCE REMOVAL AND RE-ERECTION shall be measured for payment in feet of and measured along the top of the fence from center to center of end post, including the length occupied by gates.

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per foot for FENCE REMOVAL AND RE-ERECTION, which price shall include all equipment, labor, and materials necessary to remove, store and reinstall the fence, associated hardware, and appurtenances.

## **FENCE (SPECIAL)**

Description. This work shall consist of furnishing and installing a new fence adjacent to the parking lot on the north side of Monroe Street west of Des Plaines Street at the locations shown in the Plans including all posts, accessories, appurtenances, fittings, fasteners, braces, footings, backfill, labor and equipment required to install the fence.

Construction Requirements. This work shall be done in accordance with the applicable portions of Section 664 of the Standard Specifications, and as directed by the Engineer.

Materials. All new fence materials and style shall match the existing fence to be removed in kind to the satisfaction of the Engineer. In general, this fence shall be a wrought iron fence, painted black. Any modifications or substitutions will not be allowed unless previously agreed to by the Engineer.

Method of Measurement. FENCE (SPECIAL) shall be measured for payment in feet along the top of the fence from center to center of end post, including the length occupied by gates.

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per foot for FENCE (SPECIAL), which price shall include all equipment, labor, and materials necessary to furnish and install the fence, including posts, accessories, appurtenances, fittings, fasteners, braces, footings, and backfill.

## **TREE GRATES**

Description. This work shall consist of removing the existing tree grates in the sidewalks adjacent to Monroe Street at the locations shown on the plans and furnishing and installing new tree grates in the reconstructed sidewalk.

Construction Requirement. The existing tree grates shall be removed at the time the existing sidewalk is demolished. The Contractor shall be careful in removing the frames and grates so as not to damage the trees. The removed frames and grates shall become the property of the Contractor.

Materials. The furnished tree grates shall meet the CDOT details and Standards included in the plans.

Method of Measurement and Basis of Payment. This work will be measured for payment at the contract unit price per each for TREE GRATE REMOVAL, which price shall include all equipment, labor, and materials necessary to remove the existing frames and grates, and per each for TREE GRATES which price shall include all equipment, labor, and materials necessary to furnish and install the new tree grates complete.

## **REQUIRED INSPECTION OF WOODY PLANT MATERIAL**

Delete Article 1081.01(a)(5) and substitute the following:

The place of growth for all material, and subsequent inspection, must be located within 200 miles of the project.

Delete Article 1081.01(c)(1) and substitute the following:

Inspection of plant material will be made at the nursery by the Engineer, or a duly authorized representative of the Department; all plant material must be in the field of the nursery supplying the material.

Written certification by the Nursery will be required certifying that the plants are true to their species and/or cultivar specified in the plans. The Department reserves the right to place identification seals on any or all plants selected. No trees shall be delivered without IDOT seal. Plant material not installed within 60 days of initial inspection will be required to be re-inspected.

## **MUSHROOM COMPOST FURNISH AND PLACE**

This work shall consist of furnishing, excavation, and placing compost as specified in Section 211 of the Standard Specifications with the following revisions:

Delete the first sentence of Article 211.01 Description and substitute the following:

This work shall consist of furnishing, transporting and placing mushroom compost to the depth specified in areas as shown in the plans or as directed by the Engineer. This shall also include the furnishing, transporting and placing of mulch on top of the mushroom compost to the depth as shown in plans or as directed by the Engineer.

Delete the first sentence of the first paragraph of Article 211.04 Placing Topsoil and Compost and substitute the following:

Mushroom compost shall not be placed until the area to be covered has been shaped, trimmed and finished according to Section 212.

Delete the second sentence of the second paragraph of Article 211.04 Placing Topsoil and Compost and substitute the following:

After verification of proper depth, the Contractor shall completely incorporate the placed material into the existing surface to a minimum depth of 6 inches below finished grade by tilling.

Delete the first sentence of the second paragraph of Article 211.04 Placing Topsoil and Compost and substitute the following:

The Engineer will verify that that the proper mushroom compost depth has been applied.

Add the following to Article 211.06 Clearing Area and Disposal of Surplus Material:

Prior to placing mushroom compost blend, the contractor shall remove all litter (including plastic bags, bottles, rocks, etc.) and plant debris.

Add the following to Article 211.08 Basis of Payment:

Payment shall include all costs for materials, equipment and labor required to complete the work specified herein, including the cost of removing and disposing of any debris and furnishing, transporting and placing of the mulch.

## **PLANTING SOIL MIX FURNISH AND PLACE**

Work under this item shall be performed in accordance with the applicable portions of Section 211 of the Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction except as modified herein.

Description: This work shall consist of furnishing, transporting, testing, preparing, and placing planting soil including finish grading to the depth specified in areas as shown in the plans or as directed by the Engineer.

General Requirements: In general the planting soil shall be two (2) parts pulverized top soil and one (1) part coarse sand. The sand, in the amount required to produce an acceptable planting soil, shall be added and mixed during the pulverization process only. The sand shall be of an FA 2 gradation.

Soil Stockpiling: The Contractor shall obtain the total quantity of planting soil required for this project and stockpile this material at an acceptable offsite location a minimum of 30 days in advance of placement. The stockpile must be covered to avoid excessive moisture content and erosion. The Contractor shall have the material tested following the guidelines presented below under Soil Testing and, if approved, this stockpile shall be the sole source for planting soil to be delivered to site. The test results and a Request for Inspection form should be sent to the Engineer prior to delivering the material to site. This transmittal must also identify the location of the stockpile. If there are any changes in the source the Contractor shall notify the Engineer immediately. No additional time will be allowed for the completion of this project in order to substitute, test, and approve a new source of planting soil.

Delivery, Storage and Handling: Protect soil from absorbing excess water and from erosion at all times. Do not store materials unprotected from large rainfall events. Do not allow excess water to enter site prior. Remove weeds prior to inspection.

Soil Testing: No planting soil shall be delivered to the site until the Engineer has reviewed test results and has accepted the planting soil. The Contractor shall employ a soil testing agency acceptable to the Engineer, which uses test methods approved by the Association of Agricultural Chemists. Test frequency shall be as follows:

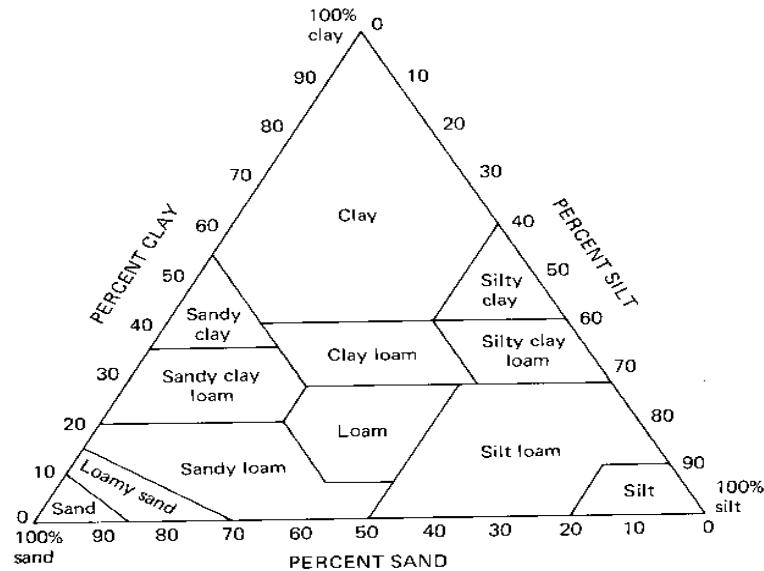
<u>Quantity of Soil Placed (c.y.)</u>	<u>Number of Tests</u>
1 - 200	1
200 – 1000	3
1000 <	$((\text{Quantity} - 1000) / 500) + 3$ round up to whole number

When more than one test is performed, the average of the test results will be used to determine acceptance.

The planting soil test report must obtain the following information:

	HIGH	LOW
1. Chemical Analysis:		
a. pH	7.0	6.5
2. Mechanical Analysis		
a. % clay	25%	0%
b. % silt	77%	45%
c. % sand	33%	25%
3. Additionally the following variables are required.		
d. cation exchange capacity (CEC)		
e. soluble salts		
f. organic matter		
g. phosphorous		
h. available potassium		
i. nutrients		
j. residual chemicals		
k. Recommendations to mitigate any issues from the results in items 3a through 3g.		





The mechanical analysis should show that the % sand, % silt, and the % clay must yield a silt loam soil. See the attached Textural Classes diagram above. To determine the class plot a line parallel to the % clay axis starting the line at the value of the % silt. Plot another line parallel to the % sand axis starting the line at the value of the % clay. The intersection of these lines should be in the silt loam or loam region, for the soil to be approved.

Preparation and Placement:

1. Perform or coordinate final adjustments of any utility structure.
2. Clean planting areas of all trash and debris before placement of soil mix. Remove and legally dispose of debris off site in accordance with Article 202.03. Repair to the satisfaction of the Engineer any portion of the geotechnical fabric or drainage layers prior to installation of planting soil mix.
3. Place, spread and rough grade specified planting soil to depths specified in all areas to be planted. Place planting soil mix in two level (2) lifts. The first lift shall contain 2/3 of the planter soil depth. After placing each lift, moisten the surface at a rate sufficient to hydraulically settle the soil, as determined by the Engineer. Allow water to thoroughly percolate through the soil before placing the next lift. Allow for settling, and place additional planting soil as necessary. Allow for placement and mixing of compost, as determined by the Engineer, but place enough soil mix to meet finish grades within +/- 0.10 foot of design grades.
4. Rake smooth and finish grade all planted areas. The removal of excess material or the addition of planting soil may be required prior to landscaping. This shall be considered incidental to planting soil. Grading will be to a tolerance +/- .10 foot of design grades. Any grade disturbed by irrigation installation shall be restored to finish grade and raked smooth.

5. All debris, litter, tire tracks, dirt, and unintended materials shall be removed, swept or washed off of all landscape, hard surfaces, and pavement on a daily basis.

Planting Soil Acceptance:

The Engineer retains the right to visually inspect planting soil mix on site before placement. The Engineer may ask that material suspected of not meeting specification be removed from the site, until the material can be mechanically tested.

The final determination of the planter soil quality shall be based upon soil tests taken by the Engineer. The samples shall be taken at the time of planting soil installation. The samples will be tested by independent accredited agencies, for the Engineer. The test frequency shall be the same as listed above. When more than one test is required, the percentages of sand, silt and clay will be averaged. This averaged value will be used to determine the soil quality.

If the averaged test result for sand or silt content is outside the range specified by less than five (5%) percent, an adjusted unit price will be used in computing payment for the planting soil. The adjusted unit price will be a percentage of the contract unit price as given in the following schedule:

<u>Average Sand or Silt Deficiency</u>	<u>Percent of Contract Payment</u>
0 to 2	80
2.1 to 4	66
4.1 to 5	50

Clay content in excess of this specification by two (2%) percent or less: If the averaged result for clay is outside the range specified by less than two (2%) percent an adjusted unit price will be used in computing payment for the planting soil. The adjusted unit price will be sixty-six (66%) percent of the contract unit price.

The Contractor shall remove all planting soil and install material meeting this specification. The Contractor shall be responsible for all costs incurred to remove deficient material and install acceptable planting soil. The Contractor shall be responsible for any damage to plant material, irrigation system, waterproof membrane, or any other damage caused by this work. The Contractor shall be responsible for all additional traffic control. No addition time will be provided in the contract to perform remedial work.

Method of Measurement: Planting Soil Mix Furnish and Place will be measured for payment in place in cubic yards.

Basis of Payment: This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per cubic yard for PLANTING SOIL MIX FURNISH AND PLACE. Payment shall include all testing, furnishing, stockpiling, transporting of materials, all labor and equipment necessary, disposal and incidentals required to complete the work as specified herein and to the satisfaction of the Engineer. Furnishing and Placing Compost shall be paid for separately.

## **PLANTING WOODY PLANTS**

This work shall consist of planting woody plants as specified in Section 253 of the Standard Specifications with the following revisions:

Delete Article 253.03 Planting Time and substitute the following:

Spring Planting. This work shall be performed between March 15th and May 31st except that evergreen planting shall be performed between March 15th and April 30th in the northern zone.

Add the following to Article 253.03 (a) (2):

All plants shall be obtained from Illinois Nurserymen's Association or appropriate state chapter nurseries. All trees and shrubs shall be dug prior to leafing out (bud break) in the spring or when plants have gone dormant in the fall, except for the following species which are only to be dug prior to leafing out in the spring:

- Maple (Acer spp.)
- Hawthorn (Crataegus spp.)
- Bald Cypress (Taxodium distichum)

Delete Article 253.03 (b) and substitute the following:

Fall Planting. This work shall be performed between August 15th and October 15<sup>th</sup>.

Planting dates are dependent on species of plant material and weather. Planting might begin or end prior or after above dates as approved by the Engineer. Do not plant when soil is muddy or during frost. No plant material shall be installed prior to the final grade of the planting soil. Trees must be installed first to establish proper layout and to avoid damage to other plantings. Shrubs must be installed second to establish proper layout and to avoid damage to perennials, ornamental grasses, and groundcovers.

All plant material not planted according to the specified seasonal date shall require prior written approval from the Engineer. Failure to secure such approval shall result in the rejection of the plant material and replacement at no additional cost to the Department.

Add the following to Article 253.05 Transportation:

Cover plants during transport. Plant material transported without cover shall be automatically rejected.

Delete the third sentence of Article 253.07 and substitute the following:

The Contractor shall be responsible for all plant layout. The layout must be performed by qualified personnel. The planting locations must be laid out as shown in the landscape plan. This will require the use of an engineer's scale to determine some dimensions. Tree locations within each planting area shall be marked with a different color stake/flag and labeled to denote the different tree species. Shrub beds limits must be painted. The Engineer will contact the Roadside Development Unit at (847) 705-4171 to approve the layout prior to installation. Allow a minimum of five working (5) days prior to installation for approval.

Delete Article 253.08 Excavation of Plant Holes and substitute the following:

No plant material shall be installed before below-ground irrigation system components have been installed and are operational.

Protect irrigation system components, structures, utilities, sidewalks, walls, planters, fences, pavements, utility boxes, other facilities, lawns and existing plants from damage caused by planting operations.

Holes for trees shall be dug at the location indicated by the marking stakes. Holes for shrubs shall be dug within the marked outline of the planting bed. The spacing of plants will be designated on the plans and/or landscape schedule. Spacing shall be measured from center-to-center, and alternate rows shall be staggered.

Excavate with sides vertical, bottom flat but with high center for drainage. Deglaze sides and loosen bottom. The diameter of the hole shall be 15 wide for all shade, ornamental and evergreen trees and 1 foot wider than the root ball for shrubs. The depth of the hole shall be such that the top of the root ball is 2 to 3 inches above finished grade (allowing for settling). Remove all excavated subsoil from the site and dispose as specified in Article 202.03. The excavated material shall not be stockpiled on turf or in ditches.

See civil drawings for limits of structural backfill and wall foundations.

Delete the third and fourth paragraphs of Article 253.10 Planting Procedures and Article 253.10 (a) and substitute the following:

Trees, shrubs, and vines shall be thoroughly watered with a method approved by the Engineer.

Approved watering equipment shall be at the site of the work and in operational condition PRIOR TO STARTING the planting operation and DURING all planting operations OR PLANTING WILL NOT BE ALLOWED. Plant material will be rejected if installed after a prolonged period without irrigation.

Set plants in the excavated hole with top of ball 2 to 3 inches above finished grade. Add soil as required under ball to achieve plumb. Untie all cords binding burlap to trunk. Remove all burlap and wire baskets from top ½ of the root ball. Where rocks, gravel, heavy clay or other debris are encountered, clean top soil shall be used. Do not backfill excavation with subsoil.

Place backfill in 6 inch-thick layers. Work each layer by hand to compact backfill and eliminate voids. Maintain plumb during backfilling. When backfill is approximately 2/3 complete, saturate backfill with water and repeat until no more water can be absorbed. Place and compact remainder of backfill and thoroughly water again. Visible root flair shall be left exposed, uncovered by the addition of soil. By mounding up the soil around the hole, create a saucer depression around the tree to hold future water.

Delete Article 253.11 and substitute the following:

Within 48 hours after planting, all plants in the entire mulched bed or saucer areas shall be mulched with 3 inches of fin grade Shredded Hardwood Bark Mulch. No weed barrier fabric will be required for tree and shrub planting. Pre-emergent Granular Herbicide will be used instead of weed barrier fabric. The Pre-emergent Granular Herbicide shall be applied prior to mulch application. See specification for Weed Control, Pre-Emergent Granular Herbicide.

Hardwood bark mulch shall be clean, finely shredded mixed-hardwood bark not to exceed two (2) inches in its largest dimension, free of foreign matter, sticks, stones, and clods. All hardwood mulch shall be processed through a hammer mill. A sample and request for material inspection form must be supplied to the Engineer for approval prior to performing any work.

Care shall be taken not to bury leaves, stems, or vines under mulch material. Mulch shall not be in contact with the base of the trunk. All finished mulch areas shall be left smooth and level to maintain uniform surface and appearance. After the mulch placement, any debris or piles of material shall be immediately removed from the right of way, including raking excess mulch out of turf areas.

Delete Article 253.12 Wrapping and substitute the following:

Any paper or cardboard trunk wrap must be removed before placing the tree in the tree hole in order to inspect the condition of the trunks. Within 24 hours, a layer of commercial screen wire mesh shall be wrapped around the trunk of all deciduous trees. All other plants planted individually shall be similarly wrapped when directed by the Engineer. The screen wire shall be secured to itself with staples or single wire strands tied to the mesh. Trees shall be wrapped at time of planting, before the installation of mulch. The lower edge of the screen wire shall be in continuous contact with the ground and shall extend up to the lowest major branch.

Add the following to Article 253.13 Bracing:

Trees required to be braced shall be braced within 24 hours of planting.

Add the following to the first paragraph of Article 253.14 Period of Establishment:

Prior to being accepted, the plants shall endure a period of establishment. This period shall begin in April and end in September of the same year.

Delete the first paragraph of Article 253.15 Plant Care and substitute the following:

Begin plant care when the final grade has been achieved in any one location. The Contractor is responsible for plant care until receipt of the "Final Acceptance of Landscape Work" memorandum from the Bureau of Maintenance. The Contractor shall properly care for all plants including weeding, watering, adjusting of braces, repair of water saucers, or other work which is necessary to maintain the health, vigor, and satisfactory appearance of the plantings. This may require pruning, cultivating, tightening and repairing supports, repair of wrapping, and furnishing and applying sprays as necessary to keep the plants free of insects and disease. The Contractor shall provide plant care a minimum of every two weeks, or within 3 days following notification by the Engineer. All requirements for proper plant care during the Period of Establishment shall be considered as included in the cost of the contract.

Delete the first paragraph of Article 253.15 Plant Care (a) and substitute the following:

During plant care additional watering shall be performed at least every two weeks during the months of May through September. The contractor shall apply a minimum of 30 gallons of water per 3" caliper tree, 40 gallons per 4" caliper tree and 8' height tree, 35 gallons per 7' height tree, 25 gallons per large shrub, 15 gallons per small shrub, and 3 gallons per vine. The Engineer may direct the Contractor to adjust the watering rate and frequency depending upon weather conditions.

Add the following to the Article 253.15 Plant Care (d):

The contractor shall inspect all trees, shrubs, and vines for pests and diseases at least every two weeks during the months of initial planting through final acceptance. Contractor must identify and monitor pest and diseases and determine action required to maintain the good appearance, health and, top performance of all plant material. Contractor shall notify the Engineer with their inspection findings and recommendations within twenty-four hours of findings. The recommendations for action by the Contractor must be reviewed and by the Engineer for approval/rejection. All approved corrective activities will be considered as included in the cost of the contract and shall be performed within 48 hours following notification by the Engineer.

Delete Article 253.17 Basis of Payment and substitute the following:

This work will be paid for 75% of the contract unit price each for several kinds and sizes of trees and shrubs found to be alive and healthy condition by May 31<sup>st</sup>, as specified in Article 253.14. The remaining 25% of the contract unit price each will be paid for after the successful completion of all required replacement plantings and clean up work and receipt of the "Final Acceptance of Landscape Work" memorandum from the Bureau of Maintenance. The unit price shall include the cost of all material, equipment, labor, plant care, disposal and incidental required to complete the work as specified herein and to the satisfaction of the Engineer. The placement of Pre-emergent Herbicide shall be paid for at the contract unit price for WEED CONTROL, PRE-EMERGENT GRANULAR HERBICIDE.

### **FAILURE TO COMPLETE PLANT CARE AND ESTABLISHMENT WORK ON TIME**

Should the Contractor fail to complete the plant care and/or supplemental watering work within the scheduled time frame as specified in the Special Provision for "Tree Planting", or within 24 hours notification from the Engineer, or within such extended times as may have been allowed by the Department, the Contractor shall be liable to the Department in the amount of \$50.00 per tree/per day, not as penalty but as liquidated damages, for each calendar day or a portion thereof of overrun in the contract time or such extended time as may have been allowed.

In fixing the damages as set out herein, the desire is to establish a mode of calculation for the work since the Department's actual loss, in the event of delay, cannot be predetermined, would be difficult of ascertainment, and a matter of argument and unprofitable litigation. This said mode is an equitable rule for measurement of the Department's actual loss and fairly takes into account the loss of the tree(s) if the watering or plant care is delayed. The Department shall not be required to provide any actual loss in order to recover these liquidated damages provided herein, as said damages are very difficult to ascertain. Furthermore, no provision of this clause shall be construed as a penalty, as such is not the intention of the parties.

A calendar day is every day shown on the calendar and starts at 12:00 midnight and ends at the following 12:00 midnight, twenty four hours later.

## **WEED CONTROL, PRE-EMERGENT GRANULAR HERBICIDE**

Description: This work shall consist of spreading a pre-emergent granular herbicide in areas as shown on the plans or as directed by the Engineer. This item will be used in mulched plant beds and mulch rings.

Materials: The pre-emergent granular herbicide (Snapshot 2.5 TG or equivalent) shall contain the chemicals Trifluralin 2% active ingredient and Isoxaben with 0.5% active ingredient. The herbicide label shall be submitted to the Engineer for approval at least seventy-two (72) hours prior to application.

Method: The pre-emergent granular herbicide shall be used in accordance with the manufacturer's directions on the package. The granules are to be applied prior to mulching.

Apply the granular herbicide using a drop or rotary-type designed to apply granular herbicide or insecticides. Calibrate application equipment to use according to manufacturer's directions. Check frequently to be sure equipment is working properly and distributing granules uniformly. Do not use spreaders that apply material in narrow concentrated bands. Avoid skips or overlaps as poor weed control or crop injury may occur. More uniform application may be achieved by spreading half of the required amount of product over the area and then applying the remaining half in swaths at right angles to the first. Apply the granular herbicide at the rate of 100 lbs/acre (112 kg/ha) or 2.3 lbs/1000 sq. ft. (11.2 kg/1000 sq. meters).

Method of Measurement: Pre-emergent granular herbicide will be measured in place in Pounds (Kilograms) of Pre-emergent Granular Herbicide applied. Areas treated after mulch placement shall not be measured for payment.

Basis of Payment: This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per pound (kilogram) of WEED CONTROL, PRE-EMERGENT GRANULAR HERBICIDE which price shall include all materials, equipment, and labor necessary to complete the work as specified.



## **GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR WEED CONTROL SPRAYING**

### Experience:

The Contractor shall have previous experience with the use of weed control chemicals. He/she shall have had at least one (1) season's experience in the use of their chemicals in spraying highway right-of-way or at least three (3) season's experience in their use in farm or custom spraying. The Contractor shall observe and comply with all sections of the Illinois Custom Spray Law, including licensing.

### Equipment:

The equipment used shall consist of a vehicle-mounted tank, pump, spray bar and handgun, plus any other accessories needed to complete the specified work. Spraying shall be done through multiple low-pressure flooding or broad jet nozzles mounted on spray bars operated not more than 36" above the ground. If different sizes or types of nozzles are used to make up the spray pattern, the pressure, sizes and capacities shall be adjusted to provide a uniform rate of application for each segment of the spray pattern. Hand spray guns may be used for spraying areas around traffic control devices, lighting standard and similar inaccessible areas. Maximum speed of the spray vehicle during application of chemical shall be five (5) miles per hour.

Pumps used shall have a volume and pressure capacity range sufficient to deliver the mixture at a pressure to provide the required coverage and to keep the spray pattern full and steady without pulsation or excessive pressure as to cause fogging. Maximum pressure for application shall be 15 PSI. Quick acting shut-off valves and spring-loaded ball check valves shall be provided to stop the spray pattern with a minimum of nozzle drip. In areas where the spray vehicle must traverse the right-of-way, a four-wheel drive vehicle with flotation tires will be required to minimize damage to the ground surface.

Prior to beginning work, the Contractor shall obtain approval from the Engineer of the spraying equipment proposed for completing this work. The proposed equipment shall be in an operational condition and available for inspection by the Engineer at least two (2) weeks prior to the proposed starting time. If requested by the Engineer, the Contractor shall demonstrate the calibration of the equipment.

The equipment must provide consistently uniform coverage and keep the spray mixture sufficiently agitated or the work will be suspended until the equipment is repaired or replaced.

### Spraying Areas:

This work includes roadsides and other types of right-of-way of various widths and gradients. Spray areas often extend more than thirty (30) feet from the edge of the roadway, requiring both spray bar and hand gun applications.

When the description of work requires weed control of a stated species, such as teasel, the chemical shall be applied only to locations where the stated species is present. When the description of work requires general weed control within a bed or area, such as broadleaf weed control in turf, then the chemical shall be applied to the entire bed or area.

Exclusion of Spraying Areas:

Areas where weed control spraying is inappropriate or detrimental to the environment, desirable planting, or private property shall be excluded from the spray area.

Spraying will not be permitted over any drainage swales or waterways, or other areas where the chemical label prohibits application. Spraying within 150 feet of a natural area or site where endangered or threatened species occur.

Responsibility for Prevention of Damage to Private Property:

The Contractor shall, at all times, exercise extreme caution to prevent damage to residential plantings, flower or vegetable gardens, vegetable crops, farm crops, orchard or desirable plants adjacent to the roadside.

The Contractor or Department receives a complaint, the Contractor shall contact a complaint within ten (10) days after receiving a claim for damages, either in person or by letter. The Contractor, or his authorized representative, shall make a personal contact with the complainant within twenty (20) days. The Engineer shall also be notified by the Contractor of all claims for damage he received and shall keep the Engineer informed as to the progress in arriving at a settlement for such claims.

Communication with the Engineer:

The Contractor is required to communicate with the Engineer to receive all required approvals in a timely way and to assure that the Engineer can accurately document the work performed.

It shall be the Contractor's responsibility to assure that all chemical containers are opened and added to the spray mixture in the presence of the Engineer.

The Contractor shall obtain approval from the Engineer to proceed with spraying at each location 24 hours prior to the proposed spray operations.

## REPAIR IRRIGATION SYSTEM

Description. This work includes the repair of the impacted irrigation system by reinstalling impacted components within the project area as indicated on the drawings and as specified herein.

This work shall include all labor, material, equipment, tools, transportation, permits, and services to remove and replace the portions of the irrigation system impacted by the project as shown in the plans, in accordance with sections 561, 562, 563, and 565 of the Standard Specification for Road and Bridge Construction and Highway Standards, except as herein modified.

This work is to remove and replace components (lines, heads, etc.) of an already functioning irrigation system. It is not intended to upgrade or modify the existing system, rather replace the components removed due to the excavation. The Contractor, in the presence of the Engineer, will be shown that existing irrigation system is working before construction. The Contractor shall locate and record the existing sprinkler lines, sprinkler heads, fittings, valves, and accessories which will be impacted by the construction. These shall be replaced with the same size and type or approved equal product, meeting these specifications and placed at their original locations. The Contractor shall include the following materials in this work

:

- 5 - Rain Bird 1804 SAM Spray Head MP Rotator Nozzle Full, Hunter PROS-04-PRS40-CV Spray Head MP Rotator Nozzle Full or Approved Equal Sprinkler Heads
- 9 - Rain Bird 1812 SAM Spray Head MPR/VAN Nozzles Part, Hunter PROS-12-PRS30-CV Spray Head PRO Spray Nozzles Part or Approved Equal Sprinkler Heads
- 5 - Rain Bird 1812 SAM Spray Head MPR/VAN Nozzles Full, Hunter PROS-12-PRS30-CV Spray Head PRO Spray Nozzles Full or Approved Equal Sprinkler Heads
- 10 - Rain Bird 1812 SAM Spray Head MP Rotator Nozzle Part, Hunter PROS-12-PRS40-CV Spray Head MP Rotator Nozzle Part or Approved Equal Sprinkler Heads
- 250 feet of Polyethylene HD100 pipe sprinkler lines 1" or 1.5" diameter to match existing Associated fittings, connectors and accessories.

Install all piping and fittings using glue methods consistent with the manufacturer's recommendations. Mainline piping and lateral lines shall be installed at a minimum depth of 12". Cap or plug all openings as soon as lines are installed to prevent debris in the line. Thoroughly flush all lines prior to the operation of sprinkler heads. The irrigation system shall be tested at operating pressure for a minimum of 4 hours, repair all leaks and retest after curing. Upon completion of test, complete assembly of all equipment and sprinklers for proper distribution.

The existing sprinkler lines shall be cut and capped at the construction limits in a manner approved by the Engineer so that the existing sprinkler lines to remain are not damaged and are operational. If any part of the irrigation system outside of the construction limits is damaged by the Contractor it shall be replaced at the Contractor's own expense.

The Contractor shall demonstrate to the Engineer that the repaired system is working properly and shall make minor adjustments to ensure proper coverage. If the Engineer finds that the plants need watering when the irrigation system is down, the Contractor shall water the plantings and this work will be paid for as Supplemental Watering.

Measurement. The contract unit price for irrigation system shall be measured per partial system removed, replaced and tested.

Basis of Payment. This work shall be paid for at the contract unit price per lump sum for REPAIR IRRIGATION SYSTEM, which shall include all labor, material, equipment, and services necessary for repairing and re-assembling the landscape irrigation systems to a serviceable, fully operational manner, including, but not limited to, excavation, backfilling all piping, sprinkler heads, isolation valves, valve boxes, adjustment of automatic controls, system testing, plumbing permits, inspection fees, valve tags, supports, sleeves, fittings, valves, and accessories.

### **PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE SIDEWALK 5 INCH, SPECIAL**

Description. This work shall consist of constructing portland cement concrete sidewalk with a thickened edge in accordance with the details and at the locations shown on the plans.

Construction Requirements. This work shall be done in accordance with the applicable portions of Section 424 of the Standard Specifications.

Method of Measurement. PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE SIDEWALK 5 INCH, SPECIAL shall be measured for payment in place and the area computed in square feet. Curb ramps will be measured for payment as sidewalk. No deduction will be made for detectable warnings located within the ramp.

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the contract unit price square foot for PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE SIDEWALK 5 INCH, SPECIAL.

## **DETECTABLE WARNINGS (SPECIAL)**

Description: Work under this item shall consist of installing cast iron detectable warning tiles on ADA curb ramps as shown on the Plans and according to the latest Chicago Department of Transportation ADA Standards. Work shall be performed according to Section 424 of the IDOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, except as herein modified.

Materials: Detectable warning tiles shall be cast gray iron and shall be provided by a Manufacturer approved by the City of Chicago Department of Transportation. A list of approved Manufacturers of cast iron detectable warning tiles is available on the City of Chicago Department of Transportation website under Construction Guidelines/Standards.

The cast iron detectable warning tiles shall be of uniform quality, free from surface defects and shall be provided with an untreated, natural surface finish as directed by the Engineer. All detectable warning systems shall be of the linear type.

Construction Requirements: The detectable warning system shall be installed in fresh concrete and shall comply with the City of Chicago Department of Transportation Regulations for Openings, Construction and Repair in the Public Way, Appendix B, ADA Standards. The equipment and installation procedures shall be according to the Manufacturer's specifications.

The Contractor shall install the detectable warning system flush with adjacent concrete, and resulting in a snug fit between tiles to limit water infiltration around the perimeter of the system and between tiles, as directed by the Engineer.

QC/QA Requirements: A Manufacturer's written certification that the material complies with these specifications shall be provided to the Engineer.

Method of Measurement: This work will be measured for payment in place in square feet.

Basis of Payment: This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per square foot for DETECTABLE WARNINGS (SPECIAL).

## **TEMPORARY PAVEMENT**

Description. This work shall consist of constructing a temporary pavement at the locations shown on the Plans or as directed by the Engineer.

The Contractor shall use either Portland cement concrete (PCC) according to Sections 353 and 354 of the Standard Specifications or hot-mix asphalt (HMA) according to Sections 355, 356, and 406 of the Standard Specifications, and other applicable PCC and HMA special provisions as contained herein. The HMA mixtures to be used shall be specified in the Plans. The thickness of the Temporary Pavement shall be as described in the Plans. The Contractor shall have the option of constructing either material type if both Portland cement concrete and HMA are shown in the Plans. The Contractor shall furnish and construct Subbase Granular Material, Type B 4" or Subbase Granular Material, Type B 8" under the temporary pavement in accordance with the Standard Specifications.

Articles 355.08 and 406.11 of the Standard Specifications shall not apply.

The Temporary Pavement shall remain in place unless otherwise noted on the Plans, and if so, the removal shall conform to Section 440 of the Standard Specification.

Method of Measurement. TEMPORARY PAVEMENT and SUBBASE GRANULAR MATERIAL, TYPE B 4" or SUBBASE GRANULAR MATERIAL, TYPE B 8" will be measured in place and the area computed in square yards.

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per square yard for TEMPORARY PAVEMENT and SUBBASE GRANULAR MATERIAL, TYPE B 4" or SUBBASE GRANULAR MATERIAL, TYPE B 8" depending on location of the temporary pavement as shown on the plans.

Removal of temporary pavement will be paid for at the contract unit price per square yard for PAVEMENT REMOVAL.

## **LOCAL STREET IMPACTS**

Parking. If the Contractor desires portions of on street parking to be restricted for exclusive Contractor use, all requests need to be made to the City of Chicago, with the City granting all permits. The Department makes no guarantees that any on street parking restrictions will be granted.

There will be no compensation due to the Contractor for expenses charged by the City or designees of the City for lost parking meter revenue associated with any short-term or long-term parking restrictions.

Building and Entrance Access. The Walgreens at 111 S Halsted Street is a commercial building that utilizes a driveway on Monroe Street just west of the existing Monroe Street Bridge. Access to the driveway shall be maintained at all times, unless agreed upon by the Engineer and building management.

The Crown Plaza Hotel has two doorways on the south side of the building adjacent to the north Monroe Street sidewalk. Access to the doorways shall be maintained at all times, unless agreed upon by the Engineer and building management.

Access to the alley adjacent to the east I-90/94 right-of-way shall be maintained at all times, unless agreed upon by the Engineer and building management.

## **REMOVAL OF ASBESTOS CEMENT CONDUIT**

Description: This work consists of the removal and disposal of friable asbestos cement electrical conduits owned by the City of Chicago. The conduits shall be demolished including conduit supports and hangers. All work shall be done in accordance with the requirements of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA), the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), and as outlined herein.

Under the Monroe Street Bridge structure, the City of Chicago (OEMC) has an existing duct package that provides connections for their Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC) and CDOT Department of Electrical Operations across I-90/94. There are active facilities in the ducts that will be rerouted during construction.

The City of Chicago has identified that records are unclear if asbestos concrete is present in the existing conduits. Prior to any removal of any conduit material, the existing conduits must be tested for the presence of asbestos content by qualified personnel and/or qualified testing firm. Tests should be comprehensive, and include detailed visual inspection, sampling as determined by qualified testing firm or personnel and laboratory testing of samples in order to determine if conduits include asbestos cement. Each of the existing conduits should be independently reviewed due to unknown installation or maintenance improvement records. No separate payment for testing of the existing conduits will be made. The testing of existing conduits shall be included as part of REMOVAL OF EXISTING STRUCTURES NO. 1. All testing records and results shall be provided to the Engineer prior to any removal of existing City of Chicago conduits.

If testing identifies that asbestos cement is not present in the existing conduits, the conduits shall be demolished as part of REMOVAL OF EXISTING STRUCTURES NO. 1. If testing identifies that asbestos cement is present in the existing conduits, the removal of the conduits shall follow the procedures identified within this specification.

The work involved in the removal and disposal of friable or non-friable asbestos done prior to demolition of the Monroe Street Bridge structure shall be performed by a qualified Contractor or Sub-Contractor.

The Contractor shall coordinate with the City of Chicago for the replacement of their ducts under this contract. The Contractor shall coordinate with ComEd, Comcast and MCI for the removal of their ducts by others. These ducts parallel to the City of Chicago ducts may contain asbestos.

The Contractor shall provide a shipping manifest to the Engineer for the disposal of all asbestos containing material wastes.

Permits: The Contractor shall apply for permit(s) in compliance with applicable regulations of the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. Any and all other permits required by other federal, state, or local agencies for carrying on the work will be the responsibility of the Contractor. Copies of these permits must be sent to the district office and the Engineer.

Notifications: The "Demolition/Renovation Notice" form, which can be obtained from the IEPA office, shall be completed and submitted to the agencies listed below at least 10 days prior to commencement of any asbestos removal or demolition activity.

- A. Asbestos Demolition/Renovation Coordinator  
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency  
Division of Air Pollution Control  
P. O. Box 19276  
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276  
(217)785-1743



- B. U. S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Air Compliance Branch  
77 W. Jackson Blvd.  
Chicago, Illinois 60604  
Attention: Asbestos Coordinator

Notices must be updated if there is a change in the starting date or the amount of asbestos changes by more than 20 percent

Submittals

- A. All submittals and notices shall be made to the Engineer except where otherwise specified herein.
- B. Submittals that shall be made prior to start of work:
1. Submittals required under Asbestos Abatement Experience.
  2. Submit documentation indicating that all employees have had medical examinations and instruction on the hazards of asbestos exposure, on use and fitting of respirators, on protective dress, on use of showers, on entry and exit from work areas, and on all aspects of work procedures and protective measures as specified in Worker Protection Procedures.
  3. Submit manufacturer's certification stating that vacuums, ventilation equipment, and other equipment required to contain airborne fibers conform to ANSI 29.2.
  4. Submit to the Engineer the brand name, manufacturer, and specification of all sealants or surfactants to be used. Testing under existing conditions will be required at the direction of the Engineer.
  5. Submit proof that all required permits, site locations, and arrangements for transport and disposal of asbestos-containing or asbestos-contaminated materials, supplies, and the like have been obtained (i.e., a letter of authorization to utilize designated landfill).
    - Information about vehicles and equipment utilized for transport of material designated for disposal shall be submitted. This should include methods for restricting loose fibers from being released during travel.
  6. Submit a list of penalties, including liquidated damages, incurred through non-compliance with asbestos abatement project specifications.

7. Submit a project specific Health and Safety plan for the removal operations. The Health and Safety Plan must be approved and signed by sub-contractor and Contractor personnel, and shall be provided to the Engineer prior to commencing site work activities. The Contractor shall be and remain liable for compliance by its employees, agents and subcontractors with the Contractor's Health and Safety Plan and procedures for the site and shall hold Engineer and Department harmless from all claims, damages, suits, losses and expenses in any way arising from non-compliance with the Health and Safety Plan.
    - i. In particular, the Health and Safety Plan shall address personal protection from asbestos fiber releases during asbestos abatement.
  8. Submit a detailed plan of the procedures proposed for use in complying with the requirements of this specification. Include in the plan the location and layout of decontamination units, the sequencing of work, the respiratory protection plan to be used during this work, a site safety plan, a disposal plan including the location of an approved disposal site, and a detailed description of the methods to be used to control pollution. The plan must be submitted to the Engineer prior to the start of work.
  9. Submit proof of written notification and compliance with Paragraph "Notifications."
- C. Submittals that shall be made upon completion of abatement work:
1. Submit copies of all waste chain-of-custodies, trip tickets, and disposal receipts for all asbestos waste materials removed from the work area;
  2. Submit daily copies of work site entry logbooks with information on worker and visitor access;
  3. Submit logs documenting filter changes on respirators. HEPA vacuums, negative pressure ventilation units, and other engineering controls; and
  4. Submit results of any bulk material analysis and air sampling data collected during the course of the abatement including results of any on-site testing by any federal, state, or local agency.

Certificate of Insurance:

- A. The Contractor shall document general liability insurance for personal injury, occupational disease and sickness or death, and property damage.
- B. The Contractor shall document current Workmen's Compensation Insurance coverage.
- C. The Contractor shall supply insurance certificates as specified by the Department.

Asbestos Abatement Experience:

A. Company Experience:

1. Prior to start of work, the Contractor shall supply:
  - a. Evidence that he/she has been qualified with the State of Illinois and he/she has been included on the Illinois Department of Public Health's list of approved Contractors.

B. Personnel Experience:

1. For Superintendent, the Contractor shall supply:
  - a. Evidence of knowledge of applicable regulations in safety and environmental protection is required as well as training in asbestos abatement as evidenced by the successful completion of a training course in supervision of asbestos abatement as specified in 40 CFR 763, Subpart E, Appendix C, EPA Model Contractor Accreditation Plan. A copy of the certificate of successful completion must be provided to the Engineer prior to the start of work.
  - b. Documentation of experience with abatement work in a supervisory position as evidenced through supervising at least two asbestos abatement projects; provide names, contact, phone number, and locations of two projects in which the individual(s) has worked in a supervisory capacity.
  - c. The superintendent shall be thoroughly familiar with and experienced at asbestos abatement, characterization, bulking, transportation, and disposal activities and other related work, and shall be familiar with and shall enforce the use of all applicable safety procedures and equipment. The Supervisor shall be knowledgeable of, and enforce, all applicable, USEPA, IEPA, and OSHA requirements and guidelines.
2. For Workers involved in the Removal of Friable and Nonfriable Asbestos the Contractor shall provide:
  - a. Training as evidenced by the participation and successful completion of an accredited training course for asbestos abatement workers as specified in 40 CFR 763, Subpart E, Appendix C, EPA Model Contractor Accreditation Plan. A copy of the certificate of successful completion must be provided to all employees who will be working on this project.
  - b. Workers shall be familiar with and experienced at asbestos abatement, characterization, bulking, transportation, and disposal activities and other related work; and Asbestos Workers shall be familiar with the use of applicable safety procedures and equipment.

Abatement Air Monitoring:

The Contractor shall comply with the following:

A. Personal Monitoring:

1. All personal monitoring shall be conducted per specifications listed in OSHA regulation, Title 29, Code of Federal Regulation 1926.58. All area sampling shall be conducted in accordance with 40 CFR Part 763.90. All air monitoring equipment shall be calibrated and maintained in proper operating condition. Excursion limits will be monitored daily. Personal monitoring is the responsibility of the Contractor. Additional personal samples may be required by the Engineer at any time during the project.

B. Contained Work Areas for Removal of Friable Asbestos

1. Area samples shall be collected for the department within the work area daily. A minimum of one sample shall be taken outside of the abatement area removal operations. The Engineer will also have the option to require additional personal samples and/or clearance samples during this type of work.

C. Air Monitoring Professional

1. All air sampling will be conducted by a qualified Air Sampling Professional supplied by the Contractor. The Air Sampling Professional must submit documentation of successful completion of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) course #582 – “Sampling and Evaluating Airborne Asbestos Dust”.
2. Air Sampling will be conducted in accordance with NIOSH Method 7400. The results of these tests will be provided to the Engineer within 24 hours of the collection of air samples.

Method of Measurement: This work will be measured for payment per foot for REMOVAL OF ASBESTOS CEMENT CONDUIT, as shown for each individual conduit, which price shall include furnishing all labor, materials, equipment and services required to remove and dispose of the friable asbestos cement conduits, hangers, and conduit supports. No separate payment will be made for any testing of existing conduits for the presence of asbestos cement prior to the removal of any conduit material.

Basis of Payment: This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per foot for REMOVAL OF ASBESTOS CEMENT CONDUIT for all conduits identified to contain asbestos and removed in conformance with this specification and all current laws and regulations.

## **REMOVAL OF EXISTING STRUCTURES NO. 1**

Description. This item shall consist of furnishing all labor, equipment and materials necessary for the removal and disposal of the existing Monroe Street Bridge, (S.N. 016-2054) over Interstate 90/94. The work shall be done in accordance with the applicable portions of Section 501 of the Standard Specifications.

All structure elements of the Monroe Street Bridge over I-90/I-94 including, but not limited to, abutments, abutments' footings, piers, piers' footings, wingwalls, beams, bearings, diaphragms, deck, sidewalk railing and fence, piles (to a depth as noted on the Plans or directed by the Engineer) shall be included in Removal of Existing Structures.

Included in the Removal of Existing Structures shall be the removal of items and appurtenances located on, attached or adjacent to the bridge including, but not limited to existing drainage systems and conduits attached to the bridge, scuppers, and newspaper stands and highway sign structures attached to the fascia of the bridge.

Prior to any removal of conduit material, the existing conduits must be tested for the presence of asbestos content by qualified personnel and/or qualified testing firm. Tests shall be comprehensive, and include detailed visual inspection, sampling as determined by qualified testing firm or personnel and laboratory testing for samples in order to determine if conduits include asbestos cement. Each of the existing conduits should be independently reviewed due to unknown installation or maintenance improvement records. All testing records and results shall be provided to the Engineer prior to any removal of existing City of Chicago conduits. If tests identify that the conduits do contain asbestos, the removal of those conduits shall follow the specification for REMOVAL OF ASBESTOS CEMENT CONDUIT. Otherwise, the conduits shall be removed under the requirements of this section and will not be paid for separately. City of Chicago, ComEd and MCI will remove cables and wires in advance of the conduit removal. Conduits owned by MCI that contain asbestos will be removed by MCI prior to bridge removal. If the MCI conduits do not contain asbestos, the conduits will remain attached to the bridge. ComEd conduits and remaining MCI conduits shall be removed under the requirements of this section and will not be paid for separately. Included in the Removal of Existing Structures No. 1 shall be any required coordination with ComEd and MCI by the Contractor required for the removal of the ComEd and MCI conduits included within this item.

The Contractor shall exercise care when removing the Monroe Street Bridge to ensure that all portions of the existing siphon structures that are to remain in place are not damaged. Any damage to the existing siphon structures that are to remain in place shall be repaired by the Contractor to the satisfaction of the Engineer and the Chicago Department of Water Management (CDWM) at the Contractor's expense.

The work shall conform in every respect to all environmental, state and local regulations regarding construction requirements, the protection of adjacent properties, as well as dust and noise control.

Prior to commencing work under this Item, the Contractor shall verify the location of all existing utilities in the area. The Contractor shall submit drawings and written documentation to the Engineer of such verification. All work under this Item shall be executed in such a manner so as not to disturb or damage the existing utilities.

All materials removed under this Item shall become the property of the Contractor and shall be disposed of by the Contractor off the site and in a lawful manner meeting all IDOT Policies and Procedures.

#### Traffic Operations

The traffic using Interstate I-90/I-94 must remain open to all lanes of traffic during demolition activities unless the Contractor has secured the necessary permits from the Illinois Department of Transportation to allow for temporary closure of lanes.

Method of Measurement. Removal of Existing Structures and testing for asbestos content shall be measured for payment by each of the structure removed including additional elements noted above.

Basis of Payment. The work under this Item will be paid for at the Contract unit price each for REMOVAL OF EXISTING STRUCTURES NO. 1, as indicated on the Plans and as specified herein.

### **TEMPORARY SOIL RETENTION SYSTEM**

Description. This work shall consist of designing, furnishing, installing, and subsequent removal of the temporary soil retention system according to the dimensions and details shown on the Plans and in the approved design submittal. The work shall be according to Section 522.07, except as noted in the construction restrictions listed herein and on the drawings.

General. The design shall consider the restrictions on the installation of all components of the temporary soil retention system. These installation restrictions are listed in the next section of this special provision and in the "CONSTRUCTION VIBRATION MONITORING" special provision.

Construction. The Contractor shall verify locations of all underground utilities and soil retention systems left in place from previous contracts before installing any of the soil retention system components or commencing any excavation. Any disturbance or damage to existing structures, utilities or other property, caused by the Contractor's operation, shall be repaired or remediated by the Contractor as approved by the Engineer at no additional cost to the Department. Utility and existing structure information shown on the drawings was collected from information available at the time of the design. There is no guarantee of complete accuracy with the utility or structure locations or types.

The temporary soil retention system must be installed without the use of impact-type pile drivers. The location of the temporary soil retention system as shown on the drawings is in a highly sensitive populated area with the potential for damage to adjacent older structures. The proposed equipment and procedures used for installation of sheet piles or other underground support components must be submitted to the Engineer for approval prior to their use. It is anticipated that vibratory equipment may be utilized in performing the work, subject to requirements of other sections of this specification. Contractor shall also submit any documentation available regarding the operating noise levels and operating vibration characteristics of the equipment proposed, prior to approval of the Engineer.

The approval of the equipment and procedure by the Engineer does not guarantee the performance in the field of the equipment will be acceptable. If, in the judgment of the Engineer, the noise and/or vibration effects exceed those required by the local residents, then the Contractor must halt production and find a remedy suitable to the Engineer. Threshold values for vibration monitoring are included in the special provision "CONSTRUCTION VIBRATION MONITORING." The costs incurred finding suitable equipment and procedures shall be included in the cost of this item. No additional costs shall be paid for this effort.

At the bottom of the temporary soil retention systems the Contractor shall be required to install a sump pit or a sedimentation basin as per the Illinois Urban Manual Details included in the plans. All water runoff or groundwater shall be directed to either the sump pit or sedimentation basin before it enters the drainage systems along I-90/I-94 or I-290. If the Contractor uses a sump pit and is pumping the water out of the pit, a filter bag shall be required at the end of the pump discharge hose to ensure that sediment does not enter the storm sewer systems along I-90/I-94 or I-290. Dewatering and draining areas along the temporary soil retention systems shall not be paid for separately but shall be included in the cost of TEMPORARY SOIL RETENTION SYSTEM.

If an obstruction is encountered, the Contractor shall notify the Engineer and upon concurrence, the Contractor shall begin working to break up, push aside, or remove the obstruction. An obstruction shall be defined as any object (such as but not limited to, boulders, logs, old foundations etc.) where its presence was not obvious or specifically noted on the Plans prior to bidding, that cannot be driven or installed through or around, with normal driving or installation procedures, but requires additional excavation or other procedures to remove or miss the obstruction.

Method of Measurement. Any temporary soil retention system installed beyond dimensions shown on the Plans or the approved Contractor's design without the written permission of the Engineer, shall not be measured for payment but shall be done at the Contractor's own expense.

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per square foot for TEMPORARY SOIL RETENTION SYSTEM.

Obstruction mitigation for other than the known obstructions stated on the Plans shall be paid for according to Article 109.04 of the Standard Specifications.

## **DECORATIVE RAILING (PARAPET MOUNTED)**

The railing shall conform to Section 503 and 509 of the Standard Specifications except as herein modified.

Description: This Work consists of furnishing and installing Chicago Barrier aluminum decorative railing, parapet mounted system of the type specified at locations shown on the Plans or directed by the Engineer, and in accordance with the details shown in the Plans.

Materials: Aluminum alloys 6063-T6 and 6061-T6 can be used interchangeably at the option of the manufacturer, with the requirements that the minimum physical properties must be 2500 PSI yield, 30,000 PSI Ultimate yield, and 10% elongations.

Finish: Clear anodized with minimum 1.0 mil thickness. Color samples are to be submitted to the Engineer for approval.

General: The rail sections must be factory pre-bent into curves to form radii rather than employing angular splices at the expansion joints. Any bending must be done prior to finishing to avoid distortion of the rail and/or damage to the finishing properties of the alloy.

### Submittals:

1. Manufactures certification that aluminum rail and connections meet IDOT and CDOT specifications.
2. Shop drawings including parapet wall with the reveal pattern, and railing system.
3. Samples: two pieces of 2 feet long rail with specified finish.
4. Mockup: 2' long section of railing, including rail, one stanchion with thief protection device and anchor plate. All parts to have the final approved finish and be connected.
5. Calculations signed and sealed by an Illinois Licensed Structural Engineer.

Coordination: Coordinate with Chicago Wall concrete barrier manufacturer, fence manufacturer, electrical and traffic surveillance requirements to install conduit and junction boxes.

Complete shop drawings and calculations by an Illinois Licensed Structural Engineer, and field installation drawings must be submitted to the Engineer for approval prior to ordering materials, commencement of any shop fabrication, and/or finishing.



Aluminum Railing: The aluminum rail system must be in accordance with the Plans and with AASHTO-AGC-ARTBE Joint Committee Task Force 13 Report "A Guide to Standardized Highway Barrier Hardware." This system must meet and match the shape, and composition of the Aluminum Railing as furnished and installed for the North Lake Shore Drive Project. Alternate systems that meet all requirements and specifications will be considered by the Engineer if submitted for approval at the time of the Pre-Bid Conference.

There will be a single source responsibility for the aluminum rail system, which will include but not be limited to the aluminum railing, the aluminum supports (stanchion system), anodizing, splices, color, thief protection system, structural calculations, and the design of all components above the top horizontal plane of the concrete wall system, bolts, fasteners, welding, shop fabrication, field erection, anchoring system, and freight etc. Bolts, studs, and embedment required must also be by the Contractor.

The cross section must conform to an ellipse 4" x 7 7/8".

Exposed fasteners must be stainless steel. All bolts must be A307.

No field welding will be permitted.

Structural Requirements: The aluminum railing system must conform to the requirements of LRFD Bridge Manual

All thickness and material specifications requirements, unless otherwise approved by the Engineer, must be based on certifications based on structural calculations provided by the Contractor.

Acceptable Rail Manufactures:

1. Valentine & Company, Middletown, OH.
2. Midwest Fence
3. Approved Equal.

Method of Measurement: This Work will be measured for payment, complete in place, per foot.

Basis of Payment: This Work will be paid for at the Contract Unit Price per foot for DECORATIVE RAILING (PARAPET MOUNTED) which price includes furnishing and placing all material required, including all labor, equipment and incidentals necessary to complete the Work as herein specified.

**LIGHTWEIGHT CELLULAR CONCRETE FILL (D-1)**

Effective: November 11, 2001

Revised: February 1, 2016

**General:** This work consists of providing lightweight cellular concrete fill (LCCF) at the locations(s) and according to the dimensions shown in the contract plans, and as directed by the Engineer.

**Submittals:** Within 45 calendar days prior to proposed installation, the Contractor shall submit the following:

- (a) The name of the subcontractor providing and installing the light weight cellular fill. The Contractor shall present an organization chart including names, telephone numbers, current certifications and/ or titles, and roles and responsibilities of all those involved in the manufacturing and installation of the lightweight cellular fill.
- (b) Manufacturer's specifications, catalog cuts, and other product data needed to demonstrate compliance with specified requirements. These shall include reports and test results from laboratories.
- (c) The subcontractor installing the lightweight fill shall be certified in writing by the Manufacturer of the lightweight fill. The certified applicator shall be regularly engaged in the placement of lightweight fill of a similar nature including the completion of mass fills having a minimum of 13,000 cu yd (9,950 cu m) in the past five years.
- (d) A description of the proposed installation procedure. The procedure shall address the following.
  - (1) Proposed construction sequence and schedule.
  - (2) Location of the equipment and batching areas.
  - (3) Type of equipment and tools to be used.

**Materials.** Materials shall be according to the following.

Item	Article/Section
(a) Portland Cement (Note 1) .....	1001
(b) Water .....	1002
(c) Fine Aggregate .....	1003
(d) Concrete Admixtures .....	1021
(e) Foaming Agent (Note 2)	

Note 1. Pozzolans and finely divided minerals will not be permitted.

The foaming agent shall be according to ASTM C 869, and shall be listed on the Department's Approved/Qualified Product List of Foaming Agents for Cellular Concrete. The manufacturer shall provide an infrared spectrophotometer trace no more than five years old. When the infrared spectrophotometer trace is more than seven years old, a new one shall be provided.

**Equipment.** Equipment shall be according to the following.

Item	Article/Section
(a) Concrete Mixers and Trucks	1103.01
(b) Batching and Weighing Equipment	1103.02
(c) Automatic and Semi-Automatic Batching Equipment	1103.03
(d) Water Supply Equipment	1103.11
(e) Mobile Portland Cement Concrete Plants	1103.04
(f) Foam Generator (Notes 1 & 3)	
(g) Mobile Site Batch Plant (Notes 2 & 3)	

Note 1. Foam generating equipment shall be calibrated daily to produce an accurate volume of foam.

Note 2. Mobile site batch plants shall be capable of mixing and pumping cellular concrete, and shall have a minimum 1 cu yd (0.76 cu m) capacity. Mobile site plants shall be calibrated before the start of the project, and then during the project as determined by the Engineer.

Note 3. Foam generators and mobile site batch plants shall be certified in writing by the manufacturer of the lightweight cellular concrete and approved by the Engineer.

**Lightweight Cellular Concrete Classes.** The two general classes of lightweight cellular concrete delineated by as-cast density and minimum compressive strength are given in Table 1. If the class of lightweight cellular concrete is not specified in the contract, the class to use shall be as directed by the Engineer.

Table 1. CLASSES OF LIGHTWEIGHT CELLULAR CONCRETE				
Class	Maximum Lift Height  ft (m)	As-Cast Density  lb/cu ft (kg/cu m)	Minimum Compressive Strength	
			Psi (kPa)	
			Days	
			7	28
II	4 (1.2)	24 - 30 (384 - 481)	30 (205)	40 (275)
IV	2.5 (0.76)	36 - 42 (577 - 673)	90 (620)	120 (825)

**Other Lightweight Cellular Concrete Criteria.** The lightweight cellular concrete shall be according to the following.

- (a) Proportioning and Mix Design. For all Classes of lightweight cellular concrete, it shall be the Contractor's responsibility to determine the mix design material proportions and to proportion each batch. The Contractor shall provide the mix designs a minimum of 45 calendar days prior to production. The Engineer will verify the mix design submitted by the Contractor.

For a new mix design to be verified, the Engineer will require the Contractor to provide a trial batch at no cost to the Department. The trial batch shall be scheduled a minimum of 30 calendar days prior to anticipated use and shall be performed in the presence of the Engineer. A minimum of 1 cu yd (0.75 cu m) trial batch shall be produced and placed offsite. The trial batch shall be produced with the equipment, materials, and methods intended for construction. The trial batch will be evaluated and tested by the Contractor and Engineer via split samples for as-cast density and compressive strength according to the sampling and testing requirements specified herein. The lightweight cellular concrete will also be evaluated and tested by the Engineer according to Illinois Test Procedure 501, as applicable.

Verification of the mix design will include trial batch test results and other criteria as determined by the Engineer. The Contractor will be notified in writing of verification. Verification of a mix design shall in no manner be construed as acceptance of any mixture produced. Tests performed at the jobsite will determine if a mix design can meet specifications.

- (b) Admixtures. Admixture use shall be according to Article 1020.05(b).
- (c) Temperature. The air temperature at the time of placement and for 24 hours thereafter shall be a minimum of 35 °F (2 °C). The temperature of the lightweight cellular concrete at point of discharge shall be a minimum of 45 °F (7 °C) and a maximum of 95 °F (35 °C).

