

Occupancy Sensor: Test sensors for proper operation control over entire area being covered.  
Coordinate with manufacturer for [maintenance agreement program] [green lease].

## DIVISION 28 00 00. ELECTRONIC SAFETY AND SECURITY

### 28 30 00 - Detection and Alarm

Install an intrusion detection alarm system which detects entry into the room and broadcasts a local alarm of sufficient volume to cause an illegal entrant to be detected and arrested. Intrusion detectors must have the following essential features.

An internal, automatic charging DC standby power supply and a power source for normal operations.

A remote, key operated activation/deactivation switch installed inside the room and adjacent to the entrance door frame and/or a central alarm of sufficient volume to be heard by the Police office.

An automatic reset capability following an intrusion detection.

A local alarm level of 80 dB (min) to 90 dB (max) within the configuration area.

An integral capability for the attachment of wiring for remote alarm equipment (visual or audio). See installation notes below.

A low nuisance alarm susceptibility.

### 28 31 46 - Smoke Detection Sensors

Install at least one smoke alarm on every floor of a structure (including the basement) and outside each sleeping area. Smoke alarms are required in all sleeping rooms in accordance with NFPA 72, *National Fire Alarm Code*®. Mount the smoke alarms on ceiling. Ceiling-mounted alarms should be installed at least four inches away from the wall. Wall-mounted alarms should be installed at least four inches, but not more than six inches, from the ceiling. On vaulted ceilings, be sure to mount the alarm at the highest point of the ceiling. Don't install smoke alarms near windows, outside doors, or ducts that could interfere with their operation. Do not paint, apply finish or obstruct smoke

## DIVISION 31 00 00. EARTHWORK

### 31 10 00 - Site Clearing

The area of clearing shall be maintained within the limits shown on the approved site plan. Remove stumps and matted roots to a depth of 24 inches below existing ground surface. Dispose of trees and shrubs in accordance with applicable garbage, refuse, and recycling regulations. Do not burn materials on site. The Country Fire Marshal may consider open burning restrictions. Remove material from the site as it accumulates. Do not allow material to accumulate for more than 48 hours.

**Soil Bearing** - Foundation designs are based on a soil bearing value of 2,000 psf. Foundations and slabs are designed to uniformly bear on well-graded, non-expansive soils. A certified soils engineer shall review foundation designs, compare building loads and compare with subsurface soil investigation. Shall



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observations show that foundation designs are not satisfactory, a  
should be contacted immediately to redesign foundations to accom

**SPECIFIER NOTE:**

*resource management:* Biodiversity can be damaged by extensive site cl  
greenfield sites. Limit site clearing and sequence operations to protect ex

*toxicity/IEQ:* Where existing soils are contaminated, consider phytoremed  
addition to chemical and mechanical treatments.

*performance:* This section typically specifies removal of vegetation from t  
stripping of sod and soil, in preparation for construction and landscaping.  
must be removed, coordinate with Section 01 74 19 (01351) - Constructio  
to avoid loss of topsoil and contamination of waterways. Minimize site cle  
identify indigenous vegetation to be protected in situ or relocated. Plants  
indigenous to the site will not only help to preserve biodiversity, but typica  
than most imported plants.

**PART 1 - GENERAL**

**1.1 SUMMARY**

This Section includes:

- Site Clearing.
- Temporary erosion and sedimentation control measures.

Related Sections:

- 01 74 19 (01351) - Construction Waste Management.
- 32 90 00 (02900) - Planting.

**1.2 SUBMITTALS**

Photographs, sufficiently detailed, of existing conditions of trees a  
construction, and site improvements that might be misconstrued a  
site clearing.

Submit on CD. Organize photographs by date and descrip  
9660.

Erosion Control Plan: Not less than 10 days before the Pre-const  
prepare and submit an Erosion Control Plan.

Format: At a minimum, address the following elements:

- Identification of Project.
- Details of Plan, specific to the site, that comply with  
requirements of authorities having jurisdiction, whi  
stringent.
- Monitoring procedures.