**Curing.** Curing may be required for applications with significant surface area exposed (least width dimension of minimum 80 ft (24 m)) to the elements if rapid drying conditions are expected during placement, as determined by the Engineer. When curing is required, each lift shall be cured with a method recommended by the manufacturer of the lightweight cellular concrete. If curing compound is used, it shall be compatible with other construction materials it may interact with, and shall not inhibit bond of subsequent lifts.

**Quality Control Sampling and Testing by the Contractor.** The Contractor shall sample and test the lightweight cellular concrete as follows:

- (a) As-Cast Density. The first batch placed each day and a minimum rate of one per hour thereafter shall be sampled and tested as described for “experimental density of the concrete after pumping” according to ASTM C 796, except the hose length shall be that used for jobsite placement. The as-cast density shall be the average of at least two tests. Additional tests shall be done if adjustments are made to the materials. These tests shall be documented.

If the average as-cast density is outside the specified tolerance from Table 1, the Contractor shall reject the batch or make an adjustment to the mix before placement. Adjustments to the mix shall be accomplished by either increasing or decreasing the foam only.

- (b) Compressive Strength. First batch placed each day and every 200 cu yd (155 cu m) thereafter shall be sampled according to ASTM C 495, except that samples shall not be oven dried at any time before testing. The minimum number of batches sampled per day shall be two. Eight 3 in. x 6 in. (75 mm x 150 mm) cylindrical test specimens shall be molded from each sample.

A compressive strength test is defined as the average of four cylinder breaks. For each sample, tests shall be conducted at 7 and 28 days.

**Quality Assurance Sampling and Testing by the Engineer.** The Engineer will sample and test the lightweight cellular concrete for quality assurance on independent and split samples. An independent sample is a field sample obtained and tested by only one party. A split sample is one of two equal portions of a field sample, where two parties each receive one portion for testing. The Engineer may request the Contractor to obtain a split sample. Any failing strength test specimen shall be retained until permission is given by the Engineer for disposal. The results of all quality assurance tests by the Engineer will be made available to the Contractor. However, Contractor split sample test results shall be provided to the Engineer before Department test results are revealed. The Engineer’s quality assurance independent sample and split sample testing for placement or acceptance will be as follows:

- (a) As-Cast Density. One independent or split sample test for the first batch placed each day and as determined by the Engineer thereafter.
- (b) Compressive Strength. One independent or split sample for the first batch placed each day and as determined by the Engineer thereafter.

**Comparing Test Results.** Differences between the Engineer's and the Contractor's split sample test results will be considered reasonable if within the following limits.

Test Parameter	Acceptable Limits of Precision
Compressive Strength	5 psi (34.5 kPa)
Density	1 lb/cu ft (16 kg/cu m)

Action shall be taken when either the Engineer's or the Contractor's test results are not within specification limits for strength or density. Action may include, but is not limited to, the Contractor being required to replace or repair test equipment as determined by the Engineer.

Placed material that fails in compressive strength will be considered unacceptable.

**Acceptance by the Engineer.** Final acceptance will be based on the Standard Specifications and the following:

- (a) Validation of Contractor quality control test results using split samples. Any quality control or quality assurance test determined to be flawed may be declared invalid only when reviewed and approved by the Engineer. The Engineer will declare a test result invalid only if it is proven that improper sampling or testing occurred. The test result is to be recorded and the reason for declaring the test invalid will be provided by the Engineer.
- (b) Comparison of the Engineer's quality assurance test results with specification limits using samples independently obtained by the Engineer.

The Engineer may suspend mixture production, reject materials, or take other appropriate action if the Contractor does not control the quality of lightweight cellular concrete. The decision will be determined according to (a) or (b).

**Installation.** Prior to installation, the ground surface shall be cleared of organic top soils, debris, sharp objects, and trees. Tree stumps shall be either removed or cut to the level of the ground surface. All wheel tracks or ruts in excess of 3 in. (75 mm) in depth shall be graded smooth or otherwise filled with soil to provide a reasonable smooth surface.

If a geotechnical fabric for ground stabilization or geomembrane is specified in conjunction with the LCCF, it shall be furnished and installed as specified elsewhere in the Contract and shall be in place prior to placing the LCCF.

The lightweight cellular concrete fill shall be placed according to the approved installation procedures provided by the manufacturer.

There shall be no standing water in the area to be filled. If necessary, dewatering shall be continuous during the time the lightweight cellular concrete fill is constructed. Lightweight cellular concrete fill shall not be placed during or when periods of precipitation are expected unless placed in an enclosed, covered area and the ground water is diverted away from the LCCF.

If any items are to be encased in the fill, the items shall be set to the final location both horizontally and vertically prior to installation of the LCCF.

Mixing and placement of the LCCF shall be done as follows:

- (a) After mixing, the materials shall be promptly placed in the final location.
- (b) No mechanical vibration of the LCCF shall be permitted.
- (c) The material shall be placed to prevent segregation. Intermediate lifts shall be placed horizontal while only the top lift shall be sloped to grade. The final surface elevation of the lightweight cellular concrete fill shall be within  $\pm 1.5$  inches ( $\pm 38$  mm) of the plan elevation.
- (d) Limit the area of placement to the volume that can be placed within 1 hour, up to the maximum lift height. Stagger placements such that the vertical joints are at least 10 ft (3 m) apart.
- (e) The cellular concrete shall be placed with a hose. The discharge hose length shall not exceed 800 ft (244 m) in length. Discharge from the hose shall not be allowed to flow more than 30 ft (9 m) from where it is deposited to its final position.
- (f) Heavy construction equipment or other unusual loading of the lightweight cellular concrete fill shall not be permitted.
- (g) Construction activities on any recently placed lift will not be permitted until at least 12 hours has elapsed and when a penetration rate of 3 in/blow (76 mm/blow) for Class II or 2 in/blow (51 mm/blow) for Class IV or less has been obtained with the Dynamic Cone Penetrometer (DCP) test as described by Illinois Test Procedure 501. However, if any work on the recently placed LCCF results in cracking or indentations of more than an 0.125 inch (3 mm), the contractor shall discontinue construction, revise their wait time, mix strength or equipment used and submit to the Engineer for approval.
- (h) Sawing or ripping of the lightweight cellular concrete fill for utilities, drains or other conflicts will be by methods approved by the Engineer and lightweight cellular concrete fill Manufacturer.

**Method of Measurement.** Lightweight cellular fill shall be measured for payment in cubic yards (cubic meters) according to Article 202.07.

**Basis of Payment.** This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per cubic yards (cubic meter) for LIGHTWEIGHT CELLULAR CONCRETE FILL.

## **FORM LINER TEXTURED SURFACE**

The form liner textured surfaces shall conform to applicable portions of Section 503 of the Standard Specifications except as herein modified.

Description. This Work consists of designing, developing, furnishing and installing a form liner textured surface and forming concrete using reusable, high strength urethane and elastomeric form liners to achieve concrete treatment as shown on the Plans. Form liner textured surface shall be of the type specified at locations shown on the Plans or directed by the Engineer, and in accordance with the details shown in the Plans. This work shall also include furnishing and installing reveal and bevel strips.

Materials. Form liners for bridge piers shall be of high quality, highly reusable and capable of withstanding anticipated concrete pour pressures without causing leakage or physical defects. Forms for smooth surfaces shall be plastic coated to provide a smooth surface free of any impression or pattern.

General. Liners shall be attached to each other with flush seams and seams filled necessary to eliminate visible evidence of seams in cast concrete. Liner butt joints shall be blended into the pattern so as to create no vertical joints or reveals. Concrete pours shall be continuous form liner pattern fields. Finished textures shall be continuous without visual disruption and properly aligned over adjacent and multiple liner panels. After each use, liners shall be cleaned and visually inspected. Damaged liner shall be replaced when continued use or repair would diminish the aesthetics of the Work. At the end of the work, master molds and form liners shall be turned to the Owner, delivered at location designated by the Owner, for future use on other contracts.

All surfaces on columns and pier caps exposed to view and not indicated to receive textured liner will receive rubbed finish conforming to Section 503.15 of the Standard Specifications.

All surfaces at concrete barrier at bridge exposed to view from pedestrian side, including sidewalk face, top and sides of barrier, will receive rubbed finish conforming to Section 503.15 of the Standard Specifications.

### Submittals.

Shop drawings of the form liner texture surface shall be provided for each area of textured concrete.

1. Individual form liner pattern descriptions, dimensions and sequencing of form liner sections, typical cross sections, joints, corners, joint locations, edge treatment and any other conditions.
2. Elevation views and layouts showing the full height and length of the structure with each form liner outlined.
3. Two 24"x 24" samples of each texture and two 36"x36" samples with all textures specified, adjacent to each other. Samples shall be made of the concrete mix specified for the structure.



4. Mockup: Partial mock up of the front face of the pier 1, with a minimum height of 4' and an approximate 6" thickness. The mockup must be available for review and approval of appearance and quality of the finish surface, at the project site by the Engineer, Department staff and their designees, Mockup to be made of the concrete mix specified for structure including the final finish.

No final concrete surfaces shall be cast until the Engineer accepts the final samples and mockup after approval of any submitted materials.

Acceptable Form Liner Manufactures:

1. Custom Rock International, St Paul, MN (Jim Rogers)
2. Scott Systems, Denver, CO
3. Creative Form Liner, INC, Brentwood, MD
4. Approved Equal.

Method of Measurement. This Work will be measured for payment, complete in place, per square feet for FORM LINER TEXTURED SURFACE.

Basis of Payment. This Work will be paid for at the Contract Unit Price per square feet for FORM LINER TEXTURED SURFACE which price includes furnishing and placing all material required, including all labor, equipment and incidentals necessary to complete the Work as herein specified.

## **REMOVAL OF EXISTING STRUCTURES NO. 1**

Description. This item shall consist of furnishing all labor, equipment and materials necessary for the removal and disposal of the existing Monroe Street Bridge, (S.N. 016-2054) over Interstate 90/94. The work shall be done in accordance with the applicable portions of Section 501 of the Standard Specifications.

All structure elements of the Monroe Street Bridge over I-90/I-94 including, but not limited to, abutments, abutments' footings, piers, piers' footings, wingwalls, beams, bearings, diaphragms, deck, sidewalk railing and fence, piles (to a depth as noted on the Plans or directed by the Engineer) shall be included in Removal of Existing Structures.

Included in the Removal of Existing Structures shall be the removal of items and appurtenances located on, attached or adjacent to the bridge including, but not limited to existing drainage systems and conduits attached to the bridge, scuppers, and newspaper stands and highway sign structures attached to the fascia of the bridge.

Prior to any removal of conduit material, the existing conduits must be tested for the presence of asbestos content by qualified personnel and/or qualified testing firm. Tests shall be comprehensive, and include detailed visual inspection, sampling as determined by qualified testing firm or personnel and laboratory testing for samples in order to determine if conduits include asbestos cement. Each of the existing conduits should be independently reviewed due to unknown installation or maintenance improvement records. All testing records and results shall be provided to the Engineer prior to any removal of existing City of Chicago conduits. If tests identify that the conduits do contain asbestos, the removal of those conduits shall follow the specification for REMOVAL OF ASBESTOS CEMENT CONDUIT. Otherwise, the conduits shall be removed under the requirements of this section and will not be paid for separately. City of Chicago, ComEd and MCI will remove cables and wires in advance of the conduit removal. Conduits owned by MCI that contain asbestos will be removed by MCI prior to bridge removal. If the MCI conduits do not contain asbestos, the conduits will remain attached to the bridge. ComEd conduits and remaining MCI conduits shall be removed under the requirements of this section and will not be paid for separately. Included in the Removal of Existing Structures No. 1 shall be any required coordination with ComEd and MCI by the Contractor required for the removal of the ComEd and MCI conduits included within this item.

The Contractor shall exercise care when removing the Monroe Street Bridge to ensure that all portions of the existing siphon structures that are to remain in place are not damaged. Any damage to the existing siphon structures that are to remain in place shall be repaired by the Contractor to the satisfaction of the Engineer and the Chicago Department of Water Management (CDWM) at the Contractor's expense.

The work shall conform in every respect to all environmental, state and local regulations regarding construction requirements, the protection of adjacent properties, as well as dust and noise control.

Prior to commencing work under this Item, the Contractor shall verify the location of all existing utilities in the area. The Contractor shall submit drawings and written documentation to the Engineer of such verification. All work under this Item shall be executed in such a manner so as not to disturb or damage the existing utilities.

All materials removed under this Item shall become the property of the Contractor and shall be disposed of by the Contractor off the site and in a lawful manner meeting all IDOT Policies and Procedures.

### Traffic Operations

The traffic using Interstate I-90/I-94 must remain open to all lanes of traffic during demolition activities unless the Contractor has secured the necessary permits from the Illinois Department of Transportation to allow for temporary closure of lanes.

Method of Measurement. Removal of Existing Structures and testing for asbestos content shall be measured for payment by each of the structure removed including additional elements noted above.

Basis of Payment. The work under this Item will be paid for at the Contract unit price each for REMOVAL OF EXISTING STRUCTURES NO. 1, as indicated on the Plans and as specified herein.

## **SLOPE INCLINOMETER**

Description. This work shall consist of installing and maintaining slope inclinometer casings to obtain measurements of lateral movements of foundation and retained soils during the construction. Slope inclinometer casing locations, elevations, and periods of monitoring for each device will be determined by the Engineer. The slope inclinometers are intended to be installed between proposed Retaining Wall No. 29 (SN 016-Z017) & adjacent buildings and behind Monroe St bridge (SN 016-1700) East Abutment as shown on the plans.

Equipment. The slope inclinometer casing is comprised of nominal 2.75-inch diameter PVC casing with a coupling system that produces strong, flush joints that won't pull apart, twist out of alignment, or break if subjected to bending. The casing joints shall be equipped with o-ring seals and shall not leak or break under the pressure of grout. The casing joints shall be able to withstand 1,200 pounds of tension, 20-foot-pounds of torque, and a bending moment of 120 foot-pounds, and a pressure of 160 pounds per square inch (psi).

The inside of the casing shall have spiral-free, machine broached grooves spaced at 90 degrees that are continuously aligned along the full length of the casing. The grooves shall be of sufficient depth, width, and consistency to provide repeatable positioning of the inclinometer probe used to measure lateral movement of the casing at various depths.

The casing shall be capped top and bottom. A lockable, protective cover shall be installed at the ground surface to protect the inclinometer casing. Locations with construction traffic shall be protected by at least three (3) bumper posts.

Construction Requirements. The inclinometer borehole shall be drilled from the top of existing grade elevation to a minimum of 5 feet into the bedrock with a minimum nominal inside diameter of 4.0 inches. The inclinometer casing shall be installed in the borehole with the guide grooves aligned parallel and perpendicular to the retaining wall face. The casing sections shall be assembled at the borehole. Use pipe clamps to hold the casing at the borehole collar while adding the next section of casing. Do not pre-connect the entire length of casing and drop into the hole, as this can result in damage to the casing.

Casing will float in a water-filled borehole, so the casing shall be filled with water to install it down hole. When grout is pumped into the hole, however, the casing will again begin to float. Hold the casing in place by using a casing anchor or lowering a steel pipe to the bottom of the casing. Do not force or hold the casing collar down using the drill rig or other top-down method, or the casing is likely to be compressed and lose its straightness.

Grouting shall be performed using a mixer, grout pump, and a pipe or hose for delivering the grout. Grout shall not be mixed by hand, and the water pump on the drill rig shall not be used to deliver the grout. A properly mixed grout shall be free of lumps and thin enough to pump but thick enough to set in a reasonable length of time. If the grout is too watery, it will shrink excessively, leaving the upper portion of the borehole un-grouted.

Grout mixes are provided in the following tables for hard to medium stiff soils and for soft soils. Mix the cement with water first. Then mix in the bentonite. Adjust the amount of bentonite to produce a grout with the consistency of heavy cream. The mix for hard to medium stiff soils has a 28-day compressive strength of about 100 psi, similar to hard clay. The mix for soft soils has a 28-day compressive strength of about 4 psi, similar to very soft clay.

Bentonite-Cement Grout for Hard to Medium Stiff Soils		
Materials	Weight	Ratio by Weight
Portland Cement	94 lb (1 bag)	1
Bentonite	25 lb (as required)	0.3
Water	30 gallons	2.5

Bentonite-Cement Grout for Soft Soils		
Materials	Weight	Ratio by Weight
Portland Cement	94 lb (1 bag)	1
Bentonite	39 lb (as required)	0.4
Water	75 gallons	6.6

The grout can be installed by either pre-grouting the hole or using an external grout pipe. In pre-grouting, the grout is pumped into the hole first, the grout pipe retrieved, and then the inclinometer casing lowered into the hole. Keep the casing filled with water to counteract buoyancy and grout pressure. Lower a steel pipe to the bottom of the casing to counteract buoyancy, allow the grout to set, top off the borehole with grout, and install the protective cover. When using an external grout pipe, first lower the inclinometer casing to the specified depth, then lower the grout pipe to the bottom of the hole and pump in grout. Add water into the casing to match the grout level. Take measures to counteract buoyancy but do not force the inclinometer casing down from the top, let the grout set with inclinometer casing anchored from the bottom, and install the protective cover.

The protective cover shall have an approximate 2.5-foot stickup beyond the highest ground level during construction and be lockable. The top of the inclinometer casing must extend 1 to 2 inches above the protective cover when the cover is opened, so that a pulley system can be installed on the casing when taking measurements with the inclinometer probe.

Inclinometer measurements and records: the contractor will make and record all observations and measurements required to determine ground movements during wall construction. Inclinometer probe measurements are made by lowering the inclinometer probe to the bottom of the casing and then slowly raising the probe by recording measurements every two feet up the casing.

A baseline set of readings will be taken no less than one week before the beginning of wall construction, to be used as a reference to determine ground movements. The baseline set will consist of the average of three sets of readings. Each set of readings will consist of inclinometer probe measurements made in the direction of anticipated ground movement (0 degrees) and measurements made in the opposite direction (180 degrees).

During the installation of drilled shafts, the Contractor will take a minimum of one reading per week. After the completion of drilled shafts installation and the start of excavation in front of the wall, the Contractor will take a minimum of two readings each day (preferable one in the morning and one at the end of working day) until the wall completion. The Contractor will make all records of slope inclinometer measurements readily available to the Engineer.

The Contractor shall control the work in such a manner that cumulative movements do not exceed the design maximum outward soldier pile wall deflection of 1 inch and 0.25 inch outward or downward movement of the adjacent buildings. If measured ground movements in slope inclinometers begin to accelerate between readings, work shall be immediately suspended and the Engineer must be informed immediately.

After the completion of the wall construction, the monitoring shall continue weekly for at least 3 months. After all monitoring has been completed, and at the direction of the Engineer, the cap shall be removed and the casing shall be grouted to final ground surface prior to restoration.

**Basis of Payment:** The contract unit price shall include all effects, impacts, and cumulative impacts of possible restraints inherent in the use of these devices upon the rate of construction. No additional compensation will be made for any impact, cumulative impacts, inefficiency, or any costs incurred as a result of compliance with this requirement. This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per each for SLOPE INCLINOMETER.

**DRILLED SHAFTS**

Effective: October 5, 2015

Revised: October 4, 2016

Revise Section 516 of the Standard Specifications to read:

**“SECTION 516. DRILLED SHAFTS**

**516.01 Description.** This work shall consist of constructing drilled shaft foundations.

**516.02 Materials.** Materials shall be according to the following.

Item	Article/Section
(a) Portland Cement Concrete (Note 1).....	1020
(b) Reinforcement Bars .....	1006.10
(c) Grout (Note 2) .....	1024.01
(d) Permanent Steel Casing .....	1006.05(d)
(e) Slurry (Note 3)	

Note 1. When the soil contains sulfate contaminates, ASTM C 1580 testing will be performed to assess the severity of sulfate exposure to the concrete. If the sulfate contaminate is >0.10 to < 0.20 percent by mass, a Type II (MH) cement shall be used. If the sulfate contaminate is >0.20 to < 2.0 percent by mass, a Type V cement shall be used. If the sulfate contaminate is  $\geq$  2.0 percent by mass, refer to ACI 201.2R for guidance.

Note 2. The sand-cement grout mix shall be according to Section 1020 and shall be two to five parts sand and one part Type I or II cement. The maximum water cement ratio shall be sufficient to provide a flowable mixture with a typical slump of 10 in. (250 mm).

Note 3. Slurry shall be bentonite, emulsified polymer, or dry polymer, and shall be approved by the Engineer.

**516.03 Equipment.** Equipment shall be according to the following.

Item	Article/Section
(a) Concrete Equipment	1020.03
(b) Drilling Equipment (Note 1)	
(c) Hand Vibrator	1103.17(a)
(d) Underwater Concrete Placement Equipment	1103.18

Note 1. The drilling equipment shall have adequate capacity, including power, torque and down thrust, to create a shaft excavation of the maximum diameter specified to a depth of 20 percent beyond the depths shown on the plans.

**516.04 Submittals.** The following information shall be submitted on form BBS 133.

(a) Qualifications. At the time of the preconstruction conference, the Contractor shall provide the following documentation.

(1) References. A list containing at least three projects completed within the three years prior to this project's bid date which the Contractor performing this work has installed drilled shafts of similar diameter, length, and site conditions to those shown in the plans. The list of projects shall contain names and phone numbers of owner's representatives who can verify the Contractor's participation on those projects.

(2) Experience. Name and experience record of the drilled shaft supervisor, responsible for all facets of the shaft installation, and the drill operator(s) who will be assigned to this project. The supervisor and operator(s) shall each have a minimum of three years experience in the construction of drilled shafts.

(b) Installation Procedure. A detailed installation procedure shall be submitted to the Engineer for acceptance at least 28 days prior to drilled shaft construction and shall address each of the following items unless otherwise directed by the Engineer in writing.

(1) Equipment List. List of proposed equipment to be used including cranes, drill rigs, augers, belling tools, casing, vibratory hammers, core barrels, bailing buckets, final cleaning equipment, slurry equipment, tremies, or concrete pumps, etc.

(2) General Sequence. Details of the overall construction operation sequence, equipment access, and the sequence of individual shaft construction within each substructure bent or footing group. The submittal shall address the Contractor's proposed time delay and/or the minimum concrete strength necessary before initiating a shaft excavation adjacent to a recently installed drilled shaft.

- (3) Shaft Excavation. A site specific step by step description of how the Contractor anticipates the shaft excavation to be advanced based on their evaluation of the subsurface data and conditions expected to be encountered. This sequence shall note the method of casing advancement, anticipated casing lengths, tip elevations and diameters, the excavation tools used and drilled diameters created. The Contractor shall indicate whether wet or dry drilling conditions are expected and if groundwater will be sealed from the excavation.
- (4) Slurry. When the use of slurry is proposed, details on the types of additives to be used and their manufacturers shall be provided. In addition, details covering the measurement and control of the hardness of the mixing water, agitation, circulation, de-sanding, sampling, testing, and chemical properties of the slurry shall be submitted.
- (5) Shaft Cleaning. Method(s) and sequence proposed for the shaft cleaning operation.
- (6) Reinforcement Cage and Permanent Casing. Details of reinforcement placement including rolling spacers to be used and method to maintain proper elevation and location of the reinforcement cage within the shaft excavation during concrete placement. The method(s) of adjusting the reinforcement cage length and permanent casing if rock is encountered at an elevation other than as shown on the plans. As an option, the Contractor may perform soil borings and rock cores at the drilled shaft locations to determine the required reinforcement cage and permanent casing lengths.
- (7) Concrete Placement. Details of concrete placement including proposed operational procedures for free fall, tremie or pumping methods. The sequence and method of casing removal shall also be stated along with the top of pour elevation, and method of forming through water above streambed.
- (8) Mix Design. The proposed concrete mix design(s).
- (9) Disposal Plan. Containment and disposal plan for slurry and displaced water. Containment and disposal plan for contaminated concrete pushed out of the top of the shaft by uncontaminated concrete during concrete placement.
- (10) Access and Site Protection Plan. Details of access to the drilled shafts and safety measures proposed. This shall include a list of casing, scaffolding, work platforms, temporary walkways, railings, and other items needed to provide safe access to the drilled shafts. Provisions to protect open excavations during non-working hours shall be included.

The Engineer will evaluate the drilled shaft installation procedure and notify the Contractor of acceptance, need for additional information, or concerns with the installation's effect on the existing or proposed structure(s).



## CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

**516.05 General.** Excavation for drilled shaft(s) shall not proceed until written authorization is received from the Engineer. The Contractor shall be responsible for verification of the dimensions and alignment of each shaft excavation as directed by the Engineer.

Unless otherwise approved in the Contractor's installation procedure, no shaft excavation, casing installation, or casing removal with a vibratory hammer shall be made within four shaft diameters center to center of a shaft with concrete that has a compressive strength less than 1500 psi (10,300 kPa). The site-specific soil strengths and installation methods selected will determine the actual required minimum spacing, if any, to address vibration and blow out concerns.

Lost tools shall not remain in the shaft excavation without the approval of the Engineer.

Blasting shall not be used as a method of shaft excavation.

**516.06 Shaft Excavation Protection Methods.** The construction of drilled shafts may involve the use of one or more of the following methods to support the excavation during the various phases of shaft excavation, cleaning, and concrete placement dependent on the site conditions encountered. Surface water shall not flow uncontrolled into the shaft excavation, however water may be placed into the shaft excavation in order to meet head pressure requirements according to Articles 516.06(c) and 516.13.

The following are general descriptions indicating the conditions when these methods may be used.

- (a) **Dry Method.** The dry construction method shall only be used at sites where the groundwater and soil conditions are suitable to permit the drilling and dewatering of the excavation without causing subsidence of adjacent ground, boiling of the base soils, squeezing, or caving of the shaft side walls. The dry method shall consist of drilling the shaft excavation, removing accumulated water, cleaning the shaft base, and placing the reinforcement cage and concrete in a predominately dry excavation.
- (b) **Slurry Method.** The slurry construction method may be used at sites where dewatering the excavation would cause collapse of the shaft sidewalls or when the volume and head of water flowing into the shaft is likely to contaminate the concrete during placement resulting in a shaft defect. This method uses slurry, or in rare cases water, to maintain stability of the shaft sidewall while advancing the shaft excavation. After the shaft excavation is completed, the slurry level in the shaft shall be kept at an elevation to maintain stability of the shaft sidewall, maintain stability of the shaft base, and prevent additional groundwater from entering the shaft. The shaft base shall be cleaned, the reinforcement cage shall be set, and the concrete shall be discharged at the bottom of the shaft excavation, displacing the slurry upwards.

- (c) Temporary Casing Method. Temporary casing shall be used when either the dry or slurry methods provide inadequate support to prevent sidewall caving or excessive deformation of the shaft excavation. Temporary casing may be used with slurry or be used to reduce the flow of water into the excavation to allow dewatering and concrete placement in a dry shaft excavation. Temporary casing shall not be allowed to remain permanently without the approval of the Engineer.

During removal of the temporary casing, the level of concrete in the casing shall be maintained at a level such that the head pressure inside the casing is a minimum of 1.25 times the head pressure outside the casing, but in no case is less than 5 ft (1.5 m) above the bottom of the casing. Casing removal shall be at a slow, uniform rate with the pull in line with the shaft axis. Excessive rotation of the casing shall be avoided to limit deformation of the reinforcement cage. In addition, the slump requirements during casing removal shall be according to Article 516.12.

When called for on the plans, the Contractor shall install a permanent casing as specified. Permanent casing shall be used as a shaft excavation support method using the method described in the Special Provision Foundation Drilling Procedures. After construction, if voids are present between the permanent casing and the drilled excavation, the voids shall be filled with grout. Permanent casing shall not remain in place beyond the limits shown on the plans without the specific approval of the Engineer.

When the shaft extends above the streambed through a body of water and permanent casing is not shown, the portion above the streambed shall be formed with removable casings, column forms, or other forming systems as approved by the Engineer. The forming system shall not scar or spall the finished concrete or leave in place any forms or casing within the removable form limits as shown on the plans unless approved as part of the installation procedure. The forming system shall not be removed until the concrete has attained a minimum compressive strength of 2500 psi (17,200 kPa) and cured for a minimum of 72 hours. For shafts extending through water, the concrete shall be protected from water action after placement for a minimum of seven days.

**516.07 Slurry.** When slurry is used, the Contractor shall provide a technical representative of the slurry additive manufacturer at the site prior to introduction of the slurry into the first shaft where slurry will be used, and during drilling and completion of a minimum of one shaft to adjust the slurry mix to the specific site conditions. During construction, the level of the slurry shall be maintained a minimum of 5 feet (1.5 m) above the height required to prevent caving of the shaft excavation. In the event of a sudden or significant loss of slurry in the shaft excavation, the construction of that foundation shall be stopped and the shaft excavation backfilled or supported by temporary casing, until a method to stop slurry loss, or an alternate construction procedure, has been approved by the Engineer.

- (a) General Properties. The material used to make the slurry shall not be detrimental to the concrete or surrounding ground. Mineral slurries shall have both a mineral grain size that remains in suspension and sufficient viscosity and gel characteristics to transport excavated material to a suitable screening system. Polymer slurries shall have sufficient viscosity and gel characteristics to transport excavated material to suitable screening systems or settling tanks. The percentage and specific gravity of the material used to make the slurry shall be sufficient to maintain the stability of the excavation and to allow proper concrete placement.

If approved by the Engineer, the Contractor may use water and excavated soils as drilling slurry. In this case, the range of acceptable values for density, viscosity and pH, as shown in the following table for bentonite slurry shall be met.

When water is used as the slurry to construct rock sockets in limestone, dolomite, sandstone or other formations that are not erodible, the requirements for slurry testing shall not apply if the entire fluid column is replaced with fresh water after drilling. To do so, fresh water shall be introduced at the top of the shaft excavation and existing water used during drilling shall be pumped out of the shaft excavation from the bottom of the shaft excavation until the entire volume of fluid has been replaced.

- (b) Preparation. Prior to introduction into the shaft excavation, the manufactured slurry admixture shall be pre-mixed thoroughly with clean, fresh water and for adequate time in accordance with the slurry admixture manufacturer's recommendations. Slurry tanks of adequate capacity shall be used for slurry mixing, circulation, storage and treatment. No excavated slurry pits will be allowed in lieu of slurry tanks without approval from the Engineer. Adequate desanding equipment shall be provided to control slurry properties during the drilled shaft excavation in accordance with the values provided in Table 1.
- (c) Quality Control. Quality control tests shall be performed on the slurry to determine density, viscosity, sand content and pH of freshly mixed slurry, recycled slurry and slurry in the shaft excavation. Tests of slurry samples from within two feet of the bottom and at mid-height of the shaft excavation shall be conducted in each shaft excavation during the excavation process to measure the consistency of the slurry. A minimum of four sets of tests shall be conducted during the first eight hours of slurry use on the project. When a series of four test results do not change more than 1% from the initial test, the testing frequency may be decreased to one set every four hours of slurry use. Reports of all tests, signed by an authorized representative of the Contractor, shall be furnished to the Engineer upon completion of each drilled shaft. The physical properties of the slurry shall be as shown in Table 1.

The slurry shall be sampled and tested less than 1 hour before concrete placement. Any heavily contaminated slurry that has accumulated at the bottom of the shaft shall be removed. The contractor shall perform final shaft bottom cleaning after suspended solids have settled from the slurry. Concrete shall not be placed if the slurry does not have the required physical properties.

Table 1 – SLURRY PROPERTIES				
	Bentonite	Emulsified Polymer	Dry Polymer	Test Method
Density, lb/cu ft (kg/cu m) (at introduction)	65.2 ± 1.6 <sup>1</sup> (1043.5 ± 25.6)	63 (1009.0) max.	63 (1009.0) max.	ASTM D 4380
Density, lb/cu ft (kg/cu m) (prior to concrete placement)	67.0 ± 3.5 <sup>1</sup> (1073.0 ± 56.0)	63 (1009.0) max.	63 (1009.0) max.	ASTM D 4380
Viscosity <sup>2</sup> , sec/qt (sec/L)	46 ± 14 (48 ± 14)	38 ± 5 (40 ± 5)	65 ± 15 (69 ± 16)	ASTM D 6910
pH	9.0 ± 1.0	9.5 ± 1.5	9.0 ± 2.0	ASTM D 4972
Sand Content, percent by volume (at introduction)	4 max.	1 max.	1 max.	ASTM D 4381
Sand Content, percent by volume (prior to concrete placement)	10 max.	1 max.	1 max.	ASTM D 4381
Contact Time <sup>3</sup> , hours	4 max.	72 max.	72 max.	

Note 1. When the slurry consists of only water and excavated soils, the density shall not exceed 70 lb/cu ft (1121 kg/cu m).

Note 2. Higher viscosities may be required in loose or gravelly sand deposits.

Note 3. Contact time is the time without agitation and sidewall cleaning.

**516.08 Obstructions.** An obstruction is an unknown isolated object that causes the shaft excavation method to experience a significant decrease in the actual production rate and requires the Contractor to core, break up, push aside, or use other means to mitigate the obstruction. Subsurface conditions such as boulders, cobbles, or logs and buried infrastructure such as footings, piling, or abandoned utilities, when shown on the plans, shall not constitute an obstruction. When an obstruction is encountered, the Contractor shall notify the Engineer immediately and upon concurrence of the Engineer, the Contractor shall mitigate the obstruction with an approved method.

**516.09 Top of Rock.** The top of rock will be considered as the point where rock, defined as bedded deposits and conglomerate deposits exhibiting the physical characteristics and difficulty of rock removal as determined by the Engineer, is encountered which cannot be drilled with augers and/or underreaming tools configured to be effective in the soils indicated in the contract documents.

**516.10 Design Modifications.** If the top of rock elevation differs from that shown on the plans by more than 10 percent of the length of the drilled shaft above the rock, the Engineer shall be contacted to determine if any drilled shaft design changes may be required. In addition, if the type of soil or rock encountered is not similar to that shown in the subsurface exploration data, the Contractor may be required to extend the drilled shaft length(s) beyond those specified in the plans. In either case, the Engineer will determine if revisions are necessary and the extent of the modifications required.

**516.11 Excavation Cleaning and Inspection.** Materials removed or generated from the shaft excavations shall be disposed of according to Article 202.03.

After excavation, each shaft shall be cleaned. For a drilled shaft terminating in soil, the depth of sediment or debris shall be a maximum of 1 1/2 in. (38 mm). For a drilled shaft terminating in rock, the depth of sediment or debris shall be a maximum of 1/2 in. (13 mm).

A shaft excavation shall be overreamed when, in the opinion of the Engineer, the sidewall has softened, swelled, or has a buildup of slurry cake. Overreaming may also be required to correct a shaft excavation which has been drilled out of tolerance. Overreaming may be accomplished with a grooving tool, overreaming bucket, or other approved equipment. Overreaming thickness shall be a minimum of 1/2 in. (13 mm) and a maximum of 3 in. (75 mm).

**516.12 Reinforcement.** This work shall be according to Section 508 and the following.

The shaft excavation shall be cleaned and inspected prior to placing the reinforcement cage. The reinforcement cage shall be completely assembled prior to drilling and be ready for adjustment in length as required by the conditions encountered. The reinforcement cage shall be lifted using multiple point sling straps or other approved methods to avoid reinforcement cage distortion or stress. Cross frame stiffeners may be required for lifting or to keep the reinforcement cage in proper position during lifting and concrete placement.

The Contractor shall attach rolling spacers to keep the reinforcement cage centered within the shaft excavation during concrete placement and to ensure that at no point will the finished shaft have less than the minimum concrete cover(s) shown on the plans. The rolling spacers or other approved non-corrosive spacing devices shall be installed within 2 ft (0.6 m) of both the top and bottom of the drilled shaft and at intervals not exceeding 10 ft (3 m) throughout the length of the shaft to ensure proper reinforcement cage alignment and clearance for the entire shaft. The number of rolling spacers at each level shall be one for each 1.0 ft (300 mm) of shaft diameter, with a minimum of four rolling spacers at each level. For shafts with different shaft diameters throughout the length of the excavation, different sized rolling spacers shall be provided to ensure the reinforcement cage is properly positioned throughout the entire length of the shaft.

When a specific concrete cover between the base of the drilled shaft and the reinforcement cage is shown on the plans, the bottom of the reinforcement cage shall be supported so that the proper concrete cover is maintained.

If the conditions differ such that the length of the shaft is increased, additional longitudinal bars shall be either mechanically spliced or lap spliced to the lower end of the reinforcement cage and confined with either hoop ties or spirals. The Contractor shall have additional reinforcement available or fabricate the reinforcement cages with additional length as necessary to make the required adjustments in a timely manner as dictated by the encountered conditions. The additional reinforcement may be non-epoxy coated.

**516.13 Concrete Placement.** Concrete work shall be performed according to the following.

Throughout concrete placement the head pressure inside the drilled shaft shall be at least 1.1 times the head pressure outside the drilled shaft.

Concrete placement shall begin within 1 hour of shaft cleaning and inspection. The pour shall be made in a continuous manner from the bottom to the top elevation of the shaft as shown on the contract plan or as approved in the Contractor's installation procedure. Concrete placement shall continue after the shaft excavation is full and until 18 in. (450 mm) of good quality, uncontaminated concrete is expelled at the top of shaft. Vibration of the concrete will not be allowed when the concrete is displacing slurry or water. In dry excavations, the concrete in the top 10 ft (3 m) of the shaft shall be vibrated.

When using temporary casing or placing concrete under water or slurry, a minimum of seven days prior to concrete placement, a 4 cu yd (3 cu m) trial batch of the concrete mixture shall be performed to evaluate slump retention. Temporary casing shall be withdrawn before the slump of the concrete drops below 6 in. (150 mm). For concrete placed using the slurry method of construction, the slump of all concrete placed shall be a minimum of 6 in. (150 mm) at the end of concrete placement.

Devices used to place concrete shall have no aluminum parts in contact with concrete.

When the top of the shaft is at the finished elevation and no further concrete placement above the finished elevation is specified, the top of the shaft shall be level and finished according to Article 503.15(a).

Concrete shall be placed by free fall, tremie, or concrete pump subject to the following conditions.

- (a) Free Fall Placement. Concrete shall only be placed by free fall when the rate of water infiltration into the shaft excavation is less than 12 in. (300 mm) per hour and the depth of water in the shaft excavation is less than 3 in. (75 mm) at the time of concrete placement.

Concrete placed by free fall shall fall directly to the base without contacting the reinforcement cage, cross frame stiffeners, or shaft sidewall. Drop chutes may be used to direct concrete to the base during free fall placement.

Drop chutes used to direct placement of free fall concrete shall consist of a smooth tube. Concrete may be placed through either a hopper at the top of the tube or side openings as the drop chute is retrieved during concrete placement. The drop chute shall be supported so that free fall does not exceed 60 ft (18.3 m) for conventional concrete or 30 ft (9.1 m) for self-consolidating concrete. If placement cannot be satisfactorily accomplished by free fall in the opinion of the Engineer, either a tremie or pump shall be used to accomplish the pour.

- (b) Tremie and Concrete Pump Placement. Concrete placement shall be according to Article 503.08, except the discharge end of the steel pipe shall remain embedded in the concrete a minimum of 10 ft (3.0 m) throughout concrete placement when displacing slurry or water.

**516.14 Construction Tolerances.** The following construction tolerances shall apply to all drilled shafts.

- (a) Center of Shaft. The center of the drilled shaft shall be within 3 in. (75 mm) of the plan station and offset at the top of the shaft.
- (b) Center of Reinforcement Cage. The center of the reinforcement cage shall be within 1 1/2 in. (40 mm) of plan station and offset at the top of the shaft.
- (c) Vertical Plumbness of Shaft. The out of vertical plumbness of the shaft shall not exceed 1.5 percent.
- (d) Vertical Plumbness of Reinforcement Cage. The out of vertical plumbness of the shaft reinforcement cage shall not exceed 0.83 percent.
- (e) Top of Shaft. The top of the shaft shall be no more than 1 in. (25 mm) above and no more than 3 in. (75 mm) below the plan elevation.
- (f) Top of Reinforcement Cage. The top of the reinforcement cage shall be no more than 1 in. (25 mm) above and no more than 3 in. (75 mm) below the plan elevation.

(g) Bottom of shaft. Excavation equipment and methods used to complete the shaft excavation shall have a nearly planar bottom. The cutting edges of excavation equipment used to create the bottom of shafts in rock shall be normal to the vertical axis of the shaft within a tolerance of 6.25 percent.

**516.15 Method of Measurement.** This work will be measured for payment in place and the volume computed in cubic yards (cubic meters). The volume will be computed using the plan diameter of the shaft multiplied by the measured length of the shaft. The length of shaft in soil will be computed as the difference in elevation between the top of the drilled shaft shown on the plans, or as installed as part of the Contractor's installation procedure, and the bottom of the shaft or the top of rock (when present) whichever is higher. The length of shaft in rock will be computed as the difference in elevation between the measured top of rock and the bottom of the shaft.

When permanent casing is specified, it will be measured for payment in place, in feet (meters). Permanent casing installed at the Contractor's option will not be measured for payment.

Reinforcement furnished and installed will be measured for payment according to Article 508.07.

**516.16 Basis of Payment.** This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per cubic yard (cubic meter) for DRILLED SHAFT IN SOIL, and/or DRILLED SHAFT IN ROCK.

Permanent casing will be paid for at the contract unit price per foot (meter) for PERMANENT CASING.

Reinforcement furnished and installed will be paid for according to Article 508.08.

Obstruction mitigation will be paid for according to Article 109.04."



## FOUNDATION DRILLING PROCEDURES

This Special Provision supplements the requirements of Standard Specification Article 522.08 and Drilled Shafts Special Provision for the following:

- Proposed Retaining Wall 29 (S.N. 016-Z017) Drilled Soldier Piles and Secant Lagging.
- Proposed Monroe Street bridge (S.N. 016-1700) East Abutment and Southeast drilled soldier pile wall.
- Proposed Monroe Street bridge (S.N. 016-1700) West abutment drilled shafts.

The procedures contained herein are considered as minimum requirements for minimizing offsite ground movements during shaft construction but do not relieve the Contractor of any of the Contract requirements.

Construction Methods. The Wet Method of construction shall be used through the upper granular soils (sand and gravel) and the underlying clay formation to the top elevation of the permanent casing. The Dry Method of construction shall not be permitted through this zone. Either bentonite clay or polymer slurry shall be used while advancing the drilled excavation to maintain stability of the shaft perimeter. The slurry level shall be maintained at a sufficient level to prevent instability or “blow-in” of the excavation.

Temporary steel casing(s) shall be placed through the slurry to the top elevation of the permanent casing and pushed or screwed into the soft clay formation a sufficient distance below the top elevation of the permanent casing to provide a watertight seal. The drilled excavation for installation of the temporary casing shall be the minimum diameter required in order to install the casing and minimize the annular space around the casing. Excess sand suspended in the slurry shall be permitted to settle to the bottom the drilled excavation and then removed with a clean-out tool prior to installing the temporary casing. This is in order to minimize the build-up of sand behind the casing, which may cause a defect in the shaft when the casing is removed. Once the temporary casing is installed, the slurry inside the casing can be removed and the remainder of the shaft constructed. As outlined in Article 516.06 (c) of the Drilled Shafts Special Provision, removal of the temporary casing must be properly coordinated to prevent contamination of the concrete or CLSM.

The permanent casing through the very soft to soft clay shall be installed by twisting and/or pushing the casing in conjunction with drilled excavation inside of the permanent casing. The drilled excavation shall not advance below the bottom of the permanent casing during this installation. The drilled excavation for installation of the permanent casing below the very soft to soft clay shall be the minimum diameter required in order to install the casing.

Steel Placement. The soldier piles or reinforcement cage must be sufficiently stable to prevent shifting or distortion during concrete or CLSM placement.

Concrete/CLSM Placement. Concrete and/or CLSM shall be placed as soon as the shaft excavation, cleaning, and pile/reinforcement cage placement have been completed. Shafts shall not be permitted to remain open overnight without being filled with concrete and/or CLSM.

Concrete and CLSM shall have a sufficient slump to prevent arching or the formation of voids during placement or during removal of temporary casing.

Basis of Payment No additional compensation will be awarded to the Contractor for the conformance with this Special Provision.

## **GENERAL ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS**

Effective: January 1, 2017

This special provision replaces Articles 801.01 – 801.07, 801.09 – 801-16 of the Standard Specifications.

Definition. Codes, standards, and industry specifications cited for electrical work shall be by definition the latest adopted version thereof, unless indicated otherwise.

Materials by definition shall include electrical equipment, fittings, devices, motors, appliances, fixtures, apparatus, all hardware and appurtenances, and the like, used as part of, or in connection with, electrical installation.

Standards of Installation. Materials shall be installed according to the manufacturer's recommendations, the NEC, OSHA, the NESC, and AASHTO's Standard Specifications for Structural Supports for Highway Signs, Luminaires, and Traffic Signals.

All like materials shall be from the same manufacturer. Listed and labeled materials shall be used whenever possible. The listing shall be according to UL or an approved equivalent.

Safety and Protection. Safety and protection requirements shall be as follows.

**Safety.** Electrical systems shall not be left in an exposed or otherwise hazardous condition. All electrical boxes, cabinets, pole handholes, etc. which contain wiring, either energized or non-energized, shall be closed or shall have covers in place and be locked when possible, during nonworking hours.

**Protection.** Electrical raceway or duct openings shall be capped or otherwise sealed from the entrance of water and dirt. Wiring shall be protected from mechanical injury.

Equipment Grounding Conductor. All electrical systems, materials, and appurtenances shall be grounded. Good ground continuity throughout the electrical system shall be assured, even though every detail of the requirements is not specified or shown. Electrical circuits shall have a continuous insulated equipment grounding conductor. When metallic conduit is used, it shall be bonded to the equipment grounding conductor, but shall not be used as the equipment grounding conductor.

Detector loop lead-in circuits, circuits under 50 volts, and runs of fiber optic cable will not require an equipment grounding conductor.

Where connections are made to painted surfaces, the paint shall be scraped to fully expose metal at the connection point. After the connection is completed, the paint system shall be repaired to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

Bonding of all boxes and other metallic enclosures throughout the wiring system to the equipment grounding conductor shall be made using a splice and pigtail connection. Mechanical connectors shall have a serrated washer at the contact surface.

All connections to structural steel or fencing shall be made with exothermic welds. Care shall be taken not to weaken load carrying members. Where connections are made to epoxy coated reinforcing steel, the epoxy coating shall be sufficiently removed to facilitate a mechanical connection. The epoxy coating shall be repaired to the satisfaction of the Engineer. Where connections are made to insulated conductors, the connection shall be wrapped with at least four layers of electrical tape extended 6 in. (150 mm) onto the conductor insulation.

Submittals. At the preconstruction meeting, the Contractor shall submit a written listing of manufacturers for all major electrical and mechanical items. The list of manufacturers shall be binding, except by written request from the Contractor and approval by the Engineer. The request shall include acceptable reasons and documentation for the change.

Major items shall include, but not limited to the following:

<b>Type of Work (discipline)</b>	<b>Item</b>
All Electrical Work	Electric Service Metering Emergency Standby System Transformers Cable Unit Duct Splices Conduit Surge Suppression System
Lighting	Tower Pole Luminaire Foundation Breakaway Device Controllers Control Cabinet and Peripherals
ITS	Controller Cabinet and Peripherals CCTV Cameras Camera Structures Ethernet Switches Detectors Detector Loop Fiber Optic Cable

Within 30 calendar days after contract execution, the Contractor shall submit, for approval, one copy each of the manufacturer's product data (for standard products and components) and detailed shop drawings (for fabricated items). Submittals for the materials for each individual pay item shall be complete in every respect. Submittals which include multiple pay items shall have all submittal material for each item or group of items covered by a particular specification, grouped together and the applicable pay item identified. Various submittals shall, when taken together, form a complete coordinated package. A partial submittal will be returned without review unless prior written permission is obtained from the Engineer.

The submittal shall be properly identified by route, section, county, and contract number.

The Contractor shall have reviewed the submittal material and affixed his/her stamp of approval, with date and signature, for each individual item. In case of subcontractor submittal, both the subcontractor and the Contractor shall review, sign, and stamp their approval on the submittal.

Illegible print, incompleteness, inaccuracy, or lack of coordination will be grounds for rejection.

**Items from multiple disciplines shall not be combined on a single submittal and transmittal. Items for lighting, signals, surveillance and CCTV must be in separate submittals since they may be reviewed by various personnel in various locations.**

The Engineer will review the submittals for conformance with the design concept of the project according to Article 105.04 and the following. The Engineer will stamp the drawings indicating their status as "Approved", "Approved as Noted", "Disapproved", or "Information Only". Since the Engineer's review is for conformance with the design concept only, it shall be the Contractor's responsibility to coordinate the various items into a working system as specified. The Contractor shall not be relieved from responsibility for errors or omissions in the shop, working, or layout drawings by the Engineer's approval thereof. The Contractor shall still be in full compliance with contract and specification requirements.

All submitted items reviewed and marked "Disapproved" or "Approved as Noted" shall be resubmitted by the Contractor in their entirety, unless otherwise indicated within the submittal comments.

Work shall not begin until the Engineer has approved the submittal. Material installed prior to approval by the Engineer, will be subject to removal and replacement at no additional cost to the Department.

Unless otherwise approved by the Engineer, all of the above items shall be submitted to the Engineer at the same time. Each item shall be properly identified by route, section, and contract number.

Certifications. When certifications are specified and are available prior to material manufacture, the certification shall be included in the submittal information. When specified and only available after manufacture, the submittal shall include a statement of intent to furnish certification. All certificates shall be complete with all appropriate test dates and data.

Authorized Project Delay. See Article 801.08

Maintenance transfer and Preconstruction Inspection.

General. Before performing any excavation, removal, or installation work (electrical or otherwise) at the site, the Contractor shall request a maintenance transfer and preconstruction site inspection, to be held in the presence of the Engineer and a representative of the party or parties responsible for maintenance of any lighting and/or traffic control systems which may be affected by the work. The request for the maintenance transfer and preconstruction inspection shall be made no less than fourteen (14) calendar days prior to the desired inspection date. The maintenance transfer and preconstruction inspection shall:

Establish the procedures for formal transfer of maintenance responsibility required for the construction period.

Establish the approximate location and operating condition of lighting and/or traffic control systems which may be affected by the work

Marking of Existing Cable Systems. The party responsible for maintenance of any existing lighting and/or traffic control systems at the project site will, at the Contractor's request, mark and/or stake, once per location, all underground cable routes owned or maintained by the State. A project may involve multiple "locations" where separated electrical systems are involved (i.e. different controllers). The markings shall be taken to have a horizontal tolerance of at least 1 foot (304.8 mm) to either side.. The request for the cable locations and marking shall be made at the same time the request for the maintenance transfer and preconstruction inspection is made. The Contractor shall exercise extreme caution where existing buried cable runs are involved. The markings of existing systems are made strictly for assistance to the Contractor and this does not relieve the Contractor of responsibility for the repair or replacement of any cable run damaged in the course of his work, as specified elsewhere herein. Note that the contractor shall be entitled to only one request for location marking of existing systems and that multiple requests may only be honored at the contractor's expense. No locates will be made after maintenance is transferred, unless it is at the contractor's expense.

Condition of Existing Systems. The Contractor shall conduct an inventory of all existing electrical system equipment within the project limits, which may be affected by the work, making note of any parts which are found broken or missing, defective or malfunctioning. Megger and load readings shall be taken for all existing circuits which will remain in place or be modified. If a circuit is to be taken out in its entirety, then readings do not have to be taken. The inventory and test data shall be reviewed with and approved by the Engineer and a record of the inventory shall be submitted to the Engineer for the record. Without such a record, all systems transferred to the Contractor for maintenance during construction shall be returned at the end of construction in complete, fully operating condition."

Maintenance and Responsibility During Construction.

Lighting Operation and Maintenance Responsibility. The scope of work shall include the assumption of responsibility for the continuing operation and maintenance of the existing, proposed, temporary, sign and navigation lighting, or other lighting systems and all appurtenances affected by the work as specified elsewhere herein. Maintenance of lighting systems is specified elsewhere and will be paid for separately

The proposed lighting system must be operational prior to opening the roadway to traffic unless temporary lighting exists which is designed and installed to properly illuminate the roadway.

Energy and Demand Charges. The payment of basic energy and demand charges by the electric utility for existing lighting which remains in service will continue as a responsibility of the Owner, unless otherwise indicated. Unless otherwise indicated or required by the Engineer duplicate lighting systems (such as temporary lighting and proposed new lighting) shall not be operated simultaneously at the Owner's expense and lighting systems shall not be kept in operation during long daytime periods at the Owner's expense. Upon written authorization from the Engineer to place a proposed new lighting system in service, whether the system has passed final acceptance or not, (such as to allow temporary lighting to be removed), the Owner will accept responsibility for energy and demand charges for such lighting, effective the date of authorization. All other energy and demand payments to the utility shall be the responsibility of the Contractor until final acceptance.

Damage to Electrical Systems. Should damage occur to any existing electrical systems through the Contractor's operations, the Engineer will designate the repairs as emergency or non-emergency in nature.

Emergency repairs shall be made by the Contractor, or as determined by the Engineer, the Department, or its agent. Non-emergency repairs shall be performed by the Contractor within six working days following discovery or notification. All repairs shall be performed in an expeditious manner to assure all electrical systems are operational as soon as possible. The repairs shall be performed at no additional cost to the Department.

Lighting. An outage will be considered an emergency when three or more lights on a circuit or three successive lights are not operational. Knocked down materials, which result in a danger to the motoring public, will be considered an emergency repair.

Temporary aerial multi-conductor cable, with grounded messenger cable, will be permitted if it does not interfere with traffic or other operations, and if the Engineer determines it does not require unacceptable modification to existing installations.

Marking Proposed Locations for Highway Lighting System. The Contractor shall mark or stake the proposed locations of all poles, cabinets, junction boxes, pull boxes, handholes, cable routes, pavement crossings, and other items pertinent to the work. A proposed location inspection by the Engineer shall be requested prior to any excavation, construction, or installation work after all proposed installation locations are marked. Any work installed without location approval is subject to corrective action at no additional cost to the Department.

Inspection of electrical work. Inspection of electrical work shall be according to Article 105.12 and the following.

Before any splice, tap, or electrical connection is covered in handholes, junction boxes, light poles, or other enclosures, the Contractor shall notify and make available such wiring for the Engineer's inspection.

Testing. Before final inspection, the electrical work shall be tested. Tests may be made progressively as parts of the work are completed, or may be made when the work is complete. Tests shall be made in the presence of the Engineer. Items which fail to test satisfactorily shall be repaired or replaced. Tests shall include checks of control operation, system voltages, cable insulation, and ground resistance and continuity.

The forms for recording test readings will be available from the Engineer in electronic format. The Contractor shall provide the Engineer with a written report of all test data including the following:

- Voltage Tests
- Amperage Tests
- Insulation Resistance Tests
- Continuity tests
- Detector Loop Tests

Lighting systems. The following tests shall be made.

- (1) Voltage Measurements. Voltages in the cabinet from phase to phase and phase to neutral, at no load and at full load, shall be measured and recorded. Voltage readings at the last termination of each circuit shall be measured and recorded.
- (2) Insulation Resistance. Insulation resistance to ground of each circuit at the cabinet, with all loads connected, shall be measured and recorded.

On tests of new cable runs, the readings shall exceed 50 megohms for phase and neutral conductors with a connected load over 20 A, and shall exceed 100 megohms for conductors with a connected load of 20 A or less.

On tests of cable runs which include cables which were existing in service prior to this contract, the resistance readings shall be the same or better than the readings recorded at the maintenance transfer at the beginning of the contract. Measurements shall be taken with a megohm meter approved by the Engineer.

- (3) Loads. The current of each circuit, phase main, and neutral shall be measured and recorded. The Engineer may direct reasonable circuit rearrangement. The current readings shall be within ten percent of the connected load based on material ratings.

- (4) Ground Continuity. Resistance of the system ground as taken from the farthest extension of each circuit run from the controller (i.e. check of equipment ground continuity for each circuit) shall be measured and recorded. Readings shall not exceed 2.0 ohms, regardless of the length of the circuit.
- (5) Resistance of Grounding Electrodes. Resistance to ground of all grounding electrodes shall be measured and recorded. Measurements shall be made with a ground tester during dry soil conditions as approved by the Engineer. Resistance to ground shall not exceed 10 ohms.

ITS. The following test shall be made in addition to the lighting system test above.

Detector Loops. Before and after permanently securing the loop in the pavement, the resistance, inductance, resistance to ground, and quality factor for each loop and lead-in circuit shall be tested. The loop and lead-in circuit shall have an inductance between 20 and 2500 microhenries. The resistance to ground shall be a minimum of 50 megohms under any conditions of weather or moisture. The quality factor (Q) shall be 5 or greater.

Fiber Optic Systems. Fiber optic testing shall be performed as required in the fiber optic cable special provision and the fiber optic splice special provision.

All test results shall be furnished to the Engineer seven working days before the date the inspection is scheduled.

Contract Guarantee. The Contractor shall provide a written guarantee for all electrical work provided under the contract for a period of six months after the date of acceptance with the following warranties and guarantees.

- (a) The manufacturer's standard written warranty for each piece of electrical material or apparatus furnished under the contract. The warranty for light emitting diode (LED) modules, including the maintained minimum luminance, shall cover a minimum of 60 months from the date of delivery.
- (b) The Contractor's written guarantee that, for a period of six months after the date of final acceptance of the work, all necessary repairs to or replacement of said warranted material or apparatus for reasons not proven to have been caused by negligence on the part of the user or acts of a third party shall be made by the Contractor at no additional cost to the Department.
- (c) The Contractor's written guarantee for satisfactory operation of all electrical systems furnished and constructed under the contract for a period of six months after final acceptance of the work.



The warranty for an uninterruptable power supply (UPS) shall cover a minimum of two years from date the equipment is placed in operation; however, the batteries of the UPS shall be warranted for full replacement for a minimum of five years.

Record Drawings. Alterations and additions to the electrical installation made during the execution of the work shall be neatly and plainly marked in red by the Contractor on the full-size set of record drawings kept at the Engineer's field office for the project. These drawings shall be updated on a daily basis and shall be available for inspection by the Engineer during the course of the work. The record drawings shall include the following:

- Cover Sheet
- Summary of Quantities, electrical items only
- Legends, Schedules and Notes
- Plan Sheet
- Pertinent Details
- Single Line Diagram
- Other useful information useful to locate and maintain the systems.

Any modifications to the details shall be indicated. Final quantities used shall be indicated on the Summary of Quantities. Foundation depths used shall also be listed.

As part of the record drawings, the Contractor shall inventory all materials, new or existing, on the project and record information on inventory sheets provided by the Engineer.

The inventory shall include:

- Location of Equipment, including rack, chassis, slot as applicable.
- Designation of Equipment
- Equipment manufacturer
- Equipment model number
- Equipment Version Number
- Equipment Configuration
  - Addressing, IP or other
  - Settings, hardware or programmed
- Equipment Serial Number

The following electronic inventory forms are available from the Engineer:

- Lighting Controller Inventory
- Lighting Inventory
- Light Tower Inspection Checklist
- ITS Location Inventory

The information shall be entered in the forms; handwritten entries will not be acceptable; except for signatures. Electronic file shall also be included in the documentation.

When the work is complete, and seven days before the request for a final inspection, the set of contract drawings, stamped "**RECORD DRAWINGS**", shall be submitted to the Engineer for review and approval and shall be stamped with the date and the signature of the Contractor's supervising Engineer or electrician. The record drawings shall be submitted in PDF format on CDROM as well as hardcopy's for review and approval.

In addition to the record drawings, PDF copies of the final catalog cuts which have been Approved and Approved as Noted with applicable follow-up shall be submitted along with the record drawings. The PDF files shall clearly indicate either by filename or PDF table of contents the respective pay item number. Specific part or model numbers of items which have been selected shall be clearly visible. Hard copies of the catalog are not required with this submittal.

The Contractor shall provide two sets of electronically produced drawings in a moisture proof pouch to be kept on the inside door of the controller cabinet or other location approved by the Engineer. These drawings shall show the final as-built circuit orientation(s) of the project in the form of a single line diagram with all luminaires numbered and clearly identified for each circuit.

Final documentation shall be submitted as a complete submittal package, i.e. record drawings, test results, inventory, etc. shall be submitted at the same time. Partial piecemeal submittals will be rejected without review. A total of five hardcopies and CDROMs of the final documentation shall be submitted.

GPS Documentation. In addition to the specified record drawings, the Contactor shall record GPS coordinates of the following electrical components being installed, modified or being affected in other ways by this contract:

- All light poles and light towers.
- Handholes and vaults.
- Junction Boxes
- Conduit roadway crossings.
- Controllers.
- Control Buildings.
- Structures with electrical connections, i.e. DMS, lighted signs.
- Electric Service locations.
- CCTV Camera installations.
- Roadway Surveillance installations.
- Fiber Optic Splice Locations.
- Fiber Optic Cables. Coordinates shall be recorded along each fiber optic cable route every 200 feet.
- All fiber optic slack locations shall be identified with quantity of slack cable included. When sequential cable markings are available, those markings shall be documented as cable marking into enclosure and marking out of enclosure.

Datum to be used shall be North American 1983.

Data shall be provided electronically and in print form. The electronic format shall be compatible with MS Excel. Latitude and Longitude shall be in decimal degrees with a minimum of 6 decimal places. Each coordinate shall have the following information:

1. District
2. Description of item
3. Designation
4. Use
5. Approximate station
6. Contract Number
7. Date
8. Owner
9. Latitude
10. Longitude
11. Comments

A spreadsheet template will be available from the Engineer for use by the Contractor.

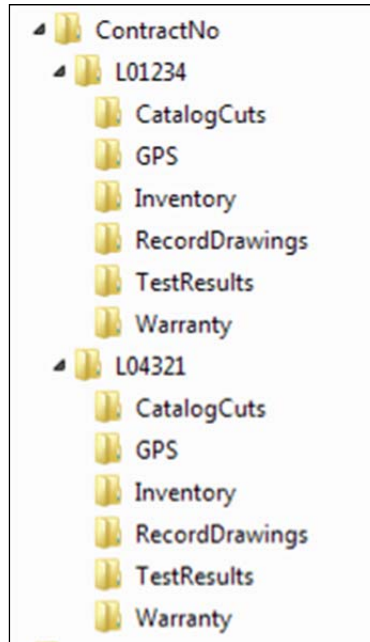
**Prior to the collection of data, the contractor shall provide a sample data collection of at least six data points of known locations to be reviewed and verified by the Engineer to be accurate within 20 feet.** Upon verification, data collection can begin. Data collection can be made as construction progresses, or can be collected after all items are installed. If the data is unacceptable the contractor shall make corrections to the data collection equipment and or process and submit the data for review and approval as specified. **Data collection prior to the submittal and review of the sample data of existing data points will be unacceptable and rejected.**

Accuracy. Data collected is to be mapping grade. A handheld mapping grade GPS device shall be used for the data collection. The receiver shall support differential correction and data shall have minimum 5 meter accuracy after post processing.

GPS receivers integrated into cellular communication devices, recreational and automotive GPS devices are not acceptable.

The GPS shall be the product of an established major GPS manufacturer having been in the business for a minimum of 6 years.”

The documents on the CD shall be organized by the Electrical Maintenance Contract Management System (EMCMS) location designation. If multiple EMCMS locations are within the contract, separate folders shall be utilized for each location as follows:



Extraneous information not pertaining to the specific EMCMS location shall not be included in that particular folder and sub-folder.

The inspection will not be made until after the delivery of acceptable record drawings, specified certifications, and the required guarantees.

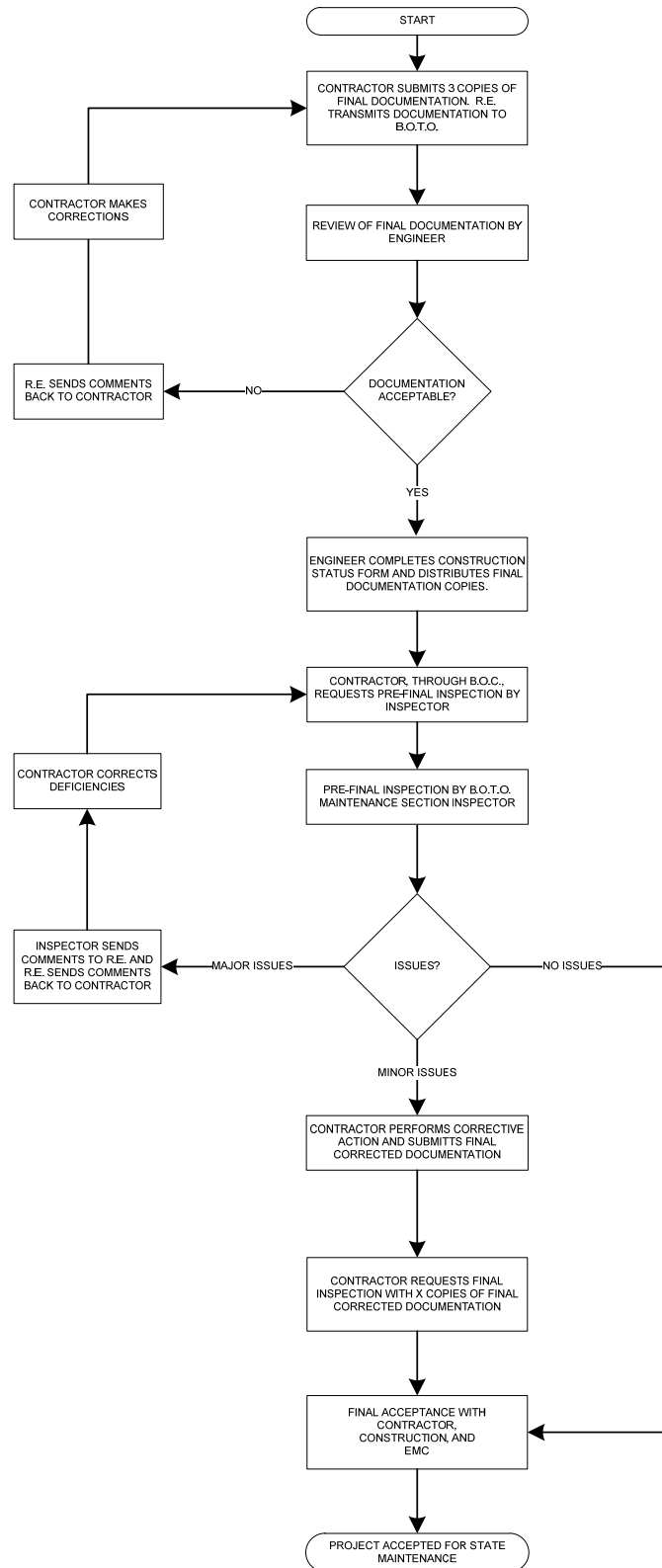
The Final Acceptance Documentation Checklist shall be completed and is contained elsewhere herein.

All CD's shall be labeled as illustrated in the CD Label Template contained herein.

Acceptance. Acceptance of electrical work will be given at the time when the Department assumes the responsibility to protect and maintain the work according to Article 107.30 or at the time of final inspection.

When the electrical work is complete, tested, and fully operational, the Contractor shall schedule an inspection for acceptance with the Engineer no less than seven working days prior to the desired inspection date. The Contractor shall furnish the necessary labor and equipment to make the inspection.

A written record of the test readings taken by the Contractor according to Article 801.13 shall be furnished to the Engineer seven working days before the date the inspection is scheduled. Inspection will not be made until after the delivery of acceptable record drawings, specified certifications, and the required guarantees.



**Final Acceptance Documentation Checklist**

LOCATION	
Route	Common Name
Limits	Section
Contract #	County
Controller Designation(s)	EMC Database Location Number(s)

ITEM	Contractor (Verify)	Resident Engineer (Verify)
<b>Record Drawings</b> -Four hardcopies (11" x 17") -Scanned to two CD-ROMs	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Field Inspection Tests</b> -Voltage -Amperage -Cable Insulation Resistance -Continuity -Controller Ground Rod Resistance (Four Hardcopies & scanned to two CD's)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>GPS Coordinates</b> -Excel file (Check Special Provisions, Excel file scanned to two CD's)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Job Warranty Letter</b> (Four Hardcopies & scanned to two CD's)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Catalog Cut Submittals</b> -Approved & Approved as Noted (Scanned to two CD's)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Lighting Inventory Form</b> (Four Hardcopies & scanned to two CD's)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Lighting Controller Inventory Form</b> (Four Hardcopies & scanned to two CD's)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Light Tower Inspection Form</b> (If applicable, Four Hardcopies & scanned to two CD's)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Four Hardcopies & scanned to two CD's shall be submitted for all items above. The CD ROM shall be labeled as shown in the example contained herein.

**General Notes:**

Record Drawings – The record drawings should contain contract cover sheet, summary of quantities showing all lighting pay item sheets, proposed lighting plans and lighting detail sheets. Submit hardcopies 11 x 17 size. Include the original “red-ink” copy. The red-ink markup should be neatly drawn. Record drawings copies should be legible. Blurred copies will not be acceptable. Temporary lighting plans and removal lighting plans should not be part of the set.

Field Inspection Tests – Testing should be done for proposed cables. Testing shall be per standard specifications. Forms shall be neatly filled out.

GPS Coordinates – Check special provisions “General Electrical Requirements”. Submit electronic “EXCEL” file.

Job Warranty Letter – See standard specifications.

Cutsheet Submittal – See special provisions “General Electrical Requirements”. Scan Approved and Approved as Noted cutsheets.

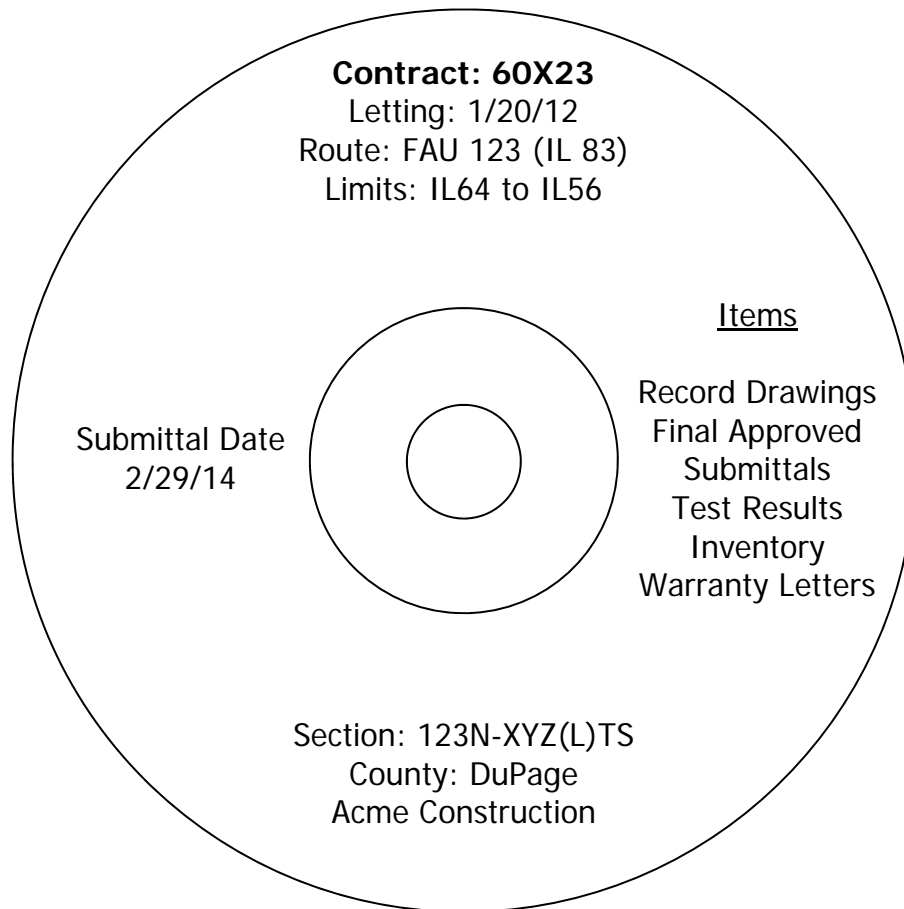
Lighting Inventory Form – Inventory form should include only proposed light poles, proposed light towers, proposed combination (traffic/light pole) lighting and proposed underpass luminaires.

Lighting Controller Inventory Form – Form should be filled out for only proposed lighting controllers.

Light Tower Safety Inspection Form – Form should be filled out for each proposed light tower.

CD LABEL FORMAT TEMPLATE.

**Label must be printed; hand written labels are unacceptable and will be rejected.**





## **MAINTENANCE OF LIGHTING SYSTEMS**

Effective: March 1, 2017

Replace Article 801.11 and 801.12 of the Standard Specifications with the following:

Effective the date the Contractor's activities (electrical or otherwise) at the job site begin, the Contractor shall be responsible for the proper operation and maintenance of all existing and proposed lighting systems which are part of, or which may be affected by the work until final acceptance or as otherwise determined by the Engineer.

The Contractor shall be responsible for the proper operation and maintenance of the following existing and proposed lighting systems under this contract:

- Existing IDOT Lighting Controller 'U'; Circuits A, B, C, D, E and F.
- Existing IDOT Lighting Controller 'V'; Circuits A, B, C, and D.

Before performing any excavation, removal, or installation work (electrical or otherwise) at the site, the Contractor shall initiate a request for a maintenance transfer and preconstruction inspection, as specified elsewhere herein, to be held in the presence of the Engineer and a representative of the party or parties responsible for maintenance of any lighting systems which may be affected by the work. During the maintenance preconstruction inspection, the party responsible for existing maintenance shall perform testing of the existing system in accordance with Article 801.13a. The Contractor shall request a date for the preconstruction inspection no less than fourteen (14) days prior to the desired date of the inspection.

The Engineer will document all test results and note deficiencies. All substandard equipment will be repaired or replaced by the existing maintenance contractor, or the Engineer can direct the Contractor to make the necessary repairs under Section 109.04.

Existing lighting systems, when depicted on the plans, are intended only to indicate the general equipment installation of the systems involved and shall not be construed as an exact representation of the field conditions. It remains the Contractor's responsibility to visit the site to confirm and ascertain the exact condition of the electrical equipment and systems to be maintained. Contract documents shall indicate the circuit limits.

Maintenance of Existing Lighting Systems. Existing lighting systems. Existing lighting systems shall be defined as any lighting system or part of a lighting system in service at the time of contract Letting. The contract drawings indicate the general extent of any existing lighting, but whether indicated or not, it remains the Contractor's responsibility to ascertain the extent of effort required for compliance with these specifications and failure to do so will not be justification for extra payment or reduced responsibilities.

#### Extent of Maintenance.

Partial Maintenance. Unless otherwise indicated, if the number of circuits affected by the contract is equal to or less than 40% of the total number of circuits in a given controller and the controller is not part of the contract work, the Contractor needs only to maintain the affected circuits within the project limits. The project limits are defined as those limits indicated in the contract plans. Equipment outside of the project limits, on the affected circuits shall be maintained and paid for under Article 109.04. The affected circuits shall be isolated by means of in-line waterproof fuse holders as specified elsewhere and as approved by the Engineer. The unaffected circuits and the controller will remain under the maintenance of the State.

Full Maintenance. If the number of circuits affected by the contract is greater than 40% of the total number of circuits in a given controller, or if the controller is modified in any way under the contract work, the Contractor shall maintain the entire controller and all associated circuits within the project limits. Equipment outside of the project limits shall be maintained and paid for under Article 109.04.

If the existing equipment is damaged by normal vehicular traffic, not contractor operations, is beyond repair and cannot be re-set, the contractor shall replace the equipment in kind with payment made for such equipment under Article 109.04. If the equipment damaged by any construction operations, not normal vehicular traffic, is beyond repair and cannot be re-set, the contractor shall replace the equipment in kind and the cost of the equipment shall be included in the cost of this pay item and shall not be paid for separately.

Maintenance of Proposed Lighting Systems. Proposed Lighting Systems. Proposed lighting systems shall be defined as any lighting system or part of a lighting system, temporary or permanent, which is to be constructed under this contract regardless of the project limits indicated in the plans.

The Contractor shall be fully responsible for maintenance of all items installed under this contract. Maintenance shall include, but not be limited to, any equipment failures or malfunctions as well as equipment damage either by the motoring public, Contractor operations, vandalism, or other means. The potential cost of replacing or repairing any malfunctioning, damaged, or vandalized equipment shall be included in the bid price of this item and will not be paid for separately.

Lighting System Maintenance Operations. The Contractor's responsibility shall include all applicable responsibilities of the Electrical Maintenance Contract, State of Illinois, Department of Transportation, Division of Highways, District One. These responsibilities shall include the maintenance of lighting units (including sign lighting), cable runs and lighting controls. In the case of a pole knockdown or sign light damage, the Contractor shall promptly clear the lighting unit and circuit discontinuity and restore the system to service. The equipment shall then be re-set by the contractor within the time limits specified herein.

If the existing equipment is damaged by normal vehicular traffic, not contractor operations, is beyond repair and cannot be re-set, the contractor shall replace the equipment in kind with payment made for such equipment under Article 109.04. If the equipment damaged by any construction operations, not normal vehicular traffic, is beyond repair and cannot be re-set, the contractor shall replace the equipment in kind and the cost of the equipment shall be included in the cost of this pay item and shall not be paid for separately.

Responsibilities shall also include weekly night-time patrol of the lighting system, with patrol reports filed immediately with the Engineer and with deficiencies corrected within 24 hours of the patrol. Patrol reports shall be presented on standard forms as designated by the Engineer. Uncorrected deficiencies may be designated by the Engineer as necessitating emergency repairs as described elsewhere herein.

The following chart lists the maximum response, service restoration, and permanent repair time the Contractor will be allowed to perform corrective action on specific lighting system equipment.

INCIDENT OR PROBLEM	SERVICE RESPONSE TIME	SERVICE RESTORATION TIME	PERMANENT REPAIR TIME
Control cabinet out	1 hour	4 hours	7 Calendar days
Hanging mast arm	1 hour to clear	na	7 Calendar days
Radio problem	1 hour	4 hours	7 Calendar days
Motorist caused damage or leaning light pole 10 degrees or more	1 hour to clear	4 hours	7 Calendar days
Circuit out – Needs to reset breaker	1 hour	4 hours	na
Circuit out – Cable trouble	1 hour	24 hours	21 Calendar days
Outage of 3 or more successive lights	1 hour	4 hours	na
Outage of 75% of lights on one tower	1 hour	4 hours	na
Outage of light nearest RR crossing approach, Islands and gores	1 hour	4 hours	na
Outage (single or multiple) found on night outage survey or reported to EMC	na	na	7 Calendar days
Navigation light outage	na	na	24 hours

- Service Response Time -- amount of time from the initial notification to the Contractor until a patrolman physically arrives at the location.
- Service Restoration Time – amount of time from the initial notification to the Contractor until the time the system is fully operational again (In cases of motorist caused damage the undamaged portions of the system are operational.)

- Permanent Repair Time – amount of time from initial notification to the Contractor until the time permanent repairs are made if the Contractor was required to make temporary repairs to meet the service restoration requirement.

Failure to provide this service will result in liquidated damages of \$500 per day per occurrence. In addition, the Department reserves the right to assign any work not completed within this timeframe to the Electrical Maintenance Contractor. All costs associated to repair this uncompleted work shall be the responsibility of the Contractor. Failure to pay these costs to the Electrical Maintenance Contractor within one month after the incident will result in additional liquidated damages of \$500 per month per occurrence. Unpaid bills will be deducted from any monies owed to the Contractor. Repeated failures and/or a gross failure of maintenance shall result in the State's Electrical Maintenance Contractor being directed to correct all deficiencies and the resulting costs deducted from any monies owed the contractor.

Damage caused by the Contractor's operations shall be repaired at no additional cost to the Contract.

Operation of Lighting. The lighting shall be operational every night, dusk to dawn. Duplicate lighting systems (such as temporary lighting and proposed new lighting) shall not be operated simultaneously. Lighting systems shall not be kept in operation during long daytime periods.

Method of Measurement. The contractor shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Engineer that the lighting system is fully operational prior to submitting a pay request. Failure to do so will be grounds for denying the pay request. Months in which the lighting systems are not maintained and not operational will not be paid. Payment shall not be made retroactively for months in which lighting systems were not operational.

Basis of Payment. Maintenance of lighting systems shall be paid for at the contract unit price per calendar month for MAINTENANCE OF LIGHTING SYSTEM.

## **EXPOSED RACEWAYS**

Effective: January 1, 2012

Revise the first paragraph of Article 811.03(a) of the Standard Specifications to read:

“General. Rigid metal conduit installation shall be according to Article 810.05(a). Conduits terminating in junction and pull boxes shall be terminated with insulated and gasketed watertight threaded NEMA 4X conduit hubs. The hubs shall be Listed under UL 514B. The insulated throat shall be rated up to 105° C. When PVC coated conduit is utilized, the aforementioned hubs shall also be PVC coated.”

Add the following to Article 811.03(b) of the Standard Specifications:

“Where PVC coated conduit is utilized, all conduit fittings, couplings and clamps shall be PVC coated. All other mounting hardware and appurtenances shall be stainless steel.”

“The personnel installing the PVC coated conduit must be trained and certified by the PVC coated conduit Manufacturer or Manufacturer’s representative to install PVC coated conduit. Documentation demonstrating this requirement must be submitted for review and approval.”

Add the following to Article 1088.01(a) of the Standard Specifications:

All iron and steel products, which are to be incorporated into the work, including conduit and all conduit fittings, shall be domestically manufactured or produced and fabricated as specified in Article 106.”

Revise Article 1088.01(a)(3) of the Standard Specifications to read:

“a. PVC Coated Steel Conduit. The PVC coated rigid metal conduit shall be UL Listed (UL 6). The PVC coating must have been investigated by UL as providing the primary corrosion protection for the rigid metal conduit. Ferrous fittings for general service locations shall be UL Listed with PVC as the primary corrosion protection. Hazardous location fittings, prior to plastic coating shall be UL listed.

- b. The PVC coating shall have the following characteristics:

Hardness:	85+ Shore A Durometer
Dielectric Strength:	400V/mil @ 60 Hz
Aging:	1,000 Hours Atlas Weatherometer
Temperature	The PVC compound shall conform at 0° F. to Federal Specifications PL-406b, Method 2051, Amendment 1 of 25 September 1952 (ASTM D 746)
Elongation:	200%

- c. The exterior and interior galvanized conduit surface shall be chemically treated to enhance PVC coating adhesion and shall also be coated with a primer before the PVC coating to ensure a bond between the zinc substrate and the PVC coating. The bond strength created shall be greater than the tensile strength of the plastic coating.
- d. The nominal thickness of the PVC coating shall be 1 mm (40 mils). The PVC exterior and urethane interior coatings applied to the conduit shall afford sufficient flexibility to permit field bending without cracking or flaking at temperatures above -1°C (30°F).
- e. An interior urethane coating shall be uniformly and consistently applied to the interior of all conduit and fittings. This internal coating shall be a nominal 2 mil thickness. The interior coating shall be applied in a manner so there are no runs, drips, or pinholes at any point. The coating shall not peel, flake, or chip off after a cut is made in the conduit or a scratch is made in the coating.
- f. Conduit bodies shall have a tongue-in-groove gasket for maximum sealing capability. The design shall incorporate a positive placement feature to assure proper installation. Certified test results confirming seal performance at 15 psig (positive) and 25 in. of mercury (vacuum) for 72 hours shall be submitted for review when requested by the Engineer.

- g. The PVC conduit shall pass the following tests:

Exterior PVC Bond test RN1:

Two parallel cuts 13 mm (1/2 inch) apart and 40 mm (1 1/2 inches) in length shall be made with a sharp knife along the longitudinal axis. A third cut shall be made perpendicular to and crossing the longitudinal cuts at one end. The knife shall then be worked under the PVC coating for 13 mm (1/2 inch) to free the coating from the metal.

Using pliers, the freed PVC tab shall be pulled with a force applied vertically and away from the conduit. The PVC tab shall tear rather than cause any additional PVC coating to separate from the substrate.

Boil Test:

Acceptable conduit coating bonds (exterior and interior) shall be confirmed if there is no disbondment after a minimum average of 200 hours in boiling water or exposure to steam vapor at one atmosphere. Certified test results from a national recognized independent testing laboratory shall be submitted for review and approval. The RN1 Bond Test and the Standard Method for Measuring Adhesion by Tape Test shall be utilized.

Exterior Adhesion. In accordance with ASTM D870, a 6" length of conduit test specimen shall be placed in boiling water. The specimen shall be periodically removed, cooled to ambient temperature and immediately tested according to the bond test (RN1). When the PVC coating separates from the substrate, the boil time to failure in hours shall be recorded.

Interior Adhesion. In accordance with ASTM D3359, a 6" conduit test specimen shall be cut in half longitudinally and placed in boiling water or directly above boiling water with the urethane surface facing down. The specimen shall be periodically removed, cooled to ambient temperature and tested in accordance with the Standard Method of Adhesion by Tape Test (ASTM D3359). When the coating disbonds, the time to failure in hours shall be recorded.

Heat/Humidity Test:

Acceptable conduit coating bonds shall be confirmed by a minimum average of 30 days in the Heat and Humidity Test. The RN1 Bond Test and the Standard Method for Measuring Adhesion by Tape Test shall be utilized.

Exterior Adhesion. In accordance with ASTM D1151, D1735, D2247 and D4585, conduit specimens shall be placed in a heat and humidity environment where the temperature is maintained at 150°F (66°C) and 95% relative humidity. The specimens shall be periodically removed and a bond test (RN1) performed. When the PVC coating separates from the substrate, the exposure time to failure in days shall be recorded.

Interior Adhesion. In accordance with ASTM D3359, conduit specimens shall be placed in a heat and humidity environment where the temperature is maintained at 150°F (66°C) and 95% relative humidity. When the coating disbonds, the time to failure in hours shall be recorded.

Add the following to Article 1088.01(a)(4) of the Standard Specifications:

“All liquid tight flexible metal conduit fittings shall have an insulated throat to prevent abrasion of the conductors and shall have a captive sealing O-ring gasket. The fittings shall be Listed under UL 514B. The insulated throat shall be rated up to 105° C.”

Revise the second paragraph of Article 811.04 of the Standard Specifications to read:

“Expansion fittings and LFNC will not be measured for payment.”

Revise Article 811.05 of the Standard Specifications to read:

“**811.05 Basis of Payment.** This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per meter (foot) for **CONDUIT ATTACHED TO STRUCTURE**, of the diameter specified, **RIGID GALVANIZED STEEL** or **CONDUIT ATTACHED TO STRUCTURE**, of the diameter specified, **RIGID GALVANIZED STEEL, PVC COATED.**”



## **UNDERGROUND RACEWAYS**

Effective: January 1, 2012

Revise Article 810.04 of the Standard Specifications to read:

“Installation. All underground conduit shall have a minimum depth of 30-inches (700 mm) below the finished grade.”

Add the following to Article 810.04 of the Standard Specifications:

“All metal conduit installed underground shall be Rigid Steel Conduit unless otherwise indicated on the plans.”

Add the following to Article 810.04 of the Standard Specifications:

“All raceways which extend outside of a structure or duct bank but are not terminated in a cabinet, junction box, pull box, handhole, post, pole, or pedestal shall extend a minimum of 300 mm (12”) or the length shown on the plans beyond the structure or duct bank. The end of this extension shall be capped and sealed with a cap designed for the conduit to be capped. The ends of rigid metal conduit to be capped shall be threaded, the threads protected with full galvanizing, and capped with a threaded galvanized steel cap. The ends of rigid nonmetallic conduit and coilable nonmetallic conduit shall be capped with a rigid PVC cap of not less than 3 mm (0.125”) thick. The cap shall be sealed to the conduit using a room-temperature-vulcanizing (RTV) sealant compatible with the material of both the cap and the conduit. A washer or similar metal ring shall be glued to the inside center of the cap with epoxy, and the pull cord shall be tied to this ring.”

Add the following to Article 810.04(c) of the Standard Specifications:

“Coilable non-metallic conduit shall be machine straightened to remove the longitudinal curvature caused by coiling the conduit onto reels prior to installing in trench, encasing in concrete or embedding in structure. The straightening shall not deform the cross-section of the conduit such that any two measured outside diameters, each from any location and at any orientation around the longitudinal axis along the conduit differ by more than 6 mm (0.25”).” The longitudinal axis of the straightened conduit shall not deviate by more than 20 mm per meter (0.25” per foot” from a straight line. The HDPE and straightening mechanism manufacturer operating temperatures shall be followed.

**UNIT DUCT**

Effective: January 1, 2012

Revise the first paragraph of Article 810.04 to read:

“The unit duct shall be installed at a minimum depth of 30-inches (760 mm) unless otherwise directed by the Engineer.”

Revise Article 1088.01(c) to read:

“(c) Coilable Nonmetallic Conduit.

General:

The duct shall be a plastic duct which is intended for underground use and which can be manufactured and coiled or reeled in continuous transportable lengths and uncoiled for further processing and/or installation without adversely affecting its properties of performance. The duct shall be a plastic duct which is intended for underground use and can be manufactured and coiled or reeled in continuous transportable lengths and uncoiled for further processing and/or installation without adversely affecting its properties of performance.

The duct shall be made of high density polyethylene which shall meet the requirements of ASTM D 2447, for schedule 40. The duct shall be composed of black high density polyethylene meeting the requirements of ASTM D 3350, Class C, Grade P33. The wall thickness shall be in accordance with Table 2 for ASTM D 2447.

The duct shall be UL Listed per 651-B for continuous length HDPE coiled conduit. The duct shall also comply with NEC Article 354.100 and 354.120.

Submittal information shall demonstrate compliance with the details of these requirements.

Dimensions:

Duct dimensions shall conform to the standards listed in ASTM D2447. Submittal information shall demonstrate compliance with these requirements.

Nominal Size		Nominal I.D.		Nominal O.D.		Minimum Wall	
mm	in	mm	in	mm	in	mm	in
31.75	1.25	35.05	1.380	42.16	1.660	3.556 +0.51	0.140 +0.020
38.1	1.50	40.89	1.610	48.26	1.900	3.683 +0.51	0.145 +0.020

Nominal Size		Pulled Tensile	
mm	in	N	lbs
31.75	1.25	3322	747
38.1	1.50	3972	893

**Marking:**

As specified in NEMA Standard Publication No. TC-7, the duct shall be clearly and durably marked at least every 3.05 meters (10 feet) with the material designation (HDPE for high density polyethylene), nominal size of the duct and the name and/or trademark of the manufacturer.

**Performance Tests:**

Polyethylene Duct testing procedures and test results shall meet the requirements of UL 651. Certified copies of the test report shall be submitted to the Engineer prior to the installation of the duct. Duct crush test results shall meet or exceed the following requirements:

Duct Diameter		Min. force required to deform sample 50%	
mm	in	N	lbs
35	1.25	4937	1110
41	1.5	4559	1025

**WIRE AND CABLE**

Effective: January 1, 2012

Add the following to the first paragraph of Article 1066.02(a):

“The cable shall be rated at a minimum of 90°C dry and 75°C wet and shall be suitable for installation in wet and dry locations, and shall be resistant to oils and chemicals.”

Revise the Aerial Electric Cable Properties table of Article 1066.03(a)(3) to read:

Aerial Electric Cable Properties

Phase Conductor		Messenger wire			
Size AWG	Stranding	Average Insulation Thickness		Minimum Size AWG	Stranding
		mm	mils		
6	7	1.1	(45)	6	6/1
4	7	1.1	(45)	4	6/1
2	7	1.1	(45)	2	6/1
1/0	19	1.5	(60)	1/0	6/1
2/0	19	1.5	(60)	2/0	6/1
3/0	19	1.5	(60)	3/0	6/1
4/0	19	1.5	(60)	4/0	6/1

Add the following to Article 1066.03(b) of the Standard Specifications:

“Cable sized No. 2 AWG and smaller shall be U.L. listed Type RHH/RHW and may be Type RHH/RHW/USE. Cable sized larger than No. 2 AWG shall be U.L. listed Type RHH/RHW/USE.”

Revise Article 1066.04 to read:

“Aerial Cable Assembly. The aerial cable shall be an assembly of insulated aluminum conductors according to Section 1066.02 and 1066.03. Unless otherwise indicated, the cable assembly shall be composed of three insulated conductors and a steel reinforced bare aluminum conductor (ACSR) to be used as the ground conductor. Unless otherwise indicated, the code word designation of this cable assembly is “Palomino”. The steel reinforced aluminum conductor shall conform to ASTM B-232. The cable shall be assembled according to ANSI/ICEA S-76-474.”

Revise the second paragraph of Article 1066.05 to read:

“The tape shall have reinforced metallic detection capabilities consisting of a woven reinforced polyethylene tape with a metallic core or backing.”

## **LUMINAIRE, UNDERPASS, LED**

Effective: January 1, 2017

Description. This work shall consist of furnishing and installing LED underpass luminaire as shown on the plans, as specified herein. LED efficacy per luminaire expressed in lumens per watt (lpw).

Initial delivered lumens at the specified color temperature, drive current, and ambient temperature.

General. The luminaire including the housing, driver and optical assembly shall be assembled in the U.S.A. The luminaire shall be assembled by and manufactured by the same manufacturer. The luminaire shall be in compliance with ANSI C136.37. LED light source(s) and driver(s) shall be RoHS compliant.

Submittal Requirements. The Contractor shall submit, for approval, an electronic version of all associated luminaire IES files, AGi32 files and the TM-21 or TM-28 calculator spreadsheet with inputs and reports associated with the project luminaires. The Contractor shall also provide (as a minimum) an electronic (PDF) version of each of the following manufacturer's product data for each type of luminaire:

1. Descriptive literature and catalogue cuts for luminaire, LED driver, and surge protection device.
2. LED drive current, total luminaire input wattage and total luminaire current at the system operating voltage or voltage range and ambient temperature of 25 C.
3. LED efficacy per luminaire expressed in lumens per watt (lpw).
4. Initial delivered lumens at the specified color temperature, drive current, and ambient temperature.
5. Computer photometric calculation reports as specified and in the luminaire performance table.
6. TM-15 BUG rating report.
7. Isofootcandle chart with max candela point and half candela trace indicated.
8. Documentation of manufacturers experience and verification that luminaires were assembled in the U.S.A. as specified.
9. Supporting documentation of compliance with ANSI standards as well as UL listing as specified.
10. Supporting documentation of laboratory accreditations and certifications for specified testing as indicated.
11. Thermal testing documents as specified.
12. IESNA LM-79, LM-80 (or LM-84) and TM-21 (or TM-28) reports as specified.
13. Salt fog test reports and certification as specified.
14. Vibration Characteristics Test Reports and certification as specified.
15. Ingress Protection Test Reports as specified.
16. Written warranty.
17. A sample luminaire shall be provided upon request of the Engineer. The sample shall be as proposed for the contract.

Manufacturer Experience. The luminaire shall be designed to be incorporated into a lighting system with an expected 20 year lifetime. The luminaire manufacturer shall have a minimum of 35 years' experience manufacturing HID roadway luminaires and shall have a minimum of seven (7) years' experience manufacturing LED roadway luminaires. The manufacturer shall have a minimum of 25,000 total LED roadway luminaires installed on a minimum of 100 separate installations, all within the U.S.A.

Housing. Material. The luminaire shall be a single device not requiring onsite assembly for installation. The power supply for the luminaire shall be integral to the unit. The housing shall be either stainless steel or cast aluminum.

Aluminum Housing. The housing shall be extruded or cast aluminum; or a combination of both and shall have a copper content of less than 1.0%.

The housing shall be painted grey or silver unless specified otherwise. An epoxy base coat shall applied to the aluminum after the aluminum is properly treated with a conversion coating. The finish coat shall be polyester powder coat with a minimum thickness of 2.0 mil.

The luminaire surfaces exposed to the environment shall exceed a rating of six, according to ASTM D1654, after 1000 hours of ASTM B117 testing. The coating shall exhibit no greater than 30% reduction of gloss, according to ASTM D523, after 500 hours of ASTM G154 Cycle 6 QUV® accelerated weathering testing.

Stainless Steel Housing. The housing shall be constructed from 16-gauge minimum, 304 stainless steel.

The stainless steel housing does not need to be painted. The manufacturer may paint the luminaire at no additional cost.

The luminaire shall be optically sealed, mechanically strong and easy to maintain. The luminaire shall be designed for wall mounting to a pier or abutment. It shall be provided with a suitable mounting bracket which allows for +90° adjustment from horizontal in 5° increments.

The luminaire shall be gasketed and sealed, and shall be UL listed for wet locations. The luminaire optical assembly shall have a minimum IEC ingress penetration rating of IP66. When furnished with a lens and frame, the lens shall be made of crystal clear, impact and heat resistant flat glass. The lens and frame shall be securely attached to the main housing and be readily removable for servicing the LED optical assembly.

The housing shall be designed to prevent the accumulation of water, ice, dirt and debris and to ensure maximum heat dissipation.

The total weight of the luminaire(s) and accessories shall not exceed 75 pounds.

A passive cooling method with no moving, rotating parts, or liquids shall be employed for heat management.

Vibration Characteristics. All luminaires shall be vibration tested and pass ANSI C136.31 requirements. Luminaires shall be rated for "3G" peak acceleration. Vibration testing shall be run using the same luminaire in all three axes.

Labels and Decals. All luminaires shall have labels in accordance with ANSI C136.15 for an external label, and ANSI C136.22 for an internal label.

The luminaire shall be Listed for wet locations by a U.S. Occupational Safety Health administration (OSHA) Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (NRTL) and shall be in compliance with UL 8750 and UL 1598. It shall be identified as such by the NRTL tag/sticker on the inside of the luminaire.

Hardware. All hardware shall be stainless steel. Captive screws are required on any components that require maintenance after installation.

Circuiting shall be designed to minimize the impact of individual LED failures on the operation of the other LED's.

Wiring. Wiring within the electrical enclosure shall be rated at 600v, 105°C or higher.

The power connection to the luminaire shall be via liquid tight metallic conduit or an armored flexible cable assembly. The power connection, including any external shielding, must be secured to the luminaire and connected source. The location of the opening shall be coordinated with the installation to minimize the length of flexible conduit required. The length of the cable or flexible conduit shall not exceed four (4) feet.

Mounting Brackets. The brackets shall be properly sized to accommodate the weight of the luminaire with calculations or other suitable reference documentation submitted to support the material choice. The brackets shall be constructed of 304 stainless steel

The mounting brackets shall be fully coordinated with the luminaire mounting method indicated in plans.

Driver. The driver shall be integral to the luminaire. Integral driver components shall be mounted in the rear of the luminaire on the inside of a removable door or on a removable mounting pad. Driver wiring shall be connected by means of plugs. Upon unplugging the driver wiring the entire driver assembly shall remove for maintenance. The removable door or pad shall be secure when fastened in place and all individual components shall be secured upon the removable element. Each component shall be readily removable from the removable door or pad for replacement.

The plugs shall be keyed and shall be operable without the use of special tools by insulated, gloved hands

The driver shall be installed in a manner to keep it mechanically separated from the LED array heat sink.

The driver shall tolerate indefinite open and short circuit output conditions without damage.

Ingress Protection. The driver Ingress Protection (IP) rating as defined in the ANSI/IEC 60529 standard shall have an IP66 rating.

**Input Voltage.** The driver shall be suitable for operation over a range of 120 to 277 volts or 347 to 480 volts as required by the system operating voltage.

**Operating Temperature.** The driver shall have an operating ambient temperature range of -40°C to 70°C.

**Driver Life.** The driver shall provide a life time of 100,000 hours at 25° C ambient.

**Safety/UL.** The driver shall be UL Listed under standard UL 1012.

**Power Factor.** Drivers shall maintain a power factor of 0.9 or higher and total harmonic distortion of less than 20%.

**Driver efficiency.** Efficiency of the driver is defined by the ratio of output power and input power. The driver shall deliver a maximum efficiency of >90% at maximum load and an efficiency of >85% for the driver operating at 50% power.

**Electrical Interference.** The driver shall meet the Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) requirements per FCC Title 47 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 15 Class A.

**Thermal Fold Back.** The driver shall reduce the current to the LED module if the driver is overheating due to abnormal conditions.

**Dimming.** The driver shall have dimming capability. The driver shall accept a dimming control signal that is compliant with the 0-10V protocol.

**Leakage current.** The driver shall comply with safety standards in accordance with IEC 61347-1.

The Surge Protection Device shall be UL 1449 labeled as Type 4 and be an integral part of the luminaire. The SPD shall be compliant with ANSI C136.2-2014 (Draft).

Thermal performance. Thermal Testing shall be provided as defined by ANSI/UL 1598. The luminaire shall start and operate in the ambient temperature range specified in the driver section. The maximum rated case temperature of the driver, LEDs, and other internal components shall not be exceeded when the luminaire is operated in the ambient temperature range specified.

Mechanical design of protruding external surfaces (heat sink fins) shall facilitate hose-down cleaning and discourage debris accumulation. Testing shall be submitted (whenever is available) to show the maximum rated case temperature of the driver, LEDs, and other internal components are not exceeded when the luminaire is operated with the heat sink filled with debris.



LED Optical Assembly. The LED optical assembly shall be a scalable array consisting of discrete LED panels or modules. Each panel or module shall have a minimum IP rating of 66.

The optical assembly shall utilize high brightness, long life, minimum 70 CRI, 4,000K color temperature (+/-300K) LEDs binned in accordance with ANSI C78.377. Lenses shall be UV-stabilized acrylic or glass.

Lumen depreciation at 50,000 hours of operation shall not exceed 15% of initial lumen output at the specified LED drive current and an ambient temperature of 25° C.

The luminaire must have a clear glass lens over the LED modules. The lens shall be made of tempered crystal clear borosilicate glass. Material other than glass will not be acceptable.

The assembly shall have individual serial numbers or other means for manufacturer tracking.

Photometric Performance. Luminaires shall be tested according to IESNA LM-79. This testing shall be performed by a test laboratory holding accreditation from the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) for the IESNA LM-79 test procedure.

Data reports as a minimum shall yield an isofootcandle chart, with max candela point and half candela trace indicated, maximum plane and maximum cone plots of candela, a candlepower table (house and street side), a coefficient of utilization chart, a luminous flux distribution table, spectral distribution plots, chromaticity plots, and other standard report outputs of the above mentioned tests.

Lumen maintenance shall be measured for the LEDs according to LM-80 or for the luminaires according to LM-84. The LM-80 report shall be based on a minimum of 6,000 hours, yet 10,000 hour reports shall be provided for luminaires where those tests have been completed.

The luminaire shall have a BUG upward rating of U0 and a Glare rating of G4 or less.

Lumen Maintenance Projection. The luminaire shall have long term lumen maintenance documented according to IESNA TM-21 or IESNA TM-28. Ambient temperature shall be 25<sup>0</sup> C.

The submitted calculations shall incorporate the light loss factors as indicated the respective performance tables.

Photometric Calculations. Calculations. Submitted report shall include a luminaire classification system graph with both the recorded lumen value and percent lumens by zone along with the BUG rating according to IESNA TM-15.

Complete point-by-point luminance and veiling luminance calculations as well as listings of all indicated averages and ratios as applicable shall be provided in accordance with IESNA RP-8 recommendations. Lighting calculations shall be performed using AGi32 software with all luminance calculations performed to two decimal places (i.e. x.xx cd/m<sup>2</sup>). Uniformity ratios shall also be calculated to two decimal places (i.e. x.xx:1). Calculation results shall demonstrate that the submitted luminaire meets the lighting metrics specified in the project Luminaire Performance Table(s). Values shall be rounded to the number of significant digits indicated in the luminaire performance table(s).

All photometry must be **photopic**. Scotopic or mesopic factors will not be allowed.

**IDOT DISTRICT 1 LUMINAIRE PERFORMANCE TABLE 1  
 ROADWAY UNDERPASS LIGHTING  
 1 LANE**

GIVEN CONDITIONS		
<b>ROADWAY DATA</b>	Pavement Width	16 (ft)
	Number of Lanes	1
	I.E.S. Surface Classification	R3
	Q-Zero Value	.07
<b>MOUNTING DATA</b>	Mounting Height	15 (ft)
	Tilt	0-30 (degrees)
	Pole Set-Back From Edge Of Pavement	12 (ft)
<b>LUMINAIRE DATA</b>	Lumens	10,000 – 13,500
	Total Light Loss Factor	0.65
<b>LAYOUT DATA</b>	Spacing	40 (ft)
	Configuration	Single Sided
	Luminaire Overhang over EOP	-12 (ft)

**NOTE:** Variations from the above specified I.E.S. distribution pattern may be requested and acceptance of variations will be subject to review by the Engineer based on how well the performance requirements are met.

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS		
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**NOTE:** These performance requirements shall be the minimum acceptable standards of photometric performance for the luminaire, based on the given conditions listed above.

<b>ROADWAY</b>	Average Luminance, $L_{AVE}$	1.6 Cd/m <sup>2</sup> (Max)
		1.2 Cd/m <sup>2</sup> (Min)
<b>LUMINANCE</b>	Uniformity Ratio, $L_{AVE}/L_{MIN}$	3:1 (Max)
	Uniformity Ratio, $L_{MAX}/L_{MIN}$	5:1 (Max)
	Veiling Luminance Ratio, $L_V/L_{AVE}$	0.30:1 (Max)

**IDOT DISTRICT 1 LUMINAIRE PERFORMANCE TABLE 2  
 ROADWAY UNDERPASS LIGHTING  
 2 LANE**

GIVEN CONDITIONS		
<b>ROADWAY DATA</b>	Pavement Width	24 (ft)
	Number of Lanes	2
	I.E.S. Surface Classification	R3
	Q-Zero Value	.07
<b>MOUNTING DATA</b>	Mounting Height	15 (ft)
	Tilt	0-30 (degrees)
	Pole Set-Back From Edge Of Pavement	12 (ft)
<b>LUMINAIRE DATA</b>	Lumens	10,000 – 13,500
	Total Light Loss Factor	0.65
<b>LAYOUT DATA</b>	Spacing	35 (ft)
	Configuration	Single Sided
	Luminaire Overhang over EOP	-12 (ft)

**NOTE:** Variations from the above specified I.E.S. distribution pattern may be requested and acceptance of variations will be subject to review by the Engineer based on how well the performance requirements are met.

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS		
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**NOTE:** These performance requirements shall be the minimum acceptable standards of photometric performance for the luminaire, based on the given conditions listed above.

<b>ROADWAY</b>	Average Luminance, $L_{AVE}$	1.6 Cd/m <sup>2</sup> (Max)
		1.2 Cd/m <sup>2</sup> (Min)
<b>LUMINANCE</b>	Uniformity Ratio, $L_{AVE}/L_{MIN}$	3:1 (Max)
	Uniformity Ratio, $L_{MAX}/L_{MIN}$	5:1 (Max)
	Veiling Luminance Ratio, $L_V/L_{AVE}$	0.30:1 (Max)

**IDOT DISTRICT 1 LUMINAIRE PERFORMANCE TABLE 3  
 ROADWAY UNDERPASS LIGHTING  
 3 LANE**

GIVEN CONDITIONS		
<b>ROADWAY DATA</b>	Pavement Width	36 (ft)
	Number of Lanes	3
	I.E.S. Surface Classification	R3
	Q-Zero Value	.07
<b>MOUNTING DATA</b>	Mounting Height	15 (ft)
	Tilt	0-30 (degrees)
	Pole Set-Back From Edge Of Pavement	12 (ft)
<b>LUMINAIRE DATA</b>	Lumens	10,000 – 13,500
	Total Light Loss Factor	0.65
<b>LAYOUT DATA</b>	Spacing	50 (ft)
	Configuration	Opposite
	Luminaire Overhang over EOP	-12 (ft)

**NOTE:** Variations from the above specified I.E.S. distribution pattern may be requested and acceptance of variations will be subject to review by the Engineer based on how well the performance requirements are met.

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS		
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**NOTE:** These performance requirements shall be the minimum acceptable standards of photometric performance for the luminaire, based on the given conditions listed above.

<b>ROADWAY</b>	Average Luminance, $L_{AVE}$	1.6 Cd/m <sup>2</sup> (Max)
		1.2 Cd/m <sup>2</sup> (Min)
<b>LUMINANCE</b>	Uniformity Ratio, $L_{AVE}/L_{MIN}$	3:1 (Max)
	Uniformity Ratio, $L_{MAX}/L_{MIN}$	5:1 (Max)
	Veiling Luminance Ratio, $L_V/L_{AVE}$	0.30:1 (Max)

**IDOT DISTRICT 1 LUMINAIRE PERFORMANCE TABLE 4  
 ROADWAY UNDERPASS LIGHTING  
 4 LANE**

<b>GIVEN CONDITIONS</b>		
<b>ROADWAY DATA</b>	Pavement Width	48 (ft)
	Number of Lanes	4
	I.E.S. Surface Classification	R3
	Q-Zero Value	.07
<b>MOUNTING DATA</b>	Mounting Height	15 (ft)
	Tilt	0-15 (degrees)
	Pole Set-Back From Edge Of Pavement	12 (ft)
<b>LUMINAIRE DATA</b>	Lumens	10,000 – 13,500
<b>LAYOUT DATA</b>	Spacing	45 (ft)
	Configuration	Opposite
	Luminaire Overhang over EOP	-12 (ft)

**NOTE:** Variations from the above specified I.E.S. distribution pattern may be requested and acceptance of variations will be subject to review by the Engineer based on how well the performance requirements are met.

<b>PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS</b>		
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**NOTE:** These performance requirements shall be the minimum acceptable standards of photometric performance for the luminaire, based on the given conditions listed above.

<b>ROADWAY</b>	Average Luminance, $L_{AVE}$	1.6 Cd/m <sup>2</sup> (Max)
		1.2 Cd/m <sup>2</sup> (Min)
<b>LUMINANCE</b>	Uniformity Ratio, $L_{AVE}/L_{MIN}$	3:1 (Max)
	Uniformity Ratio, $L_{MAX}/L_{MIN}$	5:1 (Max)
	Veiling Luminance Ratio, $L_V/L_{AVE}$	0.30:1 (Max)

**IDOT DISTRICT 1 LUMINAIRE PERFORMANCE TABLE 5  
 ROADWAY UNDERPASS LIGHTING  
 5 LANE**

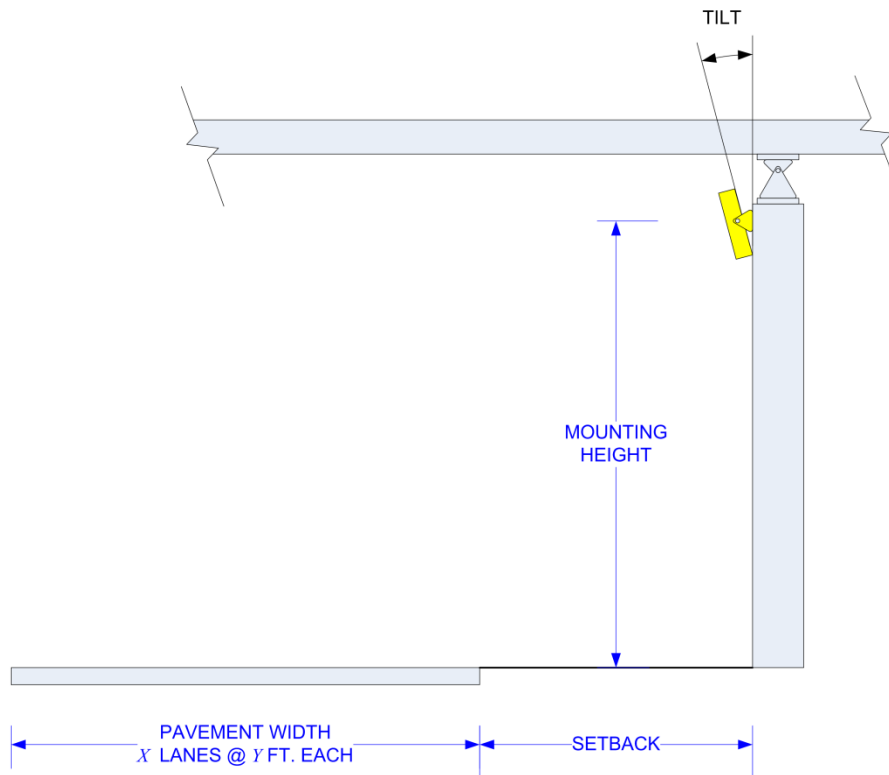
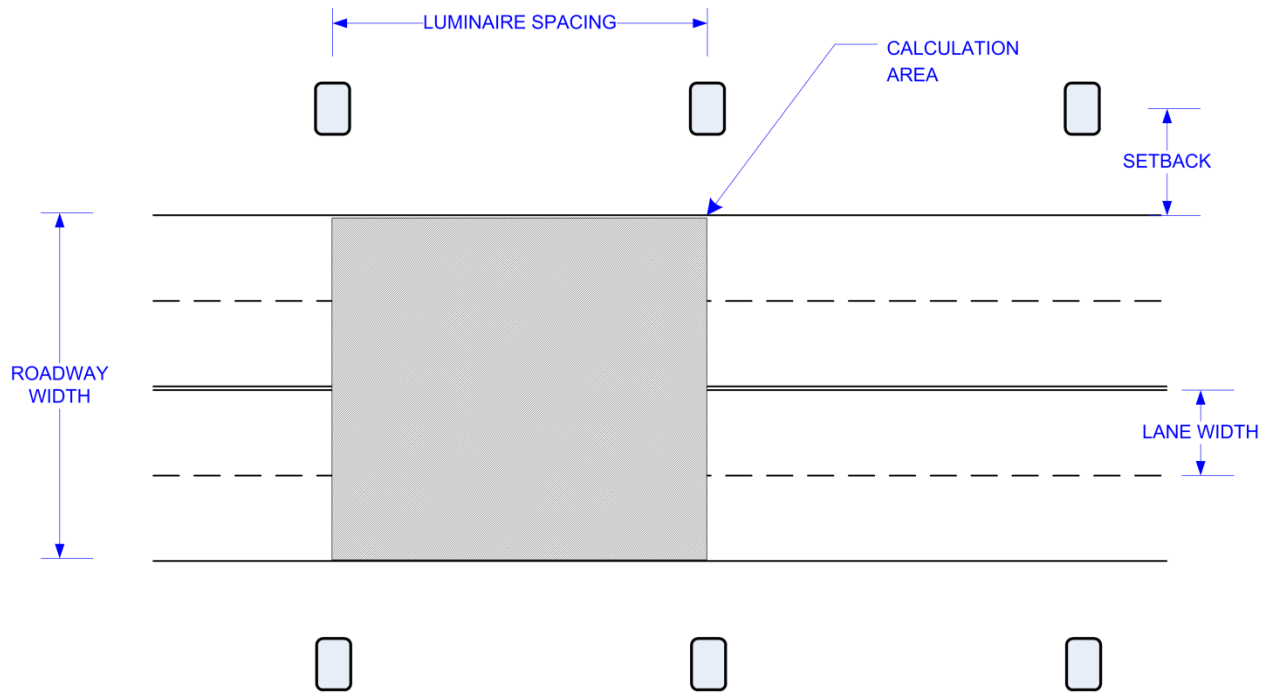
GIVEN CONDITIONS		
<b>ROADWAY DATA</b>	Pavement Width	60 (ft)
	Number of Lanes	5
	I.E.S. Surface Classification	R3
	Q-Zero Value	.07
<b>MOUNTING DATA</b>	Mounting Height	15 (ft)
	Tilt	0-15 (degrees)
	Pole Set-Back From Edge Of Pavement	12 (ft)
<b>LUMINAIRE DATA</b>	Lumens	10,000 – 13,500
	Total Light Loss Factor	0.65
<b>LAYOUT DATA</b>	Spacing	40 (ft)
	Configuration	Opposite
	Luminaire Overhang over EOP	-12 (ft)

**NOTE:** Variations from the above specified I.E.S. distribution pattern may be requested and acceptance of variations will be subject to review by the Engineer based on how well the performance requirements are met.

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS		
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**NOTE:** These performance requirements shall be the minimum acceptable standards of photometric performance for the luminaire, based on the given conditions listed above.

<b>ROADWAY</b>	Average Luminance, $L_{AVE}$	1.6 Cd/m <sup>2</sup> (Max)
		1.2 Cd/m <sup>2</sup> (Min)
<b>LUMINANCE</b>	Uniformity Ratio, $L_{AVE}/L_{MIN}$	3:1 (Max)
	Uniformity Ratio, $L_{MAX}/L_{MIN}$	5:1 (Max)
	Veiling Luminance Ratio, $L_V/L_{AVE}$	0.30:1 (Max)





Independent Testing

When a contract has 11 or more luminaires of the same type (distribution type and lumen output/wattage), that luminaire type shall be independently tested, unless otherwise noted. The quantity of luminaires to be tested shall be as specified in the following table.

<b>Contract Quantity</b>	<b>Luminaires to be Tested</b>
1-10	0 (unless otherwise noted)
11-30	2
31-50	3
51-70	4
71-90	5
91-110	6
111-130	7

The Contractor shall coordinate the testing with the contract schedule taking into account submittal, manufacturing, testing, and installation lead-times and deadlines.

The Electrical Engineer shall select from all the project luminaires at the Contractor's or distributor's storage facility, within District 1, the luminaires for testing. In all cases, the selection of luminaires shall be a random selection from the entire completed lot of luminaires required for the contract. Selections from partial lots will not be allowed. An additional luminaire shall also be selected for physical inspection by the Engineer at the District Headquarters. This luminaire will be available for the Contractor to pick up at a later date to be installed under this contract. This luminaire is in addition to the luminaire required as a part of the submittal process specified elsewhere.

Luminaires shall be tested at a National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP) accredited laboratory approved for each of the required tests. All costs associated with luminaire testing shall be included in the bid price of the luminaire.

The selection of the proposed independent laboratory shall be presented with the information submitted for approval.

The testing performed shall include photometric and electrical testing.

Photometric testing shall be according to IES recommendations and as a minimum, shall yield an isofootcandle chart, with max candela point and half candela trace indicated, an isocandela diagram, maximum planned and maximum cone plots of candela, a candlepower table (House and street side), a coefficient of utilization chart, a luminous flux distribution table, BUG rating report, and complete calculations based on specified requirements and test results.

Electrical testing shall conform to NEMA and ANSI standards and, as a minimum shall include a complete check of wiring connections and a table of characteristics showing input amperes, watts, power factor, total harmonic distortion and LED drive current.

Two copies of the summary report and the test results (including CDROM) shall be certified by the test laboratory and shall be sent by certified mail directly to the Engineer.