Revise and resubmit Plan as required by Owner.

Approval of Contractor's Plan will not relieve the C  
responsibility for compliance with applicable enviro



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## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

## PART 3 - EXECUTION

### 3.X SITE ENVIRONMENTAL PROCEDURES

Waste Management: As specified in Section 01 74 19 (01351) - Construction Waste Management and as follows:

Mulch: Identify organic debris that is free of disease, pest, and chemical contamination and that is suitable for recycling or reuse of organic debris for use as mulch on site. Stockpile where indicated on Drawings or directed by **[Architect] [Owner]**. Coordinate with requirements of Section 32 90 00 (02900) - Planting.

Topsoil: Where existing topsoil is scheduled to be removed, stockpile where indicated on Drawings or directed by **[Architect] [Owner]**. Coordinate with requirements of Section 32 90 00 (02900) - Planting.

Compost: Identify organic debris suitable for composting and reuse. Coordinate with requirements of Sections 01 74 19 (01351) - Construction Waste Management and 32 90 00 (02900) - Planting.

Solarizing Soil: As specified in Section 32 90 00 (02900) - Planting.

Erosion Control: Implement an Erosion Control Plan in accordance with Drawings and submittals. Coordinate with requirements of Section 01 57 19.13 (01351) - Environmental Management.

Inspect, repair, and maintain erosion and sedimentation controls during construction until permanent vegetation has been established. Remove erosion and sedimentation controls and restore areas disturbed during removal.

#### **31 11 00 - Clearing and Grubbing**

Clear and grub the construction site. Grade building site with appropriate slope. Areas to remain shall be marked prior to clearing and protected to prevent damage. Repairs done to walkways, driveways, etc, needed repairs shall be provided by the contractor. Replace any damaged vegetation or terrain that is indicated to be protected a minimum of 5 feet from the edge of any construction.

#### **31 20 00 - Earth Moving**

Excavate bottom of all foundation walls and footings at building perimeter below frost line and 20" wide, (check with local building officials for frost line). Base of footings shall extend down to undisturbed virgin soil which has been tested to 95 percent proctor density. All excavation shall be to a level below existing ground surface to form all footing as required by soil conditions.

**For basement walls**, excavate area indicated on construction documents. Provide additional 18" minimum clearance around the perimeter of foundation for drainage and waterproofing assembly.



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**At slab foundations,** compact sub-grade under slabs to a minimum 95% backfill areas not under slabs or foundation to a minimum 90% ASTM D- under concrete slabs on grade shall be a minimum of four inches of comp

### 31 22 00 - Grading

Carefully remove loam and topsoil to be incorporated in the finished work from the other excavated material. Failure to isolate loam and topsoil from excavations shall require that said soils not be used as topsoil.

When excavations are to be made in paved surfaces, remove pavement clean, uniform edge with a minimum disturbance of remaining pavement. with other excavated material unless it is broken into pieces measuring 3 Dispose large pieces of pavement away from the site of the work immedi

### 31 22 13 - Rough Grading

Prior to commencement of earthwork, perform such soil and rock removal required to facilitate the progress of the work and bring all elevations to th indicated on the Contract Documents. Fill or backfill as required.

### 31 22 19 - Finish Grading

Keep exterior finished grade a minimum of 6 1/2" below finished floor ele construction documents for exact locations) by backfilling with appropriat with positive outfall and slope grade away from building to allow water to building foundation. Do not backfill against foundation until project is con roof structure is in place. Soil type of fill shall be specified by Geotechnic

### 31 23 00 - Excavation and Fill

Backfill material to be used from the excavations shall be of such nature placed and properly compacted, it will make a dense, stable fill. It shall r masses of roots, stones over 3-inches in diameter, or porous matter and Organic matter shall not exceed minor quantities and shall be well distrib

### 31 23 16 - Excavation

Carry out the excavation, dewatering, sheeting and bracing in such mann possibility of undermining or disturbing the foundations or any existing str previously completed.

Excavate pipe trenches to the necessary depth as shown on plans. Tren depth shall be properly sloped, shored, braced or otherwise supported in OSHA Construction Safety and Health Standards.

Excavate trenches to provide a uniform and continuous bearing and supp appurtenant structures on solid and undisturbed ground and at the specif point.

Excavation for structures and pipelines shall include the disposal of mate reuse for backfill. Excavation activities shall include the stockpiling of sui shall be incorporated into the project at a later date of different location.

### 31 23 19 - Dewatering

At all times during construction - provide, place and maintain ample mea which to remove promptly all water entering trenches and other excavatio dry until the structures, pipes and appurtenances to be built therein have backfilled. Dispose of all water pumped or drained from the work without



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work, traffic or injury to public or private property. Prevent siltation of storm receiving waterways.

### **31 23 23 - Select Borrow**

Material needed in addition to that available from construction operations: select borrow. Select borrow shall consist of durable natural granular materials and aggregates mixed or blended with sand, stone dust, soil or other filler material graded mixture meeting the requirements herein specified.

These materials shall be free from vegetable or organic matter, lumps or clumps of clay or other objectionable or foreign substances, but may contain a maximum of shale by weight.

The size and gradation of the material shall range from stone no larger than 1.5 inches maximum dimension to soil passing a No 200 sieve. The gradation shall meet the requirements through the borrow.

### **31 23 23.13 - Backfill**

Correct any part of the trench bottom excavated below the specified grade with select materials and thoroughly compact.

Complete all backfilling to the dimensions and levels shown on the construction documents. Where excavated material or any portion thereof is deemed unsuitable for backfill, procure and place approved select borrow materials.

Backfill as promptly as is consistent with non-damage to the installed structure. Do not place frozen material in the backfill.

No material shall be placed or compacted when it is too wet or frozen or when the previously placed material is too wet or frozen.

### **31 25 00 - Erosion and Sedimentation Controls**

Clear the top layer of soil and place in a designated area for use at the end of the project. Provide swales with positive outfall, and slope grade away from building and away from the foundation. Backfill around building with subsoil graded from 1/2" to 6", rocks larger than 3" and debris. Keep finished grade elevations a minimum of 6" above finished floor elevation (see construction documents for exact locations). Do not place material on foundation, until home is completely framed and roof structure is in place.

### **31 25 73 - Stormwater Management by Compost**

#### *SPECIFIER NOTE:*

*resource management:* According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, more than 2 billion tons of topsoil each year to erosion. Erosion removes nutrients and organic matter, which reduces the ability of plants to establish and remain healthy in the soil. A reduction in plant growth and subsequent plant residue cover, allowing the erosion process to perpetuate and become worse.

Erosion not only causes loss of soil productivity but also creates water quality problems as the sediment leaves the site and enters surface waters. The U.S. EPA has estimated that sediment contamination of our surface waterways is the biggest threat to our water resources.

Construction and development projects, where soil is excavated or moved, are particularly subject to erosion problems. In addition, heavy machinery and equipment compact the soil creating a "hard pan" that repels water, increases runoff and reduces plant growth.



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Compost replaces valuable organic matter and soil nutrients essential to establishment and long-term plant health.

*toxicity/IEQ:* Within the past few years, laboratory-, greenhouse-, and pilot indicated that composting provides a cost-effective solution for managing waste streams (solid, air, or liquid). Compost has also been found to succeed contaminated with toxic organic compounds (such as solvents and pesticide compounds (such as toxic metals). Refer to U.S. EPA Report - Analysis of Environmental Remediation Technology; <http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/nhw/composting/pubs.htm#anacom>

*performance:* Compost breaks up compacted soils and increases soil structure infiltrate the soil surface. If immediate planting is not feasible, compost can be used as a layer or sediment filter until vegetation can be established.