To: District Engineer  
Attn: Bureau Chief of Traffic Operations  
Illinois Department of transportation  
201 West center Ct.  
Schaumburg, IL 60196

The package shall state "luminaire test reports" and the contract number clearly.

A copy of this material shall be sent to the Contractor and the Resident Engineer at the same time.

Photometric performance shall meet or exceed that of the specified values. If the luminaire does not meet the specified photometric values, the luminaire has failed regardless of whether the test results meet the submitted factory data.

Should any of the tested luminaires of a given type, and distribution fail to satisfy the specifications and perform according to approved submittal information, the luminaire type of that distribution type and wattage shall be unacceptable and be replaced by alternate equipment meeting the specifications with the submittal and testing process repeated in their entirety; or corrections made to achieve required performance.

In the case of corrections, the Contractor shall advise the Engineer of the proposed corrections and shall request a repeat of the specified testing and, if the corrections are deemed reasonable by the Engineer, the testing process shall be repeated in its entirety.

The number of luminaires to be tested shall be the same quantity as originally tested as required in the above table.

Retesting, should it become necessary, shall not be grounds for additional compensation or extension of time

Submittal information shall include a statement of intent to provide the testing as well as a request for approval of the chosen laboratory.

Installation. Each luminaire shall be installed according to the luminaire manufacturer's recommendations.

Luminaires shall be leveled/adjusted before being energized. Each luminaire shall be checked to assure compatibility with the project power system. When the night-time check of the lighting system by the Engineer indicates that any luminaires are mis-aligned, the mis-aligned luminaires shall be corrected at no additional cost.

No luminaire shall be installed before it is approved. Where independent testing is required, full approval will not be given until complete test results, demonstrating compliance with the specifications, have been reviewed and accepted by the Engineer.

Each luminaire and optical assembly shall be free of all dirt, smudges, etc. Should the optical assembly require cleaning, a luminaire manufacturer approved cleaning procedure shall be used.

Horizontal mount luminaires shall be installed in a level, horizontal plane, with adjustments as needed to insure the optics are set perpendicular to the traveled roadway.

Underpass luminaires shall be either attached to structures (such as piers, etc.) or suspended from structures (such as bridge decks) as indicated or implied by the configuration on the Plans. Mounting, including all hardware and appurtenant items, shall be included as part of this item. Luminaires shall be configured with the luminaire tilt as identified in the submitted documents.

Unless otherwise indicated, suspended underpass luminaires shall be installed one-inch above the lowest underpass beam and shall be mounted using vibration dampening assemblies. All mounting hardware shall be corrosion resistant and shall be stainless steel unless otherwise indicated.

The Engineer reserves the right to select the final light distribution pattern, luminaire aiming angle and change it as deemed necessary to produce the proper pavement luminance.

Surface mounted luminaires, all luminaires not mounted on suspension rods, shall have one-inch thick stainless steel spacers installed between the luminaire and the deck or wall.

An aluminum underpass luminaire numbering decal bracket for each underpass luminaire shall be installed as shown on the plan. The bracket shall be large enough to accommodate the identification and shall be mounted on the pier or retaining wall from which the luminaires are electrically fed as directed by the Engineer.

Warranty. The entire luminaire and all of its component parts shall be covered by a 10 year warranty. Failure is when one or more of the following occur:

- 1) Negligible light output from more than 10 percent of the discrete LEDs.
- 2) Significant moisture that deteriorates performance of the luminaire.
- 3) Driver that continues to operate at a reduced output due to overheating.

The warranty period shall begin on the date of project final acceptance. A copy of the acceptance letter shall be sent to the luminaire manufacturer and luminaire manufacturer's representative by the Contractor upon final acceptance.

The replacement luminaire shall be of the same manufacturer, model, and photometric distribution as the original.

Method of Measurement.

LED Luminaire classification shall be as follows:

Type	Min Lumens	Max Lumens
A	4,500	7,500
B	7,501	10,000
C	10,001	13,500
D	13,501	17,000

Where delivered lumens is defined as the initial delivered lumens at the specified color temperature. Luminaires above the stated maximums for the specified type will not be accepted

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per each for LUMINAIRE, UNDERPASS, LED, of the TYPE indicated.

**TEMPORARY WOOD POLE, 50 FT., CLASS 4**  
**TEMPORARY WOOD POLE, 60 FT., CLASS 4**

Description. This item shall consist of furnishing, installing and removing a temporary wood pole, as specified herein and all hardware and accessories required for the intended temporary use of the pole.

Materials. Materials shall be according to the following Articles of Section 1000 - Materials

Item	Article/Section
(a) Wood Pole.....	1069.04

CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

Installation. Installation shall be as described in Article 830.03(c). The Contractor shall provide all hardware to install the pole as specified herein and indicated on the plans.

Wood poles may be used poles as approved by the Engineer as described in Article 830.04.

Removal. The wood pole, as applicable, shall be removed as directed by the Engineer and shall remain the property of the Contractor.

Method Of Measurement. Wood poles shall be counted as, each installed.

Basis Of Payment. This item shall be paid at the contract unit price each for TEMPORARY WOOD POLE, of the class and length indicated.

## **REMOVE EXISTING CABLE**

Description. This work will consist of disconnecting and removing of existing cable from a conduit or raceway. Existing cables shall be disposed of or coiled in an existing junction box and protected for re-use as specified herein, as shown on the plans and as directed by the Engineer.

No removal work shall be permitted without approval from the Engineer. All cables removed and disposed of as part of this item shall become property of the Contractor and shall be removed from the site, unless otherwise directed.

Cables to be Disposed. Cables must be pulled out of an existing conduit, removed completely and disposed.

Cables to be Re-Installed. Cables to be reinstalled must be carefully pulled out of an existing conduit, protected from damage and coiled in an existing junction box, handhole or manhole for re-use as shown on the plans.

Method of Measurement. The removed cable will be measured for payment in feet in place, regardless of cable type and size. Measurement will be made in a straight line between changes of direction and to the centers of poles, handholes, junction boxes and manholes. Slack cable and vertical cable will not be measured for payment. Multi-conductor cables within a single outer jacket or within unit duct shall be measured the same as single conductor cables.

Basis of Payment. This work shall be paid for at the contract unit price for REMOVE EXISTING CABLE as specified. The price will be payment in full for completely removing the existing cable or unit duct from a conduit and disposing of the cable or protecting the cable for reuse. If two or more cables in a conduit are to be removed, each cable will be measured for payment separately.

The removal of existing unit duct from an existing conduit or conduit sleeve shall be included in this item and shall not be paid for separately.

The reinstallation of existing cables in existing or new conduits is not included in this item and shall be paid for under a separate pay item.

The removal of existing cables within existing conduits to be removed is not included in this item and shall be paid for under a separate pay item.

## **ROD AND CLEAN EXISTING CONDUIT**

Description. This work will consist of inserting a duct rod or electrical fish rod or tape of sufficient length and rigidity into an electrical conduit opening in one electrical manhole, handhole, or junction box and pushing the said rod through the conduit to emerge at the next or subsequent manhole, handhole or junction box in the conduit system at the location shown on the plans. The duct rod may be inserted and removed by any standard construction method which causes no damage to the conduit system. The size of the conduit may vary from two inch (2") to four inch (4"), but there will be no differentiation in cost for the size of the conduit.

Prior to removal, of the duct rod, a duct cleaning attachment such as a properly sized wire brush or cleaning mandrel must be attached to the duct rod, which by removal of the duct rod will be pulled through the conduit to remove sand, grit, or other light obstructions from the duct to provide a clean, clear passage for the installation of cable. Whenever the installation of cables is not performed as an adjunct to or immediately following the cleaning of the duct, a light weight pulling line such as a 1/8" polyethylene line or conduit measuring tape must be placed and will remain in the conduit to facilitate future work. When great difficulty of either inserting the duct rod or removal of the cleaning mandrel is encountered, the duct may require further cleaning by use of a compressed air gun, or a low pressure water hose. In the case of a broken duct line, the conduit must be excavated and repaired. The existence and location of breaks in the duct line may be determined by rodding, but the excavation and repair work required will not be a part of this pay item.

Method of Measurement. This work will be measured per lineal foot for each conduit cleaned. Measurements will be made from point to point horizontally. No vertical rises will count in the measurement.

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per lineal foot for ROD AND CLEAN EXISTING CONDUIT for the installation of new electric cables. Such price will include the furnishing of all necessary tools, equipment, and polyethylene line as required to prepare a conduit for the installation of cable. When the number of cables to be installed requires the use of more than one conduit in the same run, each additional conduit required will be rodded and cleaned as a separate unit and paid for at the contract unit price.

## **DRILL EXISTING JUNCTION BOX**

Description. This item consists of drilling a hole in an existing surface mounted junction box for the installation of a new conduit(s) and drilling a hole in an existing embedded junction box and barrier wall and furnishing and installing new conduit as shown in the plans.

General Requirements. General requirements must be in accordance with Section 801 of the Standard Specifications.

Installation. The size of the hole must be as close as possible to the size of the conduit. Conduit openings must be fitted with the appropriate conduit fittings, nuts and accessories. The type and orientation of the conduit must be as shown on the Plans.

Materials. All materials shall be in accordance to the requirements of section 813 of the Standard Specification.

Installation for embedded junction box. Core drill through the existing barrier wall to reach the junction box. Use a knockout punch to make a hole into the side wall of the junction box. Use the punch size recommended by the manufacturer for the conduit being installed. Do not disturb any existing cables within the junction box.

Run a galvanized steel close nipple through the hole, using a sealing lock nut on either side of the junction box wall.

Connect the nipple to the conduit using metal conduit and fittings as required. Match the size of the conduit. At right angle connections, install mogul LB conduit bodies to facilitate the installation of cable.

Fill in any voids within the barrier wall around the conduit and seal the conduit entry point into the wall to prevent the collection of moisture.

Installation for surface mounted junction boxes. Field cut openings in the junction box shall be uniform and smooth. All burrs and rough edges shall be filed smooth prior to the installation of the conduit(s) into the junction box.

Cleaning the existing junction box (if required) will be included in this item.

Method of Measurement. Each hole that is drilled for a conduit (drilling the hole, furnishing and installing the conduit(s) and fitting(s)) including all necessary labor and material for a complete installation as indicated will be counted as a unit for payment.

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the contract unit price each for DRILL EXISTING JUNCTION BOX, which will be payment in full for performing the work complete as described herein and as directed by the Engineer.

### **RACKING CABLES IN MANHOLE OR HANDHOLE (CDOT)**

Description. This item consists of providing labor and materials for racking of fiber optic cable in split inner duct and/or traffic signal and lighting copper cable around the inside perimeter of a manhole, in conformance with the Plans. In each manhole, the Contractor shall furnish and install at least four support brackets attached to the manhole walls, on which neatly coiled fiber optic cable in split inner duct and copper cable can be secured. The support brackets shall be attached firmly by screws drilled into the wall. Specific racking layout and components shall be provided in a submittal to the Engineer for each manhole, for review and approval in advance of installation.

In the event that a cable enclosure or other protective treatment of cable is used in place of racking on brackets at the direction of the Engineer, such alternate treatment shall be considered incidental to this pay item.

Method of Measurement. This Work will be measured on a per each basis each for manhole or handhole racked.

Basis of Payment. This Work will be paid for at the contract unit price each per RACKING CABLES IN MANHOLE OR HANDHOLE (CDOT), which will be payment in full for the material and work described herein.

### **UNDERGROUND CONDUIT, 2" DIA. SCHEDULE 80 (CDOT) UNDERGROUND CONDUIT, 4" DIA. SCHEDULE 80 (CDOT)**

Description. This work will consist of furnishing and installing Schedule 80 PVC conduit, fittings and accessories as part of the raceway either laid in trench, bored and pulled in place.

Construction Requirements. Furnishing and installing the conduits shall meet the requirements according to Section 810 of the Standard Specifications.

Materials. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) conduit must conform to the requirements of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association Standard, Publication Number TC2 for EPC-80. Conduit color will be determined by the Resident Engineer.

Method of Measurement. This work will be measured for payment in feet in place. Measurements will be made in straight lines along the centerline of the conduit between ends and changes in direction.

Vertical conduit will be measured for payment. The vertical distance required for breakaway devices, barrier wall, concrete pedestals, etc. and the depth of any burial will be measured. Changes in direction assume perfect straight line runs, ignoring actual raceway sweeps.

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per foot for UNDERGROUND CONDUIT of the type and size as specified, which price will be payment in full for furnishing and installing the conduit and fittings complete.



### **CONDUIT, 4" DIA., PVC COATED GALVANIZED STEEL (MATERIALS ONLY)**

Description. This work will consist of furnishing PVC coated galvanized steel conduit to be installed by others. The work includes purchasing the conduit, transporting the conduit to the project site and coordinating the transfer of materials over to the utility company for installation by others (Comcast).

Construction Requirements. All conduits furnished shall meet the requirements according to Section 811 of the Standard Specifications.

Materials. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) coated galvanized steel conduit shall meet the requirements according to Section 1088.01(a) of the Standard Specifications.

Transportation. The Contractor shall transport, handle and store (as applicable) the conduit in complete conformance with the manufacturer's recommendations. The Contractor shall make arrangements to transport the conduit to the project site and transfer the conduit to the utility company (Comcast) for installation. This transfer work shall be done on weekdays between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., excluding City holidays. The Contractor is responsible for contacting the utility company to schedule the delivery and coordinate the transfer of the conduits. See the STATUS OF UTILITIES (D-1) special provision for the utility company (Comcast) contact information.

Inspection and Acceptance. Prior to transfer, the Contractor shall schedule a Final Acceptance inspection to allow the utility company to inspect the materials, in the presence of the Engineer. Once the materials are inspected and accepted by the utility company, the Contractor will no longer be held responsible for the condition of the conduits.

Method of Measurement. This work will be measured for payment in feet. Measurements will be made in straight lines along the centerline of the conduit between ends.

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per foot for CONDUIT of the type and size as specified, which price will be payment in full for furnishing the conduit and transporting the conduit to the project site.

### **CONCRETE FOUNDATION, 24" DIAMETER, 1 ¼" ANCHOR RODS, 15" BOLT CIRCLE, 7 FEET (CDOT)**

Description. The foundation will be a poured in place concrete structure used for structurally supporting street light poles or traffic signal poles.

Material. Concrete must be Portland cement concrete meeting the requirements of Article 1020 of the Standard Specifications for SI Class concrete. Reinforcement bars must meet the requirements of Section 1006.10 of the Standard Specifications. Anchor rods must meet the requirements of Material Specification 1467 and the ground rod must meet the requirements of Material Specification 1465. Conduit elbows must be PVC conduit meeting the requirements of Material Specification 1533.

Construction. Every foundation will be installed at the location designated and in the manner herein specified or in special cases as specifically directed. The contractor will locate foundations as per plan or as directed by the Resident Engineer. A hole must be augured for placement of the concrete form.

CONCRETE FOUNDATION, 24" DIAMETER, 1 1/4" ANCHOR RODS, 15" BOLT CIRCLE, 7 FEET (CDOT) is a foundation for arterial street light pole; either steel or aluminum, conventional or davit (Standard Drawing 818).

Top surface of these foundations in parkway will be at an elevation of two inches (2") above grade or as required by the Engineer. Care must be taken to install a level foundation and to ensure adequate anchor rod projections for double nut installation. The foundations must be centered back from the face of the curb in accordance with dimensions shown on the construction plans. Foundation raceways must consist of large radius conduit elbow(s) in quantity, size and type as specified on the corresponding standard drawing or in the construction plans. Any number of elbows in excess of the number shown on the standard drawing must be paid for under a separate pay item. The elbow ends above ground will be capped with standard conduit bushings. The Contractor must furnish anchor rods, a ground rod, hardware, conduit elbow(s) and all other material shown on applicable foundation construction drawings. Depth of foundation will be as shown on the appropriate drawing. The foundation top must be chamfered 3/4 of an inch. When the foundation is installed in a sidewalk, the foundation must be installed level, with the height of the foundation as close to the height of the sidewalk as possible, or as directed by the Engineer. A proper expansion joint will be installed between the sidewalk and the foundation.

Anchor rods must be set in accordance with applicable construction plans so that when poles are mounted on the foundations, the street lighting mast arm will be properly oriented as indicated on the construction plans. The anchor rods will be set by means of a metal template which shall be submitted for approval before any foundation work is begun. The template must hold the rods vertical, and in proper position. Anchor rods must conform in all respects to the appropriate drawing.

Method of Measurement. This item will be measured per each foundation installed complete.

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per each for CONCRETE FOUNDATION of the diameter and size specified.

Payment will be made for foundations installed in place, including elbows, in accordance with construction drawings, constructions plans and these specifications. All necessary excavation and restoration of pavement, sidewalk and fill to their original conditions will be included in the unit price.

## **REMOVE AERIAL CABLE**

Description. This item consists of removing existing aerial cables completely from the lighting units, temporary wood poles and bridge structures including all associated apparatus, anchors, mounting hardware and connections as shown on the plans and as directed by the Engineer.

All equipment and material removed as part of this item shall become property of the Contractor and shall be removed from the site.

Method of Measurement. Removal of existing aerial cable will be measured for payment at the contract unit price per foot, regardless of the quantity and size of the aerial cables.

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the Contract unit price per foot for REMOVE AERIAL CABLE.

## **MAINTENANCE OF LIGHTING SYSTEM (CDOT)**

Description. This item consists of furnishing all labor, equipment, and incidental materials for maintaining existing City of Chicago (CDOT) street lighting system until the proposed new equipment is installed, energized, tested, and accepted for operation by the Commissioner.

The Contractor shall be responsible for the proper operation and maintenance of the following existing and proposed lighting systems under this contract:

Existing CDOT Lighting Controller No. 9 located on the northeast corner of Monroe Street and Halsted Street, shown on City of Chicago Street Lighting Atlas No. O-23; All Circuits.

Existing CDOT Lighting Controller No. 10 located on the northeast corner of Monroe Street and Jefferson Street, shown on City of Chicago Street Lighting Atlas No. O-23; All Circuits.

The work must include any necessary temporary devices to maintain existing illumination. The location and protection devices necessary to comply with these requirements will be subject to the approval of the Commissioner.

Any temporary wire or cable which may be required to be installed overhead between existing poles, existing underpass luminaires, or temporary devices must be furnished, installed, terminated, and maintained in service until the proposed lighting equipment is installed, tested, and accepted for operation by the Commissioner.

Materials. Materials must be according to the applicable Department of Electrical Operations (DEO) Specifications and Articles of Standard Specifications Section 1000 - Materials as noted elsewhere in these Specifications.

General Requirements. General requirements must be in accordance with Section 801 of the Standard Specifications, and in accordance with Department of Electrical Operations Standards and the City of Chicago Electrical Code, except as herein modified.

The Contractor shall maintain the City street lighting systems (temporary and permanent) and proposed lighting systems, as well as receptacles and other ancillary devices connected to the applicable street or underpass lighting controllers. Effective the day the Contractor starts work, the Contractor must maintain the existing lighting equipment located within the project limits as it then exists.

Inspection of Electrical Systems: Add the following to Article 801.11 of the Standard Specifications:

"Maintenance Preconstruction Inspection:

General. Before performing any excavation, removal, or installation work (electrical or otherwise) at the site, the Contractor must request a maintenance preconstruction site inspection, to be held in the presence of the Commissioner and a representative of the party or parties responsible for maintenance of any lighting and/or traffic control systems which may be affected by the work. The request for the maintenance preconstruction inspection must be made no less than seven (7) calendar days prior to the desired inspection date. The maintenance preconstruction inspection shall:

Establish the procedures for formal transfer of maintenance responsibility required for the construction period.

Establish the approximate location and operating condition of lighting and/or traffic control systems which may be affected by the work.

Marking of Existing Cable Systems. The party responsible for maintenance of any existing lighting and/or traffic control systems at the project site will, at the Contractor's request, mark and/or stake, once per location, all underground cable routes owned or maintained by the City. A project may involve multiple "locations" where separated electrical systems are involved (i.e. different controllers). The markings shall be taken to have a horizontal tolerance of at least one (1) foot to either side. The request for the cable locations and marking shall be made at the same time the request for the maintenance preconstruction inspection is made. The Contractor must exercise extreme caution where existing buried cable runs are involved. The markings of existing systems are made strictly for assistance to the Contractor and this does not relieve the Contractor of responsibility for the repair or replacement of any cable run damaged in the course of his work, as specified elsewhere herein. NOTE THAT THE CONTRACTOR WILL BE ENTITLED TO ONLY ONE REQUEST FOR LOCATION MARKING OF EXISTING SYSTEMS AND THAT MULTIPLE REQUESTS MAY ONLY BE HONORED AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE. NO LOCATES WILL BE MADE AFTER MAINTENANCE IS TRANSFERRED, UNLESS IT IS AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE.

Condition of Existing Systems. The Contractor must conduct an inventory of all existing electrical system equipment within the project limits, which may be affected by the work, making note of any parts which are found broken or missing, defective or malfunctioning. Megger and load readings must be taken for all existing circuits which will remain in place or be modified. If a circuit is to be taken out in its entirety, then readings do not have to be taken. The inventory and test data will be reviewed with and approved by the Commissioner and a record of the inventory must be submitted to the Commissioner for the record. Without such a record, all systems transferred to the Contractor for maintenance during construction must be returned at the end of construction in complete, fully operating condition."

Damage to Electrical Systems. Delete the last paragraph of Article 801.06 of the Standard Specifications.

Lighting Operation and Maintenance Responsibility. The scope of work includes the assumption of responsibility for the continuing operation of existing, temporary or other lighting systems and all appurtenances affected by the work as may be specified elsewhere herein. Existing lighting systems, when depicted on the plans, are intended only to indicate the general equipment installation of the systems involved and must not be construed as an exact representation of the field conditions. It remains the Contractor's responsibility to visit the site to confirm and ascertain the exact extent of the electrical equipment and systems to be maintained. Where there is existing lighting within the project limits, prior to the start of activities at the site, the Contractor must schedule a formal transfer of maintenance via the Commissioner, however failure to do so does not relieve the Contractor of the maintenance responsibility specified herein and such failure obligates the Contractor to correct deficiencies in the existing system at his own expense.

Effective the date the Contractor's activities (electrical or otherwise) at the job site begin, the Contractor will be responsible for the proper operation and maintenance of all existing lighting systems which may be affected by the work for which maintenance has been transferred to the Contractor and all temporary and newly constructed lighting systems under this Contract, until final acceptance or as otherwise determined by the Commissioner.

Except as specified herein, the Contractor's responsibility will include all applicable responsibilities of the City of Chicago, Department of Streets and Sanitation. These responsibilities will include lighting units (including underpass and navigational lighting), cable runs and lighting controls.

Electrical System Damage Response. The Contractor must respond to damage calls for all system components being maintained and/or installed by the Contractor, existing and proposed, including, but not limited to pole knockdowns, circuit outages, more than 3 luminaires on a circuit, 3 successive luminaires, and controller outages within one hour after notification and provide immediate corrective action. The Contractor must also repair other outages within 5 days. The Contractor must maintain in stock a sufficient amount of material and equipment to provide temporary and permanent repairs. Any damage to the lighting system from any cause whatsoever must be repaired or replaced in kind with equipment in the same condition before the incident or with new equipment provided by the Contractor at no additional cost to the Contract, all as approved by the Commissioner. If the Contractor fails to respond so as to produce immediate corrective action within the specified time frames, or fails to complete repairs in a timely manner the Commissioner may direct other forces, such as the City's Maintenance Contractor, to perform the work. Charges incurred will be direct billed to the Contractor. The City will retain all rights to pursue claims against third parties in all situations regardless of who is maintaining the system. The Contractor must also provide the City with all accident and damage reports from any incidents.

Weekly Night-time Patrols. Responsibilities must also include weekly night-time patrol of the lighting system, with patrol reports filed immediately with the Commissioner and with deficiencies corrected within 24 hours of the patrol. Patrol reports must be presented on standard forms as designated by the Commissioner. Uncorrected deficiencies may be designated by the Commissioner as necessitating emergency repairs as described elsewhere herein. Failure to submit patrol reports on a weekly basis will result in a Penalty for Non-Compliance as specified herein.

Contractor's Responsibility. Existing lighting systems which may be affected by the work will include, as a minimum, all existing lighting units within the project limits and these units may be temporarily isolated by means of in-line waterproof fuse holders as approved by the Commissioner. When a controller is to be replaced or modified under the Contract work, or where otherwise indicated, the controller and all systems connected to it must be included in the Contractor's responsibility for proper operation of lighting systems. The Contract Drawings may indicate the general extent of any existing lighting, but whether indicated or not, it remains the Contractor's responsibility to ascertain the extent of effort required for compliance with these specifications and failure to do so will not be justification for extra payment or reduced responsibilities.

Energy and Demand Charges. The payment of basic energy and demand charges by the electric utility for existing lighting which remains in service will continue as a responsibility of the Owner, unless otherwise indicated. Unless otherwise indicated or required by the Commissioner duplicate lighting systems (such as temporary lighting and proposed new lighting) shall not be operated simultaneously at the Owner's expense and lighting systems will not be kept in operation during long daytime periods at the Owner's expense. Upon written authorization from the Commissioner to place a proposed new lighting system in service, whether the system has passed final acceptance or not, (such as to allow temporary lighting to be removed), the Owner will accept responsibility for energy and demand charges for such lighting, effective the date of authorization. All other energy and demand payments to the utility will be the responsibility of the Contractor until final acceptance.

Coordination Requirements for Existing and Temporary Lighting. The Contractor must coordinate maintenance of existing, temporary, and proposed lighting with the sequence of construction and maintenance of traffic for this Project.

Installation. Location of cables and fixtures for temporary lighting as required must be adjusted and supported to accommodate field conditions encountered, including any potential interferences with other construction or equipment to be installed.

The Contractor will determine the exact route and location of each temporary lighting fixture and associated wiring, prior to installation.

Temporary lighting must be installed to permit removal (without damage to other parts) of parts requiring periodic replacement or maintenance.

Temporary wiring/lighting must be removed immediately upon acceptance of permanent lighting.

Penalty for Non-Compliance. The Contractor will be subject to a penalty of \$500.00 per incident, per day, to be deducted from next pay estimate due Contractor, for each occurrence when the Commissioner determines that Contractor or his Subcontractor is not in full compliance with this Section of the Specifications.

Penalty for Failure to Respond. The Contractor is required to respond within ½ hour to any request from the Commissioner for repair or replacement of any broken, defective and/or missing parts as specified under this section. "Response" is interpreted to mean on the job, preparing to make repairs. Failure by Contractor to so respond will be grounds for a penalty of \$500.00 for each and every occurrence, to be deducted from next pay estimate due Contractor.

Reimbursement. If the Contractor utilizes any lighting equipment owned by the City or uses existing ComEd service, the Contractor must compensate the City for such usage.

Method of Measurement. The contractor shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Engineer that the City lighting systems are fully operational prior to submitting a pay request. Failure to do so will be grounds for denying the pay request. Months in which the lighting systems are not maintained and not operational will not be paid for. Payment shall not be made retroactively for months in which lighting systems were not operational.

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per calendar month for MAINTENANCE OF LIGHTING SYSTEM (CDOT), which will be payment in full for: furnishing and installing all temporary lighting units; maintaining existing, temporary, and proposed lighting systems; and aerial cable and ancillary equipment required to maintain the existing lighting system as described herein and as directed by the Engineer and CDOT.

## **REMOVE AND RE-ERECT EXISTING LIGHTING UNIT**

Description. This work will consist of the removing, storing and reinstalling an existing City of Chicago street lighting unit (including but not limited to; a metal light pole, mast arm(s), luminaire(s), ballast housing, if required, mounting brackets and all associated hardware and appurtenances required by the City of Chicago) on a new concrete foundation at the locations shown on the plans, as specified herein, or as directed by the Commissioner.

General Requirements. General requirements must be in accordance with Section 801 of the Standard Specifications, and in accordance with City of Chicago Department of Transportation (CDOT) Department of Electrical Operations Standards and the City of Chicago Electrical Code, except as herein modified.

Inspection and Acceptance. The Contractor shall examine the existing metal light pole, mast arm, luminaire, ballast housing, pole base and all associated components in the presence of the Engineer. Any parts and components found to be damaged or defective shall be identified and documented prior to removal. After accepting the existing lighting unit and associated equipment, the Contractor shall be held responsible for the preservation of the condition of the lighting unit, as it was at the time of acceptance, until the Final Acceptance Inspection.

Removal and Storage. Removal must be in accordance with Article 842.02 and 842.03 of the Standard Specifications.

No removal work shall be permitted without approval from the Engineer. The existing pole wiring must be disconnected prior to removing the existing lighting unit.

The lighting unit including pole, mast arm and luminaire(s), all associated hardware and appurtenances will be removed from the existing foundation as directed by the Engineer and stored. The lighting unit shall be transported to a storage site of the contractor's choosing. All wood blocking, banding and other appurtenant items required for proper storage and to protect all surfaces of the lighting unit from being damaged in any way during the removal and transporting to and from the site shall be included in this pay item

Removal, storage, transporting and re-installation work will include all incidental work and items associated with the equipment as directed by the Engineer and a CDOT representative.

Removal of the existing concrete foundation is not included in this item and will be paid for separately under a separate pay item.

Installation. Installation must be in accordance with Articles 821, 830 and 877 of the Standard Specifications and as per CDOT DEO requirements.

The new pole wiring must be provided and connected to the existing City lighting circuits as directed by the City of Chicago Department of Electrical Operations (DEO) field representative.



All cable disconnections and reconnections, including any required new cables or splices to make the unit fully operational, will not be paid for separately but will be included in this item at no additional expense.

The space between the top of the foundation and the base plate of the pole shall be enclosed to prevent entry of rodents in the manner approved by the Engineer.

The anchor rod cover and handhole covers of the lighting unit shall be removed and reinstalled. If during removal, the screws holding the cover break, a hole in the base shall be drilled and threaded to accept a new screw. The screws shall be stainless steel with anti-seize compound applied.

The contractor shall provide new pole wiring, anchor rods, anchor bolt nuts, washers and spacers/shims. This work will not be paid for separately but will be included in this item at no additional expense.

The pole, mast arm and luminaire must be removed and reinstalled on the new concrete foundation as a single unit.

The reflector and lens of the existing luminaire shall be cleaned and a new lamp installed in the existing luminaire prior to re-installation. This work will not be paid for separately but will be included in this item at no additional expense. The new lamp must be in accordance with Article 1067.06 of the Standard Specifications.

Any damage sustained to the light pole, mast arm(s), luminaire(s), ballast housing, and mounting brackets and all associated hardware and appurtenances during the removal, storage and reinstallation operations shall be repaired or replaced in kind, to the satisfaction of the Engineer at no additional cost. The Engineer will be the sole judge to determine the extent of damage and the suitability of repair and/or replacement.

Method of Measurement. This work will be measured per each lighting unit removed and reinstalled on a new concrete foundation.

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the Contract Unit Price for each REMOVE AND RE-ERECT EXISTING LIGHTING UNIT, which price will be payment in full for all labor, equipment, materials and all incidental work necessary to complete the work as specified.

The new concrete foundation is not included in this item and will be paid for separately under a separate pay item.

## **CABLE IN CONDUIT, TRIPLEX 2-1/C NO. 6 AND 1-1/C NO.8 GROUND**

Description. This work will consist of furnishing and installing electric cable that is triplexed. The cable must be rated at 600 volts and must consist of two number 6 conductors and one number 8 conductor. The cable will be installed in conduit underground.

Material. The cable must meet all requirements of Material Specification 1534 of the Bureau of Electricity, City of Chicago.

Construction Method. All cables must be installed with care to prevent damage to the cable. Any defects found in the cable must be reported to the resident engineer. Damaged cable must be replaced.

The cable must be pulled into the conduit with a minimum of dragging on the ground or pavement. This will be accomplished by means of reels mounted on jacks or other suitable devices located for unreeling cable directly into duct. Lubricants must be used to facilitate installation if deemed necessary by the contractor.

Bends in the cable will conform to the recommended minimum radii as outlined in the National Electric Code.

Cable passing through manholes must be trained and racked around the sides of the manhole into a permanent position. If racks are non-existent or in poor condition, the contractor must install racks. The material must be approved by the resident engineer. Any material and labor involved in training and racking the cable will be considered incidental to the cost of this pay item.

Where cable runs continue from manhole to manhole without tapping within a light pole, they will be continuous without splices unless authorized by the resident engineer.

The cable installation must be color coded so that each lead of all circuits may be easily identified and lighting units connected to the proper leg as indicated on the plans. The equipment grounding conductor (no. 8) must be color coded green.

All wire or cable in the distribution panels and control cabinets must be properly trained and have sufficient slack provided for any rearrangement of equipment or future additions.

There must be at least three feet of slack in a street light pole base or street light controller base. A handhole must have at least five feet of slack and a manhole at least ten feet of slack.

Method of Measurement. The length of triplex cable furnished and installed will be measured as the length of conduit plus three feet for cable entering and leaving a light pole or street light control cabinet, plus any slack in manholes or handholes.

Basis of Payment. This work shall be paid for at the contract unit price per lineal foot for CABLE IN CONDUIT, TRIPLEX, 2 1/C NO.6 AND 1-1/C NO.8 GROUND The price will be payment in full for furnishing, installing, and testing the cable, and will include all material, labor, terminations, and incidentals necessary to complete the work as per the contract plans.

### **DRILL MANHOLE OR HANDHOLE (CDOT)**

Description. This item consists of core drilling or opening a hole in an existing handhole or manhole for the installation of a new conduit(s).

Materials. Materials must be according to the following Bureau of Electricity (BOE) Specifications and Articles of Standard Specifications Section 1000 - Materials:

Item    Requirement

- (a) Epoxy Mortar        Standard Specifications, Article 1025.02
- (b) Rigid Nonmetallic Conduit Standard Specifications, Article 1088.01(b)
- (c) Rigid Steel Conduit        BOE Specification 1462

General Requirements. General requirements must be in accordance with Section 801 of the Standard Specifications, in accordance with ComEd Standards for ComEd handholes or manholes, and in accordance with Bureau of Electricity Standards and the City of Chicago Electrical Code for City electric handholes or manholes, except as herein modified.

Installation. The size of the hole must be as close as possible to the size of the conduit. A conduit stub-out of the size required must be installed in the drilled hole. A bushing must be provided at the end of the conduit. The space between the conduit and the handhole or manhole must be sealed with a waterproof, epoxy mortar. The type and orientation of the conduit must be as shown on the Plans.

If a brick manhole or hand hole is found where core drilling is not possible, then the Contractor must break a hole using low impact pneumatic hammers so as to not damage the remaining structure. Conduit openings in the wall must be plugged with mortar. The mortar must seal the conduit openings effectively and as directed by the Commissioner, and must be finished flush with the inner surfaces of the wall.

Coordination with ComEd for ComEd handholes or manholes, and coordination with the Bureau of Electricity for city electric handholes or manholes must be performed by the Contractor prior to starting any Work. Coordination must be included in this item; separate or additional payment will not be made.

Cleaning the existing manhole or handhole will not be included in this item and must be paid for under a separate pay item.

Method of Measurement. Each hole that is drilled for a conduit, or hole that is made for a bank of conduits (drilling the hole, furnishing and installing the conduit(s) and bushing(s), and including all necessary excavation and backfilling outside of the hand hole or manhole) as indicated will be counted as a unit for payment.

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the contract unit price each for DRILL MANHOLE OR HANDHOLE (CDOT), which will be payment in full for performing the work described herein.

### **CLEAN MANHOLE OR HANDHOLE (CDOT)**

Description. This item consists of cleaning an existing City handhole or manhole for the installation of new conduit(s) and cable(s).

General Requirements. General requirements must be in accordance with Section 801 of the Standard Specifications, and in accordance with Bureau of Electricity Standards and the City of Chicago Electrical Code, except as herein modified.

Installation. Existing cable hooks must be relocated and existing cables must be retrained as required prior to drilling the existing manhole or handhole. Existing and new debris must be removed and disposed of off-site by the Contractor. Existing and new gas and water must be pumped out as directed by the Commissioner. Debris removal, de-gassing and water pumping must be included in this item; separate payment will not be made.

The Contractor must furnish and install cable racks and/or cable hooks for new and existing cables in all manholes and handholes as required to facilitate new cable installation. This Work must be included in this item and separate payment will not be made.

Coordination with ComEd for ComEd handholes or manholes, and coordination with the Bureau of Electricity for city electric handholes or manholes must be performed by the Contractor prior to starting any Work. Coordination must be included in this item; separate or additional payment will not be made.

Drilling the existing manhole or hand hole will not be included in this item and will be paid for under a separate pay item.

Method of Measurement. Each manhole or hand hole that is cleaned (relocating existing cable hooks, installing new cable hooks, retraining cables, removing debris, and pumping out gas and water) as indicated will be counted as a unit for payment. Each manhole or handhole that is drilled will be measured for payment for cleaning, and will be measured for cleaning only once.

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the contract unit price each for CLEAN MANHOLE OR HANDHOLE (CDOT), which will be payment in full for performing the work described herein.

### **BREAKDOWN EXISTING ELECTRICAL MANHOLE (CDOT)**

Description. Work under this item will include breaking down an existing electrical handhole or manhole and filling in the affected area to grade.

Demolition. This work will consist of removing the frame and cover of an existing handhole or manhole, breaking down the handhole/manhole walls, removing large debris, and backfilling the hole with screenings or other approved material. Backfill must be installed in 6 inch layers and tamped. If the handhole/manhole is in a parkway, the hole must be filled level to the existing grade. The top six inches of fill must be of an approved soil mixture. If the handhole/manhole is in sidewalk or in pavement, the sidewalk or pavement must be restored under a different pay item. If the frame or cover is deemed re-useable by the Engineer, the frame and/or cover must be delivered to the Bureau of Electricity at a location identified by the Engineer. Any debris, including the frame and cover must be disposed of off-sight in an approved manner. The contractor will pay for all disposal fees.

Method of Measurement. This work will be paid for per each manhole or handhole removed. All backfill will be considered as part of the manhole breakdown.

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per each for BREAKDOWN MANHOLE (CDOT), which price will be payment in full for all labor and materials necessary to complete the work as described. Salvaging of the frame and cover will be considered incidental to this item.

### **ELECTRICAL MANHOLE 3'X4'X4', 30" FRAME AND LID (CDOT)**

Description. This item will consist of furnishing and installing an electrical manhole of the dimensions indicated with a 30" frame and lid.

Material. The concrete manhole must meet the applicable requirements of Material Specification 1528. The frame and lid must meet the requirements of Material Specification 1458. The 30" frame and lid must meet the requirements of Standard Drawings 874 and 10927. Bricks must meet the requirements of Article 1041 of the Standard Specifications. All other materials used must meet the appropriate material requirements of the Standard Specifications.

Method of Construction. The manhole will be a precast concrete structure, or, if conditions merit, a cast in place concrete structure, complete with cast iron frame and lid. The manhole with a 30" frame and lid must conform to Drawing 729. The number and size of conduit openings will be as shown on the construction plans.

Each manhole will be installed in paved sidewalk, earth parkway, or in pavement at the location specified on the construction plans or at a location as directed by the Resident Engineer.

The area where the manhole is to be placed must be properly excavated. All disposable material will be properly disposed of per Section 202.03 of the Standard Specifications. Each manhole must be set or constructed to conform with the appropriate City of Chicago drawings, except that the number and size of conduit openings will be in accordance with the construction plans. The frame casting must be accurately set on a full bed of mortar to the finished elevation so that no subsequent adjustment will be necessary. Mortar and brick, or mortar and concrete rings, may be used to adjust to the proper grade. Adjustment rings, bricks, and frames must be set in a full mortar bed. Use of partial bricks will not be allowed. Bricks must be laid in full header courses only. In no instance will the neck of the manhole exceed two (2) feet in height. Mortar will be mixed in a proportion of one (1) part cement to three (3) parts sand by volume of dry materials. After entering laterals have been installed in place in the manhole, the openings in the wall must be plugged in an approved manner flush with the inner surface. If backfill is required, screenings must be used and properly compacted. Parkway must be restored to the proper grade. Pavement must be restored to the correct grade. Patching of the pavement must be done with high early strength concrete meeting the requirements of Articles 1001 and 1020 of the Standard Specifications. Sidewalks must be restored to the proper grade using a 5 inch thickness of concrete. The inside of the manhole must be clean of all debris.

Method of Measurement. This item will be measured per each unit installed.

Basis of Payment. The unit price for installing manholes will include necessary excavation, backfilling and restoration of parkway and pavement in accordance with the foregoing specifications. No additional payment will be allowed for restoring parkway or the restoration of sidewalk or pavement. Removal of sidewalk or pavement will be covered by separate pay items. New conduit, if necessary, will also be paid for separately. The unit cost will be for complete installation for each unit for ELECTRICAL MANHOLE 3'X 4'X 4', 30" FRAME AND LID (CDOT).

### **GROUND ROD, 3/4" DIA. X 10.0'-0" LENGTH (CDOT)**

Description. This item consists of furnishing, installing, and connecting ground rods for the grounding of service neutral conductors and for supplementing the equipment grounding system via connections at lighting units, manholes, handholes, street lighting controllers, underpass lighting controllers, and traffic signal controllers throughout the system. All materials and Work must be in accordance with Article 250 of the NEC.

Materials. Materials must be according to the following Department of Electrical Operations (DEO) Specifications and Articles of Standard Specifications Section 1000 - Materials:

#### Item    Requirement

(a) Copper Ground Wire      DEO Specification No. 1440

(b) Ground Rod              DEO Specification No. 1465 and

Standard Specifications, Article 1087.01

General Requirements. General requirements must be in accordance with Section 801 of the Standard Specifications, and in accordance with Department of Electrical Operations Standards and the City of Chicago Electrical Code, except as herein modified.

Installation. Ground rods must be driven so that the tops of the rod are 24 inches below finished grade, unless noted otherwise on the Contract Drawings. Where indicated, ground rods must be installed through concrete foundations or manholes. Where ground conditions, such as rock, preclude the installation of the ground rod, the ground rod may be deleted with the prior approval of the Commissioner.

Ground rod connection must be made by approved clamps. Ground wire for connection to foundation steel, or as otherwise indicated, must be stranded uncoated bare copper, in accordance with the applicable requirements of ASTM Designation B-3 and ASTM Designation B-8 and must be included in this item. Unless otherwise indicated, the wire must not be less than No. 8 AWG.

The ground wire must be interconnected to the ground rod, reinforcing steel and anchor bolts at each foundation. All connections to ground rods, structural steel and anchor bolts must be made with approved clamp. Where such connections are made to insulated conductors, the connection must be wrapped with at least 4 layers of electrical tape extended 6 inches onto the conductor insulation.

Method of Measurement. Ground rods will not be paid for separately. Ground wires and connection of ground rods at lighting units, manholes, handholes, controller foundations, and wall mounted controllers will be included in the cost of the item for which it is installed.

Basis of Payment. This work will not be paid for separately, but shall be included in the cost of the item for which it is installed.

**TRAFFIC SURVEILLANCE. – GENERAL (TSC T 400#02)**

Effective: June 1, 1994

Revised: July 21, 2011

The following supplements applicable sections of Section 800 of the Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction.

The intent of this Special Provision is to prescribe the materials and construction methods commonly used in traffic surveillance installations. All material furnished shall be new. The locations and the details of all installations shall be as indicated on the Plans or as directed by the Engineer.

When the road is open to traffic, except as otherwise provided, the Contractor may request a turn on and inspection of all complete traffic surveillance installations system. This request must be made to the Engineer a minimum of seven (7) working days prior to the time of the requested inspection. Upon demonstration that all surveillance is operational and all work is completed in accordance with the contract and to the satisfaction of the Bureau of Traffic Operations Electrical Engineer, The Bureau of Traffic Operations Electrical Engineer will then allow all of the surveillance to be placed in continuous operation. The Agency that is responsible for the maintenance of the traffic surveillance installations will assume the maintenance upon successful completion of this inspection.

Projects which call for the storage and re-use of existing traffic surveillance equipment shall have a 30 day test period prior to project acceptance.

Definition Of Terms. Whenever in these Special Provisions the following terms are used, the intent and meaning shall be interpreted as follows:

Induction Loop - A continuous non-spliced wire, three turns, permanently placed and sealed in sawcuts in the roadway and adjacent area, used in conjunction with an induction loop detector sensor unit.

State Highway Communications Center - The main communication control facility of the Illinois Department of Transportation with present offices at 201 W. Center Court, Schaumburg, Illinois 60196-1096.

Prosecution Of Surveillance Work. The work shall be as indicated on the Plans and as required by the Specifications. Unless otherwise indicated, the Contractor shall furnish and install all required materials and equipment, including all associated appurtenances, to produce a complete and operational installation. The appurtenances shall be as indicated, and the costs shall be included in the unit prices bid for the pay items of this contract. The work shall be done in a workmanlike manner.



Connections To Existing Installations. Where new work connects to existing installations, the Contractor shall do all necessary cutting, fitting and foundation drilling to the existing installation and shall remove all existing work, as required, to make satisfactory connections, with the work to be performed under these Provisions, so as to leave the entire work in a finished and workmanlike manner, as approved by the Bureau of Traffic Operations Electrical Engineer. No raceways shall be allowed to enter cabinet through the sides or back walls.

Some contracted work which does not call for a complete rebuilding of a surveillance location but the replacement of detector loops and lead-in cable only in conjunction with work such as pavement overlay, cut and grind, curb and gutter replacement and other similar type work where existing appurtenances have been in place for several years. This at times has created pre-existing conditions (such as blocked/broken lead-in conduits, buried handholes) which the contractor may have to repair/replace to make the location fully functioning. The Contractor will be compensated for such work utilizing contract items after a complete inspection by the Bureau of Traffic Operations Electrical Engineer, Resident Engineer and Electrical Maintenance Contractor's Rep. with a full review on a case by case basis. Upon completing such work the Contractor shall notify the R.E. to contact the Bureau of Traffic Operations Electrical Engineer for checks and test to insure the location is on-line and working correctly.

The Contractor shall furnish all labor and material to the furtherance of this end, whether or not distinctly shown on the plans, in any of the "Standard Specifications" or in the Special Provisions.

Note that the Contractor shall be entitled to only one request for location marking of existing systems by the Electrical Maintenance Contractor and that multiple requests may only be honored at the Contractor's expense.

Standard Guarantee. Manufacturers' warranties or guarantees on all electrical and mechanical equipment consistent with those provided as customary trade practice shall be obtained and transferred to the State.

In-Service Warranties Or Guarantees. The Contractor shall provide warranties or guarantees that will provide for satisfactory in-service operation of the mechanical and electrical equipment and related components. These warranties or guarantees shall cover a period of two (2) years following project acceptance. The cost of these warranties and guarantees shall be considered incidental to the Contract.

Equipment Documents. The Contractor shall furnish five (5) diagrams of the internal and external connection of the equipment in each Bureau of Traffic Operations Electrical cabinet. Contractor shall also furnish the Operating and maintenance instructions for all equipment supplied. One copy of the wiring diagrams for each cabinet shall be retained in each field cabinet. A wiring diagram shall be contained in a plastic pouch that shall be permanently mounted to the door of each cabinet. Contractor shall permanently mark the cabinet for each termination and each terminal connection as to loop, tone, closure, phone, and lane function of each termination in the cabinet and provide a completed cable log and location as-built diagram at each location.

Terminal Blocks. Terminal blocks provided in field cabinets shall be the heavy duty barrier type. The terminal block shall be a minimum of 2 inches (50.8 mm) wide and 1-3/16 inch (30.16 mm) deep. Center to center of the terminal screws or studs shall be a minimum of 21/32 inch (16.67 mm) with barriers in between. Terminal blocks shall be rated at 45 amps 600 volts breakdown RMS line to line 11,000 V. and breakdown RMS line to ground 13,800 V. A marking strip shall be provided with each terminal block.

Existing Equipment. All existing equipment, replaced by new equipment shall remain the property of the State and shall be delivered to the Electrical Maintenance Contractor. The cost of removing and delivering the replaced equipment shall be paid for under separate pay item for Cabinet Housing Equipment - Removal.

Telecommunication Cable. When installing the telecommunication cable, the Contractor shall extend his installation and connections of the cable to the next adjacent Surveillance installations or junction box, beyond the limits of his contract section. He shall be responsible for insuring that the cable is continuous and connected from one contract section to the other.

The Contractor shall comply with the agreement between the State of Illinois and IBT/Ameritech as to connections, locations, and terminations of the phone lines (Telephone Company, Engineering, General Service Engineering Division, Outside Plant Engineering Notes 14-36A., March 1971, Administrative Aids and Procedures).

Existing Surveillance Equipment And Appurtenances. Before starting work, the Contractor, in the presence of the Resident Engineer, Bureau of Traffic Operations Electrical Engineer and the State Electrical Maintenance Contractor's rep., shall inspect the existing equipment to be delivered or maintained by the Contractor and shall take an inventory of all defective, broken, and/or missing parts. Those parts found broken, defective, and/or missing shall be repaired or replaced by the State Electrical Maintenance contractor and shall be recorded as such. The Contractor shall be required to maintain all tone transmitters, tone receivers, tone power supplies, tone mounting frames, harnesses, controller and wiring. The Contractor shall be required to maintain all metering and surveillance cabinets, foundation, concrete handhole, vehicle detection equipment, all interconnecting cables and all Surveillance appurtenances including signal heads. Contractor shall number each cabinet as indicated on the plans, with reflective decals as those used on lighting pole standard.

Should damage occur to any surveillance items during the Contractor's contract period, the Contractor shall repair or replace all damaged equipment at his own expense. The Bureau of Traffic Operations Electrical Engineer shall determine what equipment shall be reusable and what shall be replaced. Replaced equipment shall be of equal or better quality and type.

The Contractor, prior to the commencement of his work, shall notify the Bureau of Traffic Operations Electrical Engineer for a pre-construction inspection. If construction begins prior to this meeting, the Contractor assumes maintenance responsibilities of the locations within his contract limits and shall make any repairs or replace any damaged equipment pre-existing or damaged as a result of his own negligence at his own expense. This also relieves the Electrical Maintenance Contractor of providing one free locate of the surveillance installations within the contract limits.

As-Built Plans. Upon completion of the work, the Contractor shall furnish one (1) copy of "as-built" drawings on CD compatible with Micro Station V8-2004 Edition software at the Bureau of Traffic Operations Electrical Design Section and four (4) full size sets of "as-built" plans to the Resident Engineer. The plans shall include definite locations and length of all cables, duct, conduit pushes, induction loop, lead-in, foundations, handhole and P-duct. The cost of the "as-built" plans shall be incidental to the contract. The Engineer will not authorize final inspection of any installations until the said plans are in his possession.

Protection Of The Work. Electrical work, equipment and appurtenances shall be protected from damage during construction until final acceptance. Electrical raceway or duct openings, shall be capped or sealed from the entrance of water and dirt. Wiring shall be protected from mechanical injury.

Standards Of Installation. Electrical work shall be installed in a neat and workmanlike manner in accordance with the best practices of the trade. Unless otherwise indicated, materials and equipment shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

Except as specified elsewhere herein, materials and equipment shall be in conformance with the requirements of Section 800 & 1088 of the Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction.

In addition to the requirements of the Standard Specifications relating to control of materials, the Contractor shall comply with the following requirements.

The Contractor shall supply samples of all wire, cable, and equipment and shall make up and supply samples of each type of cable splice proposed for use in the work for the Engineer's approval.

Before equipment and/or material including cabinet, telemetry, and detectors are delivered to the job site, the Contractor shall obtain and forward to the Engineer a certified, notarized statement from the manufacturer, containing the catalog numbers of the equipment and/or material, guaranteeing that the equipment and/or material, after manufacture, comply in all respects with the requirements of the Specifications and these Special Provisions. Re-manufactured or modified equipment other than by the original manufacturer shall not be allowed. Original manufacturer shall certify that he made modification to the equipment.

All cost of work and materials required to comply with the above requirements shall be included in the pay item bid prices, under which the subject materials and equipment are paid, and no additional materials and equipment are paid, and no additional compensation will be allowed. Materials and equipment not complying with the above requirements that have been installed on the job will be done at the Contractor's own risk and may be subject to removal and disposal at the Contractor's expense.

Procurement. Materials and equipment shall be the products of established manufacturers, shall be new, and suitable for the service required. The Contractor is obligated to conduct his own search into the timely availability of the specified equipment and to ensure that all materials and equipment are in strict conformance with the contract documents. Materials or equipment items which are similar or identical shall be the product of the same manufacturer. The cost of submittals, certifications, any required samples and similar costs shall not be paid for extra but shall be included into the pay item bid price for the respective material or work.

Exceptions, Deviations And Substitutions. Exceptions to and deviations from the requirements of the Contract Documents shall not be allowed without approval by Engineer and Bureau of Traffic Operations Electrical Engineer. It is the Contractor's responsibility to note any deviations from contract requirements at the time of submittal and to make any requests for deviations in writing to the Engineer. In general, substitutions will not be acceptable. Requests for substitutions must demonstrate that the proposed substitution is superior to the material or equipment required by the Contract Documents. No substitutions shall be permitted without the approval of the Engineer, and Bureau of Traffic Operations Electrical Engineer.

Submittals. Within 30 days after contract award, the Contractor shall submit, for approval, complete manufacturer's product data (for standard products and components) and detailed shop drawings (for fabricated equipment). All of the submittal information shall be assembled by the Contractor and submitted to the Engineer at one time. All equipment samples shall be submitted at this time. Partial and sporadic submittals may be returned without review. The Contractor may request, in writing, permission to make a partial submittal. The Engineer will evaluate the circumstances of the request and may accept to review such a partial submittal. However, no additional compensation or extension of time shall be allowed for extra costs or delays incurred due to partial or late submittals.

Testing. Before final acceptance, the electrical equipment, material, induction loops and work provided under this contract shall be tested. Tests will not be made progressively, as parts of the work are completed they shall be all made at one time. Items which fail to test satisfactorily shall be repaired or replaced. Bureau of Traffic Operations Electrical Engineer will witness all testing.

Installation/Inspection Procedures. After all control boxes and equipment to be installed has been physically inspected and approved by Bureau of Traffic Operations Electrical Engineer, the equipment supplier shall then deliver all equipment to the job site. The Contractor shall then install/safeguard all the equipment which has been delivered prior to requesting an inspection. No unapproved equipment shall be on the job site or installed as part of the job. This does not relieve the Contractor from replacement/repairs of equipment found to be damaged or in non-compliance of these provisions.

Certain items such as conduit, wire, duct, anchor bolts, and junction boxes will be inspected and may be tested by the Department's Bureau of Materials and these items shall not be delivered to the job site without inspection approval. Items such as cabinets shall be inspected by the Engineer at the contractor's or manufacturer's shop and these items shall not be delivered to the job site without Bureau of Traffic Operations Electrical Engineer inspection approval. It shall be the Contractor's responsibility to arrange inspection activities with the Engineer thirty (30) days prior to installation. 30 days prior to installation of the tone equipment being supplied and, prior to request for a turn-on, the Bureau of Traffic Operations Electrical Engineer will be contacted for the correct frequencies, controller addresses and "DB" setting for each location to be installed. When the work is complete, all equipment fully operational, the Contractor shall schedule a turn-on inspection with the Engineer. Acceptance will be made as a total system, not as parts. The Contractor shall request the inspection no less than seven (7) working days prior to the desired inspection date.

No inspection shall be made until the delivery of acceptable "as built" drawings, specified certifications, and the required guarantees.

It will be the responsibility of the installing contractor to provide a qualified technician representing the tone equipment supplier to be at the turn-on inspection of each location to provide the technical expertise to bring each location on line.

The Contractor shall furnish the necessary manpower and equipment to make the Inspection. The Engineer may designate the type of equipment required for the inspection tests.

A written record of the loop analyzer readings shall be submitted to the Bureau of Traffic Operations Electrical Engineer prior to the final inspection.

Any part or parts of the installation that are missing, broken, defective, or not functioning properly during the inspection shall be noted and shall be adjusted, repaired, or replaced as directed by the Engineer and another inspection shall be made at another date. Only upon satisfaction of all points shall the installation be acceptable.

After the subject inspections are completed the Bureau of Traffic Operations Electrical Engineer will provide the contractor with a complete punch list of items necessary to be completed prior to final inspection and acceptance for maintenance.

The Contractor shall furnish a written guarantee for all materials, equipment and work performed under the contract for a period of not less than two (2) years from the date of final acceptance.

**OPERATION OF EXISTING TRAFFIC SURVEILLANCE/SPEED/COUNT STATIONS  
(TSC T400#03)**

Effective: June 1, 1994

Revised: November 12, 2008

Existing traffic surveillance installations and/or any electrical facilities at certain locations included in this Section may be altered or reconstructed totally or partially as part of the work on this Section. The Contractor is hereby advised that all traffic surveillance equipment, presently installed at these locations, is the property of the State of Illinois, Department of Transportation, Division of Highways or Springfield Bureau of Traffic.

The Contractor is further advised that the existing traffic surveillance, or the existing speed/data installations, must remain in operation during all construction stages except for the most essential down time. Any shutdown of the installation, for a period to exceed four (4) hours must have the prior approval of the Engineer. Such approval will generally only be granted during the period extending from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. on weekdays. Any other traffic shutdown, either for periods in excess of one (1) hour or outside of the 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. weekday period must have prior approval of the Engineer.

The Contractor, prior to the commencement of his work, shall notify the State's Electrical Maintenance Contractor and the Bureau of Traffic Operations of his intent to perform this work. Failure to notify either the Bureau/EMC when starting work will cause maintenance to be transferred to the Contractor without pre-inspection and will require the Contractor to complete all repairs without compensation. This also relieves the EMC from providing a locate without compensation. Upon request from the Contractor, the State Electrical Maintenance Contractor will locate any buried conduit or other electrical facility which may interfere with the Contractor's operations without charge to him. This shall in no way relieve the Contractor of his responsibility to repair and/or replace electrical facilities damaged by his operations.

Note that the Contractor shall be entitled to only one request for location marking of existing systems and that multiple requests may only be honored at the Contractor's expense.

Any known or suspected damage to the electrical facility shall be reported immediately to the Engineer. The Contractor will be held fully responsible for the repair and/or replacement of any part of the existing installation, whether permanent or temporary, if, in sole opinion of the Engineer, such damage was caused by the negligence of the Contractor, his agents, or employees. The State, at its own discretion, may call upon the State's Electrical Maintenance Contractor or the concerned bureau to make any such repairs and/or replacements at the total expense of the Contractor for this Section.

## **ELECTRIC CABLE NO. 19 50-PAIR**

### DESCRIPTION.

It is the intent of this specification that a continuous communication cable be installed on the Expressway and be connected to the Traffic Systems Center. All surveillance installations along the Expressway will be connected to this cable which shall be connected to the Traffic Systems Center building at approximately East Avenue and the Eisenhower Expressway. This item shall consist of furnishing and installing a 25 pair No. 19 gauge wire, telephone type cable, with all necessary connection blocks, binding posts, connections and all necessary miscellaneous hardware. The 25 pair No. 19 cable shall conform with these specifications and the current edition of The Rural Electrification Specification (REA) PE-39.

### MATERIAL & CONSTRUCTION.

The #19 telecommunication cable shall meet the requirements set forth in the R.E.A. Specification PE-39. Shielding shall be fully annealed solid copper. Shielding between cables shall be bonded together by a #10 AWG copper wire and stainless steel clamps.