Compost-based erosion and sediment control systems have several advantages over traditional storm water best management practices (BMPs) such as geotextiles including:

- increasing water holding capacity of soil which reduces runoff.
- buffering rainfall energy, which prevents soil compaction.
- facilitating plant growth by capturing and retaining moisture and providing a microclimate and nutrients for seed germination.
- stimulating microbial activity to improve the soil structure.
- buffering soil pH which can increase vegetation establishment and growth.

Refer to the U.S. EPA Greenscapes program on environmentally beneficial practices for additional information; <http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/green/pubs>

## PART 1 - GENERAL

### 1.1 SUMMARY

This Section includes:

- Compost blanket.
- Compost filter berm.
- Compost filter sock.
- Compost soil management.

Related Sections:

- Section 01 57 19.13 (01354) - Environmental Management: Erosion and sediment control surface and groundwater.
- Section 31 10 00 (02230) - Site Clearing: Temporary erosion and sediment control measures.
- Section 32 90 00 (02900) - Planting: Compost used as soil amendment for landscaping.

### 1.2 SUBMITTALS

Product data. Unless otherwise indicated, submit the following for each item provided under work of this Section:



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**SPECIFIER NOTE:**

Specifying local materials may help minimize transportation impacts and have a significant impact on reducing the overall embodied energy because of efficiencies of scale in some modes of transportation. Green building rating systems frequently include credit for local materials. Impacts include: fossil fuel consumption, air pollution, and labor. USGBC-LEED™ v2.2 includes credits for materials extracted/harvested or manufactured within a 500 mile radius from the project site. Green Globes provides points for materials that are locally manufactured.

**Local/Regional Materials:**

**Sourcing location(s):** Indicate location of extraction and recovery; indicate distance between extraction, handling, and the project site.

**Manufacturing location(s):** Indicate location of manufacturing; indicate distance between manufacturing facility and project site.

**Product Value:** Indicate dollar value of product component; include materials cost only.

**Product Component(s) Value:** Where product component is manufactured in separate locations, provide location of component. Indicate the percentage by weight of each unit of product.

**SPECIFIER NOTE:**

The Farm Security and Rural Investment Act, Section 18201, Procurement Of Biobased Products, requires each agency to develop a procurement program which will assure that a certain percentage of biobased products will be purchased to the maximum extent practicable and which is consistent with applicable provisions of law. USDA designates biobased products for preferred procurement and recommends biobased content level for designated product.

USGBC-LEED™ v2.2, for example, includes credit for use of renewable materials, which USGBC describes as products with a ten-year cycle.

Green Globes-US, provides credit for integration of renewable sources that have been selected based on a life cycle assessment.

**Biobased materials:**

Indicate type of biobased material in product.

Indicate the percentage of biobased content per unit of product.

Indicate relative dollar value of biobased content per unit of product value of product included in project.

**SPECIFIER NOTE:**

The U.S. Composting Council (USCC) certifies compost through its Seal of Testing Assurance (STA) Program. Compost products have been certified through the STA Program.



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with a standard product label that allows comparison of products. Refer to the USCC;  
<http://www.compostingcouncil.org/index.cfm>

Evidence of certification under the U.S. Composting Council Testing Assurance (STA) Program.  
Field Quality Control reports.

### 1.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE

Certification: Provide compost products that are certified to specifications in accordance with the U.S. Composting Council (USCC) Seal of Approval (STA) Program.

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### *SPECIFIER NOTE:*

EO 13423 includes requirements for Federal Agencies to use "sustainable practices, including acquisition of biobased, environmentally preferable, efficient, and recycled-content products"

Specifically, under the Sustainable Building requirements per Guiding Principles on the Environmental Impact of Materials, EO13423 directs Federal agencies to "use materials or exceeding EPA's recycled content recommendations" for EPA-designated products and other products to "use materials with recycled content such that the sum of the recycled content plus one-half of the pre-consumer content constitutes at least 10 percent (by cost) of the total value of the materials in the project."