### CABLE JACKET:

Cable Jacket shall meet requirements set forth in REA specifications PE 39 Section 10 Cable Jacket. The Cable Jacket shall be minimum a composition that incorporates medium -density polyethylene as the base resin.

### SHIELD

A gopher-resistant corrugated shield of fully annealed copper shall be applied longitudinally over the core wrap. The shield shall meet the specifications set forth in REA Specifications PE-39 Section 9 Shield and Optional Armor.

### TESTING

Once the telecommunications cable is installed complete with all cable terminations complete the Contractor shall request an end to end test. The Contractor shall request the end to end test at least 7 days in advance to the TSC Engineer. Any lane closures and/or any other safety measures that need to be taken shall be provided for by the Contractor and shall be considered incidental to the cost of this item. The type of test performed shall be an end to end test with Halcyon type equipment transmitting and receiving at each end of the cable. Each pair shall be tested and the results shall be recorded and submitted to the Engineer. If any results don't fall within the requirements set forth in (REA) PE-39, the Contractor shall correct and re-test that cable pair. Traffic Systems will tolerate only one pair out of every 50 pair of cable that doesn't meet or exceed specifications set forth in (REA) PE-39.

## INSTALLATION.

The telecommunication cable shall be installed in the median barrier wall where a 4-inch (100mm) P.V.C. duct shall be provided for its installation. The Contractor shall insure that the telecommunication duct is continuous, free of debris and not connected to the electrical lighting cable duct.

"Junction boxes" or cross connect terminals shall be installed in or at the median barrier wall at every Surveillance installation, as shown on the plans, and every 1500 feet (457m). The cable shall be continuous between runs. No splices will be allowed in the cable. Should it not be possible to run the cable continuous between Surveillance installation, the interconnection of the cable will be allowed in the "junction box" with U1B/U1Y connectors or equal. These "splices" shall be held to a minimum and maximum cable lengths shall be used to reduce the number of connections.

The cables shall be terminated in a Surveillance installation cabinet as shown on the plan. The cables shall be connected on a type 66 connector block which shall be mounted in the cabinet. The Surveillance installation shall be connected to the appropriate cable pair on the 66 blocks with a 6C-No. 19 cable. Two (2) type 66 connecting blocks shall be required per 50 pair cable installation; four (4) type 66 connecting blocks shall be required per 100 pair cable installation.

The type 66 quick connect terminal blocks shall be furnished with tin lead plated clips manufactured to Western Electric Specification #669A. There shall be eight spring clips, which are electrically and mechanically common to each other, to a row and 25 rows of spring clips. The type 66 connecting block shall be 8 x 50, 13-5/16 x 3-3/8 x 1-1/8 (338.1mm x 85.7mm x 28.6mm). The block shall be molded of self extinguishing material and shall have molded in fanning strips on each side which shall be marked every five rows. The top of the block shall be lettered by rows (A-B-C etc.) and the retaining plate shall be numbered every other row and lettered on the top to correspond to the face of the block. The Contractor shall insure that none of the spring clip rows are shorted together or shorted to the junction box or cabinet. The Contractor shall supply the type 66 block with high impact PVC, transparent snap on protective covers. The Contractor shall spray the spring clips with a protective coating after all wires are terminated. A punch down impact tool will be required to make the connection to the type 66 block. The punch down, impact tool shall be equal to or exceed the Harris Dracon DELUX Automatic Impact Tool D814 for type 66 blocks only.

When installing the telecommunication cable, the Contractor shall extend his installation and connection of the cable to the next adjacent surveillance installation or "junction box" beyond the limits of his contract section. He shall be responsible for insuring that the cable is continuous and connected from one contract section to the other.

## BASIS OF PAYMENT.

This work shall be paid for at the contract price per lineal foot (meter) for ELECTRIC CABLE NO. 19 50 PAIR, which price shall be payment in full for furnishing all materials, making all electrical connections and installing the cable complete in place.

Connecting blocks, terminal blocks, wiring, mounting brackets, U1B/U1Y connectors, and miscellaneous hardware will not be paid for separately, but shall be considered as incidental to the cost of this item.



**ELECTRICAL CABLE IN CONDUIT, 4C/NO. 18 SHIELDED LOOP LEAD-IN (TSC T421#14)**

Effective: March 1, 2010

Revised: April 5, 2017

Description. This work shall consist of furnishing materials and labor for installation of shielded loop lead-in cables in conduit as specified herein and indicated by the Engineer, complete with all identification, terminating and testing.

Materials.

General:

Lead-in is the wire that extends from the core hole of the induction loop to the termination point.

The cable shall be an assembly of pairs of left hand lay twisted insulated conductors, with a core filled with a petroleum base flooding compound, overlapped conductive tape shield and a black high density polyethylene jacket overall. This cable shall meet the requirements of IEEE Standard 383.

The cable shall have an Aluminized Polyester Shield to protect against electromagnetic interference.

The cable interstices shall be filled with a water blocking compound. It shall prevent hosing, siphoning or capillary absorption of water.

The jacket of high density polyethylene shall be rated to 600 volts in accordance with UL 83 Section 36.

All cables shall be UL listed.

The cable shall be rated 90 degrees C dry and 75 degrees C wet and shall be suitable for installation in wet and dry locations, exposed to the weather, and shall be resistant to oils and chemicals.

It shall have an operating temperature range of -20C to +60C (minimum).

The UL listing mark, cable voltage, insulation type and ratings, as well as the cable size shall all be clearly printed on the cable in a color contrasting with the insulation color.

Conductors:

The lead-in cable shall be 4 conductors (2 pair) # 18 stranded (7X.0152") un-coated copper, twisted at least 4 turns per foot and rated to 600 Volts. 1 pair is used for the loop while the other pair is a spare. Under no circumstances shall the spare pair be used to connect a second loop.

Conductors shall meet the requirements of ASTM Designation B-8 as applicable.

The conductors shall be coded as follows: black-red-white-green.

**Insulation:**

Cable insulation shall incorporate polyvinyl chloride (PVC) or Polypropylene, with a clear nylon covering overall as specified and the insulation shall meet or exceed the requirements of ICEA S-61-402, NEMA Standard Publication No. WC-5, UL Standard 83, as applicable.

Installation. All cables shall be delivered to the site in full reels. Cable on the reels shall be protected from damage during shipment and handling by wood lagging or other means acceptable to the Engineer. Reels shall be tagged or otherwise identified to show the UL listing.

The loop lead-in shall be barrel sleeved, crimped, soldered and protected by heat shrinkable tubing to the loop #14 wire. Lead-ins shall be twisted in such a manner so as to prevent mechanical movement between the individual cables. Lead-ins shall be brought into the cabinet or handhole at the time the induction loop is placed in the pavement. Loops located over 1000 feet from cabinet require four (4) turns of No. 14 wire.

Lead-in cable will be installed where the lead-in length from point of interception to the point of termination exceeds 150 feet.

Where lead-in runs are less than 150 feet, the loop wire will be utilized as lead-in to the point of termination w/o splices, being twisted 5 turns per foot. The additional loop wire will not be paid for separately but shall be included in the Induction Loop Pay Item.

Loop lead-ins placed in handholes shall be coiled, taped, and hung from the side of the handhole to protect against water damage. Any other method of installation will require prior written approval of the Engineer. Each loop lead-in shall be color coded and tagged in each handhole through which it passes. The loop lead-in shall be color coded and tagged at the core hole, in each junction box it passes through and at the termination point in the cabinet.

**TRAFFIC SYSTEMS CENTER LOOP SPLICING REQUIREMENT**

<u>MAINLINE LOOPS</u>		<u>METERING LOOPS</u>			
Lane 1	Blue	Lane 4	Violet	Loop 1	Green
Lane 2	Brown	Exit	Black	Loop 2	Yellow
Lane 3	Orange	Entrance	White	Loop 3	Red

When 2 or 3 loops are installed on an exit or entrance ramp the loop color code shall conform to the mainline loop color code and shall be marked as entrance or exit ramp loops.

In addition to color codes each loop shall be identified with a written label attached to the loop wire, or lead-in wire. The tags shall be Panduit #MP250W175-C or equivalent. All wires and cables shall be identified in each handhole or cabinet the cable passes through, or terminates in. The labels shall be attached to the cable by use of two cable ties.

Testing. After installation, the cable shall be tested as approved by the Engineer. Cable failing to pass the test shall be replaced with new cable at no additional cost.

Method of Measurement. The cable shall be measured for payment in linear foot in place. Measurements shall be made in straight lines between changes in direction and to the centers of Equipment. All vertical cable and permissible cable slack shall be measured for payment. A total of six (6) feet of slack shall be allowed for the end of a run terminating at a panel and four (4) feet will similarly be allowed when terminating at a wall-mounted panel. Additional vertical distance for the height of conduit risers, etc., as applicable, will be measured for payment for equipment so mounted.

Basis of Payment. This work shall be paid at the Contract unit price per linear foot, furnished and installed for ELECTRICAL CABLE IN CONDUIT, LEAD IN, NO. 18 4/C, TWISTED SHIELDED

### **HANDHOLE (TSC T428#1)**

Effective: June 1, 1994

Revised: May 19, 2009

Description. This item shall consist of constructing a handhole, a heavy-duty handhole, or a double handhole, cast in place, complete with frame and cover and in accordance with the following requirements and conforming in all respects to the lines, grades, and dimensions shown on the plans or as directed by the Engineer. All handholes shall be installed in accordance with the Standard Specifications Sec. 814.

Materials. All handholes shall be constructed of Class SI concrete meeting the requirements of the Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction Section 1020.

Construction Details. Handhole of the type specified shall be constructed in accordance with the details shown on the plans and conform to the following requirements:

1. Concrete: Concrete construction shall be done in accordance with the provisions of Concrete for Structures and Incidental Construction contained in the Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction Sec. 503.
2. Placing Castings: Castings shall be set accurately to the finished elevation so that no subsequent adjustment will be necessary. Castings shall be set flush with a sidewalk or pavement surface. When installed in an earth shoulder away from the pavement edge, the top surface of the casting shall be 1 in. (25.4mm) above the finished surface of the ground.
3. Backfilling: Any backfilling necessary under a pavement, shoulder, sidewalk or within 2 ft. (60 cm) of the pavement edge shall be made with sand or stone screenings.
4. Forming: Forms will be required for the inside face of the handhole wall, and across all trenches leading into the handholes excavation. The ends of conduits leading into the handhole shall fit into a conduit bell which shall fit tightly against the inside form and the concrete shall be carefully placed around it so as to prevent leakage.

5. French Drain: A french drain conforming to the dimensions shown on the plans shall be constructed in the bottom of the handhole excavation.
6. Steel Hooks: Each handhole shall be provided with four galvanized steel hooks of appropriate size, one on each wall of the handhole.
7. Frame and Cover: The outside of the cover shall contain a recessed ring Type "G" for lifting and a legend "IDOT TSC" cast-in.
8. Cleaning: The handhole shall be thoroughly cleaned of any accumulation of silt, debris, or foreign matter of any kind, and shall be free from such accumulations at the time of final inspection.

Basis Of Payment. This work will be paid for at the contract unit price each for HANDHOLE or HEAVY DUTY HANDHOLE, or CONCRETE HEAVY DUTY HANDHOLE (SPECIAL), as the case may be, for all necessary excavating, backfilling, disposal of surplus material and form work, frame and cover, and furnishing all materials.

## **MAINTAINING ITS DURING CONSTRUCTION**

Description. Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) references IDOT traffic surveillance infrastructure. These elements include, but are not limited to, the following: induction loops, ramp meters, closed circuit television cameras, dynamic message signs, highway advisory radios, Radar Vehicle Sensing Devices (RVSDs), copper and fiber optic communication cables, power cables, cabinets, and communication equipment.

General Requirements. Effective the date the Contractor's activities (ITS or otherwise) begin at the job site, the Contractor shall be responsible for the proper operation and maintenance of ITS elements that are part of, or that may be affected by, the work until final acceptance by the Engineer or as otherwise determined by the Engineer.

Before performing any excavation, removal, or installation work (ITS or otherwise) at the site, the Contractor shall initiate a request for a maintenance transfer and preconstruction inspection to be held in the presence of the Engineer and a representative of the party or parties responsible for maintenance of any ITS systems that may be affected by the work. This includes co-ordination with adjacent projects that may have an effect on the ITS infrastructure. The request for the maintenance preconstruction inspection shall be made no less than seven (7) calendar days prior to the desired inspection date.

Existing ITS elements, when depicted on the plans, are intended only to indicate the general equipment installation of the systems involved and shall not be construed as an exact representation of the field conditions. It remains the Contractor's responsibility to visit the site to confirm and ascertain the exact condition and location of the ITS components and systems to be maintained and installed.

Existing ITS components shall be defined as any ITS component or device in service at the time of the commencement of construction activities. The contract drawings indicate the general extent of any existing ITS elements, but whether indicated or not, it remains the Contractor's responsibility to ascertain the extent of effort required for compliance with these specifications, and failure to do so will not be justification for extra payment or reduced responsibilities.

**Maintaining ITS During Construction** - It is the Contractor's responsibility to maintain vehicle detection, which includes speed and volume data, in all lanes within the construction limits for this project, on all roadway segments and ramps that will be open to traffic. Where the existing detection cannot be maintained, the Contractor shall provide a temporary detection system, approved by IDOT, at no additional cost to the contract. The Contractor's responsibility shall include protection or removal and storage of any ITS/Communication cabinets and protecting in place any cables, conduits and ITS devices in or adjacent to the work zone. This work may also include the abandonment of the existing device and communication pathway and the installation of a temporary device such as a RVSD with a wireless communication. It is the Contractor's responsibility to maintain closed circuit television cameras including associated fiber optic communications and power.

The Contractor is responsible for the disconnection, rerouting, and reconnection of all fiber and copper communication cables currently located in existing conduits as indicated in the plans. The disconnection and reconnection must be made at an existing splice point or communication cabinet where a connection is made, or as otherwise indicated in the plans. The existing communication and infrastructure must be properly maintained for the duration of construction activities and the Contractor must coordinate the disconnection and reconnection activities with the Engineer.

All work required to maintain, relocate or provide temporary ITS infrastructure as depicted in the plans or otherwise necessary and as provided for in this special provision shall be paid for under the Maintaining ITS During Construction pay item. No component items germane to this work shall be paid for separately.

Once construction activities are complete, all temporary equipment installed will become the property of the Department and shall remain in place, except where a proposed location has been identified in the plans. All final locations and installations of ITS devices, communication cabinets, junction boxes, conduit, fiber optic, copper cable, wireless equipment and associated infrastructure shall be protected, secured and have the Engineer's approval. Proper documentation, to include latitude and longitude for all equipment locations and communication pathway must be turned over to the Department. The proposed plan for this work must be presented to the Engineer for approval prior to the commencement of the work.

**Method of Measurement.** The contractor shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Engineer that the ITS components, devices and infrastructure have been properly installed, protected and maintained and that the appropriate data is being transmitted to the Traffic Management Center prior to submitting a pay request. In order for final payment to be released the contractor must demonstrate that the equipment is working as intended following inspection by the Engineer. Failure to do so will be grounds for denying the pay request.

Basis of Payment. Maintaining ITS During Construction and Rerouting ITS Communication shall be paid for at the contract unit price per calendar month (Cal Mo) for MAINTAINING ITS DURING CONSTRUCTION, which shall include all work as described herein.

#### **REMOVAL OF CABLE IN CONDUIT**

Description. This work shall consist of removal of existing Fiber Optic Cable, Communication Cable, Electrical Cable installed in conduit, underground or attached to structure.

All equipment and material removed as part of this item shall become property of the Contractor and shall be removed from the site.

Method of Measurement. Removal of Fiber Optic cable, Communication cable, Electrical cable will be measured for payment in feet removed. If two or more cables are to be removed in a single conduit, each cable will be measured for payment separately.

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per foot for REMOVAL OF CABLE IN CONDUIT as shown on the plans.

#### **REMOVAL OF AERIAL CABLE**

Description. This work shall consist of removing temporary installed aerial Fiber Optic Cable, Communication Cable, Electrical Cable and Span Wire, from temporary installed Wood poles. This work includes cable installed in conduit risers.

All equipment and material removed as part of this item shall become property of the Contractor and shall be removed from the site.

Method of Measurement. Removal of temporary Fiber Optic cable, Communication cable, Electrical cable and Span Wire will be measured for payment in feet removed. If two or more cables in a span are to be removed, each cable will be measured for payment separately.

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per foot for REMOVE AERIAL CABLE as shown on the plans.

### **ELECTRIC CABLE, AERIAL INSTALLATION, NO. 19, 50-PAIR**

Description. This work shall consist of furnishing and installing aerial Electric Cable No. 19, 50-PAIR on temporary wood poles. This work includes cable installed aerially attached to the temporary wood poles, in conduit risers and underground to the device cabinet. These cable runs shall be continuous.

Material & Construction. The cable shall conform to the same requirements for ELECTRIC CABLE IN CONDUIT, NO. 19 50 PAIR as specified herein.

Installation. Extra cable or slack cable at a length of 50 feet shall be coiled and attached to each wood pole at a sufficient height utilizing the manufactures recommended minimum bending radius, so that it cannot be accessed by the general public.

Method of Measurement. Installation of Electric Cable, Aerial Installation, No. 19, 50-PAIR will be measured for payment in place in feet. If two or more cables in are installed, each cable will be measured for payment separately.

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per foot for ELECTRIC CABLE, AERIAL INSTALLATION, NO.19, 50-PAIR as shown on the plans.

### **ELECTRIC CABLE IN CONDUIT, NO. 19 50-PAIR**

Description. It is the intent of this specification that a continuous communication cable be furnished and installed on the Expressway and be connected to the Traffic Systems Center. All surveillance installations along the Expressway will be connected to this cable which shall be connected to the Traffic Systems Center building at approximately East Avenue and the Eisenhower Expressway. This item shall consist of furnishing and installing a 25 pair No. 19 gauge wire, telephone type cable, with all necessary connection blocks, binding posts, connections and all necessary miscellaneous hardware. The 25 pair No. 19 cable shall conform with these specifications and the current edition of The Rural Electrification Specification (REA) PE-39.

Material & Construction. The #19 telecommunication cable shall meet the requirements set forth in the R.E.A. Specification PE-39. Shielding shall be fully annealed solid copper. Shielding between cables shall be bonded together by a #10 AWG copper wire and stainless steel clamps.

Cable Jacket. Cable Jacket shall meet requirements set forth in REA specifications PE 39 Section 10 Cable Jacket. The Cable Jacket shall be minimum a composition that incorporates medium -density polyethylene as the base resin.

Shield. A gopher-resistant corrugated shield of fully annealed copper shall be applied longitudinally over the core wrap. The shield shall meet the specifications set forth in REA Specifications PE-39 Section 9 Shield and Optional Armor.

Testing. Once the telecommunications cable is installed complete with all cable terminations complete the Contractor shall request an end to end test. The Contractor shall request the end to end test at least 7 days in advance to the TSC Engineer. Any lane closures and/or any other safety measures that need to be taken shall be provided for by the Contractor and shall be considered incidental to the cost of this item. The type of test performed shall be an end to end test with Halcyon type equipment transmitting and receiving at each end of the cable. Each pair shall be tested and the results shall be recorded and submitted to the Engineer. If any results don't fall within the requirements set forth in (REA) PE-39, the Contractor shall correct and re-test that cable pair. Traffic Systems will tolerate only one pair out of every 50 pair of cable that doesn't meet or exceed specifications set forth in (REA) PE-39.

Installation. The telecommunication cable shall be installed in the median barrier wall where a 4-inch (100mm) P.V.C. duct shall be provided for its installation. The Contractor shall insure that the telecommunication duct is continuous, free of debris and not connected to the electrical lighting cable duct.

"Junction boxes" or cross connect terminals shall be installed in or at the median barrier wall at every Surveillance installation, as shown on the plans, and every 1500 feet (457m). The cable shall be continuous between runs. No splices will be allowed in the cable. Should it not be possible to run the cable continuous between Surveillance installation, the interconnection of the cable will be allowed in the "junction box" with U1B/U1Y connectors or equal. These "splices" shall be held to a minimum and maximum cable lengths shall be used to reduce the number of connections.

The cables shall be terminated in a Surveillance installation cabinet as shown on the plan. The cables shall be connected on a type 66 connector block which shall be mounted in the cabinet. The Surveillance installation shall be connected to the appropriate cable pair on the 66 blocks with a 6C-No. 19 cable. Two (2) type 66 connecting blocks shall be required per 50 pair cable installation; four (4) type 66 connecting blocks shall be required per 100 pair cable installation.

The type 66 quick connect terminal blocks shall be furnished with tin lead plated clips manufactured to Western Electric Specification #669A. There shall be eight spring clips, which are electrically and mechanically common to each other, to a row and 25 rows of spring clips. The type 66 connecting block shall be 8 x 50, 13-5/16 x 3-3/8 x 1-1/8 (338.1mm x 85.7mm x 28.6mm). The block shall be molded of self extinguishing material and shall have molded in fanning strips on each side which shall be marked every five rows. The top of the block shall be lettered by rows (A-B-C etc.) and the retaining plate shall be numbered every other row and lettered on the top to correspond to the face of the block. The Contractor shall insure that none of the spring clip rows are shorted together or shorted to the junction box or cabinet. The Contractor shall supply the type 66 block with high impact PVC, transparent snap on protective covers. The Contractor shall spray the spring clips with a protective coating after all wires are terminated. A punch down impact tool will be required to make the connection to the type 66 block. The punch down, impact tool shall be equal to or exceed the Harris Dracon DELUX Automatic Impact Tool D814 for type 66 blocks only.



When installing the telecommunication cable, the Contractor shall extend his installation and connection of the cable to the next adjacent surveillance installation or "junction box" beyond the limits of his contract section. He shall be responsible for insuring that the cable is continuous and connected from one contract section to the other.

Basis Of Payment. This work shall be paid for at the contract price per lineal foot (meter) for ELECTRIC CABLE IN CONDUIT, NO. 19 50 PAIR, which price shall be payment in full for furnishing all materials, making all electrical connections and installing the cable complete in place.

Connecting blocks, terminal blocks, wiring, mounting brackets, U1B/U1Y connectors, and miscellaneous hardware will not be paid for separately, but shall be considered as incidental to the cost of this item.

### **CONCRETE FOUNDATION (TSC T427#01)**

Effective: June 1, 1994

Revised: Sept. 15, 2010

Description. This item shall consist of constructing a concrete foundation for the installation of a traffic signal, cabinet, and cabinet with pedestal, anchor bolt, and ground rod in accordance with the following requirements and conforming in all respects to the lines, grades and dimensions shown on the plans or as directed by the Engineer and in applicable portions of Section 878 of the Standard Specifications and the Bureau of Design and Environment Concrete Foundation Detail #878001-08.

Materials. The materials shall conform to the specifications of Class SI concrete and concrete Reinforcement Bars in the Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction. The conduit and fittings within the limits of the foundation shall conform to the same requirements as that specified for the conduit outside these limits.

Anchor bolts shall meet the requirements of Section 505 of the Standard Specifications and the material shall conform to the requirements of Article 1006.09 of the Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction. A ground rod shall be installed in each foundation and shall conform to Section 806. Unless otherwise indicated in plans, ground rods shall be one piece copper-clad steel rods 3/4" x 10' (2cm x 3 m).

Construction Details. Concrete foundations shall be Type A or Type D and location as specified on the plans. The top of the foundation shall be finished level. Shimming will not be permitted. All edges along the top of the foundation shall be given a 1 inch (25mm) bevel. A form extending a minimum of 9 inches (225mm) below the top surface of the foundation is required. The form shall be set level and means shall be provided for holding same rigidly in place while the concrete is being deposited. Whenever the excavation is irregular, a form shall be used to provide the proper dimension of the entire foundation below the ground surface. Where a concrete foundation is contiguous to a sidewalk, preformed joint filler of 1/2 inch (12mm) thickness shall be placed between the foundation and the sidewalk.

All conduit in the foundation shall be installed rigidly in place before concrete is deposited in the form. Insulated bushings shall be provided at the ends of conduit. Anchor bolts shall be set in place before the concrete is deposited by means of a template constructed to space the anchor bolts in accordance with the pattern of the bolt holes in the base. After installation of cables, all conduit openings in foundations shall be sealed with an approved mastic. The required number and size of galvanized steel conduits shall be installed in every concrete foundation as shown on the plans. An excess of galvanized steel conduits shall be installed in every concrete foundation. These excess stubs shall be 2 inches (50 mm) in diameter. Placement and quantity shall be determined by the Engineer, and the ends of the stubs shall be capped.

Incidental to the cost of each control box foundation, the Contractor shall construct a 5" (125 mm) P.C.C. sidewalk of a rectangular area 3 ft (1 mm.) by 4 ft (1.2 meter.) immediately adjacent to the cabinet door, with the 4' (1.2 meter) dimension of the rectangle parallel to the cabinet door when closed. This paragraph shall be applicable at all cabinet foundation locations included in this Section. The only situations where this paragraph shall no apply are as follows: When the foundation is immediately adjacent to or within a paved sidewalk or shoulder area and no further surfacing is require. The Engineer shall be the sole judge as to the applicability of this paragraph in all questions arising therefrom.

Basis Of Payment. This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per meter/foot for CONCRETE FOUNDATION of the type specified, which price shall be payment in full for all necessary excavating, backfilling, disposal of surplus material and formwork and furnishing all materials, anchor bolts, stubs and ground rod within the limits of the foundation.

## **REMOVE EXISTING CONCRETE FOUNDATION**

Description. This work shall consist of removal and disposal of existing concrete foundation.

Construction Requirements. Indicated foundations shall be completely removed with all removed materials disposed of according to Article 202.03. The void caused by the removal of the foundations shall be backfilled according to Article 819.04.

Method Of Measurement. This work will be measured in units of each.

Basis Of Payment. This work will be paid at the contract unit price per each for REMOVE EXISTING CONCRETE FOUNDATION which shall be payment in full for the removal and disposal of concrete foundations as specified herein.

**ELECTRIC CABLE IN CONDUIT, NO. 14, 6/C**

Description. This work shall consist of furnishing and installing aerial Electric Cable No. 14, 6/C in conduit.

Material & Construction. The cable shall conform to the requirements for ELECTRIC CABLE as specified in Section 873 of the Standard Specifications.

Method of Measurement. Installation of Electric Cable in Conduit, No. 14, 6/C will be measured for payment in place in feet.

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per foot for ELECTRIC CABLE IN CONDUIT, NO. 14, 6/C as shown on the plans.

**ELECTRIC CABLE, AERIAL INSTALLATION, NO. 14, 6/C**

Description. This work shall consist of furnishing and installing aerial Electric Cable No. 14, 6/C on temporary wood poles. This work includes cable furnished and installed aerially attached to the temporary wood poles, in conduit risers and underground to the device cabinet. These cable runs shall be continuous.

Material & Construction. The cable shall conform to the same requirements for ELECTRIC CABLE IN CONDUIT, NO. 14, 6/C as specified herein.

Installation. Extra cable or slack cable at a length of 50 feet shall be coiled and attached to each wood pole at a sufficient height utilizing the manufactures recommended minimum bending radius, so that it cannot be accessed by the general public.

Method of Measurement. Installation of Electric Cable, Aerial Installation, No. 14, 6/C will be measured for payment in place in feet. If two or more cables in are installed, each cable will be measured for payment separately.

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per foot for ELECTRIC CABLE, AERIAL INSTALLATION, NO. 14, 6/C as shown on the plans.

**ELECTRIC CABLE, AERIAL INSTALLATION, NO. 2, 2/C; NO. 6, 1/C; AND NO. 8, 1/C**

Description. This work shall consist of furnishing and installing aerial Electric Cable No. 14, 6/C, No. 6, 1/C, and No. 8, 1/C on temporary wood poles. This work includes cable furnished and installed aerially attached to the temporary wood poles, in conduit risers and underground to the device cabinet. These cable runs shall be continuous.

Material & Construction. The cable shall conform to the same requirements for ELECTRIC CABLE IN CONDUIT, NO. 14, 6/C, NO. 6, 1/C, and NO. 8, 1/C as specified in Section 873 of the Standard Specifications.

Installation. Extra cable or slack cable at a length of 50 feet shall be coiled and attached to each wood pole at a sufficient height utilizing the manufactures recommended minimum bending radius, so that it cannot be accessed by the general public.

Method of Measurement. Installation of Electric Cable, Aerial Installation, No. 14, 6/C and No. 8, 1/C will be measured for payment in place in feet. If two or more cables in are installed, each cable will be measured for payment separately.

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per foot for ELECTRIC CABLE, AERIAL INSTALLATION, NO. 14, 6/C; ELECTRIC CABLE, AERIAL SUSPENDED, EQUIPMENT GROUNDING CONDUCTOR, NO. 6, 1/C; and ELECTRIC CABLE, AERIAL INSTALLATION, NO. 8, 1/C as shown on the plans.

## **RELOCATE EXISTING ITS CONTROLLER CABINET**

Description. This work shall consist of removing an existing ITS cabinet and reinstalling it in a location as specified in the plans. This work includes the disconnection and reconnection of all cabling and internal cabinet components.

Construction Requirements. The existing ITS cabinet shall be de-energized and removed from its foundation and replaced in a location as shown in the plans.

When installing the cabinet on a temporary wood pole, the Contractor shall provide a closed bottom made of aluminum alloy. The bottom shall be sealed along the entire perimeter of the cabinet base to ensure a water, dust and insect-proof seal. The bottom shall provide a minimum of two (2) 4 inch (100 mm) diameter holes to run the electric cables through. The 4 inch (100 mm) diameter holes shall have a bushing installed to protect the electric cables and shall be sealed after the electric cables are installed.

Any damage incurred during the relocation shall be repaired or damaged components shall be replaced at no cost to the Department.

Method of Measurement. This work will be measured on a per each basis each for relocate existing ITS controller cabinet.

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid at the contract unit price per each for RELOCATE EXISTING ITS CONTROLLER CABINET as shown on the plans.

## **FIBER OPTIC CABLE, SINGLE MODE**

Effective: March 15, 2013

Description. The Contractor shall furnish and install loose-tube, single-mode, fiber optic cable of the number of fibers specified as shown in the plans and as directed by the Engineer.

Other ancillary components, required to complete the fiber optic cable plant, including but not limited to, moisture and water sealants, cable caps, fan-out kits, etc., shall be included in the cost of fiber optic cable and will not be paid for separately.

Materials. The single-mode, fiber optic cable shall incorporate a loose, buffer-tube design. The cable shall be an accepted product of the United States Department of Agriculture Rural Utilities Service (RUS) 7 CFR 1755.900 and meet the requirements of ANSI/ICEA Standard for Fiber Optic Outside Plant Communications Cable, ANSI/ICEA S-87-640-1999 for a single sheathed, non-armored cable, and shall be new, unused and of current design and manufacture.

Fibers. The cables shall use dispersion unshifted fibers. The optical and physical characteristics of the un-cabled fibers shall include:

The single-mode fiber shall meet EIA/TIA-492CAAA, "Detail Specification for Class IVa Dispersion-Unshifted Single-Mode Optical Fibers," and ITU recommendation G.652.D, "Characteristics of a single-mode optical fiber cable."

<b>Physical Construction</b>			
<b>Requirement</b>		<b>Units</b>	<b>Value</b>
Cladding Diameter		( $\mu\text{m}$ )	$125.0 \pm 0.7$
Core-to-Cladding Concentricity		( $\mu\text{m}$ )	$\leq 0.5$
Cladding Non-Circularity			$\leq 0.7\%$
Mode Field Diameter	1310 nm	( $\mu\text{m}$ )	$9.2 \pm 0.4$
	1550 nm		$10.4 \pm 0.5$
Coating Diameter		( $\mu\text{m}$ )	$245 \pm 5$
Colored Fiber Nominal Diameter		( $\mu\text{m}$ )	253 - 259
Fiber Curl radius of curvature		(m)	$> 4.0$ m

<b>Optical Characteristics</b>			
<b>Requirement</b>		<b>Units</b>	<b>Value</b>
Cabled Fiber Attenuation	1310 nm	(dB/km)	$\leq 0.4$
	1550 nm		$\leq 0.3$
Point discontinuity	1310 nm	(dB)	$\leq 0.1$
	1550 nm		$\leq 0.1$
Macrobend Attenuation	Turns	Mandrel OD	
	1	$32 \pm 2$ mm	$< 0.05$ at 1550 nm
	100	$50 \pm 2$ mm	$< 0.05$ at 1310 nm
	100	$50 \pm 2$ mm	$< 0.10$ at 1550 nm
	100	$60 \pm 2$ mm	$< 0.05$ at 1550 nm
	100	$60 \pm 2$ mm	$< 0.05$ at 1625 nm
Cable Cutoff Wavelength ( $\lambda_{\text{cef}}$ )		(nm)	$< 1260$
Zero Dispersion Wavelength ( $\lambda_0$ )		(nm)	$1302 \leq \lambda_0 \leq 1322$
Zero Dispersion Slope ( $S_0$ )		(ps/(nm <sup>2</sup> •km))	$\leq 0.089$
Total Dispersion	1550 nm	(ps/(nm•km))	$\leq 3.5$
	1285-1330 nm		$\leq 17.5$
	1625 nm		$\leq 21.5$
Cabled Polarization Mode Dispersion		(ps/km <sup>2</sup> )	$\leq 0.2$
IEEE 802.3 GbE - 1300 nm Laser Distance		(m)	up to 5000
Water Peak Attenuation: 1383 $\pm$ 3 nm		(dB/km)	$\leq 0.4$

Cable Construction. The number of fibers in each cable shall be as specified on the plans.

Optical fibers shall be placed inside a loose buffer tube. The nominal outer diameter of the buffer tube shall be 3.0 mm. Each buffer tube shall contain up to 12 fibers. The fibers shall not adhere to the inside of the buffer tube.

Each fiber shall be distinguishable by means of color coding in accordance with TIA/EIA-598-B, "Optical Fiber Cable Color Coding." The fibers shall be colored with ultraviolet (UV) curable inks.

Buffer tubes containing fibers shall be color coded with distinct and recognizable colors in accordance with TIA/EIA-598-B, "Optical Fiber Cable Color Coding." Buffer tube colored stripes shall be inlaid in the tube by means of co-extrusion when required. The nominal stripe width shall be 1 mm.

For cables containing more than 12 buffer tubes, standard colors are used for tubes 1 through 12 and stripes are used to denote tubes 13 through 24. The color sequence applies to tubes containing fibers only, and shall begin with the first tube. If fillers are required, they shall be placed in the inner layer of the cable. The tube color sequence shall start from the inside layer and progress outward.

In buffer tubes containing multiple fibers, the colors shall be stable across the specified storage and operating temperature range and shall not be subject to fading or smearing onto each other. Colors shall not cause fibers to stick together.

The buffer tubes shall be resistant to external forces and shall meet the buffer tube cold bend and shrinkback requirements of 7 CFR 1755.900.

Fillers may be included in the cable core to lend symmetry to the cable cross-section where needed. Fillers shall be placed so that they do not interrupt the consecutive positioning of the buffer tubes. In dual layer cables, any fillers shall be placed in the inner layer. Fillers shall be nominally 2.5 mm or 3.0 mm in outer diameter.

The central member shall consist of a dielectric, glass reinforced plastic (GRP) rod (optional steel central member). The purpose of the central member is to provide tensile strength and prevent buckling. The central member shall be overcoated with a thermoplastic when required to achieve dimensional sizing to accommodate buffer tubes/fillers.

Each buffer tube shall contain a water-swallowable yarn for water-blocking protection. The water-swallowable yarn shall be non-nutritive to fungus, electrically non-conductive, and homogeneous. It shall also be free from dirt or foreign matter. This yarn will preclude the need for other water-blocking material; the buffer-tube shall be gel-free. The optical fibers shall not require cleaning before placement into a splice tray or fan-out kit.

Buffer tubes shall be stranded around the dielectric central member using the reverse oscillation, or "S-Z", stranding process.

Water swallowable yarn(s) shall be applied longitudinally along the central member during stranding.

Two polyester yarn binders shall be applied contrahelicallly with sufficient tension to secure each buffer tube layer to the dielectric central member without crushing the buffer tubes. The binders shall be non-hygroscopic, non-wicking, and dielectric with low shrinkage.

For single layer cables, a water swellable tape shall be applied longitudinally around the outside of the stranded tubes/fillers. The water swellable tape shall be non-nutritive to fungus, electrically non-conductive, and homogenous. It shall also be free from dirt and foreign matter.

For dual layer cables, a second (outer) layer of buffer tubes shall be stranded over the original core to form a two layer core. A water swellable tape shall be applied longitudinally over both the inner and outer layer. The water swellable tape shall be non-nutritive to fungus, electrically non-conductive, and homogenous. It shall also be free from dirt and foreign matter.

The cables shall contain one ripcord under the sheath for easy sheath removal.

Tensile strength shall be provided by the central member, and additional dielectric yarns as required.

The dielectric yarns shall be helically stranded evenly around the cable core.

The cables shall be sheathed with medium density polyethylene (MDPE). The minimum nominal jacket thickness shall be 1.4 mm. Jacketing material shall be applied directly over the tensile strength members (as required) and water swellable tape. The polyethylene shall contain carbon black to provide ultraviolet light protection and shall not promote the growth of fungus.

The MDPE jacket material shall be as defined by ASTM D1248, Type II, Class C, Category 4 and Grades J4, E7 and E8.

The jacket or sheath shall be free of holes, splits, and blisters.

The cable jacket shall contain no metal elements and shall be of a consistent thickness.

Cable jackets shall be marked with the manufacturer's name, month and year of manufacture, sequential meter or foot markings, a telecommunication handset symbol as required by Section 350G of the National Electrical Safety Code (NESC), fiber count, and fiber type. The actual length of the cable shall be within -0/+1% of the length markings. The print color shall be white, with the exception that cable jackets containing one or more co-extruded white stripes, which shall be printed in light blue. The height of the marking shall be approximately 2.5 mm.

The maximum pulling tension shall be 2700 N (608 lbf) during installation (short term) and 890 N (200 lbf) long term installed.

The shipping, storage, and operating temperature range of the cable shall be -40°C to +70°C. The installation temperature range of the cable shall be -30°C to +70°C.



General Cable Performance Specifications. The fiber optic cable manufacturer shall provide documentation and certify that the fiber optic cable complies with the following EIA-455-xxx Fiber Optic Test Procedures (FOTP):

When tested in accordance with FOTP-3, "*Procedure to Measure Temperature Cycling Effects on Optical Fibers, Optical Cable, and Other Passive Fiber Optic Components,*" the change in attenuation at extreme operational temperatures (-40°C and +70°C) shall not exceed 0.15 dB/km at 1550 nm for single-mode fiber and 0.3 dB/km at 1300 nm for multimode fiber.

When tested in accordance with FOTP-82, "*Fluid Penetration Test for Fluid-Blocked Fiber Optic Cable,*" a one meter length of unaged cable shall withstand a one meter static head or equivalent continuous pressure of water for one hour without leakage through the open cable end.

When tested in accordance with FOTP-81, "*Compound Flow (Drip) Test for Filled Fiber Optic Cable,*" the cable shall exhibit no flow (drip or leak) of filling and/or flooding material at 70°C.

When tested in accordance with FOTP-41, "*Compressive Loading Resistance of Fiber Optic Cables,*" the cable shall withstand a minimum compressive load of 220 N/cm (125 lbf/in) applied uniformly over the length of the sample. The 220 N/cm (125 lbf/in) load shall be applied at a rate of 2.5 mm (0.1 in) per minute. The load shall be maintained for a period of 1 minute. The load shall then be decreased to 110 N/cm (63 lbf/in). Alternatively, it is acceptable to remove the 220 N/cm (125 lbf/in) load entirely and apply the 110 N/cm (63 lbf/in) load within five minutes at a rate of 2.5 mm (0.1 in) per minute. The 110 N/cm (63 lbf/in) load shall be maintained for a period of 10 minutes. Attenuation measurements shall be performed before release of the 110 N/cm (63 lbf/in) load. The change in attenuation shall not exceed 0.15 dB at 1550 nm for single-mode fibers and 0.30 dB at 1300 nm for multimode fiber.

When tested in accordance with FOTP-104, "*Fiber Optic Cable Cyclic Flexing Test,*" the cable shall withstand 25 mechanical flexing cycles around a sheave diameter not greater than 20 times the cable diameter. The change in attenuation shall not exceed 0.15 dB at 1550 nm for single-mode fiber and 0.30 dB at 1300 nm for multimode fiber.

When tested in accordance with FOTP-25, "*Repeated Impact Testing of Fiber Optic Cables and Cable Assemblies,*" except that the number of cycles shall be two at three locations along a one meter cable length and the impact energy shall be at least 4.4 Nm (in accordance with ICEA S-87-640)", the change in attenuation shall not exceed 0.15 dB at 1550 nm for single-mode fiber and 0.30 dB at 1300 nm for multimode fiber.

When tested in accordance with FOTP-33, "*Fiber Optic Cable Tensile Loading and Bending Test*," using a maximum mandrel and sheave diameter of 560 mm, the cable shall withstand a rated tensile load of 2670N (601 lbf) and residual load of 30% of the rated installation load. The axial fiber strain shall be  $\leq 60\%$  of the fiber proof level after completion of 60 minute conditioning and while the cable is under the rated installation load. The axial fiber strain shall be  $\leq 20\%$  of the fiber proof level after completion of 10 minute conditioning and while the cable is under the residual load. The change in attenuation at residual load and after load removal shall not exceed 0.15 dB at 1550 nm for single mode fiber and 0.30 dB at 1300 nm for multimode fiber.

When tested in accordance with FOTP-85, "*Fiber Optic Cable Twist Test*," a length of cable no greater than 2 meters shall withstand 10 cycles of mechanical twisting. The change in attenuation shall not exceed 0.15 dB at 1550 nm for single-mode fiber and 0.30 dB at 1300 nm for multimode fiber.

When tested in accordance with FOTP-37, "*Low or High Temperature Bend Test for Fiber Optic Cable*," the cable shall withstand four full turns around a mandrel of  $\leq 20$  times the cable diameter after conditioning for four hours at test temperatures of  $-30^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $+60^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Neither the inner or outer surfaces of the jacket shall exhibit visible cracks, splits, tears, or other openings. The change in attenuation shall not exceed 0.30 dB at 1550 nm for single mode fiber and 0.50 dB at 1300 nm for multimode fiber.

Quality Assurance Provision. All cabled optical fibers > 1000 meters in length shall be 100% attenuation tested. The attenuation of each fiber shall be provided with each cable reel. The cable manufacturer shall be TL 9000 registered.

Packaging. Top and bottom ends of the cable shall be available for testing. Both ends of the cable shall be sealed to prevent the ingress of moisture. Each reel shall have a weather resistant reel tag attached identifying the reel and cable. The reel tag shall include the following information:

- Cable Number
- Gross Weight
- Shipped Cable Length in Meters
- Job Order Number
- Product Number
- Customer Order Number
- Date Cable was Tested
- Manufacturer Order Number
- Cable Length Markings
  - a: Top (inside end of cable)
  - b: Bottom (outside end of cable)

The reel (one flange) marking shall include:

- Manufacturer
- Country of origin
- An arrow indicating proper direction of roll when handling
- Fork lift-handling illustration
- Handling Warnings.

Each cable shall be accompanied by a cable data sheet. The cable data sheet shall include the following information:

- Manufacturer Cable Number
- Manufacturer Product Number
- Manufacturer Factory Order Number
- Customer Name
- Customer Cable Number
- Customer Purchase Order Number
- Mark for Information
- Ordered Length
- Maximum Billable Length
- Actual Shipped Length
- Measured Attenuation of Each Fiber

The cable shall be capable of withstanding a minimum-bending radius of 20 times its outer diameter during installation and 10 times its outer diameter during operation without changing the characteristics of the optical fibers.

The cable shall meet all of specified requirements under the following conditions:

- Shipping/storage temperature: -58° F to +158° F (-50° C to +70° C)
- Installation temperature: -22° F to +158° F (-30° C to +70° C)
- Operating temperature: -40° F to +158° F (-40° C to +70° C)
- Relative humidity from 0% to 95%, non-condensing

Optical Patch Cords and Pigtails. The optical patch cords and pigtails shall comply with the following:

- The optical patch cords shall consist of a section of single fiber, jacketed cable equipped with optical connectors at both ends.
- The factory installed connector furnished as part of the optical patch cords and pigtails shall meet or exceed the requirements for approved connectors specified herein.
- The fiber portion of each patch cord and pigtail shall be a single, jacketed fiber with optical properties identical to the optical cable furnished under this contract.
- The twelve fiber single-mode fiber optic cable shall be installed as a pigtail with factory installed ST compatible connectors.
- The patch cords shall comply with Telcordia GR-326-CORE

Connectors. The optical connectors shall comply with the following:

- All connectors shall be factory installed ST compatible connectors. Field installed connectors shall not be allowed.
- Maximum attenuation 0.4dB, typical 0.2dB.
- No more than 0.2dB increase in attenuation after 1000 insertions.
- Attenuation of all connectors will be checked and recorded at the time of installation with an insertion test minimum 5 times checked with an OTDR.
- All fibers shall be connectorized at each end.
- All fibers shall terminate at a fiber patch panel
- Unused fibers will be protected with a plastic cap to eliminate dust and moisture.
- Termination shall be facilitated by splicing factory OEM pigtails on the end of the bare fiber utilizing the fusion splicing method. Pigtails shall be one meter in length.

### CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

Experience Requirements. Personnel involved in the installation, splicing and testing of the fiber optic cables shall meet the following requirements:

- A minimum of three (3) years experience in the installation of fiber optic cables, including fusion splicing, terminating and testing single mode fibers.
- Install two systems where fiber optic cables are outdoors in conduit and where the systems have been in continuous satisfactory operation for at least two years. The Contractor shall submit as proof, photographs or other supporting documents, and the names, addresses and telephone numbers of the operating personnel who can be contacted regarding the installed fiber optic systems.
- One fiber optic cable system (which may be one of the two in the preceding paragraph), which the Contractor can arrange for demonstration to the Department representatives and the Engineer.

Installers shall be familiar with the cable manufacturer's recommended procedures for installing the cable. This shall include knowledge of splicing procedures for the fusion splicer being used on this project and knowledge of all hardware such as breakout (furcation) kits and splice closures. The Contractor shall submit documented procedures to the Engineer for approval and to be used by Construction inspectors.

Personnel involved in testing shall have been trained by the manufacturer of the fiber optic cable test equipment to be used, in fiber optic cable testing procedures. Proof of this training shall be submitted to the Engineer for approval. In addition, the Contractor shall submit documentation of the testing procedures and a copy of the test equipment operation manual for approval by the Engineer.

Installation in Raceways. Prior to installation, the Contractor shall provide a cable-pulling plan. The plan shall include the following information:

- Identify where each cable will enter the underground system and the direction each pull.
- Identify locations where the cable is pulled out of a handhole, coiled in a figure eight, and pulled back into the hand hole.
- The plan shall address the physical protection of the cable during installation and during periods of downtime.
- Identify the location of slack storage locations
- Identify the locations of splices.
- Identify distances between fiber access points and crossings.

The cable-pulling plan shall be provided to the Engineer for approval a minimum of 15 working days prior to the start of installation. The Engineer's approval shall be for the operation on the freeway and does not include an endorsement of the proposed procedures. The Contractor is responsible for the technical adequacy of the proposed procedures.

During cable pulling operations, the Contractor shall ensure that the minimum bending of the cable is maintained during the unreeling and pulling operations. Unless specified otherwise by the fiber optic cable manufacturer, the outside bend radius of the cable during installation shall be no less than 20 times the outside diameter of the fiber optic cable. Entry guide chutes shall be used to guide the cable into the handhole conduit ports. Lubricating compound shall be used to minimize friction. Corner rollers (wheels), if used, shall not have radii less than the minimum installation-bending radius of the cable. A series array of smaller wheels can be used for accomplishing the bend if the cable manufacturers specifically approve the array.

If figure-eight techniques are used during cable installation, the cable shall be handled manually and stored on the ground. The cable shall be placed on tarps to prevent damage from gravel, rocks, or other abrasive surfaces. Tarps should also be used in muddy conditions to keep the cable clean. Enough area to accommodate the cable length to be stored and sufficient personnel to maintain the required minimum-bending diameter as well as avoid kinking or otherwise damaging the cable shall be provided. If the cable has been figure-eighted in preparation for a forward feed, the figure-eight must be flipped over to access the outside cable end. Provide sufficient personnel to avoid kinking the cable as the figure-eight is flipped over. When removing the cable from the figure-eight, use care to avoid kinking the cable and violating the minimum-bending diameter.

Power assisted or figure-eight eliminator equipment, which is used to eliminate manual figure-eight procedures, shall not be used unless specifically allowed by the cable manufacturer in writing.

The pulling tension shall be continuously measured and shall not be allowed to exceed the maximum tension specified by the manufacturer of the cable. A dynamometer or in-line tensiometer shall be used to monitor tension in the pull-line near the winch. This device must be visible to the winch operator or used to control the winch. The pulling system shall have an audible alarm that sounds whenever a pre-selected tension level is reached. Tension levels shall be recorded continuously and shall be given to the engineer as well as included in the record drawing package.

The use of a breakaway link (swivel) may be used to ensure that the maximum tension of the cable is not exceeded. Breakaway links react to tension at the pulling eye and shall not be used in lieu of tension measuring devices. All pulling equipment and hardware which will contact the cable during installation must maintain the cable's minimum bend radius. Equipment including sheaves, capstans, bending shoes, and quadrant blocks shall be designed for use with fiber optic cable.

The cable shall be pulled into the conduit as a single component, absorbing the pulling force in all tension elements. The central strength member and Aramid yarn shall be attached directly to the pulling eye during cable pulling. "Basket grip" type attachments, which only attach to the cable's outer jacket, shall not be permitted. A breakaway swivel, rated at 95% of the cable manufacturer's approved maximum tensile loading, shall be used on all pulls. When simultaneously pulling fiber optic cable with other cables, separate grooved rollers shall be used for each cable.

To minimize the exposure of the backbone cable and to facilitate the longer lengths of fiber optic cable, the Contractor shall use a "blown cable" (pneumatically assisted) technique to place the fiber optic cable. A Compressed air cooler shall be used when ambient air temperatures reaches 90°F or more.

Where cable is to be pulled through existing conduit which contains existing cables, optical or other, the existing cables shall be removed and reinstalled with the fiber optic cable as indicated on the plans. The removal of the cable(s) shall be paid for separately. Reinstallation of the existing cables, if indicated on the plans, along with the fiber optic cable shall be included in this item for payment.

Tracer Wire. A tracer wire shall be installed with all fiber optic cable runs. One tracer wire shall be installed along with the fiber optic cable in each raceway. If a raceway has more than one fiber optic cable, only one tracer wire per raceway is required. If there are parallel raceways, a tracer wire is required in each raceway that contains a fiber optic cable. Tracer wire shall be installed in raceway segments which are metallic to provide a continuous tracer wire system.

The tracer wire shall be a direct burial rated, number 12 AWG (minimum) solid (.0808" diameter), steel core soft drawn high strength tracer wire. The wire shall have a minimum 380 pound average tensile break strength. The wire shall have a 30 mil high density yellow polyethylene (HDPE) jacket complying with ASTM-D-1248, and a 30 volt rating.

Connection devices used shall be as approved by the tracer wire manufacturer, except wire nuts of any type are not acceptable and shall not be used.

The cost of the tracer wire shall be included in the cost of the fiber optic cable and not paid for separately.

Aerial Fiber Optic Cable. Aerial fiber optic cable assemblies shall be of a self-supporting figure-8 design. The fiber optic cable shall be as described herein and shall be waterblocked utilizing water-swallowable materials. The cable assembly shall be designed and manufactured to facilitate midspan access.

The submittal information must include a copy of the standard installation instructions for the proposed cable. Installed cable sag shall not exceed 1% of the span distance. The submittal information must also include catalog cuts for all hardware to be utilized in the installation.

#### Construction Documentation Requirements

##### Installation Practices for Outdoor Fiber Optic Cable Systems

The Contractor shall examine the proposed cable plant design. At least one month prior to starting installation of the fiber optic cable plant, the Contractor shall prepare and submit to the Engineer for review and approval, ten (10) copies of the Contractor's "Installation Practices for Outdoor Fiber Optic Cable Systems" manual. This manual shall address the Contractor's proposed practices covering all aspects of the fiber optic cable plant. This submittal shall include all proposed procedures, list of installation equipment, and splicing and test equipment. Test and quality control procedures shall be detailed as well as procedures for corrective action.

**Operation and Maintenance Documentation.** After the fiber optic cable plant has been installed, ten (10) complete sets of Operation and Maintenance Documentation shall be provided. The documentation shall, as a minimum, include the following:

- Complete and accurate as-built diagrams showing the entire fiber optic cable plant including locations of all splices.
- Final copies of all approved test procedures
- Complete performance data of the cable plant showing the losses at each splice location and each terminal connector.
- Complete parts list including names of vendors.

**Testing Requirements.** The Contractor shall submit detailed test procedures for approval by the Engineer. All fibers (terminated and un-terminated) shall be tested bi-directionally at both 1310 nm and 1550 nm with both an Optical Time Domain Reflectometer (OTDR) and a power meter with an optical source. For testing, intermediate breakout fibers may be concatenated and tested end-to-end. Any discrepancies between the measured results and these specifications will be resolved to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

Fibers which are not to be terminated shall be shall be tested with a temporary fusion spliced pigtail fiber. Mechanical splice or bare fiber adapters are not acceptable.

The Contractor shall provide the date, time and location of any tests required by this specification to the Engineer at least 5 working (7 calendar) days before performing the test. Included with the notification shall be a record drawing of the installed fiber optic cable system. The drawings shall indicate actual installed routing of the cable, the locations of splices, and locations of cable slack with slack quantities identified.

Upon completion of the cable installation, splicing, and termination, the Contractor shall test all fibers for continuity, events above 0.1 dB, and total attenuation of the cable. The test procedure shall be as follows:

A Certified Technician utilizing an Optical Time Domain Reflectometer (OTDR) and Optical Source/Power Meter shall conduct the installation test. The test equipment used shall have been calibrated within the last two years. Documentation shall be provided. The Technician is directed to conduct the test using the standard operating procedures defined by the manufacturer of the test equipment. All fibers installed shall be tested in both directions.

A fiber ring or fiber box shall be used to connect the OTDR to the fiber optic cable under test at both the launch and receive ends. The tests shall be conducted at 1310 and 1550 nm for all fibers.

All testing shall be witnessed by the IDOT Engineer and a copy of the test results (CD ROM or USB Drive) shall be submitted on the same day of the test. Hardcopies shall be submitted as described herein with copies on CD ROM.



At the completion of the test, the Contractor shall provide copies of the documentation of the test results to the Project Engineer. The test documentation shall be submitted as two bound copies and three CD ROM copies, and shall include the following:

**Cable & Fiber Identification:**

- Cable ID
- Cable Location - beginning and end point
- Fiber ID, including tube and fiber color
- Wavelength
- Pulse width (OTDR)
- Refractory index (OTDR)
- Operator Name
- Date & Time
- Setup Parameters
- Range (OTDR)
- Scale (OTDR)
- Setup Option chosen to pass OTDR "dead zone"

**Test Results shall include:**

- OTDR Test results
- Total Fiber Trace
- Splice Loss/Gain
- Events > 0.10 dB
- Measured Length (Cable Marking)
- Total Length (OTDR)
- Optical Source/Power Meter Total Attenuation (dB/km)

**Sample Power Meter Tabulation:**

Power Meter Measurements (dB)									
Location		Fiber No.	Cable Length (km)	A to B		B to A		Bidirectional Average	
A	B			1310 nm	1550 nm	1310 nm	1550 nm	1310 nm	1550 nm
		1							
		2							
			<b>Maximum Loss</b>						
			<b>Minimum Loss</b>						

The OTDR test results file format must be Bellcore/Telcordia compliant according to GR-196-CORE Issue 2, OTDR Data Standard, GR 196, Revision 1.0, GR 196, Revision 1.1, GR 196, Revision 2.0 (SR-4731) in a “.SOR” file format. A copy of the test equipment manufacturer’s software to read the test files, OTDR and power, shall be provided to the Department. These results shall also be provided in tabular form, see sample below:

Sample OTDR Summary				
Cable Designation:	<i>TCF-IK-03</i>	OTDR Location:	<i>Pump Sta. 67</i>	Date: <i>1/1/00</i>
Fiber Number	Event Type	Event Location	Event Loss (dB)	
			1310 nm	1550 nm
<i>1</i>	<i>Splice</i>	<i>23500 Ft.</i>	<i>.082</i>	<i>.078</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>Splice</i>	<i>29000 Ft.</i>	<i>.075</i>	<i>.063</i>
<i>2</i>	<i>Splice</i>	<i>29000 Ft.</i>	<i>.091</i>	<i>.082</i>
<i>3</i>	<i>Splice</i>	<i>26000 Ft.</i>	<i>.072</i>	<i>.061</i>
<i>3</i>	<i>Bend</i>	<i>27000 Ft.</i>	<i>.010</i>	<i>.009</i>

The following shall be the criteria for the acceptance of the cable:

The test results shall show that the dB/km loss does not exceed +3% of the factory test or 1% of the cable's published production loss. However, no event shall exceed 0.10 dB. If any event is detected above 0.10 dB, the Contractor shall replace or repair the fiber including that event point.

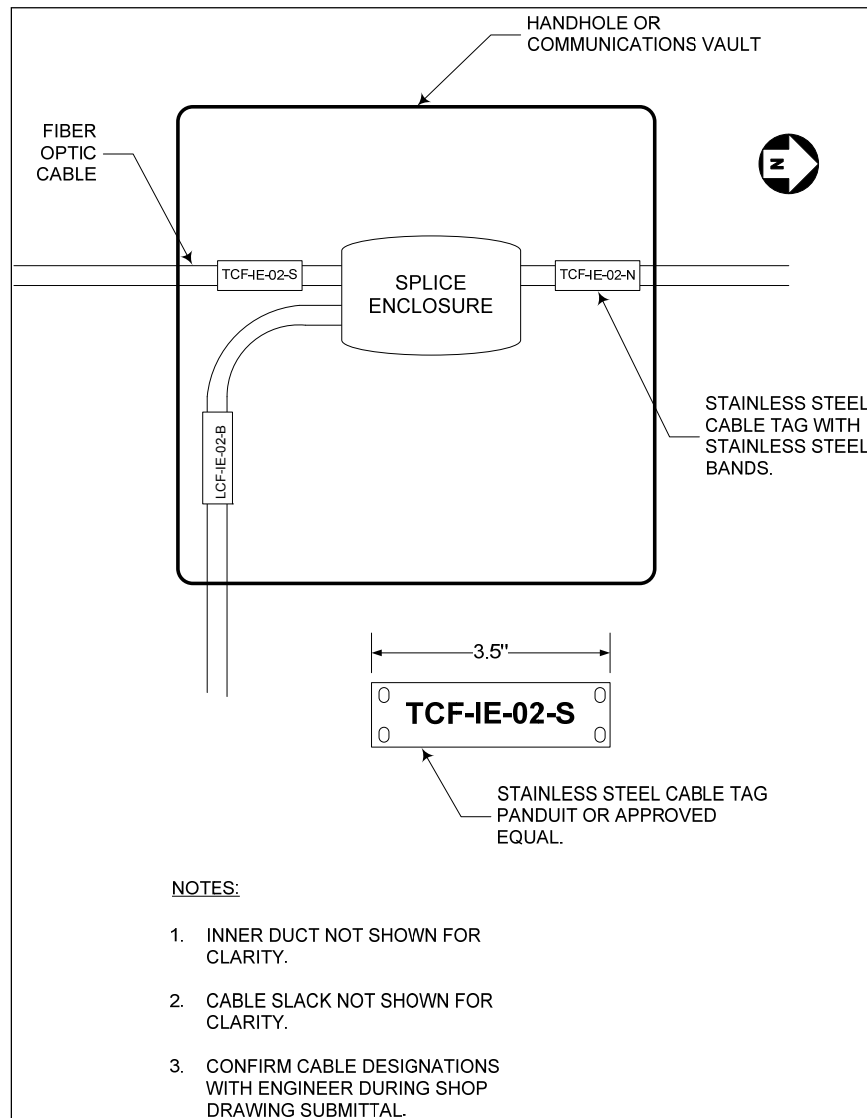
The total loss of the cable (dB), less events, shall not exceed the manufacturer's production specifications as follows: 0.5 dB/km at both 1310 and 1550 nm.

If the total loss exceeds these specifications, the Contractor shall replace or repair the cable run at the no additional cost to the state, both labor and materials. Elevated attenuation due to exceeding the pulling tension, or any other installation operation, during installation shall require the replacement of the cable run at no additional cost to the State, including labor and materials.

Splicing Requirements. Splices shall be made at locations shown on the Plans. Any other splices shall be permitted only with the approval of the Engineer. Splices will be paid for separately. All splice locations must be identified in the Record Drawings. **Cable runs which dead-end at a handhole, communications vault, interconnect cabinet, or any other type of enclosure, shall be dead ended in a splice enclosure.**

Slack Storage of Fiber Optic Cables. Included as a part of this item, slack fiber shall be supplied as necessary to allow splicing the fiber optic cables in a controlled environment, such as a splicing van or tent. After splicing has been completed, the slack fiber shall be stored underground in handholes or in the raised base adapters of ground mounted cabinets in accordance with the fiber optic cable manufacturer's guidelines. Fiber optic cable slack shall be 100 feet for each cable at each splice location, above or below ground. Fiber optic cable slack shall be 50 feet for each cable at access points, above or below ground, where splicing is not involved. If the innerduct is cut, the ends of the innerduct should extend beyond the first vertical rack so they can be secured at that point. This slack shall be measured for payment.

Fiber optic cable shall be tagged inside handholes with yellow tape containing the text: "CAUTION - FIBER OPTIC CABLE." In addition, permanent tags, as approved by the engineer, shall be attached to all cable in a hand hole or other break-out environment. These tags shall be stainless steel, nominally 0.75" by 1.72", and permanently embossed. These tags shall be attached with stainless steel straps, and shall identify the cable number, the number of fibers, and the specific fiber count. Tags and straps shall be Panduit or approved equal. See figure below:



Label the destination of each trunk cable onto the cable in each handhole, vault or cable termination panel.

**Method of Measurement.** Fiber optic cable will be measured for payment in feet in place installed and tested. Fiber optic cable will be measured horizontally and vertically between the changes in direction, including slack cable. The entire lengths of cables installed in buildings will be measured for payment

**Basis of Payment.** This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per foot for FIBER OPTIC CABLE of the type, size, and number of fibers specified. Payment shall not be made until the cable is installed, spliced and tested in compliance with these special provisions.

## **FIBER OPTIC SPLICE**

Effective: June 1, 2014

Description. The Contractor will splice optical fibers from different cable sheaths and protect them with a splice closure at the locations shown on the Plans. Fiber splicing consists of in-line fusion splices for all fibers described in the cable plan at the particular location.

Two splices are identified. A mainline splice includes all fibers in the cable sheath. In a lateral splice, the buffer tubes in the mainline cable are dressed out and those fibers identified on the plans are accessed in and spliced to lateral cables.

### Materials.

Splice Closures. Splice Closures shall be designed for use under the most severe conditions such as moisture, vibration, impact, cable stress and flex temperature extremes as demonstrated by successfully passing the factory test procedures and minimum specifications listed below:

Physical Requirements. The closures shall provide ingress for up to four cables in a butt configuration. The closure shall prevent the intrusion of water without the use of encapsulates.

The closure shall be capable of accommodating splice organizer trays that accept mechanical, or fusion splices. The splice closure shall have provisions for storing fiber splices in an orderly manner, mountings for splice organizer assemblies, and space for excess or un-spliced fiber. Splice organizers shall be re-enterable. The splice case shall be UL rated.

Closure re-entry and subsequent reassembly shall not require specialized tools or equipment. Further, these operations shall not require the use of additional parts.

The splice closure shall have provisions for controlling the bend radius of individual fibers to a minimum of 38 mm (1.5 in.).

### Factory Testing.

Compression Test. The closure shall not deform more than 10% in its largest cross-sectional dimension when subjected to a uniformly distributed load of 1335 N at temperatures of -18 and 38 degrees Celsius (0 and 100 degrees Fahrenheit). The test shall be performed after stabilizing at the required temperature for a minimum of two hours. It shall consist of placing an assembled closure between two flat parallel surfaces, with the longest closure dimension parallel to the surfaces. The weight shall be placed on the upper surface for a minimum of 15 minutes. The measurement shall then be taken with weight in place.

Impact Test. The assembled closure shall be capable of withstanding an impact of 28 N-M at temperatures of -18 and 38 degrees Celsius (0 and 100 degrees Fahrenheit). The test shall be performed after stabilizing the closure at the required temperature for a minimum of 2 hours. The test fixture shall consist of 9 kg (20 lb) cylindrical steel impacting head with a 50 mm (2 in.) spherical radius at the point where it contacts the closure. It shall be dropped from a height of 305 mm (12 in.). The closure shall not exhibit any cracks or fractures to the housing that would preclude it from passing the water immersion test. There shall be no permanent deformation to the original diameter or characteristic vertical dimension by more than 5%.

Cable Gripping and Sealing Testing. The cable gripping and sealing hardware shall not cause an increase in fiber attenuation in excess of 0.05 dB/fiber @ 1550 nm when attached to the cables and the closure assembly. The test shall consist of measurements from six fibers, one from each buffer tube or channel, or randomly selected in the case of a single fiber bundle. The measurements shall be taken from the test fibers before and after assembly to determine the effects of the cable gripping and sealing hardware on the optical transmission of the fibers.

Vibration Test. The splice organizers shall securely hold the fiber splices and store the excess fiber. The fiber splice organizers and splice retaining hardware shall be tested per EIA Standard FOTP-II, Test Condition 1. The individual fibers shall not show an increase in attenuation in excess of 0.1 dB/fiber.

Water Immersion Test. The closure shall be capable of preventing a 3 m (10 ft) water head from intruding into the splice compartment for a period of 7 days. Testing of the splice closure is to be accomplished by the placing of the closure into a pressure vessel and filling the vessel with tap water to cover the closure. Apply continuous pressure to the vessel to maintain a hydrostatic head equivalent 3 m (10 ft) on the closure and cable. This process shall be continued for 30 days. Remove the closure and open to check for the presence of water. Any intrusion of water in the compartment containing the splices constitutes a failure.

Certification. It is the responsibility of the Contractor to insure that either the manufacturer, or an independent testing laboratory has performed all of the above tests, and the appropriate documentation has been submitted to the Department. Manufacturer certification is required for the model(s) of closure supplied. It is not necessary to subject each supplied closure to the actual tests described herein.

Construction Requirements. The closure shall be installed according to the manufacturer's recommended guidelines. For mainline splices, the cables shall be fusion spliced. 45 days prior to start of the fiber optic cabling installation, the Contractor shall submit the proposed locations of the mainline splice points for review by the Department.

The Contractor shall prepare the cables and fibers in accordance with the closure and cable manufacturers' installation practices. A copy of these practices shall be provided to the Engineer 21 days prior to splicing operations.

Using a fusion splicer, the Contractor shall optimize the alignment of the fibers and fuse them together. The Contractor shall recoat the fused fibers and install mechanical protection over them.

Upon completing all splicing operations for a cable span, the Contractor shall measure the mean bi-directional loss at each splice using an Optical Time Domain Reflectometer. This loss shall not exceed 0.1 dB.

The Contractor shall measure the end-to-end attenuation of each fiber, from connector to connector, using an optical power meter and source. This loss shall be measured at from both directions and shall not exceed 0.5 dB per installed kilometer of single mode cable. Measurements shall be made at both 1300 and 1550 nm for single mode cable. For multimode cable, power meter measurements shall be made at 850 and 1300 nm. The end-to-end attenuation shall not exceed 3.8 dB/installed kilometers at 850nm or 1.8 dB per installed kilometer at 1300nm for multimode fibers.

As directed by the Engineer, the Contractor at no additional cost to the Department shall replace any cable splice not satisfying the required objectives.

The Contractor shall secure the Splice Closure to the side of the splice facility using cable support brackets. All cables shall be properly dressed and secured to rails or racks within the manhole. No cables or enclosures will be permitted to lie on the floor of the splice facility. Cables that are spliced inside a building will be secured to the equipment racks or walls as appropriate and indicated on the Plans.

Method of Measurement. Fiber optic splice of the type specified will be measured as each, completely installed and tested with all necessary splices completed within the enclosure, and the enclosure secured to the wall of the splice facility.

Basis of Payment. This item shall be paid at the contract unit price each for FIBER OPTIC SPLICE, LATERAL or FIBER OPTIC SPLICE, MAINLINE of the type specified, which shall be payment in full for the work, complete, as specified herein.

## **INTERCEPT EXISTING CONDUIT**

Description. This item consists of intercepting an existing conduit or raceway for the purpose of installing new electrical equipment or making a connection to a new conduit.

General Requirements. Work under this item shall be performed in accordance with Sections 800, 810, 811, 812 and 1088 of the Standard Specifications.

Construction Requirements. The Contractor shall pull back the existing Fiber Optic cables, Telecommunication cables, or Electrical cables and carefully cut the conduit or raceway so that the cut conduit ends are smooth. For embedded conduits, the contractor shall carefully remove the existing concrete encasement around the conduit to be intercepted and thoroughly clean the conduit for a proper connection to the new conduit or junction box. This item shall include all work necessary to connect new conduit runs to the existing conduit runs. All new conduit and conduit fittings required to intercept the existing conduit and make the necessary connections to create a continuous conduit run into the new embedded junction box or new conduit will not be paid for separately and shall be included in this item. The Contractor shall furnish and install all materials for a complete installation.

Method of Measurement. This work will be measured on a per each basis for each conduit end cut.

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per each for INTERCEPT EXISTING CONDUIT, which will be payment in full for the material and work described herein. No additional payment will be allowed for excavation, backfilling, and restoration of a parkway.



## **CLEANING EXISTING MANHOLE OR HANDHOLE**

Description. This item consists of cleaning an existing hand hole or manhole for the installation of new conduit(s) and cable(s).

General Requirements. General requirements must be in accordance with Section 801 of the Standard Specifications, except as herein modified.

Installation. Existing cable hooks must be relocated and existing cables must be retrained as required prior to drilling the existing manhole or hand hole. Existing and new debris must be removed and disposed of off-site by the Contractor. Existing and new gas and water must be pumped out as directed by the Engineer. Debris removal, de-gassing and water pumping must be included in this item; separate payment will not be made.

The Contractor must furnish and install cable racks and/or cable hooks for new and existing cables in all manholes and handholes as required to facilitate new cable installation. This Work must be included in this item and separate payment will not be made.

Coordination with ComEd for ComEd handholes or manholes, and coordination with the Bureau of Electricity for city electric handholes or manholes must be performed by the Contractor prior to starting any Work. Coordination must be included in this item; separate or additional payment will not be made.

Drilling the existing manhole or hand hole will not be included in this item and will be paid for under a separate pay item.

Method of Measurement. Each manhole or hand hole that is cleaned (relocating existing cable hooks, installing new cable hooks, retraining cables, removing debris, and pumping out gas and water) as indicated will be counted as a unit for payment. Each manhole or handhole that is drilled will be measured for payment for cleaning, and will be measured for cleaning only once.

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the contract unit price each for CLEANING EXISTING MANHOLE OR HANDHOLE, which will be payment in full for performing the work described herein.

## ELECTRIC UTILITY SERVICE CONNECTION

Description. This item shall consist of payment for work performed by ComEd in providing or modifying electric service as indicated.

### CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

General. It shall be the Contractor's responsibility to contact ComEd. The Contractor shall coordinate his work fully with the ComEd both as to the work required and the timing of the installation. No additional compensation will be granted under this or any other item for extra work caused by failure to meet this requirement. **Please contact ComEd, New Business Center Call Center, at 866 NEW ELECTRIC (1-866-639-3532) to begin the service connection process. The Call Center Representatives will create a work order for the service connection. The representative will ask the requestor for information specific to the request. The representative will assign the request based upon the location of project.**

The Contractor should make particular note of the need for the earliest attention to arrangements with ComEd for service. In the event of delay by ComEd, no extension of time will be considered applicable for the delay unless the Contractor can produce written evidence of a request for electric service within 30 days of execution.

Method Of Payment. The Contractor will be reimbursed to the exact amount of money as billed by ComEd for its services. Work provided by the Contractor for electric service will be paid separately as described under ELECTRIC SERVICE INSTALLATION. No extra compensation shall be paid to the Contractor for any incidental materials and labor required to fulfill the requirements as shown on the plans and specified herein.

Basis Of Payment. This work will be paid for at the contract lump sum price for ELECTRIC UTILITY SERVICE CONNECTION which shall be reimbursement in full for electric utility service charges.

## **ELECTRIC SERVICE INSTALLATION**

Description. This item shall consist of all material and labor required to extend, connect or modify the electric services, as herein specified, as shown on the Plans, and as directed by the Engineer, which is over and above the work performed by the utility.

Unless otherwise indicated, the cost for the utility work, if any, will be reimbursed to the Contractor separately under ELECTRIC UTILITY SERVICE CONNECTION. ELECTRIC SERVICE INSTALLATION may apply to the work at more than one service location and each will be paid separately.

Materials. Materials shall be according to the following Articles of Section 1000 – Materials Item Article/Section

- (a) Electric Service Installation - Lighting..... 1086.01
- (b) Electric Service Installation - Traffic Signal.....1086.02

## **CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS**

General. This work shall be done according to Section 804 of the Standard Specifications. The Contractor shall provide a pole mounted electric service box or meter pedestal cabinet as required for 120 volt and 120/240 volt services as shown on the Plans and as directed by the Engineer. The electric service box and meter pedestal cabinet shall be included in this pay item.

All excavation, site preparation, formwork, concrete, steel reinforcement, conduit sleeves, grounding, subgrade materials, backfill, and grading work required to install the meter pedestal cabinet pad shall be included in this pay item.

The Contractor shall provide power cabling from ComEd service points to electric service installation points as shown in the Plans. The cable shall meet the requirements of Section 873 of the Standard Specifications.

Method of Measurement. Electric Service Installation shall be counted, each.

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the Contract unit price each for ELECTRIC SERVICE INSTALLATION of the amperage and voltage specified which shall be payment in full for the work specified herein.

## **STEEL POSTS, SPECIAL**

Description: This work consists of furnishing sign poles of various lengths and installation either by dig method or drill method as shown on the Contract Drawings. The poles installed using dig method shall be 10 feet and 8 inches in length and the poles installed using drill method shall be 9 feet and 8 inches in length. The cost of wedges, sleeves, pole bases and all other required hardware to install poles is included in the cost of these items.

Materials: The material for the poles furnished must be hollow steel tubes, 2 - 3/8 inches outside diameter, conforming to ASTM A500 Grade B and coated for resistance to corrosion and outdoor weathering. Nominal wall thickness of the pole must be 0.08". The sign pole must be formed to the size and type specified in the Contract Drawings. Holes must be drilled prior to coating to prevent indentations and dimples in the poles.

Finish: The poles must be galvanized, straight and have a smooth, black, uniform powder coating finish as specified below. The interior of the sign poles must be coated with a minimum of an 81% zinc rich primer. The exterior of the poles must be galvanized with material conforming to AASHTO M 120 with a minimum weight of 1.00 ounce per square foot. The weight of the exterior galvanizing may be reduced to 0.65 ounces per square foot of High Grade material conforming to AASHTO M120 if applied with a chromate conversion coating and a clear high performance organic polymer coating. Powder coating of the poles and extensions must meet the following requirements:

Color: Vulcan Black Polyester  
Product No.: PFB-401-S6  
Cure: 400F-18 minutes PMT  
Resin type: Polyester  
Gloss: Medium or approved equal.

### **Pretreatment Process:**

**Cleaning:** All parts must be cleaned utilizing spray washers and an alkaline cleaner to remove any remaining grease, dirt, or other contaminants.

**Rinsing:** All parts must be spray rinsed in a continuously overflowing rinse stage to remove any remaining cleaning solution.

**Phosphating:** All parts must be spray phosphated with a heated phosphate solution to provide a transition coating between metal and powder.

**Rinse:** All parts must be spray rinsed in a continuously overflowing rinse stage to remove any remaining phosphate / sealant solution.

### **Powder Coating Process:**

**Drying:** All parts must be preheated to totally eliminate moisture and Prevent offgassing of casting.

**Powder Coating:** A premium TGIC polyester powder must be Electrostatically applied to provide a uniform coating to a thickness of 1-3 mils (1 mil minimum). To achieve proper mil thickness, the powder must be applied with one application. The manufacturer must be responsible for ensuring proper adhesion to the metal surface.

**Curing:** All parts must be heated to the exact time and temperature requirements, recommended by the powder coat material manufacturer, in precisely controlled gas ovens.

**Sleeve and Locking Wedge:**

**Pole sleeve (pipe socket):** Material must be hollow steel tubes conforming to ASTM A500 Grade B or ASTM A501, and galvanized according to AASHTO M111, nominal wall thickness of 0.109", 2-5/8 inch inside diameter that allows for a minimum of 13-1/4 " of sign pole to nest inside the sleeve. The overall length of pole sleeve must be 27". A drawing detail as shown in the Appendix I shall govern.

**Locking wedge:** Material shall be 11 gauge steel tube conforming to ASTM A500 Grade B or ASTM A501 and galvanized according to AASHTO M111. The locking wedge shall be contoured to fit between the steel pole and the 27-inch sleeve. A drawing detail as shown in Appendix I shall govern.

**Sign Pole Base:** The sign pole base furnished under this contract includes a carriage bolt, tamper-resistant nuts, and anchor bolts with nuts. The finished casting must be free from burrs, cracks, voids, or other defects.

**Support base:** Twelve-inch diameter, aluminum -zinc alloy casting per ASTM A197. The casting must have the words "City of Chicago" cast in relief as shown in the drawings provided in the Appendix I of these specifications.

**Bolt washers and nut:** Stainless steel as specified in Article 1006.31a of the Standard Specifications. Include a 1/2" x 4-1/2" carriage bolt with two 1" flat washers and a 1/2"-13 full height hex nylon locknut.

**Anchor Bolt:** Galvanized steel expansion anchors conforming to Article 1006.09 of the Standard Specifications. Red Head #1236 (1/2"x 3-3/4"). Furnish three (3) per each sign base provided.

**Finish:** Powder coat to minimum 1 mil thickness with satin black polyester finish.

**Submittals/Material Acceptance:** Shop Drawings: Fabrication shop drawings showing the full size layout, color, and proposed materials for poles, bases, and hardware must be submitted for approval prior to start of fabrication.

Poles : Mill certification, samples of each size of finished pole and extension.

Locking wedge and sleeve: Samples of each item.

Cast aluminum base: Mill Certifications.

Powder coating: Test Data; Sample; Manufacturer's Certification that material complies with the required specifications.

Galvanizing: Manufacturer's Certification for compliance with these specifications.

Stainless steel bolts and nuts, anchor bolts: sample, product data sheet.

Installation: All installation shall be performed in accordance with Article 720.04 of the Standard Specifications.

Dig Method: This method shall be used to install all poles in turf. To install a sign pole by dig method, the Contractor will first drive a base sleeve to a level with the top of the sleeve near flush to the ground. The sign pole will then be inserted into the sleeve and raised to a level with the bottom of the pole 10 to 12 inches below the ground. The sign pole will then be locked in place by driving a locking wedge between the sign pole and the base sleeve. Note: Pipe sleeve and wedge shall not be bolted together. The holes at the top of the sign pole will be properly aligned such that the sign to be installed will properly face the flow of traffic.

Drill Method: This method shall be used to install all poles in pavement, sidewalk, and bridge decks. The base will be secured to the concrete surface by steel expansion anchors and must be leveled by using stainless steel washers as shims at the anchor bolt locations and under the base castings. The sign pole will be installed into the cast iron base and locked in place with a carriage bolt with two flat washers and a nylon lock nut as shown in the Appendix I. The holes at the top of the sign pole must be aligned such that the sign to be installed will properly face the flow of traffic.

Sign poles will be installed 18" from back of curb unless otherwise specified. Poles for transportation stops, e.g. bus, taxi, tour bus, or tour boat stops, must be installed 24" from the back of the curb unless otherwise noted.

Warranty: Manufacturer's warranties shall be 5 (five) years. The final punch list completion and acceptance date constitutes the start of the warranty period.

Method of Measurement. STEEL POSTS, SPECIAL shall be measured for payment for each pole furnished and installed.

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per each for STEEL POSTS, SPECIAL which shall include the poles, all sleeves, locking wedges, bases and all other required hardware to complete the installation of poles.

## **DRAINAGE SYSTEM**

Effective: June 10, 1994

Revised: June 24, 2015

Description. This work shall consist of furnishing and installing a bridge drainage system as shown on the plans, including all piping, fittings, support brackets, inserts, bolts, and splash blocks when specified.

Material. The pipe and fittings shall be reinforced fiberglass according to ASTM D 2996 RTRP with a 30,000 psi (207 MPa) minimum short-time rupture strength hoop tensile stress. The reinforced fiberglass shall also have an apparent stiffness factor at 5 percent deflection exceeding 200 cu in.-lbf/sq. in. (22.6 cu mm-kPa) and a minimum wall thickness of 0.10 in. (2.54 mm). The adhesive for joining pipe and fittings shall be as recommended by the manufacturer. All pipe supports and associated hardware shall be hot dip galvanized according to AASHTO M 232 (M 232M). The fiberglass pipe and fittings furnished shall be pigmented through out, or have a resin-rich pigmented exterior coat, specifically designed for overcoating fiberglass, as recommended by the manufacturer. The color shall be as specified by the Engineer. The resin in either case shall have an ultraviolet absorber designed to prevent ultraviolet degradation. The ultraviolet protection shall be designed to withstand a minimum of 2,500 hours of accelerated weathering when tested in conformance with the requirements in ASTM Designation: G 154. Lamps shall be UV-8 (313 nm wavelength). The resting cycle shall be 4 hours of ultraviolet exposure at 140°F (60°C), and then 4 hours of condensate exposure at 120°F (49°C). After testing, the surface of the pipe shall exhibit no fiber exposure, crazing, or checking, and only a slight chalking or color change. The supplier shall certify the material supplied meets or exceeds these requirements.

Design. The drainage system shall be designed as an open system with allowances for the differential expansion and contraction expected between the superstructure and the substructure to which the drainage system is attached.

Installation. All connections of pipes and fittings shown on the plans to facilitate future removal for maintenance cleanout or flushing shall be made with a threaded, gasketed coupler or a bolted gasketed flange system. Adhesive bonded joints will be permitted for runs of pipe between such connections. The end run connection shall feature a minimum nominal 6 in. (150 mm) female threaded fiberglass outlet. Straight runs may utilize a 45 degree reducing saddle bonded to the pipe. The female outlet shall be filled with a male threaded PVC plug.

Runs of pipe shall be supported at spacings not exceeding those recommended by the manufacturer of the pipe. Supports that have point contact or narrow supporting areas shall be avoided. Standard slings, clamps, clevis hangers and shoe supports designed for use with steel pipe may be used. A minimum strap width for hangers shall be 1 1/2 in. (40 mm) for all pipe under 12 in. (300 mm) in diameter and 2 in. (50 mm) for diameters 12 in. (300 mm) or greater. Straps shall have 120 degrees of contact with the pipe. Pipes supported on less than 120 degrees of contact shall have a split fiberglass pipe protective sleeve bonded in place with adhesive.

All reinforced fiberglass pipe, fittings, and expansion joints shall be handled and installed according to guidelines and procedures recommended by the manufacturer or supplier of the material.

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the contract lump sum price for DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

## **PIPE UNDERDRAINS FOR STRUCTURES**

Effective: May 17, 2000

Revised: January 22, 2010

Description. This work shall consist of furnishing and installing a pipe underdrain system as shown on the plans, as specified herein, and as directed by the Engineer.

Materials. Materials shall meet the requirements as set forth below:

The perforated pipe underdrain shall be according to Article 601.02 of the Standard Specifications. Outlet pipes or pipes connecting to a separate storm sewer system shall not be perforated.

The drainage aggregate shall be a combination of one or more of the following gradations, FA1, FA2, CA5, CA7, CA8, CA11, or CA13 thru 16, according to Sections 1003 and 1004 of the Standard Specifications.

The fabric surrounding the drainage aggregate shall be Geotechnical Fabric for French Drains according to Article 1080.05 of the Standard Specifications.

Construction Requirements. All work shall be according to the applicable requirements of Section 601 of the Standard Specifications except as modified below.

The pipe underdrains shall consist of a perforated pipe drain situated at the bottom of an area of drainage aggregate wrapped completely in geotechnical fabric and shall be installed to the lines and gradients as shown on the plans.

Method of Measurement. Pipe Underdrains for Structures shall be measured for payment in feet (meters), in place. Measurement shall be along the centerline of the pipe underdrains. All connectors, outlet pipes, elbows, and all other miscellaneous items shall be included in the measurement. Concrete headwalls shall be included in the cost of Pipe Underdrains for Structures, but shall not be included in the measurement for payment.

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per foot (meter) for PIPE UNDERDRAINS FOR STRUCTURES of the diameter specified. Furnishing and installation of the drainage aggregate, geotechnical fabric, forming holes in structural elements and any excavation required, will not be paid for separately, but shall be included in the cost of the pipe underdrains for structures.



## **BRIDGE DECK CONSTRUCTION**

Effective: October 22, 2013

Revised: December 21, 2016

When Diamond Grinding of Bridge Sections is specified, hand finishing of the deck surface shall be limited to areas not finished by the finishing machine and to address surface corrections according to Article 503.16(a)(2). Hand finishing shall be limited as previously stated solely for the purpose of facilitating a more timely application of the curing protection. In addition the requirements of 503.16(a)(3)a. and 503.16(a)(4) will be waived.

### **Revise the Second Paragraph of Article 503.06(b) to read as follows.**

“When the Contractor uses cantilever forming brackets on exterior beams or girders, additional requirements shall be as follows.”

### **Revise Article 503.06(b)(1) to read as follows.**

“(1) Bracket Placement. The spacing of brackets shall be per the manufacturer’s published design specifications for the size of the overhang and the construction loads anticipated. The resulting force of the leg brace of the cantilever bracket shall bear on the web within 6 inches (150 mm) of the bottom flange of the beam or girder.”

### **Revise Article 503.06(b)(2) to read as follows.**

“(2) Beam Ties. The top flange of exterior steel beams or girders supporting the cantilever forming brackets shall be tied to the bottom flange of the next interior beam. The top flange of exterior concrete beams supporting the cantilever forming brackets shall be tied to the top flange of the next interior beam. The ties shall be spaced at 4 ft (1.2 m) centers. Permanent cross frames on steel girders may be considered a tie. Ties shall be a minimum of 1/2 inch (13 mm) diameter threaded rod with an adjusting mechanism for drawing the tie taut. The ties shall utilize hanger brackets or clips which hook onto the flange of steel beams. No welding will be permitted to the structural steel or stud shear connectors, or to reinforcement bars of concrete beams, for the installation of the tie bar system. After installation of the ties and blocking, the tie shall be drawn taut until the tie does not vary from a straight line from beam to beam. The tie system shall be approved by the Engineer.”

### **Revise Article 503.06(b)(3) to read as follows.**

“(3) Beam Blocks. Suitable beam blocks of 4 in x 4 in (100 x 100 mm) timbers or metal structural shapes of equivalent strength or better, acceptable to the Engineer, shall be wedged between the webs of the two beams tied together, within 6 inches (150 mm) of the bottom flange at each location where they are tied. When it is not feasible to have the resulting force from the leg brace of the cantilever brackets transmitted to the web within 6 inches (150 mm) of the bottom flange, then additional blocking shall be placed at each bracket to transmit the resulting force to within 6 inches (150 mm) of the bottom flange of the next interior beam or girder.”

**Delete the last paragraph of Article 503.06(b).**

## **HOT DIP GALVANIZING FOR STRUCTURAL STEEL**

Effective: June 22, 1999

Revised: October 4, 2016

Description. This work shall consist of surface preparation and hot dip galvanizing all structural steel specified on the plans and painting of galvanized structural steel when specified on the plans.

Materials. Fasteners shall be either ASTM A 325 or ASTM F 3125, Grade 325, Type 1, High Strength bolts with matching nuts and washers.

Fabrication Requirements. To insure identification after galvanizing, piece marks shall be supplemented with metal tags for all items where fit-up requires matching specific pieces.

After fabrication (cutting, welding, drilling, etc.) is complete, all holes shall be deburred and all fins, scabs or other surface/edge anomalies shall be ground or repaired per AASHTO M 160. The items shall then be cleaned per Steel Structures Painting Council's Surface Preparation Specification SSPC-SP1 (Solvent Cleaning) and SSPC-SP6 (Commercial Blast Cleaning). All surfaces shall be inspected to verify no fins, scabs or other similar defects are present.

The Contractor shall consult with the galvanizer to insure proper removal of grease, paint and other deleterious materials prior to galvanizing.

### **Surface Preparation and Hot Dip Galvanizing**

General. Surfaces of the structural steel specified on the plans shall be prepared and hot dip galvanized as described herein.

Cleaning Structural Steel. If rust, mill scale, dirt, oil, grease or other foreign substances have accumulated prior to galvanizing, steel surfaces shall be cleaned by a combination of caustic cleaning and cleaning according to SSPC-SP8 (Pickling).

Special attention shall be given to the cleaning of corners and reentrant angles.

Surface Preparation. A flux shall be applied to all steel surfaces to be galvanized. Any surfaces which will receive field-installed stud shear connectors shall not be galvanized within 2 in. (50 mm) of the stud location. Either the entire area receiving studs or just individual stud locations may be left ungalvanized. The following steel surfaces of bearings shall not be galvanized: stainless steel surfaces, surfaces which will be machined (except for fixed bearing sole plates), and surfaces which will have TFE, elastomer, or stainless steel parts bonded to them.

The cleaned surfaces shall be galvanized within 24 hours after cleaning, unless otherwise authorized by the Engineer.

Application of Hot Dip Galvanized Coating. Steel members, fabrications and assemblies shall be galvanized by the hot dip process in the shop according to AASHTO M 111.

Bolts, nuts, and washers shall be galvanized according to ASTM F 2329.

All steel shall be safeguarded against embrittlement according to ASTM A 143. Water quenching or chromate conversion coating shall not be used on any steel work that is to be painted. All galvanized steel work shall be handled in such a manner as to avoid any mechanical damage and to minimize distortion.

Beams and girders shall be handled, stored and transported with their webs vertical and with proper cushioning to prevent damage to the member and coating. Members shall be supported during galvanizing to prevent permanent distortion.

Hot Dip Galvanized Coating Requirements. Coating weight, surface finish, appearance and adhesion shall conform to requirements of ASTM A 385, ASTM F2329, AASHTO M 111 or AASHTO M 232, as appropriate.

Any high spots of zinc coating, such as metal drip lines and rough edges, left by the galvanizing operation in areas that are to be field connected or in areas that are to be painted shall be removed by cleaning per SSPC-SP2 (Hand Tool Cleaning) or SSPC-SP3 (Power Tool Cleaning). The zinc shall be removed until it is level with the surrounding area, leaving at least the minimum required zinc thickness.

Shop assemblies producing field splices shall provide 1/8 in. (3 mm) minimum gaps between ends of members to be galvanized. At field splices of beams or girders, galvanizing exceeding 0.08 in. (2 mm) on the cross-sectional (end) face shall be partially removed until it is 0.04 in. to 0.08 in. (1 to 2 mm) thick.

Testing of Hot Dip Galvanized Coating. Inspection and testing of hot dip galvanized coatings shall follow the guidelines provided in the American Galvanizers Association publication "*Inspection of Products Hot Dip Galvanized After Fabrication*". Sampling, inspection, rejection and retesting for conformance with requirements shall be according to AASHTO M 111 or AASHTO M 232, as applicable. Coating thickness shall be measured according to AASHTO M 111, for magnetic thickness gage measurement or AASHTO M 232, as applicable.

All steel shall be visually inspected for finish and appearance.

Bolts, nuts, washers, and steel components shall be packaged according to ASTM F 2329. Identity of bolts, nuts and washers shall be maintained for lot-testing after galvanizing according to Article 505.04(f)(2) for high strength steel bolts.

A notarized certificate of compliance with the requirements listed herein shall be furnished. The certificate shall include a detailed description of the material processed and a statement that the processes used met or exceeded the requirements for successful painting of the surface, where applicable. The certificate shall be signed by the galvanizer.

Repair of Hot Dip Galvanized Coating. Surfaces with inadequate zinc thickness shall be repaired in the shop according to ASTM A 780 and AASHTO M 111.

Surfaces of galvanized steel that are damaged after the galvanizing operation shall be repaired according to ASTM A 780 whenever damage exceeds 3/16 in. (5 mm) in width and/or 4 in. (100 mm) in length. Damage that occurs in the shop shall be repaired in the shop. Damage that occurs during transport or in the field shall be repaired in the field.

Connection Treatment. After galvanizing, contact surfaces for any bolted connections shall be roughened by hand wire brushing or according to SSPC-SP7 (Brush-Off Blast Cleaning). Power wire brushing is not allowed.

All bolt holes shall be reamed or drilled to their specified diameters after galvanizing. All bolts shall be installed after galvanizing.

### **Surface Preparation and Painting**

Surface Preparation. When galvanized steel surfaces are specified to be painted they shall be clean and free of oil, grease, and other foreign substances. Surface preparation necessary to provide adequate adhesion of the coating shall be performed according to ASTM D6386. Surface preparation shall include, but not be limited to the following:

- All galvanized steel surfaces that are to be painted shall be cleaned according to SSPC-SP1 (Solvent Cleaning). After cleaning, all chemicals shall be thoroughly rinsed from the surface with a suitable solvent. The steel shall be allowed to completely dry prior to coating application.
- All galvanized steel surfaces that are to be painted shall be checked for the presence of chromate conversion coating according to ASTM D 6386 Appendix X1. Surfaces where chromate conversion coating is found shall be cleaned according to the same appendix and blown down with clean, compressed air according to ASTM D 6386 Section 6.1.
- All galvanized steel surfaces that are to be painted shall be checked for the presence of wet storage stain. Surfaces where wet storage stain is found shall be cleaned, rinsed and completely dried according to ASTM D 6386 Section 6.2.
- Following galvanizing, thickness readings shall verify the acceptable thickness of the galvanizing according to AASHTO M111/ASTM A123.

Paint Requirements. The paint materials (epoxy intermediate coat and aliphatic urethane finish coat) shall meet the requirements of the Articles 1008.05(d) and (e) of the Standard Specification.

All paint materials for the shop and field shall be supplied by the same manufacturer, and samples of components submitted for approval by the Department, before use.

Paint storage, mixing, and application shall be according to Section 506 of the Standard Specifications and the paint manufacturer's written instructions and product data sheets. In the event of a conflict the Contractor shall advise the Engineer and comply with the Engineer's written resolution. Until a resolution is provided, the most restrictive conditions shall apply.

Shop Application of the Paint System. The areas to be painted shall receive one full coat of an epoxy intermediate coat and one full coat of an aliphatic urethane finish coat. The film thickness of each coat shall be according to Article 506.09(f)(2).

Construction Requirements. The contact surfaces of splice flange connections (mating flange faces and areas under splice bolt heads and nuts) shall be free of paint prior to assembly. If white rust is visible on the mating flange surfaces, the steel shall be prepared by hand wire brushing or brush-off blasting according to SSPC-SP7. Power wire brushing is not allowed.

After field erection, the following areas shall be prepared by cleaning according to SSPC-SP1 (Solvent Cleaning), tie- or wash-coated if applicable, and then painted or touched up with the paint specified for shop application (the intermediate coat and/or the finish coat):

- exposed unpainted areas at bolted connections
- areas where the shop paint has been damaged
- any other unpainted, exposed areas as directed by the Engineer.

Special Instructions. Painting Date/System Code. At the completion of the work, the Contractor shall stencil in contrasting color paint the date of painting the bridge and the paint type code from the Structure Information and Procedure Manual for the system used according to Article 506.10(i). The code designation for galvanizing is "V". If painting of the structural steel is not specified then the word "PAINTED" may be omitted, the month and year shall then correspond to the date the stencil is applied.

Basis of Payment. The cost of all surface preparation, galvanizing, painting and all other work described herein shall be considered as included in the unit price bid for the applicable pay items to be galvanized and painted, according to the Standard Specifications.

**CROSSHOLE SONIC LOGGING TESTING OF DRILLED SHAFTS**

Effective: April 20, 2016

Description. This work shall consist of furnishing and installing materials and equipment necessary to install access ducts in all drilled shafts of structures identified on the plans, and to perform Crosshole Sonic Logging (CSL) testing of selected drilled shafts on these structures. This work shall be according to Illinois Modified ASTM D6760. This work also includes analysis of the CSL data, preparation of reports summarizing the CSL data, and investigating anomalies identified in the CSL data. This work shall also include grouting of all access ducts after testing and approval by the Engineer.

Materials. Materials shall be according to the following.

- (a) Grout (Note 1).....1024.01  
Note 1. Grout shall attain a minimum strength equal to the required strength of the drilled shaft concrete at 14 days.

Qualifications. A consulting firm experienced in CSL testing shall conduct this work. The CSL consulting firm shall be a company independent from the Contractor with a minimum of 3 years of experience in performing CSL testing of drilled shafts. The individual employee of the CSL consulting firm performing analysis of the CSL data and preparing the report shall be an Illinois Licensed Professional Engineer and have experience on a minimum of 5 projects performing CSL testing of drilled shafts.

The name, contact information, and qualifications of the CSL consulting firm, including the names and experience of the individual employees performing and analyzing the test results and preparing the report, shall be submitted to the Engineer at least 30 days prior to drilled shaft construction.

Construction. Access ducts shall be placed in all drilled shafts for the structures indicated on the plans, attached to the reinforcement cage and situated symmetrically around the diameter of the shaft according to the Illinois Modified ASTM D6760. The Engineer will determine which drilled shafts shall have CSL testing performed after the concrete has been placed in the drilled shafts, and may direct additional tests, if necessary, due to problems encountered or observed during drilled shaft construction.

After permission is given by the Engineer, the access ducts shall be grouted. The grout shall be placed with a pump, starting at the bottom of each access duct.

Superimposed loads, either dead or live, shall not be applied to a drilled shaft until CSL testing is completed, CSL reports have been submitted, any necessary repairs have been completed, access ducts have been grouted, and permission has been granted by the Engineer.

Reports. Reports shall be according to Illinois Modified ASTM D6760. Each anomalous zone detected by the CSL testing shall be identified and discussed in the report. An anomalous zone shall be defined as areas where velocity reduction exceeds 20 percent of the average velocity of properly placed and cured shaft concrete at the time of testing.

Anomalies. If anomalies are identified, they shall be investigated by coring or other methods approved by the Engineer.

Correction of Drilled Shaft Defects. When testing determines that a defect is present, the Engineer will direct the Contractor to submit remedial measures for approval. No compensation will be made for remedial work, or losses, or damage, due to remedial work of drilled shafts found defective or not in accordance with the drilled shaft specifications or plans. Modifications to the drilled shaft design, or any load transfer mechanisms required by the remedial action, must be designed, detailed, and sealed by an Illinois Licensed Structural Engineer, and submitted for approval.

Method of Measurement. Installation and grouting of access ducts will be measured for payment per shaft by the linear foot of drilled shaft(s) with access ducts. CSL testing, analysis, and reporting will be measured for payment by each drilled shaft foundation tested. Investigation of anomalies will not be measured for payment.

Basis of Payment. Installation and grouting of access ducts will be paid for at the contract unit price per foot for CROSSHOLE SONIC LOGGING ACCESS DUCTS. CSL testing, analysis, and reporting will be paid for at the contract unit price per each for CROSSHOLE SONIC LOGGING TESTING.

ILLINOIS MODIFIED ASTM D6760  
 Effective Date: April 20, 2016  
 Standard Test Method for  
**Integrity Testing of Concrete Deep Foundations by Ultrasonic Crosshole Testing**  
 Reference ASTM D6760-14

ASTM SECTION	Illinois Modification										
3.1.1	Revise this section as follows: <i>access ducts, n</i> – preformed steel tubes or drilled boreholes, placed in the concrete to allow probe entry in pairs to measure pulse transmission in the concrete between the probes.										
6.1	Revise the second sentence of this section as follows: The tubes shall be mild steel. Delete the third, fourth, and fifth sentences of this section.										
7.1.1	Revise this section as follows: The access ducts shall be installed during construction of the drilled shaft.  For drilled shafts foundations, access ducts shall be provided according to the following table. <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Reinforcing Cage Diameter (feet)</th> <th>Number of access ducts</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>≤ 4.0</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.1 to 5.0</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.1 to 7.0</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>&gt; 7.1</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Access ducts shall be spread equally around the perimeter and spaced at an equal distance from the axis.  Delete Fig. 4.	Reinforcing Cage Diameter (feet)	Number of access ducts	≤ 4.0	3	4.1 to 5.0	4	5.1 to 7.0	6	> 7.1	8
Reinforcing Cage Diameter (feet)	Number of access ducts										
≤ 4.0	3										
4.1 to 5.0	4										
5.1 to 7.0	6										
> 7.1	8										
7.1.2	Revise the second sentence of this section as follows: The exterior tube surface shall be free from contamination (for example, oil, dirt, loose rust, mill scale, etc.) to ensure a good bond between the tube surface and the surrounding concrete.										
7.1.3	Delete the third sentence of this section.										



ILLINOIS MODIFIED ASTM D6760  
 Effective Date: April 20, 2016  
 Standard Test Method for  
**Integrity Testing of Concrete Deep Foundations by Ultrasonic Crosshole Testing**  
 Reference ASTM D6760-14

7.2	<p>Revise the first sentence of this section as follows:          The access tubes shall be installed such that their bottom is within 4 inches of the bottom of the concrete deep foundation element so that the bottom condition can be tested.</p> <p>Revise the sixth sentence of this section as follows:          Access tubes shall be filled with water prior to concrete placement to assure good bonding of the concrete to the tube after the concrete cools. The access tubes shall be kept full of water until the tubes are grouted.</p>
7.3	<p>Revise the first sentence of this section as follows:          In cases where drilled shafts to be tested have access ducts that do not permit passage of the probes, do not retain water, are not plumb, are debonded from the concrete, or cannot be used for testing for other reasons, drilled boreholes shall be used to provide probe access.</p>
7.4.2	<p>Revise the second sentence of this section as follows:          The tests shall be performed no later than 21 days after concrete casting.</p>
7.6	<p>Delete this section.</p>
7.8.1	<p>Revise the first sentence of this section as follows:          If the ultrasonic profile indicates an anomaly, then the suspect anomaly zone shall be further investigated by special test procedures such as fan shaped tests, tests with the probes raised at a fixed offset distance, or other tomographical techniques (1, 2).</p>
7.8.2	<p>Delete Note 5 of this section.</p>

## **PREFORMED BRIDGE JOINT SEAL**

Effective: December 21, 2016

Description. This work shall consist of furnishing all labor, equipment and materials necessary to prepare the joint opening and install preformed bridge joint seal(s) at the locations specified. Unless otherwise detailed on the plans or specified herein, the maximum rated movement for this joint type is 4 inches (100 mm).

Materials: Unless otherwise specified, one of the following prefabricated joint seals will be permitted.

- (a) Preformed Pre-compressed, Silicone Coated, Self-Expanding Sealant System. This Sealant system shall be comprised of three components: 1) cellular polyurethane foam impregnated with hydrophobic 100% acrylic, water-based emulsion, factory coated with highway-grade, fuel resistant silicone; 2) field-applied epoxy adhesive primer, 3) field-injected silicone sealant bands.

The preformed, pre-compressed silicone joint seal shall, as a minimum, be according to the following:

- The joint seal shall be held in place by a non-sag, high modulus silicone adhesive.
- The joint seal shall be compatible with the epoxy and header material.
- The joint seal shall withstand the effects of vertical and lateral movements, skew movements and rotational movement without adhesive or cohesive failure.
- The joint seal shall be designed so that, the material is capable of movement of +50%, -50% (100% total) of nominal material size.
- Changes in plane and direction shall be executed using factory fabricated transition assemblies fabricated to the angle(s) specified on the plans. The transitions shall be watertight at the inside and outside corners through the full movement of the product.
- The depth of the joint shall be recessed 3/4 in. (19 mm) below the riding surface throughout the normal limits of joint movement.
- The joint seal shall be resistant to ultraviolet rays.
- The joint seal shall be resistant to abrasion, oxidation, oils, gasoline, salt, and other materials that may be spilled on or applied to the surface.
- The manufacturer shall certify that the joint composition shall be free of any waxes or wax compounds; asphalts or asphalt compounds.

The joint material shall meet the following physical properties:

<b>Property</b>	<b>Requirement</b>	<b>Test Method</b>
Tensile Strength of Silicone Coating (min)	140 psi	ASTM D 412
UV Resistance of Joint System	No Changes--2000 Hours	ASTM G155-00A
Density of Cellular Polyurethane Foam	12.5lb/ cu ft (200kg/cu m)	ASTM D545
Heat Aging Effects (Silicone Coating)	No cracking, chalking	ASTM C 792
Resilience (Silicone Coating)	≥ 95%	ASTM D 5329
Joint System Operating temp range (min)	-40° F to 185° F	ASTM C 711

The adhesive shall be a two-component, 100% solid, modified epoxy meeting the requirements of ASTM C881, Type I, Grade 3, Class B & C. The adhesive shall also have the following properties:

<b>Property</b>	<b>Requirement</b>	<b>Test method</b>
Tensile Strength	2,500 psi (24 MPa) min.	ASTM D638
Compressive Strength	7000 psi (48 MPa) min.	ASTM D695
Bond Strength (Dry Cure)	2000 psi (28MPa) min	ASTM C882
Water Absorption	0.1% by weight	ASTM D570

The silicone band adhesive shall have the following properties:

Property	Requirement	Test Method
Movement Capability	+100/-50%	ASTM C 719
Elongation at Break	>1400%	ASTM D 412
Slump	≤0.3"	ASTM D 2202
Hardness (Shore A) max.	20	ASTM C 661
Tack free time (max)	60 minutes	ASTM C 679
Heat Aging Effects	No cracking, chalking	ASTM C 792
Resilience	≥ 95%	ASTM D5329
Bond	0% Adhesive or Cohesive Failure after 5 cycles @100%extension	ASTM D 5329

(b) Preformed Silicone Joint Seal. The preformed silicone joint seal used for this item shall conform to the following specifications:

**Table 1**  
**Physical Properties of Preformed Silicone Gland**

Property	Requirement	Test Method
Rated Movement Capability	+2 ¼ inch total	N/A
Tensile Strength, psi.	1000 min	ASTM D 412
Elongation	400% min	ASTM D 412
Tear (die B)	100 ppi. min	ASTM D 624
Hardness Durometer (Shore A).	55 +/- 5 max	ASTM D 2240
Compression set at 212°F, 70 hrs	30% max	ASTM D 395
Heat Aged Properties	5pt max loss on Durometer	ASTM D 573
Tensile and Elongation % Loss	10 % max	
Color	Black	Visual

The color of the preformed silicone seal shall be black, made by the addition of Carbon Black fillers which increases UV resistance, tensile strength, and abrasion wear properties.

The locking adhesive shall be non-sag, high modulus silicone adhesive conforming to the following specifications:

**Table 2**  
**Physical Properties of the Silicone Locking Adhesive**

Property	Requirement	Test Method
Tensile Strength, psi.	200 min	ASTM D 412
Elongation, %	450 min	ASTM D 412
Tack Free Time, minutes.	20 max.	ASTM C 679
Cure Time ¼" bead, hrs	24 max	ASTM C 679
Resistance to U.V.	No cracking, chalking, or degradation	ASTM C793
VOC (g/L)	0	ATSM D 3960

Any rips, tears, or bond failure will be cause for rejection.

The two part epoxy primer shall be supplied for application to the vertical faces of the joint opening. The supplied primer shall be equally as effective when bonded to concrete or steel. This primer shall meet the following criteria:

**Table 3**  
**Physical Properties of Preformed Silicone Joint System Primer**

Property	Requirement	Test Method
Viscosity (cps)	44	ASTM D 2196
Color	Light Amber	Visual
Solids (%)	41	ASTM D 4209
Specific Gravity	0.92	ATSM D 1217
Product Flash Point (°F, T.C.C.)	48	ATSM D 56
Package Stability	N/A	One year in tightly sealed containers
Cleaning	N/A	Mineral Spirits
VOC (g/L)	520	ATSM D 3960

(c) Bonded Preformed Joint Seal. This joint system shall consist of preformed elastomeric seal bonded to the side walls of the joint opening using an adhesive as specified by the Manufacturer of the joint seal.

The bonded preformed joint seal shall be according to Table 1 of ASTM D2628 with the following exceptions: Compression set shall not be over 40 percent when tested according to Method B (Modified) of ASTM D 395 after 70 hours at 212 °F (100 °C). The Compression-Deflection requirement will not apply to the bonded preformed joint seal.

The adhesive shall be epoxy base, dual component, which resists salt, diluted acids, alkalis, solvents, greases, oils, moisture, sunlight and weathering. Temperatures up to 200 °F (93 °C) shall not reduce bond strength. At 68 °F (20 °C), the bond strength shall be a minimum of 1000 psi (6.9 MPa) within 24 hours.

Any primers or cleaning solutions used on the faces of the joint or on the profile of the sides of the bonded preformed joint seal shall be supplied by the manufacturer of the bonded preformed joint seal.

Any additional installation materials and adhesive for splicing joint sections shall be as supplied by the manufacturer of the preformed joint seal.

The Contractor shall submit the Manufacturer's material certification documentation stating that their materials meet the applicable requirements of this specification for the joint seal(s) installed.

## **CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS**

General. The Contractor shall furnish the Engineer with the manufacturer's product information and installation procedures at least two weeks prior to installation.

The minimum ambient air temperature in which the joint seal can be installed is 40° F (4.4° C) and rising, except for bonded preformed joint seals which shall not be installed when temperatures below 50 °F (10 °C) are predicted within a 48 hour period.

The joint surface shall be completely dry before installing the Joint Seal. For newly placed concrete, the concrete shall be fully cured and allowed to dry out a minimum of seven additional days prior to placement of the seal. Cold, wet, inclement weather will require an extended drying time.

The Joint Seal shall not be installed immediately after precipitation or if precipitation is forecasted for the day. Joint preparation and installation of Joint Seal shall be done during the same day.

Surface Preparation. Surface preparation shall be according to the joint seal manufacturer's written instructions.

After surface preparation is completed, the joint shall be cleaned of debris using compressed air with a minimum pressure of 90 psi (620 kPa). The air compressor shall be equipped with traps to prevent the inclusion of water and/or oil in the air line. The compressed air shall be according to the cleanliness requirements of ASTM D 4285.

When priming is required per the manufacturer's instruction, this operation shall immediately follow cleaning.

Joint Installation. The Joint installation shall be per the manufacturer's instructions; special attention shall be given to insure the joint seal is properly recessed below the top of the riding surface as recommended by the manufacturer.

For bonded joint seals the seal shall be inserted into the joint and held tightly against both sides of the joint until sufficient bond strength has been developed to resist the expected expansion forces.

Opening to traffic. As these joint systems are supposed to be recessed below the top of the riding surface, there should be no restriction, based on the joint seal installation, on when these joints can be reopened to traffic.

Method of Measurement. The installed preformed joint seal will be measured for payment in feet (meters) measured along the centerline of joint, from out to out of the deck, no measurement will be made for joint material used to turn up into the parapet, sidewalk, or median.

Basis of Payment. The preformed bridge joint seal will be paid for at the contract unit price per foot (meter) for PREFORMED JOINT SEAL, of the design movement specified, rounded to the nearest half inch (13 mm).

**ADJUSTING FRAMES AND GRATES (BDE)**

Effective: April 1, 2017

Add the following to Article 602.02 of the Standard Specifications:

- “(s) High Density Expanded Polystyrene Adjusting Rings  
with Polyurea Coating (Note 4) ..... 1043.04
- (t) Expanded Polypropylene (EPP) Adjusting Rings (Note 5) ..... 1043.05

Note 4. High density expanded polystyrene adjusting rings with polyurea coating shall meet the design load requirements of AASHTO HS20/25. The rings may be used to adjust the frames and grates of drainage and utility structures up to a maximum of 6 in. (150 mm). They shall be installed and sealed underneath the frames according to the manufacturer’s specifications.

Note 5. Riser rings fabricated from EPP may be used to adjust the frames and grates of drainage and utility structures up to a maximum of 6 in. (150 mm). An adhesive meeting ASTM C 920, Type S, Grade N5, Class 25 shall be used with EPP adjustment rings. The top ring of the adjustment stack shall be a finish ring with grooves on the lower surface and flat upper surface. The joints between all manhole adjustment rings and the frame and cover shall be sealed using the approved adhesive. In lieu of the use of an adhesive, an internal or external mechanical frame-chimney seal may be used for watertight installation. EPP adjustment rings shall not be used with heat shrinkable infiltration barriers.”

Add the following to Section 1043 of the Standard Specifications:

**“1043.04 High Density Expanded Polystyrene Adjusting Rings with Polyurea Coating.** High density expanded polystyrene adjustment rings with polyurea coating shall be designed and tested to meet or exceed an HS25 wheel load according to the AASHTO Standard Specifications for Highway Bridges (AASHTO M306 HS-25). The raw material suppliers shall provide certifications of quality or testing using the following ASTM standards, and upon request, certify that only virgin material was used in the manufacturing of the expanded polystyrene rings.



Physical Property	Test Standard	Value	
		3.0 lb/cu ft	4.5 lb/cu ft
Compression Resistance at 10% deformation at 5% deformation at 2% deformation	ASTM D 1621	50 - 70 45 - 60 15 - 20	70 - 90 60 - 80 20 - 40
Flexural Strength	ASTM D 790	90 - 120	130 - 200
Water Absorption	ASTM D 570	2.0%	1.7%
Coefficient of Linear Expansion	ASTM D 696	2.70E-06 in./in./°F	2.80E-06 in./in./°F
Sheer Strength	ASTM D 732	55	80
Tensile Strength	ASTM D 1623	70 - 90	130 - 140
Water Vapor Transmission	ASTM C 355	0.82 – 0.86 perm – in.	

High density expanded polystyrene adjustment rings with polyurea coating shall have no void areas, cracks, or tears. The actual diameter or length shall not vary more than 0.125 in. (3 mm) from the specified diameter or length. Variations in height are limited to ± 0.063 in. (± 1.6 mm). Variations shall not exceed 0.25 in. (6 mm) from flat (dish, bow, or convoluting edge) or 0.125 in. (3 mm) for bulges or dips in the surface.

**1043.05 Expanded Polypropylene (EPP) Adjusting Rings.** The EPP adjusting rings shall be manufactured using a high compression molding process to produce a minimum finished density of 7.5 lb/cu ft (120 g/l). The EPP rings shall be made of materials meeting ASTM D 3575 and ASTM D 4819-13. The grade adjustments shall be designed and tested according to the AASHTO Standard Specifications for Highway Bridges (AASHTO M 306 HS-25).

Grade rings shall contain upper and lower keyways (tongue and groove) for proper vertical alignment and sealing. The top ring, for use directly beneath the cast iron frame, shall have keyways (grooves) on the lower surface with a flat upper surface.

Adhesive or sealant used for watertight installation of the manhole grade adjustment rings shall meet ASTM C 920, Type S, Grade NS, Class 25, Uses NT, T, M, G, A, and O.

EPP adjustment rings shall have no void areas, cracks, or tears. The actual diameter or length shall not vary more than 0.125 in. (3 mm) from the specified diameter or length. Variations in height are limited to ± 0.063 in. (± 1.6 mm). Variations shall not exceed 0.25 in. (6 mm) from flat (dish, bow, or convoluting edge) or 0.125 in. (3 mm) for bulges or dips in the surface.”

**COMPENSABLE DELAY COSTS (BDE)**

Effective: June 2, 2017

Revise Article 107.40(b) of the Standard Specifications to read:

“(b) Compensation. Compensation will not be allowed for delays, inconveniences, or damages sustained by the Contractor from conflicts with facilities not meeting the above definition; or if a conflict with a utility in an unanticipated location does not cause a shutdown of the work or a documentable reduction in the rate of progress exceeding the limits set herein. The provisions of Article 104.03 notwithstanding, compensation for delays caused by a utility in an unanticipated location will be paid according to the provisions of this Article governing minor and major delays or reduced rate of production which are defined as follows.

- (1) Minor Delay. A minor delay occurs when the work in conflict with the utility in an unanticipated location is completely stopped for more than two hours, but not to exceed two weeks.
- (2) Major Delay. A major delay occurs when the work in conflict with the utility in an unanticipated location is completely stopped for more than two weeks.
- (3) Reduced Rate of Production Delay. A reduced rate of production delay occurs when the rate of production on the work in conflict with the utility in an unanticipated location decreases by more than 25 percent and lasts longer than seven calendar days.”

Revise Article 107.40(c) of the Standard Specifications to read:

“(c) Payment. Payment for Minor, Major, and Reduced Rate of Production Delays will be made as follows.

- (1) Minor Delay. Labor idled which cannot be used on other work will be paid for according to Article 109.04(b)(1) and (2) for the time between start of the delay and the minimum remaining hours in the work shift required by the prevailing practice in the area.

Equipment idled which cannot be used on other work, and which is authorized to standby on the project site by the Engineer, will be paid for according to Article 109.04(b)(4).

- (2) Major Delay. Labor will be the same as for a minor delay.

Equipment will be the same as for a minor delay, except Contractor-owned equipment will be limited to two weeks plus the cost of move-out to either the Contractor's yard or another job and the cost to re-mobilize, whichever is less. Rental equipment may be paid for longer than two weeks provided the Contractor presents adequate support to the Department (including lease agreement) to show retaining equipment on the job is the most economical course to follow and in the public interest.

- (3) Reduced Rate of Production Delay. The Contractor will be compensated for the reduced productivity for labor and equipment time in excess of the 25 percent threshold for that portion of the delay in excess of seven calendar days. Determination of compensation will be in accordance with Article 104.02, except labor and material additives will not be permitted.

Payment for escalated material costs, escalated labor costs, extended project overhead, and extended traffic control will be determined according to Article 109.13."

Revise Article 108.04(b) of the Standard Specifications to read:

"(b) No working day will be charged under the following conditions.