Additionally, for USDA-designated biobased products, Federal agencies must use products meeting or exceeding USDA's biobased content recommendations; and for biobased products made from rapidly renewable resources and certified biobased products.

### 2.1 COMPOST

Compost quality: Sanitized, mature compost free of identifiable fecal matter and offensive odors. Biosolids compost shall comply with the Standards for Municipal Biosolids outlined in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 503.

### *SPECIFIER NOTE:*

For current designations under the Federal Biobased Products Program (FB4P), refer to [www.biobased.oce.usda.gov](http://www.biobased.oce.usda.gov). As of March 2014, the Federal Register includes the final rule designating the first six item groupings of biobased products. The items are: mobile equipment; biobased roof coatings; water tank coatings; diesel fuel additives; and; bedding, bed linens and towels. Refer to 7 CFR Part 2902, Department of Agriculture, Items for Federal Procurement; Final Rule. The requirements for these items apply to those items directly purchased by the federal agency. For items used in a construction contract, the contractor's use of hydraulic fluid in its



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backhoes is incidental to the purpose of its contract, so the contractor shall use biobased hydraulic fluids. The Office of the Federal Environmental Stewardship (OFEE) recommends that agencies encourage the use of these items. This is the first of a series of rules that will be issued designating items. The USDA proposed to designate 20 additional items, including several items, on August 17, 2006. Proposed minimums for biobased content of items shall include the following:

- Carpet: 7 percent
- Insulating Foam for Wall Construction: 8 percent
- Composite Panels (non-structural): 26 percent

The USDA currently has identified about 150 items for which it is currently needed for the additional designations of items that will extend project status to include all qualifying biobased products.

Biobased Content: Minimum **[100]** **[xxxx]** percent.

**SPECIFIER NOTE:**

A compost blanket is a layer of loosely applied compost that is applied in disturbed areas to control erosion and retain sediment and reduce flow runoff. It can be used in place of traditional sediment and erosion control tools such as mulch, netting, or chemical stabilization.

The American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials and many individual state Departments of Transportation have adopted these specifications for compost blankets. These specifications cover the particle size distribution of compost to be used in compost blankets. Following is an example:

Compost Blanket: Provide blanket in accordance with AASHTO specification *Compost for Erosion/Sediment Control (Compost Blankets)*, American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials, Washington, D.C. and with the following:

- Particle size: 3/8-1/2 in. screen and 2-3 in. screen (ratio = 1:1)
- Moisture content: 20-50%
- Soluble salt: 3.0 - 6.0 mmhos/cm
- Organic matter: 40 - 70%
- pH: 6.0 - 8.0
- Nitrogen content: 0.5 - 2.0%
- Human made inerts: 0.0 - 1.0%
- Application rate/size: 3/4 - 3 in. depth

**SPECIFIER NOTE:**

A compost filter berm is a dike of compost that is placed perpendicular to flow runoff to control erosion in disturbed areas and retain sediment. It is used in place of a traditional sediment and erosion control structure or fence. The compost filter berm, which is trapezoidal in cross-section, is a three-dimensional filter that retains sediment and other pollutants (including suspended solids, metals, oil and grease) while allowing the



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flow through the berm.  
Following is an example:

Compost Filter Berm: Provide berm in accordance with AASHTO *Standard Specification for Compost for Erosion/Sediment Control (Filter Socks)*, and with product parameters as follows:

Particle size: 3/8-1/2 in. screen and 2-3 in. screen (ratio -  
Moisture content: 20-50%  
Soluble salt: 4.0 - 6.0 mmhos/cm  
Organic matter: 40 - 70%  
pH: 6.0 - 8.0  
Nitrogen content: 0.5 - 2.0%  
Human made inerts: 0.0 - 1.0%  
Application rate/size: 1' - 2' H x 2.5' - 4' W

**SPECIFIER NOTE:**

A compost filter sock is a type of contained compost filter filled with composted material that is placed perpendicular to flow to control erosion and retain sediment in disturbed areas. The sock provides a three-dimensional filter that retains sediment and suspended solids, nutrients, and motor oil) while allowing water to flow through. The filter sock can be used in place of a traditional erosion control tool such as a silt fence or straw bale barrier. Compost filter socks can be vegetated or unvegetated. They can be left in place to provide long-term filtration of stormwater as a best management practice (BMP). The vegetation grows in place, anchoring the filter sock. Unvegetated filter socks are often removed after project is completed, and the compost is spread around the area as an amendment or mulch.

Compost Filter Sock: Provide **[unvegetated]** **[vegetated]** filter sock in accordance with AASHTO specification MP 9-06.

Size: **[8]** **[12]** **[18]** **[24]** **[xxxx]** inches in diameter.  
Mesh Sock: Biodegradable.

**SPECIFIER NOTE:**

Healthy soil provides important stormwater management functions including efficient water infiltration and storage, adsorption of excess nutrients and sediments, biological decomposition of pollutants, and moderation of stream flows and temperatures. In addition, healthy soils support plant growth that intercepts rainfall, returning much of it to the soil through evaporation and transpiration.

Compost for Soil Management: Provide organic matter content of 40% and carbon to nitrogen ratio below 25:1. Coordinate with work of Section 05100 Planting.

PART 3 - EXECUTION



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### 3.1 INSTALLATION

Compost Blanket: Apply compost to the soil surface in a uniform thickness of a minimum 3 feet over the shoulder of the slope.

Slopes: Apply on slopes between 4:1 and 1:1, unless otherwise specified.

Compost Filter Berm: Apply compost to the soil surface in a uniform thickness and shape into a trapezoid. **[Vegetate by hand.] [Vegetate by installing the compost prior to installation.]**

Compost Filter Sock: Do not trench. After placing filter sock, anchor with **stakes driven through the center of the sock at regular intervals placed on the downstream side of the sock].** Direct ends of the filter sock **[Vegetate by incorporating seed into the compost prior to installation.]**

Compost for Soil Management: Amend soil **[where indicated on site plan] [disturbed areas]** or import topsoil mix of sufficient organic content to meet the specified requirements. Coordinate with work of Section 32 90 00 for topsoil analysis, recommended compost requirements for specified landscape commissioning.

#### *SPECIFIER NOTE:*

The following recommendations and formula were developed by the Department of Ecology for use in the Washington area. Edit as necessary for project.

Amendment Rate: **[25% - 30% compost by volume for planting areas] [25% - 30% compost by volume for turf areas.] [2" - 4" of compost for lawn areas.] [xxxx] [Provide minimum 8 inch depth of soil with 5% SOM content in planting areas, and 5% SOM content in lawn areas. Unless otherwise indicated, use the following equation to determine compost application rates necessary to achieve the specified SOM content.]**

$$CR = D * SBD * (SOM\% - FOM\%) / (SBD * (SOM\% - FOM\%) - CBD * (COM\% - FOM\%))$$

Where:

CR = Compost application rate (inches) calculated to achieve final organic matter (FOM)

D = Depth of finished incorporation (inches)

SBD = Soil bulk density (lb/cubic yard dry weight; to convert from g/cm3 units to lb/cubic yard, multiply by 1697)

SOM % = Initial soil organic matter(%)

FOM% = Final target soil organic matter(%)

CBD = Compost bulk density (lb/cubic yard dry weight; to convert from lb/cubic yard "as is" to lb/cubic yard dry weight, multiply by 1.25) content)

COM% = Compost organic matter (%)

Compacted subsoils: Scarify minimum 4 inches below the topsoil layer (for a finished uncompacted depth of 12 inches).

Planting areas: Unless otherwise indicated, mulch with minimum 2 inches organic material.



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### 3.2 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

Water: Coordinate with work specified in Section 01 57 19.13 (01 Management to provide water monitoring for surface and groundw

**SPECIFIER NOTE:**

The erosion potential of a soil is of concern in vegetated channels, dams, levees, spillways, construction sites, etc.

Assess potential effects of soil management practices on soil with ASTM D6629. Assess erodibility of soil with dominant soil 7 to 8 cm in accordance with ASTM D5852.

**SPECIFIER NOTE:**

Soil depth and quality will make a significant difference in soil management by preserving or restoring soil stripped away during development. A set of Best Management Practices (BMPs) and published by the Washington State Department of Ecology Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington Treatment BMPs, BMP T5.13 refer to: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/>

or to <http://www.soilsforsalmon.org>

A slightly modified version of these BMPs has been implemented in Washington; refer to <http://www.metrokc.gov/des/forms/land/ConStd.pdf>

**Soil Depth and Quality:**

Document in scale site drawing:

Undisturbed areas: Areas of site remaining undisturbed with vegetation and soil. Verify that these areas were protected from compaction during construction. Indicate total square

Disturbed areas: Areas of site disturbed by construction. Indicate stormwater management procedures implemented where compost blankets, compost filter berms, cover, and compost soil management practices were implemented. Indicate quantity of compost blankets, berms, and socks; in square footage of compost soil management.

Compost Soil Management: For disturbed areas where stormwater includes compost soil management, report results of the following:

Visually inspect soil for compaction, scarification and soil incorporation by digging at least one 12 inch deep hole per turf and at least one per acre for planting areas. Excavate only a garden spade driven solely by inspector's weight. Test 10 locations per landscaped acre (10 locations per acre) for compaction, using a simple rod penetrometer (a 4 inch diameter stainless steel rod, with and a 30 degree tip) at that goes in 1/8 inch at the tip). Verify that rod penetrometer driven solely by weight of **[Landscape Architect]** or **[Owner's Representative]** [xxxx] reviewing field conditions.



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Verify placement and depth of organic mulch material is as specified.  
Verify amendment rate for compost is as specified  
**to meet SOM content requirements were prepared by a professional. Qualified professionals include certified Soil Scientists or Crop Advisors; and licensed Civil Architects, Civil Engineers or Geologists.]**

### 31 31 00 - Soil Treatment

#### SPECIFIER NOTE:

*resource management:* For soil treatment options, resource management and toxicity issues. The more environmentally friendly alternative to canvassing with poison is to investigate, evaluate and adjust the local ecosystem such that creatures are not attracted to materials and areas in which they are unwanted. Tree limbs or vegetation that touch the exterior walls or roof provide excellent harborage for unwanted, wood boring insects. Rather than spraying the yard, consider trimming plants.

*toxicity/IEQ:* This section typically specifies pesticides and herbicides to control vegetation, rodents, and insects. Soil treatments directly impact soil and can directly impact the hydrologic cycle and the food chain. EO 13423 includes Federal Agencies to reduce "the quantity of toxic and hazardous chemicals acquired, used, or disposed of by the agency"  
Therefore, utilize the least toxic treatment possible. Alternative control methods include options such as soil solarization; refer to Section 32 90 00 (02900) - Planting methods include design options and maintenance procedures to control ;  
50 (10295) - Integrated Pest Management (IPM).

*performance:* Termite infestation exists throughout the United States and the exception of Alaska. Some construction systems, such as masonry, are not considered to be susceptible to termite damage. Alternative termite-prevention systems such as a termite sand barrier, generally require preventative maintenance by the building owner, such as keeping vegetation and dead leaves away from the foundation. The owner understands the maintenance involved and is willing to perform it. Alternative systems may be used in combinations. For example, a mesh barrier may be used in combination with other preventive measures such as a sand barrier or pressure treated lumber for construction.  
Alternative systems may require a variance.

#### PART 1 - GENERAL

##### 1.1 SUMMARY

Section includes:  
Sand barrier termite control.  
Mesh termite control.



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