- (1) When adverse weather prevents work on the controlling item.
- (2) When job conditions due to recent weather prevent work on the controlling item.
- (3) When conduct or lack of conduct by the Department or its consultants, representatives, officers, agents, or employees; delay by the Department in making the site available; or delay in furnishing any items required to be furnished to the Contractor by the Department prevents work on the controlling item.
- (4) When delays caused by utility or railroad adjustments prevent work on the controlling item.
- (5) When strikes, lock-outs, extraordinary delays in transportation, or inability to procure critical materials prevent work on the controlling item, as long as these delays are not due to any fault of the Contractor.
- (6) When any condition over which the Contractor has no control prevents work on the controlling item."

Revise Article 109.09(f) of the Standard Specifications to read:

“(f) Basis of Payment. After resolution of a claim in favor of the Contractor, any adjustment in time required for the work will be made according to Section 108. Any adjustment in the costs to be paid will be made for direct labor, direct materials, direct equipment, direct jobsite overhead, direct offsite overhead, and other direct costs allowed by the resolution. Adjustments in costs will not be made for interest charges, loss of anticipated profit, undocumented loss of efficiency, home office overhead and unabsorbed overhead other than as allowed by Article 109.13, lost opportunity, preparation of claim expenses and other consequential indirect costs regardless of method of calculation.

The above Basis of Payment is an essential element of the contract and the claim cost recovery of the Contractor shall be so limited.”

Add the following to Section 109 of the Standard Specifications.

“**109.13 Payment for Contract Delay.** Compensation for escalated material costs, escalated labor costs, extended project overhead, and extended traffic control will be allowed when such costs result from a delay meeting the criteria in the following table.

Contract Type	Cause of Delay	Length of Delay
Working Days	Article 108.04(b)(3) or Article 108.04(b)(4)	No working days have been charged for two consecutive weeks.
Completion Date	Article 108.08(b)(1) or Article 108.08(b)(7)	The Contractor has been granted a minimum two week extension of contract time, according to Article 108.08.

Payment for each of the various costs will be according to the following.

(a) Escalated Material and/or Labor Costs. When the delay causes work, which would have otherwise been completed, to be done after material and/or labor costs have increased, such increases will be paid. Payment for escalated material costs will be limited to the increased costs substantiated by documentation furnished by the Contractor. Payment for escalated labor costs will be limited to those items in Article 109.04(b)(1) and (2), except the 35 percent and 10 percent additives will not be permitted.

(b) Extended Project Overhead. For the duration of the delay, payment for extended project overhead will be paid as follows.

(1) Direct Jobsite and Offsite Overhead. Payment for documented direct jobsite overhead and documented direct offsite overhead, including onsite supervisory and administrative personnel, will be allowed according to the following table.

Original Contract Amount	Supervisory and Administrative Personnel
Up to \$5,000,000	One Project Superintendent
Over \$ 5,000,000 - up to \$25,000,000	One Project Manager, One Project Superintendent or Engineer, and One Clerk
Over \$25,000,000 - up to \$50,000,000	One Project Manager, One Project Superintendent, One Engineer, and One Clerk
Over \$50,000,000	One Project Manager, Two Project Superintendents, One Engineer, and One Clerk

(2) Home Office and Unabsorbed Overhead. Payment for home office and unabsorbed overhead will be calculated as 8 percent of the total delay cost.

(c) Extended Traffic Control. Traffic control required for an extended period of time due to the delay will be paid. For working day contracts the payment will be made according to Article 109.04. For completion date contracts, an adjustment will be determined as follows.

Extended Traffic Control occurs between April 1 and November 30:

$$\text{ETCP Adjustment (\$)} = \text{TE} \times (\% / 100 \times \text{CUP} / \text{OCT})$$

Extended Traffic Control occurs between December 1 and March 31:

$$\text{ETCP Adjustment (\$)} = \text{TE} \times 1.5 (\% / 100 \times \text{CUP} / \text{OCT})$$

Where: TE = Duration of approved time extension in calendar days.  
% = Percent maintenance for the traffic control, % (see table below).  
CUP = Contract unit price for the traffic control pay item in place during the delay.  
OCT = Original contract time in calendar days.

Original Contract Amount	Percent Maintenance
Up to \$2,000,000	65%
\$2,000,000 to \$10,000,000	75%
\$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000	85%
Over \$20,000,000	90%

When an ETCP adjustment is paid under this provision, an adjusted unit price as provided for in Article 701.20(a) for increase or decrease in the value of work by more than ten percent will not be paid.

Upon payment for a contract delay under this provision, the Contractor shall assign subrogation rights to the Department for the Department's efforts of recovery from any other party for monies paid by the Department as a result of any claim under this provision. The Contractor shall fully cooperate with the Department in its efforts to recover from another party any money paid to the Contractor for delay damages under this provision."

**CONSTRUCTION AIR QUALITY – DIESEL RETROFIT (BDE)**

Effective: June 1, 2010

Revised: November 1, 2014

The reduction of emissions of particulate matter (PM) for off-road equipment shall be accomplished by installing retrofit emission control devices. The term “equipment” refers to diesel fuel powered devices rated at 50 hp and above, to be used on the jobsite in excess of seven calendar days over the course of the construction period on the jobsite (including rental equipment).

Contractor and subcontractor diesel powered off-road equipment assigned to the contract shall be retrofitted using the phased in approach shown below. Equipment that is of a model year older than the year given for that equipment’s respective horsepower range shall be retrofitted:

Effective Dates	Horsepower Range	Model Year
June 1, 2010 <sup>1/</sup>	600-749	2002
	750 and up	2006
June 1, 2011 <sup>2/</sup>	100-299	2003
	300-599	2001
	600-749	2002
	750 and up	2006
June 1, 2012 <sup>2/</sup>	50-99	2004
	100-299	2003
	300-599	2001
	600-749	2002
	750 and up	2006

- 1/ Effective dates apply to Contractor diesel powered off-road equipment assigned to the contract.
- 2/ Effective dates apply to Contractor and subcontractor diesel powered off-road equipment assigned to the contract.

The retrofit emission control devices shall achieve a minimum PM emission reduction of 50 percent and shall be:

- a) Included on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) *Verified Retrofit Technology List* (<http://www.epa.gov/cleandiesel/verification/verif-list.htm>), or verified by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) (<http://www.arb.ca.gov/diesel/verdev/vt/cvt.htm>); or
- b) Retrofitted with a non-verified diesel retrofit emission control device if verified retrofit emission control devices are not available for equipment proposed to be used on the project, and if the Contractor has obtained a performance certification from the retrofit device manufacturer that the emission control device provides a minimum PM emission reduction of 50 percent.

Note: Large cranes (Crawler mounted cranes) which are responsible for critical lift operations are exempt from installing retrofit emission control devices if such devices adversely affect equipment operation.

Diesel powered off-road equipment with engine ratings of 50 hp and above, which are unable to be retrofitted with verified emission control devices or if performance certifications are not available which will achieve a minimum 50 percent PM reduction, may be granted a waiver by the Department if documentation is provided showing good faith efforts were made by the Contractor to retrofit the equipment.

Construction shall not proceed until the Contractor submits a certified list of the diesel powered off-road equipment that will be used, and as necessary, retrofitted with emission control devices. The list(s) shall include (1) the equipment number, type, make, Contractor/rental company name; and (2) the emission control devices make, model, USEPA or CARB verification number, or performance certification from the retrofit device manufacturer. Equipment reported as fitted with emissions control devices shall be made available to the Engineer for visual inspection of the device installation, prior to being used on the jobsite.

The Contractor shall submit an updated list of retrofitted off-road construction equipment as retrofitted equipment changes or comes on to the jobsite. The addition or deletion of any diesel powered equipment shall be included on the updated list.

If any diesel powered off-road equipment is found to be in non-compliance with any portion of this special provision, the Engineer will issue the Contractor a diesel retrofit deficiency deduction.

Any costs associated with retrofitting any diesel powered off-road equipment with emission control devices shall be considered as included in the contract unit prices bid for the various items of work involved and no additional compensation will be allowed. The Contractor's compliance with this notice and any associated regulations shall not be grounds for a claim.

### **Diesel Retrofit Deficiency Deduction**

When the Engineer determines that a diesel retrofit deficiency exists, a daily monetary deduction will be imposed for each calendar day or fraction thereof the deficiency continues to exist. The calendar day(s) will begin when the time period for correction is exceeded and end with the Engineer's written acceptance of the correction. The daily monetary deduction will be \$1,000.00 for each deficiency identified.

The deficiency will be based on lack of diesel retrofit emissions control.

If a Contractor accumulates three diesel retrofit deficiency deductions for the same piece of equipment in a contract period, the Contractor will be shutdown until the deficiency is corrected. Such a shutdown will not be grounds for any extension of the contract time, waiver of penalties, or be grounds for any claim.



**DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS ENTERPRISE PARTICIPATION (BDE)**

Effective: September 1, 2000

Revised: July 2, 2016

FEDERAL OBLIGATION. The Department of Transportation, as a recipient of federal financial assistance, is required to take all necessary and reasonable steps to ensure nondiscrimination in the award and administration of contracts. Consequently, the federal regulatory provisions of 49 CFR Part 26 apply to this contract concerning the utilization of disadvantaged business enterprises. For the purposes of this Special Provision, a disadvantaged business enterprise (DBE) means a business certified by the Department in accordance with the requirements of 49 CFR Part 26 and listed in the Illinois Unified Certification Program (IL UCP) DBE Directory.

STATE OBLIGATION. This Special Provision will also be used by the Department to satisfy the requirements of the Business Enterprise for Minorities, Females, and Persons with Disabilities Act, 30 ILCS 575. When this Special Provision is used to satisfy state law requirements on 100 percent state-funded contracts, the federal government has no involvement in such contracts (not a federal-aid contract) and no responsibility to oversee the implementation of this Special Provision by the Department on those contracts. DBE participation on 100 percent state-funded contracts will not be credited toward fulfilling the Department's annual overall DBE goal required by the US Department of Transportation to comply with the federal DBE program requirements.

CONTRACTOR ASSURANCE. The Contractor makes the following assurance and agrees to include the assurance in each subcontract that the Contractor signs with a subcontractor.

The Contractor, subrecipient, or subcontractor shall not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, or sex in the performance of this contract. The Contractor shall carry out applicable requirements of 49 CFR Part 26 in the award and administration of contracts funded in whole or in part with federal or state funds. Failure by the Contractor to carry out these requirements is a material breach of this contract, which may result in the termination of this contract or such other remedy as the recipient deems appropriate, which may include, but is not limited to:

- (a) Withholding progress payments;
- (b) Assessing sanctions;
- (c) Liquidated damages; and/or
- (d) Disqualifying the Contractor from future bidding as non-responsible.

OVERALL GOAL SET FOR THE DEPARTMENT. As a requirement of compliance with 49 CFR Part 26, the Department has set an overall goal for DBE participation in its federally assisted contracts. That goal applies to all federal-aid funds the Department will expend in its federally assisted contracts for the subject reporting fiscal year. The Department is required to make a good faith effort to achieve the overall goal. The dollar amount paid to all approved DBE companies performing work called for in this contract is eligible to be credited toward fulfillment of the Department's overall goal.

CONTRACT GOAL TO BE ACHIEVED BY THE CONTRACTOR. This contract includes a specific DBE utilization goal established by the Department. The goal has been included because the Department has determined that the work of this contract has subcontracting opportunities that may be suitable for performance by DBE companies. The determination is based on an assessment of the type of work, the location of the work, and the availability of DBE companies to do a part of the work. The assessment indicates that, in the absence of unlawful discrimination, and in an arena of fair and open competition, DBE companies can be expected to perform **16.00%** of the work. This percentage is set as the DBE participation goal for this contract. Consequently, in addition to the other award criteria established for this contract, the Department will only award this contract to a bidder who makes a good faith effort to meet this goal of DBE participation in the performance of the work. A bidder makes a good faith effort for award consideration if either of the following is done in accordance with the procedures set for in this Special Provision:

- (a) The bidder documents that enough DBE participation has been obtained to meet the goal or,
- (b) The bidder documents that a good faith effort has been made to meet the goal, even though the effort did not succeed in obtaining enough DBE participation to meet the goal.

DBE LOCATOR REFERENCES. Bidders shall consult the IL UCP DBE Directory as a reference source for DBE-certified companies. In addition, the Department maintains a letting and item specific DBE locator information system whereby DBE companies can register their interest in providing quotes on particular bid items advertised for letting. Information concerning DBE companies willing to quote work for particular contracts may be obtained by contacting the Department's Bureau of Small Business Enterprises at telephone number (217) 785-4611, or by visiting the Department's website at:

<http://www.idot.illinois.gov/doing-business/certifications/disadvantaged-business-enterprise-certification/il-ucp-directory/index>.

**BIDDING PROCEDURES.** Compliance with this Special Provision is required prior to the award of the contract and the failure of the low bidder to comply will render the bid not responsive.

In order to assure the timely award of the contract, the low bidder shall submit:

- (a) The bidder shall submit a DBE Utilization Plan on completed Department forms SBE 2025 and 2026.
  - (1) The final Utilization Plan must be submitted within five calendar days after the date of the letting in accordance with subsection (a)(2) of Bidding Procedures herein.
  - (2) To meet the five day requirement, the bidder may send the Utilization Plan electronically by scanning and sending to **DOT.DBE.UP@illinois.gov** or faxing to (217) 785-1524. The subject line must include the bid Item Number and the Letting date. The Utilization Plan should be sent as one .pdf file, rather than multiple files and emails for the same Item Number. It is the responsibility of the bidder to obtain confirmation of email or fax delivery.

Alternatively, the Utilization Plan may be sent by certified mail or delivery service within the five calendar day period. If a question arises concerning the mailing date of a Utilization Plan, the mailing date will be established by the U.S. Postal Service postmark on the certified mail receipt from the U.S. Postal Service or the receipt issued by a delivery service when the Utilization Plan is received by the Department. It is the responsibility of the bidder to ensure the postmark or receipt date is affixed within the five days if the bidder intends to rely upon mailing or delivery to satisfy the submission day requirement. The Utilization Plan is to be submitted to:

Illinois Department of Transportation  
Bureau of Small Business Enterprises  
Contract Compliance Section  
2300 South Dirksen Parkway, Room 319  
Springfield, Illinois 62764

The Department will not accept a Utilization Plan if it does not meet the five day submittal requirement and the bid will be declared not responsive. In the event the bid is declared not responsive due to a failure to submit a Utilization Plan or failure to comply with the bidding procedures set forth herein, the Department may elect to cause the forfeiture of the penal sum of the bidder's proposal guaranty, and may deny authorization to bid the project if re-advertised for bids. The Department reserves the right to invite any other bidder to submit a Utilization Plan at any time for award consideration.

- (b) The Utilization Plan shall indicate that the bidder either has obtained sufficient DBE participation commitments to meet the contract goal or has not obtained enough DBE participation commitments in spite of a good faith effort to meet the goal. The Utilization Plan shall further provide the name, telephone number, and telefax number of a responsible official of the bidder designated for purposes of notification of Utilization Plan approval or disapproval under the procedures of this Special Provision.
- (c) The Utilization Plan shall include a DBE Participation Commitment Statement, Department form SBE 2025, for each DBE proposed for the performance of work to achieve the contract goal. For bidding purposes, submission of the completed SBE 2025 forms, signed by the DBEs and scanned or faxed to the bidder will be acceptable as long as the original is available and provided upon request. All elements of information indicated on the said form shall be provided, including but not limited to the following:
- (1) The names and addresses of DBE firms that will participate in the contract;
  - (2) A description, including pay item numbers, of the work each DBE will perform;
  - (3) The dollar amount of the participation of each DBE firm participating. The dollar amount of participation for identified work shall specifically state the quantity, unit price, and total subcontract price for the work to be completed by the DBE. If partial pay items are to be performed by the DBE, indicate the portion of each item, a unit price where appropriate and the subcontract price amount;
  - (4) DBE Participation Commitment Statements, form SBE 2025, signed by the bidder and each participating DBE firm documenting the commitment to use the DBE subcontractors whose participation is submitted to meet the contract goal;
  - (5) If the bidder is a joint venture comprised of DBE companies and non-DBE companies, the Utilization Plan must also include a clear identification of the portion of the work to be performed by the DBE partner(s); and,
  - (6) If the contract goal is not met, evidence of good faith efforts; the documentation of good faith efforts must include copies of each DBE and non-DBE subcontractor quote submitted to the bidder when a non-DBE subcontractor is selected over a DBE for work on the contract.

GOOD FAITH EFFORT PROCEDURES. The contract will not be awarded until the Utilization Plan submitted by the apparent successful bidder is approved. All information submitted by the bidder must be complete, accurate and adequately document that enough DBE participation has been obtained or document that good faith efforts of the bidder, in the event enough DBE participation has not been obtained, before the Department will commit to the performance of the contract by the bidder. The Utilization Plan will be approved by the Department if the Utilization Plan documents sufficient commercially useful DBE work to meet the contract goal or the bidder submits sufficient documentation of a good faith effort to meet the contract goal pursuant to 49 CFR Part 26, Appendix A. The Utilization Plan will not be approved by the Department if the Utilization Plan does not document sufficient DBE participation to meet the contract goal unless the apparent successful bidder documented in the Utilization Plan that it made a good faith effort to meet the goal. This means that the bidder must show that all necessary and reasonable steps were taken to achieve the contract goal. Necessary and reasonable steps are those which, by their scope, intensity and appropriateness to the objective, could reasonably be expected to obtain sufficient DBE participation, even if they were not successful. The Department will consider the quality, quantity, and intensity of the kinds of efforts that the bidder has made. Mere *pro forma* efforts, in other words, efforts done as a matter of form, are not good faith efforts; rather, the bidder is expected to have taken genuine efforts that would be reasonably expected of a bidder actively and aggressively trying to obtain DBE participation sufficient to meet the contract goal.

- (a) The following is a list of types of action that the Department will consider as part of the evaluation of the bidder's good faith efforts to obtain participation. These listed factors are not intended to be a mandatory checklist and are not intended to be exhaustive. Other factors or efforts brought to the attention of the Department may be relevant in appropriate cases, and will be considered by the Department.
  - (1) Soliciting through all reasonable and available means (e.g. attendance at pre-bid meetings, advertising and/or written notices) the interest of all certified DBE companies that have the capability to perform the work of the contract. The bidder must solicit this interest within sufficient time to allow the DBE companies to respond to the solicitation. The bidder must determine with certainty if the DBE companies are interested by taking appropriate steps to follow up initial solicitations.
  - (2) Selecting portions of the work to be performed by DBE companies in order to increase the likelihood that the DBE goals will be achieved. This includes, where appropriate, breaking out contract work items into economically feasible units to facilitate DBE participation, even when the prime Contractor might otherwise prefer to perform these work items with its own forces.
  - (3) Providing interested DBE companies with adequate information about the plans, specifications, and requirements of the contract in a timely manner to assist them in responding to a solicitation.

- (4) a. Negotiating in good faith with interested DBE companies. It is the bidder's responsibility to make a portion of the work available to DBE subcontractors and suppliers and to select those portions of the work or material needs consistent with the available DBE subcontractors and suppliers, so as to facilitate DBE participation. Evidence of such negotiation includes the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of DBE companies that were considered; a description of the information provided regarding the plans and specifications for the work selected for subcontracting; and evidence as to why additional agreements could not be reached for DBE companies to perform the work.
  - b. A bidder using good business judgment would consider a number of factors in negotiating with subcontractors, including DBE subcontractors, and would take a firm's price and capabilities as well as contract goals into consideration. However, the fact that there may be some additional costs involved in finding and using DBE companies is not in itself sufficient reason for a bidder's failure to meet the contract DBE goal, as long as such costs are reasonable. Also the ability or desire of a bidder to perform the work of a contract with its own organization does not relieve the bidder of the responsibility to make good faith efforts. Bidders are not, however, required to accept higher quotes from DBE companies if the price difference is excessive or unreasonable. In accordance with subsection (c)(6) of the above Bidding Procedures, the documentation of good faith efforts must include copies of each DBE and non-DBE subcontractor quote submitted to the bidder when a non-DBE subcontractor was selected over a DBE for work on the contract.
- (5) Not rejecting DBE companies as being unqualified without sound reasons based on a thorough investigation of their capabilities. The bidder's standing within its industry, membership in specific groups, organizations, or associations and political or social affiliations (for example union vs. non-union employee status) are not legitimate causes for the rejection or non-solicitation of bids in the bidder's efforts to meet the project goal.
  - (6) Making efforts to assist interested DBE companies in obtaining bonding, lines of credit, or insurance as required by the recipient or Contractor.
  - (7) Making efforts to assist interested DBE companies in obtaining necessary equipment, supplies, materials, or related assistance or services.
  - (8) Effectively using the services of available minority/women community organizations; minority/women contractors' groups; local, state, and federal minority/women business assistance offices; and other organizations as allowed on a case-by-case basis to provide assistance in the recruitment and placement of DBE companies.

- (b) If the Department determines that the apparent successful bidder has made a good faith effort to secure the work commitment of DBE companies to meet the contract goal, the Department will award the contract provided that it is otherwise eligible for award. If the Department determines that the bidder has failed to meet the requirements of this Special Provision or that a good faith effort has not been made, the Department will notify the responsible company official designated in the Utilization Plan that the bid is not responsive. The notification shall include a statement of reasons for the determination. If the Utilization Plan is not approved because it is deficient as a technical matter, unless waived by the Department, the bidder will be notified and will be allowed no more than a five calendar day period in order to cure the deficiency.
- (c) The bidder may request administrative reconsideration of a determination adverse to the bidder within the five working days after the receipt of the notification date of the determination by delivering the request to the Department of Transportation, Bureau of Small Business Enterprises, Contract Compliance Section, 2300 South Dirksen Parkway, Room 319, Springfield, Illinois 62764 (Telefax: (217) 785-1524). Deposit of the request in the United States mail on or before the fifth business day shall not be deemed delivery. The determination shall become final if a request is not made and delivered. A request may provide additional written documentation or argument concerning the issues raised in the determination statement of reasons, provided the documentation and arguments address efforts made prior to submitting the bid. The request will be forwarded to the Department's Reconsideration Officer. The Reconsideration Officer will extend an opportunity to the bidder to meet in person in order to consider all issues of documentation and whether the bidder made a good faith effort to meet the goal. After the review by the Reconsideration Officer, the bidder will be sent a written decision within ten working days after receipt of the request for consideration, explaining the basis for finding that the bidder did or did not meet the goal or make adequate good faith efforts to do so. A final decision by the Reconsideration Officer that a good faith effort was made shall approve the Utilization Plan submitted by the bidder and shall clear the contract for award. A final decision that a good faith effort was not made shall render the bid not responsive.

CALCULATING DBE PARTICIPATION. The Utilization Plan values represent work anticipated to be performed and paid for upon satisfactory completion. The Department is only able to count toward the achievement of the overall goal and the contract goal the value of payments made for the work actually performed by DBE companies. In addition, a DBE must perform a commercially useful function on the contract to be counted. A commercially useful function is generally performed when the DBE is responsible for the work and is carrying out its responsibilities by actually performing, managing, and supervising the work involved. The Department and Contractor are governed by the provisions of 49 CFR Part 26.55(c) on questions of commercially useful functions as it affects the work. Specific counting guidelines are provided in 49 CFR Part 26.55, the provisions of which govern over the summary contained herein.

- (a) DBE as the Contractor: 100 percent goal credit for that portion of the work performed by the DBE's own forces, including the cost of materials and supplies. Work that a DBE subcontracts to a non-DBE does not count toward the DBE goals.

- (b) DBE as a joint venture Contractor: 100 percent goal credit for that portion of the total dollar value of the contract equal to the distinct, clearly defined portion of the work performed by the DBE's own forces.
- (c) DBE as a subcontractor: 100 percent goal credit for the work of the subcontract performed by the DBE's own forces, including the cost of materials and supplies, excluding the purchase of materials and supplies or the lease of equipment by the DBE subcontractor from the prime Contractor or its affiliates. Work that a DBE subcontractor in turn subcontracts to a non-DBE does not count toward the DBE goal.
- (d) DBE as a trucker: 100 percent goal credit for trucking participation provided the DBE is responsible for the management and supervision of the entire trucking operation for which it is responsible. At least one truck owned, operated, licensed, and insured by the DBE must be used on the contract. Credit will be given for the following:
  - (1) The DBE may lease trucks from another DBE firm, including an owner-operator who is certified as a DBE. The DBE who leases trucks from another DBE receives credit for the total value of the transportation services the lessee DBE provides on the contract.
  - (2) The DBE may also lease trucks from a non-DBE firm, including from an owner-operator. The DBE who leases trucks from a non-DBE is entitled to credit only for the fee or commission is receives as a result of the lease arrangement.
- (e) DBE as a material supplier:
  - (1) 60 percent goal credit for the cost of the materials or supplies purchased from a DBE regular dealer.
  - (2) 100 percent goal credit for the cost of materials of supplies obtained from a DBE manufacturer.
  - (3) 100 percent credit for the value of reasonable fees and commissions for the procurement of materials and supplies if not a DBE regular dealer or DBE manufacturer.



CONTRACT COMPLIANCE. Compliance with this Special Provision is an essential part of the contract. The Department is prohibited by federal regulations from crediting the participation of a DBE included in the Utilization Plan toward either the contract goal or the Department's overall goal until the amount to be applied toward the goals has been paid to the DBE. The following administrative procedures and remedies govern the compliance by the Contractor with the contractual obligations established by the Utilization Plan. After approval of the Utilization Plan and award of the contract, the Utilization Plan and individual DBE Participation Statements become part of the contract. If the Contractor did not succeed in obtaining enough DBE participation to achieve the advertised contract goal, and the Utilization Plan was approved and contract awarded based upon a determination of good faith, the total dollar value of DBE work calculated in the approved Utilization Plan as a percentage of the awarded contract value shall become the amended contract goal. All work indicated for performance by an approved DBE shall be performed, managed, and supervised by the DBE executing the DBE Participation Commitment Statement.

- (a) NO AMENDMENT. No amendment to the Utilization Plan may be made without prior written approval from the Department's Bureau of Small Business Enterprises. All requests for amendment to the Utilization Plan shall be submitted to the Department of Transportation, Bureau of Small Business Enterprises, Contract Compliance Section, 2300 South Dirksen Parkway, Room 319, Springfield, Illinois 62764. Telephone number (217) 785-4611. Telefax number (217) 785-1524.
- (b) CHANGES TO WORK. Any deviation from the DBE condition-of-award or contract plans, specifications, or special provisions must be approved, in writing, by the Department as provided elsewhere in the Contract. The Contractor shall notify affected DBEs in writing of any changes in the scope of work which result in a reduction in the dollar amount condition-of-award to the contract. Where the revision includes work committed to a new DBE subcontractor, not previously involved in the project, then a Request for Approval of Subcontractor, Department form BC 260A or AER 260A, must be signed and submitted. If the commitment of work is in the form of additional tasks assigned to an existing subcontract, then a new Request for Approval of Subcontractor shall not be required. However, the Contractor must document efforts to assure that the existing DBE subcontractor is capable of performing the additional work and has agreed in writing to the change.
- (c) SUBCONTRACT. The Contractor must provide DBE subcontracts to IDOT upon request. Subcontractors shall ensure that all lower tier subcontracts or agreements with DBEs to supply labor or materials be performed in accordance with this Special Provision.

- (d) ALTERNATIVE WORK METHODS. In addition to the above requirements for reductions in the condition of award, additional requirements apply to the two cases of Contractor-initiated work substitution proposals. Where the contract allows alternate work methods which serve to delete or create underruns in condition of award DBE work, and the Contractor selects that alternate method or, where the Contractor proposes a substitute work method or material that serves to diminish or delete work committed to a DBE and replace it with other work, then the Contractor must demonstrate one of the following:
- (1) That the replacement work will be performed by the same DBE (as long as the DBE is certified in the respective item of work) in a modification of the condition of award; or
  - (2) That the DBE is aware that its work will be deleted or will experience underruns and has agreed in writing to the change. If this occurs, the Contractor shall substitute other work of equivalent value to a certified DBE or provide documentation of good faith efforts to do so; or
  - (3) That the DBE is not capable of performing the replacement work or has declined to perform the work at a reasonable competitive price. If this occurs, the Contractor shall substitute other work of equivalent value to a certified DBE or provide documentation of good faith efforts to do so.
- (e) TERMINATION AND REPLACEMENT PROCEDURES. The Contractor shall not terminate or replace a DBE listed on the approved Utilization Plan, or perform with other forces work designated for a listed DBE except as provided in this Special Provision. The Contractor shall utilize the specific DBEs listed to perform the work and supply the materials for which each is listed unless the Contractor obtains the Department's written consent as provided in subsection (a) of this part. Unless Department consent is provided for termination of a DBE subcontractor, the Contractor shall not be entitled to any payment for work or material unless it is performed or supplied by the DBE in the Utilization Plan.

As stated above, the Contractor shall not terminate or replace a DBE subcontractor listed in the approved Utilization Plan without prior written consent. This includes, but is not limited to, instances in which the Contractor seeks to perform work originally designated for a DBE subcontractor with its own forces or those of an affiliate, a non-DBE firm, or with another DBE firm. Written consent will be granted only if the Bureau of Small Business Enterprises agrees, for reasons stated in its concurrence document, that the Contractor has good cause to terminate or replace the DBE firm. Before transmitting to the Bureau of Small Business Enterprises any request to terminate and/or substitute a DBE subcontractor, the Contractor shall give notice in writing to the DBE subcontractor, with a copy to the Bureau, of its intent to request to terminate and/or substitute, and the reason for the request. The Contractor shall give the DBE five days to respond to the Contractor's notice. The DBE so notified shall advise the Bureau and the Contractor of the reasons, if any, why it objects to the proposed termination of its subcontract and why the Bureau should not approve the Contractor's action. If required in a particular case as a matter of public necessity, the Bureau may provide a response period shorter than five days.

For purposes of this paragraph, good cause includes the following circumstances:

- (1) The listed DBE subcontractor fails or refuses to execute a written contract;
- (2) The listed DBE subcontractor fails or refuses to perform the work of its subcontract in a way consistent with normal industry standards. Provided, however, that good cause does not exist if the failure or refusal of the DBE subcontractor to perform its work on the subcontract results from the bad faith or discriminatory action of the prime contractor;
- (3) The listed DBE subcontractor fails or refuses to meet the prime Contractor's reasonable, nondiscriminatory bond requirements;
- (4) The listed DBE subcontractor becomes bankrupt, insolvent, or exhibits credit unworthiness;
- (5) The listed DBE subcontractor is ineligible to work on public works projects because of suspension and debarment proceedings pursuant 2 CFR Parts 180, 215 and 1200 or applicable state law.
- (6) You have determined that the listed DBE subcontractor is not a responsible contractor;
- (7) The listed DBE subcontractor voluntarily withdraws from the projects and provides to you written notice of its withdrawal;
- (8) The listed DBE is ineligible to receive DBE credit for the type of work required;
- (9) A DBE owner dies or becomes disabled with the result that the listed DBE subcontractor is unable to complete its work on the contract;
- (10) Other documented good cause that compels the termination of the DBE subcontractor. Provided, that good cause does not exist if the prime Contractor seeks to terminate a DBE it relied upon to obtain the contract so that the prime Contractor can self-perform the work for which the DBE contractor was engaged or so that the prime Contractor can substitute another DBE or non-DBE contractor after contract award.

When a DBE is terminated, or fails to complete its work on the Contract for any reason the Contractor shall make a good faith effort to find another DBE to substitute for the original DBE to perform at least the same amount of work under the contract as the terminated DBE to the extent needed to meet the established Contract goal. The good faith efforts shall be documented by the Contractor. If the Department requests documentation under this provision, the Contractor shall submit the documentation within seven days, which may be extended for an additional seven days if necessary at the request of the Contractor. The Department shall provide a written determination to the Contractor stating whether or not good faith efforts have been demonstrated.

- (f) PAYMENT RECORDS. The Contractor shall maintain a record of payments for work performed to the DBE participants. The records shall be made available to the Department for inspection upon request. After the performance of the final item of work or delivery of material by a DBE and final payment therefore to the DBE by the Contractor, but not later than thirty calendar days after payment has been made by the Department to the Contractor for such work or material, the Contractor shall submit a DBE Payment Agreement on Department form SBE 2115 to the Resident Engineer. If full and final payment has not been made to the DBE, the DBE Payment Agreement shall indicate whether a disagreement as to the payment required exists between the Contractor and the DBE or if the Contractor believes that the work has not been satisfactorily completed. If the Contractor does not have the full amount of work indicated in the Utilization Plan performed by the DBE companies indicated in the Utilization Plan and after good faith efforts are reviewed, the Department may deduct from contract payments to the Contractor the amount of the goal not achieved as liquidated and ascertained damages. The Contractor may request an administrative reconsideration of any amount deducted as damages pursuant to subsection (h) of this part.
- (g) ENFORCEMENT. The Department reserves the right to withhold payment to the Contractor to enforce the provisions of this Special Provision. Final payment shall not be made on the contract until such time as the Contractor submits sufficient documentation demonstrating achievement of the goal in accordance with this Special Provision or after liquidated damages have been determined and collected.
- (h) RECONSIDERATION. Notwithstanding any other provision of the contract, including but not limited to Article 109.09 of the Standard Specifications, the Contractor may request administrative reconsideration of a decision to deduct the amount of the goal not achieved as liquidated damages. A request to reconsider shall be delivered to the Contract Compliance Section and shall be handled and considered in the same manner as set forth in paragraph (c) of "Good Faith Effort Procedures" of this Special Provision, except a final decision that a good faith effort was not made during contract performance to achieve the goal agreed to in the Utilization Plan shall be the final administrative decision of the Department. The result of the reconsideration process is not administratively appealable to the U.S. Department of Transportation.

**DOWEL BAR INSERTER (BDE)**

Effective: January 1, 2017

Add the following to Article 420.03 of the Standard Specifications.

“(l) Mechanical Dowel Bar Inserter ..... 1103.20”

Revise Article 420.05(c) of the Standard Specifications to read:

“(c) Transverse Contraction Joints. Transverse contraction joints shall consist of planes of weakness created by sawing grooves in the surface of the pavement and shall include load transfer devices consisting of dowel bars. Transverse contraction joints shall be according to the following.”

Revise Article 420.05(c)(2) of the Standard Specifications to read:

“(2) Dowel Bars. Dowel Bars shall be installed parallel to the centerline of the pavement and parallel to the proposed pavement surface. Installation shall be according to one of the following methods.

- a. Dowel Bar Assemblies. The assembly shall act as a rigid unit with each component securely held in position relative to the other members of the assembly. The entire assembly shall be held securely in place by means of nails which shall penetrate the stabilized subbase. At least ten nails shall be used for each 10, 11, or 12 ft (3, 3.3, or 3.6 m) section of assembly.

Metal stakes shall be used instead of nails, with soil or granular subbase. The stakes shall loop over or attach to the top parallel spacer bar of the assembly and penetrate the subgrade or subbase at least 12 in. (300 mm).

At the location of each dowel bar assembly, the subgrade or subbase shall be reshaped and re-tamped when necessary.

Prior to placing concrete, any deviation of the dowel bars from the correct horizontal or vertical alignment (horizontal skew or vertical tilt) greater than 3/8 in. in 12 in (9 mm in 300 mm) shall be corrected and a light coating of oil shall be uniformly applied to all dowel bars.

Care shall be exercised in depositing the concrete at the dowel bar assemblies so the horizontal and vertical alignment will be retained.

- b. Dowel Bar Insertion. The dowel bars may be placed in the pavement slab with a mechanical dowel bar inserter (DBI) attached to a formless paver for pavements  $\geq 7.0$  in. (175 mm) in thickness. A light coating of oil shall be uniformly applied to all dowel bars.

The DBI shall insert the dowel bars with vibration into the plastic concrete after the concrete has been struck off and consolidated without deformation of the slab. After the bars have been inserted, the concrete shall be refinished and no voids shall exist around the dowel bars. The forward movement of the paver shall not be interrupted by the inserting of the dowel bars.

The location of each row of dowel bars shall be marked in a manner to facilitate where to insert the bars, and where to saw the transverse joint.

1. Placement Tolerances for Dowel Bars. The DBI shall place the dowel bars in the concrete pavement within the following tolerances.

(a.) Longitudinal Translation (Mislocation). Longitudinal translation (mislocation) shall be defined as the position of the center of the dowel bar along the longitudinal axis, in relation to the sawed joint.

The quality control tolerance for longitudinal translation shall not exceed 2.0 in. (50 mm). If this tolerance is exceeded, adjustments shall be made to the paving operation.

Any joint having two or more dowel bars with an embedment length less than 4.0 in. (100 mm) within 12 in. (300 mm) of the same wheelpath will be considered unacceptable. Any joint having an average dowel bar embedment length less than 5.25 in. (130 mm) will also be considered unacceptable. Embedment length shall be defined as the length of dowel bar embedded on the short side of the sawed joint. An unacceptable joint shall be replaced with a minimum of 6 ft (1.8 m) of pavement centered over the joint according to Section 442 for Class B patches.

(b.) Horizontal Translation (Mislocation). Horizontal translation (mislocation) shall be defined as the difference in the actual dowel bar location parallel to the longitudinal or edge joint from its theoretical position as shown on the plans.

The quality control tolerance for horizontal translation shall not exceed 2.0 in. (50 mm). If this tolerance is exceeded, adjustments shall be made to the paving operation.

Any joint having a dowel bar with a translation greater than 4.0 in. (100 mm) will be considered unacceptable, but may remain in place unless the Engineer determines the joint will not function. If the joint is unable to remain in place, the joint shall be replaced with a minimum of 6 ft (1.8 m) of pavement centered over the joint according to Section 442 for Class B patches.

(c.) Vertical Translation (Mislocation). Vertical translation (mislocation) shall be defined as the difference in the vertical position of the dowel bar relative to the theoretical midpoint of the slab.

The quality control tolerance for vertical translation shall be as shown in the following table. If these tolerances are exceeded, adjustments shall be made to the paving operation.

Pavement Thickness	Dowel Bar Diameter	Vertical Translation Tolerance Above Midpoint	Vertical Translation Tolerance Below Midpoint
≥7 in. to <8 in. (≥175 mm to <200 mm)	1.25 in. (31 mm)	0.25 in. (6 mm)	0.5 in. (13 mm)
≥8 in. to <9 in. (≥200 mm to <225 mm)	1.50 in. (38 mm)	0.25 in. (6 mm)	0.5 in. (13 mm)
≥9 in. to <10 in. (≥225 mm to <250 mm)	1.50 in. (38 mm)	0.75 in. (19 mm)	0.75 in. (19 mm)
≥10 in. (≥250 mm)	1.50 in. (38 mm)	0.75 in. (19 mm)	1.0 in. (25 mm)

Any joint having a dowel bar with top concrete cover less than T/3, where T is slab thickness, will be considered unacceptable. Any joint having 2 or more dowel bars with bottom concrete cover less than 2.0 in. (50 mm) will also be considered unacceptable. An unacceptable joint shall be replaced with a minimum of 6 ft (1.8 m) of pavement according to Section 442 for Class B patches.

(d.) Vertical Tilt or Horizontal Skew (Misalignment). Vertical tilt or horizontal skew (misalignment) shall be defined as the difference in position of the dowel bar ends with respect to each other. Vertical tilt is measured in the vertical axis whereas horizontal skew is measured in the horizontal axis. Misalignment shall be measured in terms of a joint score. The joint score shall be defined as the degree of misalignment evaluated for a single transverse joint for each lane of pavement. The joint score shall be determined as follows:

$$\text{Joint Score} = \left( 1 + \left( \frac{x}{x-n} \right) \sum_{i=1}^n W_i \right)$$

where:

$W_i$  = weighting factor (Table 1) for dowel  $i$

$x$  = number of dowels in a single joint

$n$  = number of dowels excluded from the joint score calculation due to measurement interference

*Single Dowel Misalignment* – The degree of misalignment applicable to a single dowel bar, calculated as:

$$\text{Single Dowel Misalignment} = \sqrt{(\text{Horizontal Skew})^2 + (\text{Vertical Tilt})^2}$$

Table 1. Weighting Factors in Joint Score Determination	
Single Dowel Bar Misalignment (SDM)	W, Weighting Factor
SDM ≤ 0.6 in. (15 mm)	0
0.6 in. (15 mm) < SDM ≤ 0.8 in. (20 mm)	2
0.8 in. (20 mm) < SDM ≤ 1 in. (25 mm)	4
1 in. (25 mm) < SDM ≤ 1.5 in. (38 mm)	5
1.5 in. (38 mm) < SDM	10

The quality control tolerance for vertical tilt or horizontal skew shall not exceed 0.6 in. (15 mm). If the tolerance is exceeded for either one, adjustments shall be made to the paving operation.

Any joint having a dowel bar with a vertical tilt or horizontal skew greater than 1.5 in. (38 mm) shall be cut. If more than one dowel bar is required to be cut in the joint, the joint will be considered unacceptable and shall be replaced with a minimum of 6 ft (1.8 m) of pavement centered over the joint according to Section 442 for Class B patches.

Single dowel bar misalignment shall be controlled to provide the joint scores shown in the following table.

Number of Dowel Bars in the Joint	Maximum Joint Score
< 5	4
≥ 5 but ≤ 9	8
> 9	12



A joint score greater than the specified maximum will be considered locked. Three consecutive joints with a score greater than the specified maximum total score will all be considered unacceptable.

Three consecutive locked joints shall be corrected by selecting one joint and cutting a dowel bar. Preference shall be given to cutting a dowel bar within the middle 2.5 ft (0.8 m) of the pavement lane to avoid the wheelpaths. If none of the three locked joints will have a joint score less than or equal to the specified maximum after selecting one dowel bar to cut, one of the joints shall be replaced with a minimum of 6 ft (1.8 m) of pavement centered over the joint according to Section 442 for Class B patches.

(e.) For unacceptable work, the Contractor may propose alternative repairs for consideration by the Engineer.

2. Testing of Dowel Bar Placement. The placement of the dowel bars shall be tested within 24 hours of paving with a calibrated MIT Scan-2 device according to "Use of Magnetic Tomography Technology to Evaluate Dowel Placement" (Publication No. FHWA-IF-06-006) by the Federal Highway Administration.

A trained operator shall perform the testing, and all testing shall be performed in the presence of the Engineer. The device shall be calibrated to the type and size dowel bar used in the work according to the manufacturer's instructions. Calibration documentation shall be provided to the Engineer prior to construction. The device shall be recalibrated and/or validate readings as required by the Engineer. The device may be utilized as a process control and make necessary adjustments to ensure the dowel bars are placed in the correct location.

(a.) Test Section. Prior to start of production paving, a test section consisting of 30 transverse joints shall be constructed. The test section may be performed on the actual pavement, but production paving shall not begin until an acceptable test section has been constructed. The test section will be considered acceptable when all of the following are met:

- (1.) 90 percent of the dowel bars meet the quality control tolerance for longitudinal, horizontal, or vertical translation (mislocation);
- (2.) 90 percent of the dowel bars meet the quality control tolerance for vertical tilt or horizontal skew deviation (misalignment); and
- (3.) none of the joints are considered unacceptable prior to a corrective measure for mislocation or misalignment.

If the test section fails, another test section consisting of 30 joints shall be constructed.

The test section requirement may be waived by the Engineer if the Contractor has constructed an acceptable test section and successfully used the DBI on a Department contract within the same calendar year.

- (b.) Production Paving. After the test section is approved, production paving may begin. The mislocation and misalignment of each dowel bar for the first ten joints constructed, and every tenth joint thereafter, shall be tested.

If two consecutive days of paving result in 5 percent or more of the joints on each day being unacceptable prior to a corrective measure, production paving shall be discontinued and a new test section shall be constructed.

If any joint is found to be unacceptable prior to a corrective measure, testing of additional joints on each side of the unacceptable joint shall be performed until acceptable joints are found.

- (c.) Test Report. Test reports shall be provided to the Engineer within two working days of completing each day's testing. The test report shall include the following.

(1.) Contract number, placement date, county-route-section, direction of traffic, scan date, Contractor, and name of individual performing the tests.

(2.) Provide the standard report generated from the on-board printer of the imaging technology used for every dowel and joint measured.

(3.) For every dowel measured, provide the joint identification number, lane number and station, dowel bar number or x-location, direction of testing and reference joint location/edge location, longitudinal translation, horizontal translation, vertical translation, vertical tilt, and horizontal skew.

(4.) Identify each dowel bar with a maximum longitudinal, horizontal, or vertical translation that has been exceeded. Identify each dowel bar with a maximum vertical tilt or horizontal skew deviation that has been exceeded.

(5.) Joint Score Details: Provide the joint identification number, lane number, station, and calculated joint score for each joint.

(6.) Locked Joint Identification: Identify each joint with a joint score > 12.

- (d.) Exclusions. Exclude the following from dowel bar mislocation and misalignment measurements.
- (1.) Transverse construction joints (headers).
  - (2.) Dowel bars within 24 in. (610 mm) of metallic manholes, inlets, metallic castings, or other nearby or underlying steel reinforced objects.
  - (3.) The outside dowel bar when tie bars are installed with mechanical equipment in fresh concrete. For tie bar installations involving preformed or drilled holes, installation shall be performed after testing with the MIT Scan-2 device.
  - (4.) Joints located directly under high voltage power lines.
  - (5.) Subject to the approval of the Engineer, any other contributors to magnetic interference.
- (e.) Deficiency Deduction. When the Contractor has cut 25 dowel bars to correct unacceptable joints, the Contractor shall be liable and shall pay to the Department a deficiency deduction of \$500.00 for the cost of the bars. Thereafter, an additional deficiency deduction of \$20.00 for each additional bar cut will be assessed.”

Add the following to Section 1103 of the Standard Specifications.

**“1103.20 Mechanical Dowel Bar Inserter.** The mechanical dowel bar inserter (DBI) shall be self-contained and supported on the formless paver with the ability to move separately from the paver. The DBI shall be equipped with insertion forks along with any other devices necessary for finishing the concrete the full width of the pavement. The insertion forks shall have the ability to vibrate at a minimum frequency of 3000 VPM.”

## **EQUIPMENT PARKING AND STORAGE (BDE)**

Effective: November 1, 2017

Replace the first paragraph of Article 701.11 of the Standard Specifications with the following.

**“701.11 Equipment Parking and Storage.** During working hours, all vehicles and/or nonoperating equipment which are parked, two hours or less, shall be parked at least 8 ft (2.5 m) from the open traffic lane. For other periods of time during working and for all nonworking hours, all vehicles, materials, and equipment shall be parked or stored as follows.

- (a) When the project has adequate right-of-way, vehicles, materials, and equipment shall be located a minimum of 30 ft (9 m) from the pavement.
- (b) When adequate right-of-way does not exist, vehicles, materials, and equipment shall be located a minimum of 15 ft (4.5 m) from the edge of any pavement open to traffic.
- (c) Behind temporary concrete barrier, vehicles, materials, and equipment shall be located a minimum of 24 in. (600 mm) behind free standing barrier or a minimum of 6 in. (150 mm) behind barrier that is either pinned or restrained according to Article 704.04. The 24 in. or 6 in. measurement shall be from the base of the non-traffic side of the barrier.
- (d) Behind other man-made or natural barriers meeting the approval of the Engineer.”

## **HOT-MIX ASPHALT - DENSITY TESTING OF LONGITUDINAL JOINTS (BDE)**

Effective: January 1, 2010

Revised: April 1, 2016

Description. This work shall consist of testing the density of longitudinal joints as part of the quality control/quality assurance (QC/QA) of hot-mix asphalt (HMA). Work shall be according to Section 1030 of the Standard Specifications except as follows.

Quality Control/Quality Assurance (QC/QA). Delete the second and third sentence of the third paragraph of Article 1030.05(d)(3) of the Standard Specifications.

Add the following paragraphs to the end of Article 1030.05(d)(3) of the Standard Specifications:

“Longitudinal joint density testing shall be performed at each random density test location. Longitudinal joint testing shall be located at a distance equal to the lift thickness or a minimum of 4 in. (100 mm), from each pavement edge. (i.e. for a 5 in. (125 mm) lift the near edge of the density gauge or core barrel shall be within 5 in. (125 mm) from the edge of pavement.) Longitudinal joint density testing shall be performed using either a correlated nuclear gauge or cores.

- a. Confined Edge. Each confined edge density shall be represented by a one-minute nuclear density reading or a core density and shall be included in the average of density readings or core densities taken across the mat which represents the Individual Test.

b. Unconfined Edge. Each unconfined edge joint density shall be represented by an average of three one-minute density readings or a single core density at the given density test location and shall meet the density requirements specified herein. The three one-minute readings shall be spaced 10 ft (3 m) apart longitudinally along the unconfined pavement edge and centered at the random density test location.”

Revise the Density Control Limits table in Article 1030.05(d)(4) of the Standard Specifications to read:

Mixture Composition	Parameter	Individual Test (includes confined edges)	Unconfined Edge Joint Density Minimum
IL-4.75	Ndesign = 50	93.0 – 97.4% <sup>1/</sup>	91.0%
IL-9.5	Ndesign = 90	92.0 – 96.0%	90.0%
IL-9.5,IL-9.5L	Ndesign < 90	92.5 – 97.4%	90.0%
IL-19.0	Ndesign = 90	93.0 – 96.0%	90.0%
IL-19.0, IL-19.0L	Ndesign < 90	93.0 <sup>2/</sup> – 97.4%	90.0%
SMA	Ndesign = 50 & 80	93.5 – 97.4%	91.0%”

#### **HOT-MIX ASPHALT – TACK COAT (BDE)**

Effective: November 1, 2016

Revise Article 1032.06(a) of the Standard Specifications to read:

“(a) Anionic Emulsified Asphalt. Anionic emulsified asphalts shall be according to AASHTO M 140. SS-1h emulsions used as a tack coat shall have the cement mixing test waived.”

**PAVEMENT MARKING REMOVAL (BDE)**

Effective: July 1, 2016

Revise Article 783.02 of the Standard Specifications to read:

**“783.02 Equipment.** Equipment shall be according to the following.

Item	Article/Section
(a) Grinders (Note 1)	
(b) Water Blaster with Vacuum Recovery .....	1101.12

Note 1. Grinding equipment shall be approved by the Engineer.”

Revise the first paragraph of Article 783.03 of the Standard Specifications to read:

**“783.03 Removal of Conflicting Markings.** Existing pavement markings that conflict with revised traffic patterns shall be removed. If darkness or inclement weather prohibits the removal operations, such operations shall be resumed the next morning or when weather permits. In the event of removal equipment failure, such equipment shall be repaired, replaced, or leased so removal operations can be resumed within 24 hours.”

Revise the first and second sentences of the first paragraph of Article 783.03(a) of the Standard Specifications to read:

“The existing pavement markings shall be removed by the method specified and in a manner that does not materially damage the surface or texture of the pavement or surfacing. Small particles of tightly adhering existing markings may remain in place, if in the opinion of the Engineer, complete removal of the small particles will result in pavement surface damage.”

Revise the first paragraph of Article 783.04 of the Standard Specifications to read:

**“783.04 Cleaning.** The roadway surface shall be cleaned of debris or any other deleterious material by the use of compressed air or water blast.”

Revise the first paragraph of Article 783.06 of the Standard Specifications to read:

**“783.06 Basis of Payment.** This work will be paid for at the contract unit price per each for RAISED REFLECTIVE PAVEMENT MARKER REMOVAL, or at the contract unit price per square foot (square meter) for PAVEMENT MARKING REMOVAL – GRINDING and/or PAVEMENT MARKING REMOVAL – WATER BLASTING.”

Delete Article 1101.13 from the Standard Specifications.

**PAYMENTS TO SUBCONTRACTORS (BDE)**

Effective: November 2, 2017

Add the following to the end of the fourth paragraph of Article 109.11 of the Standard Specifications:

“If reasonable cause is asserted, written notice shall be provided to the applicable subcontractor and/or material supplier and the Engineer within five days of the Contractor receiving payment. The written notice shall identify the contract number, the subcontract or material purchase agreement, a detailed reason for refusal, the value of payment being withheld, and the specific remedial actions required of the subcontractor and/or material supplier so that payment can be made.”

**PORTABLE CHANGEABLE MESSAGE SIGNS (BDE)**

Effective: November 1, 2016

Revised: April 1, 2017

Revise the second paragraph of Article 701.20(h) of the Standard Specifications to read:

“For all other portable changeable message signs, this work will be paid for at the contract unit price per calendar day for each sign as CHANGEABLE MESSAGE SIGN.”

Revise this second sentence of the first paragraph of Article 1106.02(i) of the Standard Specifications to read:

“The message panel shall be a minimum of 7 ft (2.1 m) above the edge of pavement in urban areas and a minimum of 5 ft (1.5 m) above the edge of pavement in rural areas, present a level appearance, and be capable of displaying up to eight characters in each of three lines at a time.”

**PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE (BDE)**

Effective: November 1, 2017

Revise the Air Content % of Class PP Concrete in Table 1 Classes of Concrete and Mix Design Criteria in Article 1020.04 of the Standard Specifications to read:

"TABLE 1. CLASSES OF CONCRETE AND MIX DESIGN CRITERIA		
Class of Conc.	Use	Air Content %
PP	Pavement Patching Bridge Deck Patching (10)	4.0 - 8.0"
	PP-1	
	PP-2	
	PP-3	
	PP-4	
	PP-5	

Revise Note (4) at the end of Table 1 Classes of Concrete and Mix Design Criteria in Article 1020.04 of the Standard Specifications to read:

“(4) For all classes of concrete, the maximum slump may be increased to 7 in (175 mm) when a high range water-reducing admixture is used. For Class SC, the maximum slump may be increased to 8 in. (200 mm). For Class PS, the maximum slump may be increased to 8 1/2 in. (215 mm) if the high range water-reducing admixture is the polycarboxylate type.”



**PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE BRIDGE DECK CURING (BDE)**

Effective: April 1, 2015

Revised: November 1, 2017

Revise the following two entries in the table in Article 1020.13 of the Standard Specifications to read:

"INDEX TABLE OF CURING AND PROTECTION OF CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION			
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	CURING METHODS	CURING PERIOD DAYS	LOW AIR TEMPERATURE PROTECTION METHODS
Superstructure (Approach Slab)	1020.13(a)(5)(6) <sup>19/</sup>	3	1020.13(d)(1)(2) <sup>17/</sup>
Deck	1020.13(a)(5)(6) <sup>19/</sup>	7	1020.13(d)(1)(2) <sup>17/</sup>

Add the following footnote to the end of the Index Table of Curing and Protection of Concrete Construction in Article 1020.13 of the Standard Specifications:

"19/ The cellulose polyethylene or synthetic fiber with polymer polyethylene blanket method shall not be used on latex modified concrete."

Revise Article 1020.13(a)(5) of the Standard Specifications to read:

"(5) Wetted Cotton Mat Method. After the surface of concrete has been textured or finished, it shall be covered immediately with dry or damp cotton mats. Cotton mats in poor condition will not be allowed. The cotton mats shall be placed in a manner which will not create indentations greater than 1/4 in. (6 mm) in the concrete surface. Minor marring of the surface is tolerable and is secondary to the importance of timely curing. The cotton mats shall then be wetted immediately and thoroughly soaked with a gentle spray of water. Thereafter, the cotton mats shall be covered with white polyethylene sheeting or burlap-polyethylene blankets. The cotton mats shall be kept saturated with water.

- a. Bridge Decks. For bridge decks, a foot bridge shall be used to place and wet the cotton mats. The cotton mats shall be maintained in a wetted condition until the concrete has hardened sufficiently to place soaker hoses without indentations to the concrete surface. The soaker hoses shall be placed on top of the cotton mats at a maximum 4 ft (1.2 m) spacing. The cotton mats shall be kept wet with a continuous supply of water for the remainder of the curing period. Other continuous wetting systems may be used if approved by the Engineer.

For areas inaccessible to the cotton mats, curing shall be according to Article 1020.13(a)(3)."

Add the following to Article 1020.13(a) of the Standard Specifications.

“(6) Cellulose Polyethylene Blanket Method and Synthetic Fiber with Polymer Polyethylene Blanket Method. After the surface of concrete has been textured or finished, it shall be covered immediately with a cellulose polyethylene or synthetic fiber with polymer polyethylene blanket. Damaged blankets will not be allowed. The blankets shall be installed with the white perforated polyethylene side facing up. Adjoining blankets shall overlap a minimum of 8 in. (200 mm). Any air bubbles trapped during placement shall be removed. The blankets fiber side shall be wetted immediately prior to placement or as the blanket is being placed, and the polyethylene side shall be thoroughly soaked with a gentle spray of water immediately after placement. Thereafter, the blankets shall be kept saturated with water. For bridge decks, the blankets shall be placed and kept wet according to Article 1020.13(a)(5)a.”

Revise the first paragraph of Article 1022.03 of the Standard Specifications to read:

**“1022.03 Waterproof Paper Blankets, White Polyethylene Sheeting, Burlap-Polyethylene Blankets, Cellulose Polyethylene Blankets, and Synthetic Fiber with Polymer Polyethylene Blankets.** These materials shall be white and according to ASTM C 171.

The cellulose polyethylene blanket shall consist of a perforated white polyethylene sheeting with cellulose fiber backing and shall be limited to single use only. The cellulose polyethylene blankets shall be delivered to the jobsite unused and in the manufacturer's unopened packaging until ready for installation. Each roll shall be clearly labeled with product name, manufacturer, and manufacturer's certification of compliance with ASTM C 171.

The synthetic fiber with polymer polyethylene blanket shall consist of a perforated white polyethylene sheeting with absorbent synthetic fibers and super absorbent polymer backing, and shall be limited to single use only. The synthetic fiber with polymer polyethylene blankets shall be delivered to the jobsite unused and in the manufacturer's unopened packaging until ready for installation. Each roll shall be clearly labeled on the product with product name, manufacturer, and manufacturer's certification of compliance with ASTM C 171.”

#### **PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE SIDEWALK (BDE)**

Effective: August 1, 2017

Revise the first paragraph of Article 424.12 of the Standard Specifications to read:

**“424.12 Method of Measurement.** This work will be measured for payment in place and the area computed in square feet (square meters). Curb ramps, including side curbs and side flares, will be measured for payment as sidewalk. No deduction will be made for detectable warnings located within the ramp.”

**PROGRESS PAYMENTS (BDE)**

Effective: November 2, 2013

Revise Article 109.07(a) of the Standard Specifications to read:

- “(a) Progress Payments. At least once each month, the Engineer will make a written estimate of the quantity of work performed in accordance with the contract, and the value thereof at the contract unit prices. The amount of the estimate approved as due for payment will be vouchered by the Department and presented to the State Comptroller for payment. No amount less than \$1000.00 will be approved for payment other than the final payment.

Progress payments may be reduced by liens filed pursuant to Section 23(c) of the Mechanics’ Lien Act, 770 ILCS 60/23(c).

If a Contractor or subcontractor has defaulted on a loan issued under the Department’s Disadvantaged Business Revolving Loan Program (20 ILCS 2705/2705-610), progress payments may be reduced pursuant to the terms of that loan agreement. In such cases, the amount of the estimate related to the work performed by the Contractor or subcontractor, in default of the loan agreement, will be offset, in whole or in part, and vouchered by the Department to the Working Capital Revolving Fund or designated escrow account. Payment for the work shall be considered as issued and received by the Contractor or subcontractor on the date of the offset voucher. Further, the amount of the offset voucher shall be a credit against the Department’s obligation to pay the Contractor, the Contractor’s obligation to pay the subcontractor, and the Contractor’s or subcontractor’s total loan indebtedness to the Department. The offset shall continue until such time as the entire loan indebtedness is satisfied. The Department will notify the Contractor and Fund Control Agent in a timely manner of such offset. The Contractor or subcontractor shall not be entitled to additional payment in consideration of the offset.

The failure to perform any requirement, obligation, or term of the contract by the Contractor shall be reason for withholding any progress payments until the Department determines that compliance has been achieved.”

**SUBCONTRACTOR MOBILIZATION PAYMENTS (BDE)**

Effective: November 2, 2017

Replace the second paragraph of Article 109.12 of the Standard Specifications with the following:

“This mobilization payment shall be made at least 14 days prior to the subcontractor starting work. The amount paid shall be at the following percentage of the amount of the subcontract reported on form BC 260A submitted for the approval of the subcontractor’s work.

Value of Subcontract Reported on Form BC 260A	Mobilization Percentage
Less than \$10,000	25%
\$10,000 to less than \$20,000	20%
\$20,000 to less than \$40,000	18%
\$40,000 to less than \$60,000	16%
\$60,000 to less than \$80,000	14%
\$80,000 to less than \$100,000	12%
\$100,000 to less than \$250,000	10%
\$250,000 to less than \$500,000	9%
\$500,000 to \$750,000	8%
Over \$750,000	7%”

**TEMPORARY PAVEMENT MARKING (BDE)**

Effective: April 1, 2012

Revised: April 1, 2017

Revise Article 703.02 of the Standard Specifications to read:

“**703.02 Materials.** Materials shall be according to the following.

- (a) Pavement Marking Tape, Type I and Type III ..... 1095.06
- (b) Paint Pavement Markings ..... 1095.02
- (c) Pavement Marking Tape, Type IV ..... 1095.11”

Revise the second paragraph of Article 703.05 of the Standard Specifications to read:

“Type I marking tape or paint shall be used at the option of the Contractor, except paint shall not be applied to the final wearing surface unless authorized by the Engineer for late season applications where tape adhesion would be a problem. Type III or Type IV marking tape shall be used on the final wearing surface when the temporary pavement marking will conflict with the permanent pavement marking such as on tapers, crossovers and lane shifts.”

Revise Article 703.07 of the Standard Specifications to read:

**“703.07 Basis of Payment.** This work will be paid for as follows.

- a) Short Term Pavement Marking. Short term pavement marking will be paid for at the contract unit price per foot (meter) for SHORT TERM PAVEMENT MARKING. Removal of short term pavement markings will be paid for at the contract unit price per square foot (square meter) for SHORT TERM PAVEMENT MARKING REMOVAL.
- b) Temporary Pavement Marking. Where the Contractor has the option of material type, temporary pavement marking will be paid for at the contract unit price per foot (meter) for TEMPORARY PAVEMENT MARKING of the line width specified, and at the contract unit price per square foot (square meter) for TEMPORARY PAVEMENT MARKING LETTERS AND SYMBOLS.

Where the Department specifies the use of pavement marking tape, the Type III or Type IV temporary pavement marking will be paid for at the contract unit price per foot (meter) for PAVEMENT MARKING TAPE, TYPE III or PAVEMENT MARKING TAPE, TYPE IV of the line width specified and at the contract unit price per square feet (square meter) for PAVEMENT MARKING TAPE, TYPE III - LETTERS AND SYMBOLS or PAVEMENT MARKING TAPE, TYPE IV – LETTERS AND SYMBOLS.

Removal of temporary pavement markings will be paid for at the contract unit price per square foot (square meter) for TEMPORARY PAVEMENT MARKING REMOVAL.

When temporary pavement marking is shown on the Standard, the cost of the temporary pavement marking and its removal will be included in the cost of the Standard.”

Add the following to Section 1095 of the Standard Specifications:

**“1095.11 Pavement Marking Tape, Type IV.** The temporary, preformed, patterned markings shall consist of a white or yellow tape with wet retroreflective media incorporated to provide immediate and continuing retroreflection during both wet and dry conditions. The tape shall be manufactured without the use of heavy metals including lead chromate pigments or other similar, lead-containing chemicals.

The white and yellow Type IV marking tape shall meet the Type III requirements of Article 1095.06 and the following.

- (a) Composition. The retroreflective pliant polymer pavement markings shall consist of a mixture of high-quality polymeric materials, pigments and glass beads distributed throughout its base cross-sectional area, with a layer of wet retroreflective media bonded to a durable polyurethane topcoat surface. The patterned surface shall have approximately 40% ± 10% of the surface area raised and presenting a near vertical face to traffic from any direction. The channels between the raised areas shall be substantially free of exposed beads or particles.

(b) Retroreflectance. The white and yellow markings shall meet the following for initial dry and wet retroreflectance.

(1) Dry Retroreflectance. Dry retroreflectance shall be measured under dry conditions according to ASTM D 4061 and meet the values described in Article 1095.06 for Type III tape.

(2) Wet Retroreflectance. Wet retroreflectance shall be measured under wet conditions according to ASTM E 2177 and meet the values shown in the following table.

<b>Wet Retroreflectance, Initial R<sub>L</sub></b>	
<b>Color</b>	<b>R<sub>L</sub> 1.05/88.76</b>
White	300
Yellow	200

(c) Color. The material shall meet the following requirements for daylight reflectance and color, when tested, using a color spectrophotometer with 45 degrees circumferential/zero degree geometry, illuminant D65, and a two degree observer angle. The color instrument shall measure the visible spectrum from 380 to 720 nm with a wavelength measurement interval and spectral bandpass of 10 nm.

<b>Color</b>	<b>Daylight Reflectance %Y</b>
White	65 minimum
*Yellow	36-59

\*Shall match Federal 595 Color No. 33538 and the chromaticity limits as follows.

x	0.490	0.475	0.485	0.530
y	0.470	0.438	0.425	0.456

(d) Skid Resistance. The surface of the markings shall provide an average minimum skid resistance of 50 BPN when tested according to ASTM E 303.

(e) Sampling, Testing, Acceptance, and Certification. Prior to approval and use of the wet reflective, temporary, removable pavement marking tape, the manufacturer shall submit a notarized certification from an independent laboratory, together with the results of all tests, stating that the material meets the requirements as set forth herein. The certification test report shall state the lot tested, manufacturer's name, and date of manufacture.

After approval by the Department, samples and certification by the manufacturer shall be submitted for each batch used. The manufacturer shall submit a certification stating that the material meets the requirements as set forth herein and is essentially identical to the material sent for qualification. The certification shall state the lot tested, manufacturer's name, and date of manufacture.

All costs of testing (other than tests conducted by the Department) shall be borne by the manufacturer.”

### **TRAINING SPECIAL PROVISIONS (BDE)**

Effective: October 15, 1975

This Training Special Provision supersedes Section 7b of the Special Provision entitled “Specific Equal Employment Opportunity Responsibilities,” and is in implementation of 23 U.S.C. 140(a).

As part of the Contractor’s equal employment opportunity affirmative action program, training shall be provided as follows:

The Contractor shall provide on-the-job training aimed at developing full journeyman in the type of trade or job classification involved. The number of trainees to be trained under this contract will be 4. In the event the Contractor subcontracts a portion of the contract work, he shall determine how many, if any, of the trainees are to be trained by the subcontractor, provided however, that the Contractor shall retain the primary responsibility for meeting the training requirements imposed by this special provision. The Contractor shall also insure that this Training Special Provision is made applicable to such subcontract. Where feasible, 25 percent of apprentices or trainees in each occupation shall be in their first year of apprenticeship or training.

The number of trainees shall be distributed among the work classifications on the basis of the Contractor’s needs and the availability of journeymen in the various classifications within the reasonable area of recruitment. Prior to commencing construction, the Contractor shall submit to the Illinois Department of Transportation for approval the number of trainees to be trained in each selected classification and training program to be used. Furthermore, the Contractor shall specify the starting time for training in each of the classifications. The Contractor will be credited for each trainee employed by him on the contract work who is currently enrolled or becomes enrolled in an approved program and will be reimbursed for such trainees as provided hereinafter.

Training and upgrading of minorities and women toward journeyman status is a primary objective of this Training Special Provision. Accordingly, the Contractor shall make every effort to enroll minority trainees and women (e.g. by conducting systematic and direct recruitment through public and private sources likely to yield minority and women trainees) to the extent such persons are available within a reasonable area of recruitment. The Contractor will be responsible for demonstrating the steps that he has taken in pursuance thereof, prior to a determination as to whether the Contractor is in compliance with this Training Special Provision. This training commitment is not intended, and shall not be used, to discriminate against any applicant for training, whether a member of a minority group or not.

No employee shall be employed as a trainee in any classification in which he has successfully completed a training course leading to journeyman status or in which he has been employed as a journeyman. The Contractor should satisfy this requirement by including appropriate questions in the employee application or by other suitable means. Regardless of the method used, the Contractor's records should document the findings in each case.

The minimum length and type of training for each classification will be as established in the training program selected by the Contractor and approved by the Illinois Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration. The Illinois Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration shall approve a program, if it is reasonably calculated to meet the equal employment opportunity obligations of the Contractor and to qualify the average trainee for journeyman status in the classification concerned by the end of the training period. Furthermore, apprenticeship programs registered with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, or with a State apprenticeship agency recognized by the Bureau and training programs approved by not necessarily sponsored by the U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training shall also be considered acceptable provided it is being administered in a manner consistent with the equal employment obligations of Federal-aid highway construction contracts. Approval or acceptance of a training program shall be obtained from the State prior to commencing work on the classification covered by the program. It is the intention of these provisions that training is to be provided in the construction crafts rather than clerk-typists or secretarial-type positions. Training is permissible in lower level management positions such as office engineers, estimators, timekeepers, etc., where the training is oriented toward construction applications. Training in the laborer classification may be permitted provided that significant and meaningful training is provided and approved by the Illinois Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration. Some offsite training is permissible as long as the training is an integral part of an approved training program and does not comprise a significant part of the overall training.

Except as otherwise noted below, the Contractor will be reimbursed 80 cents per hour of training given an employee on this contract in accordance with an approved training program. As approved by the Engineer, reimbursement will be made for training of persons in excess of the number specified herein. This reimbursement will be made even though the Contractor receives additional training program funds from other sources, provided such other source does not specifically prohibit the Contractor from receiving other reimbursement. Reimbursement for offsite training indicated above may only be made to the Contractor where he does one or more of the following and the trainees are concurrently employed on a Federal-aid project; contributes to the cost of the training, provides the instruction to the trainee or pays the trainee's wages during the offsite training period.

No payment shall be made to the Contractor if either the failure to provide the required training, or the failure to hire the trainee as a journeyman, is caused by the Contractor and evidences a lack of good faith on the part of the Contractor in meeting the requirement of this Training Special Provision. It is normally expected that a trainee will begin his training on the project as soon as feasible after start of work utilizing the skill involved and remain on the project as long as training opportunities exist in his work classification or until he has completed his training program.



It is not required that all trainees be on board for the entire length of the contract. A Contractor will have fulfilled his responsibilities under this Training Special Provision if he has provided acceptable training to the number of trainees specified. The number trained shall be determined on the basis of the total number enrolled on the contract for a significant period.

Trainees will be paid at least 60 percent of the appropriate minimum journeyman's rate specified in the contract for the first half of the training period, 75 percent for the third quarter of the training period, and 90 percent for the last quarter of the training period, unless apprentices or trainees in an approved existing program are enrolled as trainees on this project. In that case, the appropriate rates approved by the Departments of Labor or Transportation in connection with the existing program shall apply to all trainees being trained for the same classification who are covered by this Training Special Provision.

The Contractor shall furnish the trainee a copy of the program he will follow in providing the training. The Contractor shall provide each trainee with a certification showing the type and length of training satisfactorily complete.

The Contractor shall provide for the maintenance of records and furnish periodic reports documenting his performance under this Training Special Provision.

Method of Measurement. The unit of measurement is in hours.

Basis of Payment. This work will be paid for at the contract unit price of 80 cents per hour for TRAINEES. The estimated total number of hours, unit price, and total price have been included in the schedule of prices.

#### **IDOT TRAINING PROGRAM GRADUATE ON-THE-JOB TRAINING SPECIAL PROVISION**

Effective: August 1, 2012

Revised: February 2, 2017

In addition to the Contractor's equal employment opportunity (EEO) affirmative action efforts undertaken as required by this Contract, the Contractor is encouraged to participate in the incentive program described below to provide additional on-the-job training to certified graduates of the IDOT pre-apprenticeship training program, as outlined in this Special Provision.

IDOT funds, and various Illinois community colleges operate, pre-apprenticeship training programs throughout the State to provide training and skill-improvement opportunities to promote the increased employment of minority groups, disadvantaged persons and women in all aspects of the highway construction industry. The intent of this IDOT Pre-Apprenticeship Training Program Graduate (TPG) special provision (Special Provision) is to place these certified program graduates on the project site for this Contract in order to provide the graduates with meaningful on-the-job training. Pursuant to this Special Provision, the Contractor must make every reasonable effort to recruit and employ certified TPG trainees to the extent such individuals are available within a practicable distance of the project site.

Specifically, participation of the Contractor or its subcontractor in the Program entitles the participant to reimbursement for graduates' hourly wages at \$15.00 per hour per utilized TPG trainee, subject to the terms of this Special Provision. Reimbursement payment will be made even though the Contractor or subcontractor may also receive additional training program funds from other non-IDOT sources for other non-TPG trainees on the Contract, provided such other source does not specifically prohibit the Contractor or subcontractor from receiving reimbursement from another entity through another program, such as IDOT through the TPG program. With regard to any IDOT funded construction training program other than TPG, however, additional reimbursement for other IDOT programs will not be made beyond the TPG Program described in this Special Provision when the TPG Program is utilized.

No payment will be made to the Contractor if the Contractor or subcontractor fails to provide the required on-site training to TPG trainees, as solely determined by IDOT. A TPG trainee must begin training on the project as soon as the start of work that utilizes the relevant trade skill and the TPG trainee must remain on the project site through completion of the Contract, so long as training opportunities continue to exist in the relevant work classification. Should a TPG trainee's employment end in advance of the completion of the Contract, the Contractor must promptly notify the IDOT District EEO Officer for the Contract that the TPG's involvement in the Contract has ended. The Contractor must supply a written report for the reason the TPG trainee involvement terminated, the hours completed by the TPG trainee on the Contract, and the number of hours for which the incentive payment provided under this Special Provision will be, or has been claimed for the separated TPG trainee.

Finally, the Contractor must maintain all records it creates as a result of participation in the Program on the Contract, and furnish periodic written reports to the IDOT District EEO Officer that document its contractual performance under and compliance with this Special Provision. Finally, through participation in the Program and reimbursement of wages, the Contractor is not relieved of, and IDOT has not waived, the requirements of any federal or state labor or employment law applicable to TPG workers, including compliance with the Illinois Prevailing Wage Act.

**METHOD OF MEASUREMENT:** The unit of measurement is in hours.

**BASIS OF PAYMENT:** This work will be paid for at the contract unit price of \$15.00 per hour for each utilized certified TPG Program trainee (TRAINEES TRAINING PROGRAM GRADUATE). The estimated total number of hours, unit price, and total price must be included in the schedule of prices for the Contract submitted by Contractor prior to beginning work. The initial number of TPG trainees for which the incentive is available for this contract is 4.

The Department has contracted with several educational institutions to provide screening, tutoring and pre-training to individuals interested in working as a TPG trainee in various areas of common construction trade work. Only individuals who have successfully completed a Pre-Apprenticeship Training Program at these IDOT approved institutions are eligible to be TPG trainees. To obtain a list of institutions that can connect the Contractor with eligible TPG trainees, the Contractor may contact: HCCTP TPG Program Coordinator, Office of Business and Workforce Diversity (IDOT OBWD), Room 319, Illinois Department of Transportation, 2300 S. Dirksen Parkway, Springfield, Illinois 62764. Prior to commencing construction with the utilization of a TPG trainee, the Contractor must submit documentation to the IDOT District EEO Officer for the Contract that provides the names and contact information of the TPG trainee(s) to be trained in each selected work classification, proof that that the TPG trainee(s) has successfully completed a Pre-Apprenticeship Training Program, proof that the TPG is in an Apprenticeship Training Program approved by the U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Apprenticeship Training, and the start date for training in each of the applicable work classifications.

To receive payment, the Contractor must provide training opportunities aimed at developing a full journeyworker in the type of trade or job classification involved. During the course of performance of the Contract, the Contractor may seek approval from the IDOT District EEO Officer to employ additional eligible TPG trainees. In the event the Contractor subcontracts a portion of the contracted work, it must determine how many, if any, of the TPGs will be trained by the subcontractor. Though a subcontractor may conduct training, the Contractor retains the responsibility for meeting all requirements imposed by this Special Provision. The Contractor must also include this Special Provision in any subcontract where payment for contracted work performed by a TPG trainee will be passed on to a subcontractor.

Training through the Program is intended to move TPGs toward journeyman status, which is the primary objective of this Special Provision. Accordingly, the Contractor must make every effort to enroll TPG trainees by recruitment through the Program participant educational institutions to the extent eligible TPGs are available within a reasonable geographic area of the project. The Contractor is responsible for demonstrating, through documentation, the recruitment efforts it has undertaken prior to the determination by IDOT whether the Contractor is in compliance with this Special Provision, and therefore, entitled to the Training Program Graduate reimbursement of \$15.00 per hour.

Notwithstanding the on-the-job training requirement of this TPG Special Provision, some minimal off-site training is permissible as long as the offsite training is an integral part of the work of the contract, and does not compromise or conflict with the required on-site training that is central to the purpose of the Program. No individual may be employed as a TPG trainee in any work classification in which he/she has previously successfully completed a training program leading to journeyman status in any trade, or in which he/she has worked at a journeyman level or higher.

**WARM MIX ASPHALT (BDE)**

Effective: January 1, 2012

Revised: April 1, 2016

Description. This work shall consist of designing, producing and constructing Warm Mix Asphalt (WMA) in lieu of Hot Mix Asphalt (HMA) at the Contractor's option. Work shall be according to Sections 406, 407, 408, 1030, and 1102 of the Standard Specifications, except as modified herein. In addition, any references to HMA in the Standard Specifications, or the special provisions shall be construed to include WMA.

WMA is an asphalt mixture which can be produced at temperatures lower than allowed for HMA utilizing approved WMA technologies. WMA technologies are defined as the use of additives or processes which allow a reduction in the temperatures at which HMA mixes are produced and placed. WMA is produced by the use of additives, a water foaming process, or combination of both. Additives include minerals, chemicals or organics incorporated into the asphalt binder stream in a dedicated delivery system. The process of foaming injects water into the asphalt binder stream, just prior to incorporation of the asphalt binder with the aggregate.

Approved WMA technologies may also be used in HMA provided all the requirements specified herein, with the exception of temperature, are met. However, asphalt mixtures produced at temperatures in excess of 275 °F (135 °C) will not be considered WMA when determining the grade reduction of the virgin asphalt binder grade.

Equipment.

Revise the first paragraph of Article 1102.01 of the Standard Specifications to read:

**“1102.01 Hot-Mix Asphalt Plant.** The hot-mix asphalt (HMA) plant shall be the batch-type, continuous-type, or dryer drum plant. The plants shall be evaluated for prequalification rating and approval to produce HMA according to the current Bureau of Materials and Physical Research Policy Memorandum, “Approval of Hot-Mix Asphalt Plants and Equipment”. Once approved, the Contractor shall notify the Bureau of Materials and Physical Research to obtain approval of all plant modifications. The plants shall not be used to produce mixtures concurrently for more than one project or for private work unless permission is granted in writing by the Engineer. The plant units shall be so designed, coordinated and operated that they will function properly and produce HMA having uniform temperatures and compositions within the tolerances specified. The plant units shall meet the following requirements.”

Add the following to Article 1102.01(a) of the Standard Specifications.

“(11) Equipment for Warm Mix Technologies.

- a. Foaming. Metering equipment for foamed asphalt shall have an accuracy of  $\pm 2$  percent of the actual water metered. The foaming control system shall be electronically interfaced with the asphalt binder meter.
- b. Additives. Additives shall be introduced into the plant according to the supplier’s recommendations and shall be approved by the Engineer. The system for introducing the WMA additive shall be interlocked with the aggregate feed or weigh system to maintain correct proportions for all rates of production and batch sizes.”

Mix Design Verification.

Add the following to Article 1030.04 of the Standard Specifications.

“(e) Warm Mix Technologies.

- (1) Foaming. WMA mix design verification will not be required when foaming technology is used alone (without WMA additives). However, the foaming technology shall only be used on HMA designs previously approved by the Department.
- (2) Additives. WMA mix designs utilizing additives shall be submitted to the Engineer for mix design verification.”

Construction Requirements.

Revise the second paragraph of Article 406.06(b)(1) of the Standard Specifications to read:

“The HMA shall be delivered at a temperature of 250 to 350 °F (120 to 175 °C).  
WMA shall be delivered at a minimum temperature of 215 °F (102 °C).”

Basis of Payment.

This work will be paid at the contract unit price bid for the HMA pay items involved. Anti-strip will not be paid for separately, but shall be considered as included in the cost of the work.

### **WEEKLY DBE TRUCKING REPORTS (BDE)**

Effective: June 2, 2012

Revised: April 2, 2015

The Contractor shall submit a weekly report of Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) trucks hired by the Contractor or subcontractors (i.e. not owned by the Contractor or subcontractors) that are used for DBE goal credit.

The report shall be submitted to the Engineer on Department form "SBE 723" within ten business days following the reporting period. The reporting period shall be Monday through Sunday for each week reportable trucking activities occur.

Any costs associated with providing weekly DBE trucking reports shall be considered as included in the contract unit prices bid for the various items of work involved and no additional compensation will be allowed.

### **STEEL COST ADJUSTMENT (BDE)**

Effective: April 2, 2004

Revised: August 1, 2017

Description. Steel cost adjustments will be made to provide additional compensation to the Contractor, or a credit to the Department, for fluctuations in steel prices when optioned by the Contractor. The bidder shall indicate with their bid whether or not this special provision will be part of the contract. Failure to indicate "Yes" for any item of work will make that item of steel exempt from steel cost adjustment.

Types of Steel Products. An adjustment will be made for fluctuations in the cost of steel used in the manufacture of the following items:

- Metal Piling (excluding temporary sheet piling)
- Structural Steel
- Reinforcing Steel

Other steel materials such as dowel bars, tie bars, mesh reinforcement, guardrail, steel traffic signal and light poles, towers and mast arms, metal railings (excluding wire fence), and frames and grates will be subject to a steel cost adjustment when the pay items they are used in have a contract value of \$10,000 or greater.

The adjustments shall apply to the above items when they are part of the original proposed construction, or added as extra work and paid for by agreed unit prices. The adjustments shall not apply when the item is added as extra work and paid for at a lump sum price or by force account.

Documentation. Sufficient documentation shall be furnished to the Engineer to verify the following:

- (a) The dates and quantity of steel, in lb (kg), shipped from the mill to the fabricator.
- (b) The quantity of steel, in lb (kg), incorporated into the various items of work covered by this special provision. The Department reserves the right to verify submitted quantities.

Method of Adjustment. Steel cost adjustments will be computed as follows:

$$SCA = Q \times D$$

Where: SCA = steel cost adjustment, in dollars  
Q = quantity of steel incorporated into the work, in lb (kg)  
D = price factor, in dollars per lb (kg)

$$D = MPI_M - MPI_L$$

Where:  $MPI_M$  = The Materials Cost Index for steel as published by the Engineering News-Record for the month the steel is shipped from the mill. The indices will be converted from dollars per 100 lb to dollars per lb (kg).

$MPI_L$  = The Materials Cost Index for steel as published by the Engineering News-Record for the month prior to the letting for work paid for at the contract price; or for the month the agreed unit price letter is submitted by the Contractor for extra work paid for by agreed unit price,. The indices will be converted from dollars per 100 lb to dollars per lb (kg).

The unit weights (masses) of steel that will be used to calculate the steel cost adjustment for the various items are shown in the attached table.

No steel cost adjustment will be made for any products manufactured from steel having a mill shipping date prior to the letting date.

If the Contractor fails to provide the required documentation, the method of adjustment will be calculated as described above; however, the  $MPI_M$  will be based on the date the steel arrives at the job site. In this case, an adjustment will only be made when there is a decrease in steel costs.

Basis of Payment. Steel cost adjustments may be positive or negative but will only be made when there is a difference between the  $MPI_L$  and  $MPI_M$  in excess of five percent, as calculated by:

$$\text{Percent Difference} = \{(MPI_L - MPI_M) \div MPI_L\} \times 100$$

Steel cost adjustments will be calculated by the Engineer and will be paid or deducted when all other contract requirements for the items of work are satisfied. Adjustments will only be made for fluctuations in the cost of the steel as described herein. No adjustment will be made for changes in the cost of manufacturing, fabrication, shipping, storage, etc.

The adjustments shall not apply during contract time subject to liquidated damages for completion of the entire contract.



**Attachment**

Item	Unit Mass (Weight)
Metal Piling (excluding temporary sheet piling)	
Furnishing Metal Pile Shells 12 in. (305 mm), 0.179 in. (3.80 mm) wall thickness)	23 lb/ft (34 kg/m)
Furnishing Metal Pile Shells 12 in. (305 mm), 0.250 in. (6.35 mm) wall thickness)	32 lb/ft (48 kg/m)
Furnishing Metal Pile Shells 14 in. (356 mm), 0.250 in. (6.35 mm) wall thickness)	37 lb/ft (55 kg/m)
Other piling	See plans
Structural Steel	See plans for weights (masses)
Reinforcing Steel	See plans for weights (masses)
Dowel Bars and Tie Bars	6 lb (3 kg) each
Mesh Reinforcement	63 lb/100 sq ft (310 kg/sq m)
Guardrail	
Steel Plate Beam Guardrail, Type A w/steel posts	20 lb/ft (30 kg/m)
Steel Plate Beam Guardrail, Type B w/steel posts	30 lb/ft (45 kg/m)
Steel Plate Beam Guardrail, Types A and B w/wood posts	8 lb/ft (12 kg/m)
Steel Plate Beam Guardrail, Type 2	305 lb (140 kg) each
Steel Plate Beam Guardrail, Type 6	1260 lb (570 kg) each
Traffic Barrier Terminal, Type 1 Special (Tangent)	730 lb (330 kg) each
Traffic Barrier Terminal, Type 1 Special (Flared)	410 lb (185 kg) each
Steel Traffic Signal and Light Poles, Towers and Mast Arms	
Traffic Signal Post	11 lb/ft (16 kg/m)
Light Pole, Tenon Mount and Twin Mount, 30 - 40 ft (9 - 12 m)	14 lb/ft (21 kg/m)
Light Pole, Tenon Mount and Twin Mount, 45 - 55 ft (13.5 - 16.5 m)	21 lb/ft (31 kg/m)
Light Pole w/Mast Arm, 30 - 50 ft (9 - 15.2 m)	13 lb/ft (19 kg/m)
Light Pole w/Mast Arm, 55 - 60 ft (16.5 - 18 m)	19 lb/ft (28 kg/m)
Light Tower w/Luminaire Mount, 80 - 110 ft (24 - 33.5 m)	31 lb/ft (46 kg/m)
Light Tower w/Luminaire Mount, 120 - 140 ft (36.5 - 42.5 m)	65 lb/ft (97 kg/m)
Light Tower w/Luminaire Mount, 150 - 160 ft (45.5 - 48.5 m)	80 lb/ft (119 kg/m)
Metal Railings (excluding wire fence)	
Steel Railing, Type SM	64 lb/ft (95 kg/m)
Steel Railing, Type S-1	39 lb/ft (58 kg/m)
Steel Railing, Type T-1	53 lb/ft (79 kg/m)
Steel Bridge Rail	52 lb/ft (77 kg/m)
Frames and Grates	
Frame	250 lb (115 kg)
Lids and Grates	150 lb (70 kg)

**STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN**



**Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan**



Route FAI 90/94	Marked Route Monroe Street Bridge	Section 2014-016R&B
Project Number C-91-275-14	County Cook	Contract Number 60X95

This plan has been prepared to comply with the provisions of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. ILR10 (Permit ILR10), issues by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) for storm water discharges from construction site activities.

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Print Name Anthony Quigley, P.E.	Title Regional Engineer	Agency Illinois Dept. of Transportation
Signature 		Date 3-3-17

**I. Site Description**

**A. Provide a description of the project location (include latitude and longitude):**

The project is located along Monroe Street Bridge from east of Halsted Street to west of Des Plaines Street (41.8767N , 87.6448 W) within Township 39 N, Range 14 E, Section 16. The gross length of the project is 725.00 Feet (0.137 Miles).

The design, installation, and maintenance of BMPs at these locations are within an area where annual erosivity (R value) is less than or equal to 160. Erosivity is less than 5 in all two-week periods between October 12 and April 15, which would qualify for a construction rainfall erosivity waiver under the US Construction General Permit requirements. At these locations, erosivity is highest in spring to autumn, April 16 - October 11.

**B. Provide a description of the construction activity which is subject of this plan:**

The work consists of the reconstruction of the Monroe Street Bridge (SN 016-1700) over Interstate 90/94, approach roadway, southbound Monroe exit ramp at Monroe Street, and construction of proposed retaining wall 29 (SN 016-Z017) .

Work will be completed in 3 stages of work and will include bridge reconstruction, roadway reconstruction, erosion control and protection, utility relocation, non-special waste excavation, earth excavation and embankment, miscellaneous storm sewers, drainage and utility frame and grate adjustment, pavement marking and signage, roadway lighting, ITS, traffic control and protection, urban enhancements, and all incidental and collateral work necessary to complete the improvements as shown on the Plans and as described herein.

Drainage improvements include removal and replacement of some drainage structures and storm sewer pipes within the reconstruction limits along Interstate 90/94. The project includes installation, maintenance and removal of temporary erosion and sediment control measures. Permanent stabilization is included in the contract and consists of a mixture of seeding. The permanent stabilization shall be installed as soon as an area will no longer be needed for construction access or traffic.

- C. Provide the estimated duration of this project:

14 months

- D. The total area of the construction site is estimated to be 2.8 acres.

The total area of the site estimated to be disturbed by excavation, grading or other activities is 2.8 acres.

- E. The following is a weighted average of the runoff coefficient for this project after construction activities are completed:

C=0.62 (Proposed); C=0.62 (Existing)

- F. List all soils found within project boundaries. Include map unit name, slope information and erosivity:

As per information provided by the Structure Geotechnical Report (SGR) for Monroe Street Bridge over Interstate 90/94;

The pavement along I-90/94 and Monroe Street sections include 2.5 to 18.0 inches of asphalt pavement over 7.0 to 10.0 inches of concrete followed by crushed stone. In descending order, the general lithological succession encountered beneath the pavement includes: 1) man-made ground (fill); 2) very soft to medium stiff clay to silty clay; 3) stiff to hard silty clay to silty clay loam; 4) dense to very dense silt to gravelly sand; and 5) strong, very poor to good dolostone. See SGR for information.

Two soil borings were performed for retaining wall Number 29. Soil Boring 29-RWB-01 encountered 24-inch thick, black sandy loam with slag, and Soil Boring 29-RWB-02 encountered 5-inch thick, black loam topsoil at the surface. In descending order, the general lithological succession encountered beneath the pavement includes: 1) man-made ground (fill); 2) very soft to medium stiff clay to silty clay; 3) stiff to hard silty clay to silty clay loam; 4) very dense silt to silty loam; and 5) dolostone bedrock.

- G. Provide an aerial extent of wetland acreage at the site:

No wetlands were identified on site.

- H. Provide a description of potentially erosive areas associated with this project:

Potential erosive areas are located adjacent to the area bounded by Halsted Street/Adams Street/SE Ramp. The area bounded by Des Plaines Street/Madison Street NW Ramp and the proposed abutment and approach roadway, between proposed Pier 3 and the bridge abutment.

- I. The following is a description of soil disturbing activities by stages, their locations, and their erosive factors (e.g. steepness of slopes, length of scopes, etc.):

Stage 1: Soil disturbing activities will consist of excavation for the following:

- Removal and temporary relocation of existing utilities on Monroe Street Bridge
- Removal of existing bridge superstructure
- Installation of temporary soil retention systems for the removal of the west abutment of the Monroe Street Bridge
- Removal of west abutment and pier 2
- Construct drilled shafts for proposed west abutment and pier 2
- Form and pour proposed west abutment and pier 2
- Remove existing pier 1
- Construct temporary pavement for pier 1

Stage 2: Soil disturbing activities will consist of excavation for the following:

- Installation of temporary soil retention systems for the removal of the east abutment of the Monroe Street Bridge.
- Continue construction of Pier 1
- Removal of east abutment for Monroe Street Bridge
- Removal of existing pier 3
- Construct drilled shafts for proposed east abutment and pier 3
- Form and pour proposed east abutment and pier 3
- Begin construction of noise wall and retaining wall 016-Z017
- Pavement construction on east and west legs of Monroe Street
- Construction of the temporary pavement on I-90/94 mainline.

Stage 3: Soil disturbing activities will consist of excavation for the following:

- Construct Monroe Street Bridge Superstructure
- Installation of lighting and ITS equipment.
- Complete pavement construction of the east and west legs of Monroe Street.
- Complete construction of retaining wall 016-Z017.
- Complete construction of Noise Wall
- Complete permanent erosion control
- Complete permanent pavement markings

- J. See the erosion control plans and/or drainage plans for this contract for information regarding drainage patterns, approximate slopes anticipated before and after major grading activities, locations where vehicles enter or exit the site and controls to prevent off site sediment tracking (to be added after contractor identifies locations), areas of soil disturbance, the location of major structural and non-structural controls identified in the plan, the location of areas where stabilization practices are expected to occur, surface waters (including wetlands) and locations where storm water is discharged to surface water including wetlands.
- K. Identify who owns the drainage system (municipality or agency) this project will drain into:  
IDOT / City of Chicago
- L. The following is a list of General NPDES ILR40 permittees within whose reporting jurisdiction this project is located.  
City of Chicago | Cook County | IDOT | Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago (MWRD)
- M. The following is a list of receiving water(s) and the ultimate receiving water(s) for this site. The location of the receiving waters can be found on the erosion and sediment control plans:

The direct receiving water for this project is Pump Station No. 5 which is located at the southwest corner of the intersection of Des Plaines Street and Van Buren Street in the City of Chicago. Pump Station No. 5 discharges into the South Branch of the Chicago River via a 48" diameter pipe at the southwest corner of Van Buren Street and Des Plaines Street. The pipe outlets into an existing 60" diameter brick sewer near Clinton Street before outletting into the South Branch of the Chicago River which is ultimate receiving water. The South Branch Chicago River is not identified by the IDNR as a "biologically significant stream".

The South Branch of the Chicago River will be the ultimate receiving water this site and it is not identified by the IDNR as a "biologically significant stream". The South Branch of the Chicago River (segment IL\_HC-01) is listed on the 2014 IEPA 303(d) list as impaired for the designated use of fish consumption due to the PCBs and the indigenous aquatic life use as being impaired by dissolved oxygen, total dissolved solids, and phosphorous (Total). No TMDLs are currently being developed for these impairments. Existing trees which are to not be removed during construction are to be protected as shown on the plans.

- N. Describe areas of the site that are to be protected or remain undisturbed. These areas may include steep slopes, highly erodible soils, streams, stream buffers, specimen trees, natural vegetation, nature preserves, etc.

Existing trees which are not to be removed during construction are to be protected as shown on the plans.

- O. The following sensitive environmental resources are associated with this project, and may have the potential to be impacted by the proposed development:

- Floodplain
- Wetland Riparian
- Threatened and Endangered Species
- Historic Preservation
- 303(d) Listed receiving waters for suspended solids, turbidity, or siltation
- Receiving waters with Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for sediment, total suspended solids, turbidity, or siltation
- Applicable Federal, Tribal, State or Local Programs
- Other

1. 303(d) Listed receiving waters (fill out this section if checked above):

- a. The name(s) of the listed water body, and identification of all pollutants causing impairment:

- b. Provide a description of how erosion and sediment control practices will prevent a discharge of sediment resulting from a storm event equal to or greater than a twenty-five (25) year, twenty-four (24) hour rainfall event:

- c. Provide a description of the location(s) of direct discharge from the project site to the 303(d) water body:

- d. Provide a description of the location(s) of any dewatering discharges to the MS4 and/or water body:

2. TMDL (fill out this section if checked above)

- a. The name(s) of the listed water body:

- b. Provide a description of the erosion and sediment control strategy that will be incorporated into the site design that is consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the TMDL:

[Empty rectangular box]

c. If a specific numeric waste load allocation has been established that would apply to the project's discharges, provide a description of the necessary steps to meet the allocation:

[Empty rectangular box]

P. The following pollutants of concern will be associated with this construction project:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Soil Sediment             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Petroleum (gas, diesel, oil, kerosene, hydraulic oil / fluids) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concrete                  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Antifreeze / Coolants  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concrete Truck waste      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Waste water from cleaning construction equipment               |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concrete Curing Compounds | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Solid waste Debris        | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Paints                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Solvents                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fertilizers / Pesticides  | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____   |

**II. Controls**

This section of the plan addresses the controls that will be implemented for each of the major construction activities described in I.C. above and for all use areas, borrow sites, and waste sites. For each measure discussed, the Contractor will be responsible for its implementation as indicated. The Contractor shall provide to the Resident Engineer a plan for the implementation of the measures indicated. The Contractor and subcontractors, will notify the Resident Engineer of any proposed changes, maintenance, or modifications to keep construction activities compliant with the Permit ILR10. Each such Contractor has signed the required certification on forms which are attached to, and are a part of, this plan:

A. **Erosion and Sediment Controls:** At a minimum, controls must be coordinated, installed, and maintained to:

1. Minimize the amount of soil exposed during construction activity;
2. Minimize the disturbance of steep slopes;
3. Maintain natural buffers around surface waters, direct storm water to vegetated areas to increase sediment removal and maximize storm water infiltration, unless infeasible;
4. Minimize soil compaction and, unless infeasible, preserve topsoil.

B. **Stabilization Practices:** Provided below is a description of interim and permanent stabilization practices, including site- specific scheduling of the implementation of the practices. Site plans will ensure that existing vegetation is preserved where attainable and disturbed portions of the site will be stabilized. Stabilization practices may include but are not limited to: temporary seeding, permanent seeding, mulching, geotextiles, sodding, vegetative buffer strips, protection of trees, preservation of mature vegetation, and other appropriate measures. Except as provided below in II(B)(1) and II(B)(2), stabilization measures shall be initiated **immediately** where construction activities have temporarily or permanently ceased, but in no case more than **one (1) day** after the construction activity in that portion of the site has temporarily or permanently ceased on all disturbed portions of the site where construction will not occur for a period of fourteen (14) or more calendar days.

1. Where the initiation of stabilization measures is precluded by snow cover, stabilization measures shall be initiated as soon as practicable.
2. On areas where construction activity has temporarily ceased and will resume after fourteen (14) days, a temporary stabilization method can be used.

The following stabilization practices will be used for this project:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation of Mature Vegetation            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Erosion Control Blanket / Mulching |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vegetated Buffer Strips                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Sodding                                       |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Protection of Trees               | <input type="checkbox"/> Geotextiles                                   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Temporary Erosion Control Seeding | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) Surface Roughening |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary Turf (Seeding, Class 7)            | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____                         |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Temporary Mulching                | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____                         |

Permanent Seeding       Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Describe how the stabilization practices listed above will be utilized during construction:

Refer to the Erosion and Sedimentation Control plan sheets for the contract for the specific stabilization practices called out for temporary conditions during construction. Temporary and permanent stabilization shall be completed during the current stage prior to switching traffic to the next stage. Stabilization controls runoff volume and velocity, peak runoff rates and volumes of discharges from the construction and provide for natural buffers and minimization of soil compaction. Existing vegetated areas where disturbance can be avoided will not require stabilization.

Protection of Trees - Areas of trees, shrubs and other woody vegetation designated to remain undisturbed during any stage of construction shall be protected. Clearly delineate protected areas prior to clearing/grubbing or other soil disturbing activities.

Temporary Erosion Control Seeding: This item will be applied to all bare areas every seven days to minimize the amount of exposed surface area. Earth stockpiles shall be temporarily seeded if they are to remain unused for more than 14 days. Within the construction limits, areas which may be susceptible to erosion as determined by the Engineer shall remain undisturbed until full scale construction is underway to prevent unnecessary soil erosion. Bare and sparsely vegetated ground in highly erodible areas as determined by the Engineer shall be temporarily seeded at the beginning of construction where no construction activities are expected within seven days, regardless of when permanent stabilization is anticipated.

Temporary Mulching: Mulch is applied to temporary erosion control seeding to allow for the seeding to take hold in the ground and grow. Without the mulching, the seeding will be displaced by wind and rain and therefore would not grow. Mulch will be paid separately from temporary seeding and shall conform to Section 251 of the Standard Specifications. Mulch Method 2 and surface roughening shall be used for temporary stabilization during winter on top of temporary erosion control seeding when grading will occur after September 30th because temporary seed will not germinate to provide erosion control protection until the following spring.

Surface Roughening: All slopes steeper than 3:1 (horizontal to vertical) shall be surface roughened by either stair-step grading, grooving, or tracking. Areas with slopes flatter than 3:1 shall have the soil surface lightly roughened and loosed to a depth of 2 to 4 inches prior to seeding. Surface roughening is included in the cost of Mulch Method 2.

Describe how the stabilization practices listed above will be utilized after construction activities have been completed:

Refer to the Permanent Erosion and Sedimentation Control plan sheets for the contract for the specific stabilization practices used for permanent conditions after construction activities. All areas disturbed by construction will be stabilized with permanent seeding and erosion control blanket, sodding, artificial turf or mulching. Stabilization controls runoff volume and velocity, peak runoff rates and volumes of discharge to minimize exposed soil, disturbed slopes, sediment discharges from construction, and provides natural buffers and minimization of soil compaction. Existing vegetated areas where disturbance can be avoided will not require stabilization.

Permanent Seeding: Seeding, Class 2A will be installed per IOOT specifications to areas where there will be no more disturbance. The seeding will keep the soil from eroding due to natural conditions (wind, rain, etc.)

Erosion Control Blanket: Erosion Control Blankets will be installed over all areas to be permanently seeded to protect slopes from erosion and allow seeds to germinate and allow the seeding to take hold in the ground and grow. Without protection, the seeding will be displaced by wind and rain. Mulch may not be used in place of erosion control blanket to protect the disturbed areas and prevent further erosion.

C. **Structural Practices:** Provided below is a description of structural practices that will be implemented, to the degree attainable, to divert flows from exposed soils, store flows or otherwise limit runoff and the discharge of pollutants from exposed areas of the site. Such practices may include but are not limited to: perimeter erosion barrier, earth dikes, drainage swales, sediment traps, ditch checks, subsurface drains, pipe slope drains, level spreaders, storm drain inlet protection, rock outlet protection, reinforced soil retaining systems, gabions, and temporary or permanent sediment basins. The installation of these devices may be subject to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

The following stabilization practices will be used for this project:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Perimeter Erosion Barrier     | <input type="checkbox"/> Rock Outlet Protection                                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary Ditch Check                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Riprap  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Storm Drain Inlet Protection  | <input type="checkbox"/> Gabions   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Trap                            | <input type="checkbox"/> Slope Mattress  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary Pipe Slope Drain               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Retaining Walls                            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary Sediment Basin                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Slope Walls   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary Stream Crossing                | <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete Revetment Mats                               |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stabilized Construction Exits | <input type="checkbox"/> Level Spreaders                                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Turf Reinforcement Mats                  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) Stabilized flow line _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Permanent Check Dams                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____                                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Permanent Sediment Basin                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____                                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aggregate Ditch                          | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____                                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Paved Ditch                              | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____                                 |

Describe how the structural practices listed above will be utilized during construction:



Refer to the Erosion and Sedimentation Control plan sheets for the contract for the specific stabilization practices called out for temporary and permanent conditions.

**Perimeter Erosion Barrier:** As soon as reasonable access is available to all locations where water drains away from the project, perimeter erosion barrier shall be installed as called out in this plan and directed by the Engineer. Silt fences shall be placed along the contour at the limits in an effort to contain silt and runoff from leaving the site. Silt fence shall not be installed in areas of concentrated flow such as across ditches. Silt fence should only be used as Perimeter Erosion Barrier in areas where the work area is higher than the perimeter. The use of silt fence at the top of the slope/elevations higher than the work area should always be avoided. If necessary, temporary fence should be utilized in these locations (where the top of slope/elevation is higher than the work area) in lieu of silt fence.

**Storm Drain Inlet Protection:** Sediment filters will be placed in all open lid inlets, catch basins and manholes during construction and will be cleaned on a regular basis. Avoid using the INLET AND PIPE PROTECTION shown on the Highway Standard 280001. Straw bales and silt fence shall not be used as inlet and pipe protection. Inlet and pipe protection shall be comprised of Inlet Filters, Temporary Ditch Checks, Temporary Seeding and Temporary Erosion Control Blanket, as applicable, at all inlets, catch basins, and manholes for the duration of construction. Inlet filters shall be cleaned on a regular basis.

**Stabilized Construction Exits:** Stabilized Construction Exits or Entrances will be provided by the Contractor. The entrance shall be maintained in a condition which shall prevent tracking or flowing of sediment onto Public Right-Of-Way. Periodic inspection and needed maintenance shall be provided after heavy use and each rainfall event.

**Stabilized Flow Line:** The Contractor should provide to the Engineer a plan to ensure that a stabilized flow line will be provided during storm sewer construction. The use of a stabilized flow line between installed storm sewer and open disturbance will reduce the potential for the offsite discharge of sediment bearing waters, particularly when rain is forecasted so that flow will not erode. This work will not be paid for separately and will be included in the cost for STORM SEWERS, of the class, type and diameter specified. Lack of an approved plan or failure to comply will result in an ESC Deficiency Deduction.

All work associated with installation and maintenance of Concrete Washouts is incidental to the contract.

All erosion control products furnished shall be specifically recommended by the manufacturer for the use specified in the erosion control plan prior to the approval and use of the product. The Contractor shall submit to the Engineer a notarized certification by the producer stating the intended use of the product and that the physical properties required for this application are met or exceeded. The contractor shall provide manufacturer installation procedures to facilitate the Engineer in construction inspection.

Describe how the structural practices listed above will be utilized after construction activities have been completed:

Once construction is completed and the vegetation has been established, the perimeter erosion barrier will be removed and areas disturbed by the removal will be stabilized with permanent stabilization methods as shown on the plans

**D. Treatment Chemicals**

Will polymer flocculents or treatment chemicals be utilized on this project:  Yes  No

If yes above, identify where and how polymer flocculents or treatment chemicals will be utilized on this project.

- E. Permanent Storm Water Management Controls:** Provided below is a description of measures that will be installed during the construction process to control volume and pollutants in storm water discharges that will occur after construction operations have been completed. The installation of these devices may be subject to Section 404 of the Clean Water act.

1. Such practices may include but are not limited to: storm water detention structures (including wet ponds), storm water retention structures, flow attenuation by use of open vegetated swales and natural depressions, infiltration of runoff on site, and sequential systems (which combine several practices).

The practices selected for implementation were determined on the basis of the technical guidance in Chapter 41 (Construction Site Storm Water Pollution Control) of the IDOT Bureau of Design & Environment Manual. If practices other than those discussed in Chapter 41 are selected for implementation or if practices are applied to situations different from those covered in Chapter 41, the technical basis for such decisions will be explained below.

2. Velocity dissipation devices will be placed at discharge locations and along the length of any outfall channel as necessary to provide a non-erosive velocity flow from the structure to a water course so that the natural physical and biological characteristics and functions are maintained and protected (e.g. maintenance of hydrologic conditions such as the hydroperiod and hydrodynamics present prior to the initiation of construction activities).

**Description of permanent storm water management controls:**

The Phase I Location Drainage Study indicates no modifications are planned for Pump Station #5. The tailwater conditions representing the South Branch of the Chicago River (outfall for Pump Station #5) will not be modified from existing conditions.

The drainage area for Pump Station #5 is along 1-290 from the western extent at Central Avenue to the eastern extent at Des Plaines Street within the Jane Byrne Interchange. The tributary area also extends along 1-90/94 from the northern extent of Monroe Street to the Jane Byrne Interchange.

Phosphorous fertilizer has been eliminated from the project to reduce project impacts on the receiving waters.

- F. **Approved State or Local Laws:** The management practices, controls, and provisions contained in this plan will be in accordance with IDOT specifications, which are at least as protective as the requirements contained in the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency's Illinois Urban Manual. Procedures and requirements specified in applicable sediment and erosion site plans or storm water management plans approved by local officials shall be described or incorporated by reference in the space provided below. Requirements specified in sediment and erosion site plans, site permits, storm water management site plans or site permits approved by local officials that are applicable to protecting surface water resources are, upon submittal of an NOI, to be authorized to discharge under the Permit ILR10 incorporated by reference and are enforceable under this permit even if they are not specifically included in the plan.

Description of procedures and requirements specified in applicable sediment and erosion site plans or storm water management plans approved by local officials:

All management practices, controls and other provisions provided in this plan are in accordance with "IDOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction" and "Illinois Urban Manual".

- G. **Contractor Required Submittals:** Prior to conducting any professional services at the site covered by this plan, the Contractor and each subcontractor responsible for compliance with the permit shall submit to the Resident Engineer a Contractor Certification Statement, BDE 2342a.

1. The Contractor shall provide a construction schedule containing an adequate level of detail to show major activities with implementation of pollution prevention BMPs, including the following items:
  - Approximate duration of the project, including each stage of the project
  - Rainy season, dry season, and winter shutdown dates
  - Temporary stabilization measures to be employed by contract phases
  - Mobilization time frame
  - Mass clearing and grubbing/roadside clearing dates
  - Deployment of Erosion Control Practices
  - Deployment of Sediment Control Practices (including stabilized construction entrances/exits)
  - Deployment of Construction Site Management Practices (including concrete washout facilities, chemical storage, refueling locations, etc.)
  - Paving, saw-cutting, and any other pavement related operations
  - Major planned stockpiling operations
  - Time frame for other significant long-term operations or activities that may plan non-storm water discharges such as dewatering, grinding, etc.
  - Permanent stabilization activities for each area of the project

2. The Contractor and each subcontractor shall provide, as an attachment to their signed Contractor Certification Statement, a discussion of how they will comply with the requirements of the permit in regard to the following items and provide a graphical representation showing location and type of BMPs to be used when applicable:

- Vehicle Entrances and Exits - Identify type and location of stabilized construction entrances and exits to be used and how they will be maintained.
- Material delivery, Storage, and Use - Discuss where and how materials including chemicals, concrete curing compounds, petroleum products, etc. will be stored for this project.
- Stockpile Management - Identify the location of both on-site and off-site stockpiles. Discuss what BMPs will be used to prevent pollution of storm water from stockpiles.
- Waste Disposal - Discuss methods of waste disposal that will be used for this project.
- Spill Prevention and Control - Discuss steps that will be taken in the event of a material spill (chemicals, concrete curing compounds, petroleum, etc.).
- Concrete Residuals and Washout Wastes - Discuss the location and type of concrete washout facilities to be used on this project and how they will be signed and maintained.
- Litter Management - Discuss how litter will be maintained for this project (education of employees, number of dumpsters, frequency of dumpster pick-up, etc.).
- Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning and Maintenance - Identify where equipment cleaning and maintenance locations for this project and what BMPs will be used to ensure containment and spill prevention.
- Dewatering Activities - Identify the controls which will be used during dewatering operations to ensure sediments will not leave the construction site.
- Polymer Flocculants and Treatment Chemicals - Identify the use and dosage of treatment chemicals and provide the Resident Engineer with Material Safety Data Sheets. Describe procedures on how the chemicals will be used and identify who will be responsible for the use and application of these chemicals. The selected individual must be trained on the established procedures.
- Additional measures indicated in the plan.

### III. Maintenance

When requested by the Contractor, the Resident Engineer will provide general maintenance guides to the Contractor for the practices associated with this project. The following additional procedures will be used to maintain, in good and effective operating conditions, the vegetation, erosion and sediment control measures and other protective measures identified in this plan. It will be Contractor's responsibility to attain maintenance guidelines for any manufactured BMPs which are to be installed and maintained per manufacture's specifications.

All ESC measures shall be maintained in accordance with the IDOT Erosion and Sediment Control Field Guide for Construction Inspection and IDOT's Best Management Practices – Maintenance Guide: (<http://www.idot.illinois.gov/transportation-system/environment/erosion-and-sediment-control>) In addition, the following links may also be useful for maintenance: -Illinois Urban Manual (IUM): [http://www.aiswcd.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/IUM\\_FM\\_2013\\_WEBSITE\\_hyperlinks.pdf](http://www.aiswcd.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/IUM_FM_2013_WEBSITE_hyperlinks.pdf).

All maintenance of ESC systems is the responsibility of the Contractor. The Contractor shall check all ESC measures weekly and after each rainfall, 0.5 inches or greater in a 24 hour period, or equivalent snowfall. Additionally, during winter months, all measures should be checked by the Contractor after each significant snow melt.

\*Seeding - All erodible bare earth will be temporarily seeded on a weekly basis to minimize the amount of erodible surface within the contract limits. Construction equipment shall be stored and fueled only at designated locations. All necessary measures shall be taken to contain any fuel or pollution runoff in compliance with environmental law and EPA Water Quality Regulations. Leaking equipment or supplies shall be immediately repaired or removed from the site. On a weekly basis, the Engineer shall inspect the project to determine whether erosion control efforts are in place and effective and if additional control measures are necessary. Sediment collected during construction by the various temporary erosion control systems shall be disposed on the site on a regular basis as directed by the Engineer and stabilized accordingly.

\*Temporary Erosion Control Seeding - Reapply seed if stabilization has not been achieved. Apply temporary mulch to hold seed in place if seed has been washed away or found to be concentrated in ditch bottoms. Restore rills, greater than 4 inches deep, as quickly as possible on slopes steeper than 1V:4H to prevent sheet-flow from becoming concentrated flow patterns.

\*Perimeter Erosion Barrier - This shall be inspected every 7 calendar days and after a storm event of 0.5 inch or greater (including snowfall). Repair when tears, gaps, leaning or undermining occur and restore erosion barrier taut. Repair or replace any missing or broken stakes immediately. Sediment will be removed if the integrity of the fencing is in jeopardy. Remove once permanent stabilization is established since it will no longer be necessary.

\* Erosion Control Blanket - Repair damage due to water running beneath the blanket and restore when displacement occurs. Reseed may be necessary. Replace and re-staple all displaced erosion control blankets immediately.

\*Mulching - Temporary mulch is to be inspected by the Resident Engineer and Contractor every 7 calendar days and after a storm event of 0.5 inch or greater (including snowfall). If straw is blown or washed away, erosion control blanket curls or slides down a slope, or a hydraulic mulch washes away, maintenance of this item will be required.

\*Surface Roughening: The slope shall be inspected after every runoff producing rain and repairs made as needed. Fill any eroded areas to slightly above the original grade, re-roughen the surface, then re-seed and mulch as soon as possible.

\*Storm Drain Inlet Protection - Remove sediment from inlet filter basket when it is 25% full or 50% of the fabric pores are covered with silt. Remove ponded water on the road surfaces immediately. Clean filter if standing water is present longer than one hour after a rain event. Remove trash accumulated around or on top of practice. When filter is removed for cleaning, replace filter if any tear is present.

\*Stabilized Flow Line: Follow approved maintenance plans provided by the Contractor to avoid the flow from eroding at the upstream and downstream ends of storm sewer when it is under construction.

\*Stabilized Construction Exits - Replenish stone or replace exit if vehicles continue to track sediment onto the roadway from the construction site. Sweep sediment on roadway from construction activities immediately. Use street sweeping in conjunction with this BMP to remove sediment not removed by the stabilized construction exit.

\*Material Delivery and Storage - Document the various types of materials delivered and their storage locations in the SWPPP. Update the SWPPP when significant changes occur to material storage or handling locations and when they had been removed. Cleanup spills immediately. Remove empty containers.

#### IV. Inspections

Qualified personnel shall inspect disturbed areas of the construction site which have not yet been finally stabilized, structural control measures, and locations where vehicles and equipment enter and exit the site using IDOT Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Erosion Control Inspection Report (BC 2259). Such inspections shall be conducted at least once every seven (7) calendar days and within twenty-four (24) hours of the end of a storm or by the end of the following business or work day that is 0.5 inch or greater or equivalent snowfall.

Inspections may be reduced to once per month when construction activities have ceased due to frozen conditions. Weekly inspections will recommence when construction activities are conducted, or if there is 0.5" or greater rain event, or a discharge due to snowmelt occurs.

If any violation of the provisions of this plan is identified during the conduct of the construction work covered by this plan, the Resident Engineer shall notify the appropriate IEPA Field Operations Section office by e-mail at: [epa.swnoncomp@illinois.gov](mailto:epa.swnoncomp@illinois.gov), telephone or fax within twenty-four (24) hours of the incident. The Resident Engineer shall then complete and submit an "Incidence of Non-Compliance" (ION) report for the identified violation within five (5) days of the incident. The Resident Engineer shall use forms provided by IEPA and shall include specific information on the cause of noncompliance, actions which were taken to prevent any further causes of noncompliance, and a statement detailing any environmental impact which may have resulted from the noncompliance. All reports of non-compliance shall be signed by a responsible authority in accordance with Part VI. G of the Permit ILR10.

The Incidence of Non-Compliance shall be mailed to the following address:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency  
Division of Water Pollution Control  
Attn: Compliance Assurance Section  
1021 North Grand East  
Post Office Box 19276  
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

Additional Inspections Required:

All Offsite Borrow, Waste, and Use areas are part of the construction site and are to be inspected according to the language in this section.

**V. Failure to Comply**

Failure to comply with any provisions of this Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan will result in the implementation of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System/Erosion and Sediment Control Deficiency Deduction against the Contractor and/or penalties under the Permit ILR10 which could be passed on to the Contractor.



**Contractor Certification Statement**



Prior to conducting any professional services at the site covered by this contract, the Contractor and every subcontractor must complete and return to the Resident Engineer the following certification. A separate certification must be submitted by each firm. Attach to this certification all items required by Section II.G of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) which will be handled by the Contractors/subcontractor completing this form.

Route FAI 90/94	Marked Route Monroe Street Bridge	Section 2014-016R&B
Project Number C-91-275-14	County Cook	Contract Number 60X95

This certification statement is a part of SWPPP for the project described above, in accordance with the General NPDES Permit No. ILR10 issued by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

I certify under penalty of law that I understand the terms of the Permit No. ILR10 that authorizes the storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from the construction site identified as part of this certification.

In addition, I have read and understand all of the information and requirements stated in SWPPP for the above mentioned project; I have received copies of all appropriate maintenance procedures; and, I have provided all documentation required to be in compliance with the Permit ILR10 and SWPPP and will provide timely updates to these documents as necessary.

- Contractor
- Sub-Contractor

Print Name  	Signature  
Title  	Date  
Name of Firm  	Telephone  
Street Address  	City/State/Zip  

Items which the Contractor/subcontractor will be responsible for as required in Section II.G. of SWPPP: