



Standard Technical Specifications For Roadway and General Construction

(Revised January 2018)

**** Changed "FDOT Design Standards" to "FDOT Standard Plans" (7/1/18), modified 999-0000 (9/20/18) & modified 101-0100 (1/30/19)

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SPECIFICATIONS FOR ROADWAY AND GENERAL CONSTRUCTION

1-0100

Measurement and Payment

The items of work and the pay item numbers specified in the Schedule of Values contained in the Proposal are identified specifically with the corresponding primary Section numbers of the Technical Specifications, and are hereby incorporated by reference as extensions of the corresponding Technical Specifications. The pay item descriptions shown in the Specifications, as for example, Asphaltic Concrete or Concrete, Class II, must be deemed to include all additional descriptive wording shown on the Plans or in the Schedule of Values for the respective pay items. The contract price shown for the various pay items in the Schedule of Values contained in the Proposal upon which award of the Contract is based must constitute full compensation for all work and materials described and specified in the Specifications for the respective pay items. Any related work (not specified in a separate pay item), required for the satisfactory completion of the project, must be included in a pay item provided in the contract. Pay items in the bid submittal sheets of a contract must be constructed in accordance with the Pinellas County Standard Technical Specifications for Roadway and General Construction (PC Std. Tech. Spec.), contained herein, as amended by technical special provisions or supplemental specifications in the construction contract. Abbreviations used in the project plans and survey are in accordance with FDOT Specifications, unless otherwise noted.

The first three digits of the pay item number and the pay item description must be used to determine the applicable specification in the PC Std. Tech. Spec. If there is no applicable specification within these PC St. Tech. Spec., as amended by technical special provisions or supplemental specifications in the construction contract, then the pay item must be constructed in accordance with the applicable section of the FDOT Specifications. In such instance, the first three digits of the pay item number and the pay item description must be used to determine the applicable section in the FDOT Specifications. If the first three digits of the pay item number also do not correspond to a section of the FDOT Specifications, then applicable language in other sections of the FDOT Specifications must be used.

De-watering testing requirements – If there is no separate pay item for de-watering, then the cost for de-watering must be included in the pay items where de-watering is required. The Contractor will monitor the de-watering discharge to ensure that turbidity levels remain under the State allowed level of 29 NTU's above background. If turbidity levels exceed these State standards, activities will cease and corrective measures will be implemented until the discharge is in compliance. The Contractor must make every effort to contain the discharge within County owned drainage. Should the Contractor choose to de-water to waters of the State, the Contractor must meet the testing requirements of 62-621.300(2) or 62-621.300(1), including water quality testing. For all pay items where de-watering is required, said pay items must include the testing, reporting, permitting and notification requirements described in the "State of Florida - Department of Environmental Protection - Generic Permit for Discharge of Produced Ground Water From Any Non-contaminated Site Activity" [62-621.300(2)] or "State of Florida - Department of Environmental Protection - Generic Permit for Discharges from Petroleum Contaminated Sites" [62-621.300(1)].

Sheeting and Bracing: Payment for sheeting and bracing must be included in the applicable pay item where sheeting and bracing is required for construction, unless otherwise provided for in the contract.

Abbreviations and Definitions

FDOT – The Florida Department of Transportation.

FDOT Specifications – FDOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction (latest edition) (including latest FDOT approved interim specifications)

FDOT Standard Plans - FDOT Standard Plans (latest edition) (including latest FDOT interim details)

ID – Inside diameter, or dimension.

PCED – The Pinellas County Engineering Details

Schedule of Values – The Schedule of Values in the Proposal

Latest edition - The edition of a standard or applicable manual on the date that the project was bid.

SURVEY AND LAYOUT BY CONTRACTOR

005-0700

The work specified under this Section consists of all materials and labor necessary to complete the survey and layout by the Contractor, in accordance with the section "SURVEY AND LAYOUT" of contract specifications, to completely construct the project, to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

This work must include providing all lines, grades, boundaries and required survey and/or layout necessary to construct and inspect the project. All right-of-way and easement boundaries and centerline control points must be established and maintained through the contract period by the Contractor. If damaged, they will be restored at no additional cost to the County.

The Contractor must employ or retain the services of a Florida registered Professional Land Surveyor to satisfy all the requirements specified in section "SURVEY AND LAYOUT" of contract specifications.

The Contractor must be responsible to perform all layouts in acceptable standard methods.

The Contractor must thoroughly familiarize themselves with the plans, specifications and on-site field conditions to submit a lump sum bid that will include all means and methods necessary to satisfy the survey and layout requirements of this project. All field books and calculations, related to layout, must be available to the engineer upon request, for a period of one year after construction completion.

STATION BOARDS: Where applicable, contractor must furnish and install 1 x 4 station boards, painted with white enamel paint with black enamel paint numbering, every 100-feet at the Right of Way for the entire project length and/or project limits. Contractor must maintain the station boards for the duration of the project.

RECORD DRAWINGS: Record Drawings are a set of signed/sealed CONTRACT DRAWINGS that are maintained by the Contractor for the express use of recording AS-BUILT INFORMATION. Record Drawings will be verified by the ENGINEER at each monthly pay estimate request prior to processing payment request. At Final Acceptance, Contractor will provide one original Record Drawing set (in color) and eight (8) additional color copies to the ENGINEER.

Basis of Payment:

The pay quantity must consist of all materials and labor necessary to complete the survey and layout by the Contractor in connection with the construction of the project, performed to the satisfaction of the Engineer. The pay quantity for the work specified under this Section must be one Lump Sum quantity.

QUANTITY MEASUREMENTS SURVEY BY CONTRACTOR

005-0800

The work specified under this Section consists of all materials and labor necessary to complete all quantity measurements by the Contractor, to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

The Contractor must employ or retain the services of a Florida registered Professional Land Surveyor to satisfy all the requirements related to quantity measurements.

The Contractor must be responsible to perform all measurements in acceptable standard methods.

The Contractor must thoroughly familiarize themselves with the plans, specifications and on-site field conditions to submit a lump sum bid that will include all means and methods necessary to satisfy the measurement requirements of this project.

The Contractor must provide summaries to the County, signed and sealed by a Florida registered Professional Land Surveyor, listing all items measured, measurement quantities and dates of measurements, within five (5) days after receiving written request from the County.

For validation of earthwork volumes specified under Section 120 Excavation and Embankment, the Contractor must provide the following:

- a. Collect a sufficient number of data points to accurately represent the following surfaces:
 - i. Pre-excavation Surface prior to clearing and grubbing.
 - ii. Final Surface.
- b. Compute earthwork volumes using the average end area method.
- c. Provide Earthwork volume in a report format signed and sealed by a Florida registered Professional Land Surveyor.
- d. Deliverables will include:
 - i. Digital data files of all surface data points in a standard ASCII format.
 - ii. Digital Terrain Model (DTM) files.
- e. All Survey activities and deliverables are to be in accordance with:
 - i. PINELLAS COUNTY CADD MANUAL FOR LAND SURVEYING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING
 - ii. Rule 5J-17.050 through 5J-17.052 Florida Administrative Code, and Chapter 472 Florida Statutes.

NOTE: The PINELLAS COUNTY CADD MANUAL FOR LAND SURVEYING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING can be found on the Pinellas County website.

In the case of dispute in quantity measurements, the County reserves the right to have Pinellas County Survey staff verify all measurements and calculations. Contractor's Surveyor must make all field books and calculations available for review by the engineer or his designee.

Basis of Payment:

The pay quantity must consist of all materials and labor necessary to complete the quantity measurements by the Contractor in connection with the construction of the project, performed to the satisfaction of the Engineer. The pay quantity for the work specified under this Section must be one Lump Sum quantity.

PERMITTING AS-BUILT SURVEY REQUIREMENTS BY CONTRACTOR

005-0850

The work specified under this Section consists of all materials and labor necessary to complete all required permitting as-built requirements, to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

The Contractor must employ or retain the services of a Florida registered Professional Land Surveyor to satisfy all the requirements related to this as-built survey.

The Contractor must be responsible to perform all survey operations in acceptable standard methods.

The Contractor must thoroughly familiarize themselves with the plans, specifications and on-site field conditions to submit a lump sum bid that will include all means and methods necessary to satisfy the permitting as-built requirements of this project.

The Contractor must provide the as-built survey to the County, signed and sealed by a Florida registered Professional Land Surveyor, within twenty-five (25) days after receiving written request from the County. Contractor's Surveyor must make all field books and calculations available for review by the engineer or his designee.

The as-built survey must include all items highlighted on marked-up plans, or defined by other means, provided by the Engineer of Record as part of the construction documents. In the event a set of highlighted marked up plans were not provided as part of the bid process, the items that require as-built surveying must include:

- Control structures - weir and grate elevations

- Control structures - weir and grate dimensions

- Ponds - top of bank, toe of slope, contour elevations to reflect side slopes

- Other items (if specified in Technical Special Provisions or Supplemental Specifications)

DELIVERABLES

All Survey activities and deliverables are to be in accordance with the PINELLAS COUNTY CADD MANUAL FOR LAND SURVEYING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING (formerly known as PINELLAS COUNTY GUIDE FOR PROFESSIONAL SURVEY AND MAPPING SERVICES), and Rule 5J-17.050 through 5J-17.052 Florida Administrative Code, and Chapter 472 Florida Statutes and must include ten (10) Signed and Sealed As-built Surveys, (5J-17.052). Deliverables will also include all Autodesk Civil 3D (latest edition) project files; fieldbook files; digital data files of all surveyed points in the standard ASCII format; and an electronic copy of the signed and seal survey in ADOBE (.pdf) format

The PINELLAS COUNTY CADD MANUAL FOR LAND SURVEYING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING can be found on the Pinellas County website.

Basis of Payment:

The pay quantity must consist of all materials and labor necessary to complete the permitting as-built survey requirements by the Contractor in connection with the construction of the project, performed to the satisfaction of the Engineer. The pay quantity for the work specified under this Section must be one Lump Sum quantity.

AS-BUILT SURVEY REQUIREMENTS (UTILITY) BY CONTRACTOR

005-0900

The work specified under this Section consists of all materials and labor necessary to complete all required as-built survey requirements for Pinellas County Utility facilities and appurtenances specifically listed in these specifications, to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

The Contractor must employ or retain the services of a Florida registered Professional Land Surveyor to satisfy all the requirements related to this as-built survey.

The Contractor must be responsible to perform all survey operations in acceptable standard methods.

The Contractor must thoroughly familiarize themselves with the plans, specifications and on-site field conditions to submit bid that will include all means and methods necessary to satisfy the utility as-built requirements of this project.

The Contractor must provide the utility as-built survey to the County, signed and sealed by a Florida registered Professional Land Surveyor, within thirty (30) days after receiving written or verbal request from the Engineer. Contractor's Surveyor must make all field books and calculations available for review by the Engineer or his designee.

Contractor must refer to the Utility Company's Specifications for items that require as-built surveying.

DELIVERABLES

All Survey activities and deliverables are to be in accordance with the PINELLAS COUNTY CADD MANUAL FOR LAND SURVEYING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING (formerly known as PINELLAS COUNTY GUIDE FOR PROFESSIONAL SURVEY AND MAPPING SERVICES), and Rule 5J-17.050 through 5J-17.052 Florida Administrative Code, and Chapter 472 Florida Statutes and must include ten (10) Signed and Sealed As-built Surveys, (5J-17.052). Deliverables will also include all Autodesk Civil 3D (latest edition) project files; fieldbook files; digital data files of all surveyed points in the standard ASCII format; and an electronic copy of the signed and seal survey in ADOBE (.pdf) format.

The PINELLAS COUNTY CADD MANUAL FOR LAND SURVEYING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING can be found on the Pinellas County website.

Basis of Payment:

The pay quantity must consist of all materials and labor necessary to complete the utility as-built survey requirements by the Contractor in connection with the construction of the project, performed to the satisfaction of the Engineer. The pay quantity for the work specified under this Section must be one Lump Sum quantity.

MOBILIZATION

101-0100

The work specified under this Section consists of the preparatory work and operations in mobilizing to begin work on the project, including but not limited to those operations necessary for the movement of personnel, equipment, supplies and incidentals to the project site(s), and for the establishment of temporary offices, buildings, safety equipment and first aid supplies, sanitary and other facilities as required by these specifications, special provisions, and state and local laws and regulations.

The Contractor must furnish, install, and maintain station boards (every 100 ft) on one side of the project for the duration of the project. The station boards must be 48 inch long, 1" x 4" lumber, painted white with 3 inch black stenciled numbers. If damaged, they will be restored at no additional cost to the County. Station boards must be removed by the Contractor upon written notice of the Engineer.

Unless there is a separate pay item for Survey and Layout by the Contractor, Mobilization pay item must include the cost of maintaining a plans contract set with redlines that depict any construction deviations to dimensions, measurements, stations, offsets, etc., shown on the plans. The Contractor must provide one original Record Drawing set (in color) and eight (8) additional color copies to the ENGINEER after construction is completed on 11" x 17" or 24" x 36" paper drawings.

The cost of bonds and any required insurance, consideration for indemnification to the County and the Engineer, and any other preconstruction expenses necessary for the start of the work, excluding the cost of construction materials, must also be included in this Section.

Pay item for Mobilization must include photographic documentation and a high definition video (min 1280 x 720 resolution) of the project by the Contractor, prior to construction beginning, for the purpose of documenting existing conditions. The pictures and video must be provided to the County prior to beginning construction.

Unless otherwise approved by the County, the pay item for Mobilization must also include the furnishing and placement of door hangers on the doors of all affected residents adjacent to the project, prior to start of construction, informing them of construction time frame and any anticipated impact to properties at least two weeks prior to construction commencing adjacent to the property. Notification content must be pre-approved by the Engineer.

Basis of Payment

The work and incidental costs specified as being covered under this Section must be paid for at the contract lump sum price, for Mobilization, in accordance with Section 101 of the FDOT Specifications.

MAINTENANCE OF TRAFFIC

102-1000

The work specified under this Section consists of the maintaining of vehicular, bicycle and pedestrian traffic within the limits of the project for the duration of the construction period, in accordance with the requirements of Section 102 of the *FDOT Specifications*, as amended herein. The road must be kept open to two-way traffic for the duration of the construction period, except that, during non-peak traffic periods, one lane of traffic will be permitted provided that flagmen are used and prior approval is obtained from the County. The Contractor will not be permitted to isolate residences or places of business. Access must be provided to all residences and all places of business whenever construction interferes with the existing means of access. Any proposed closure of side streets to local traffic requires County pre-approval on each occasion and notification by Contractor to affected property owners and emergency services 14 days in advance, unless otherwise approved by the County Traffic Engineer or Public Works Director.

The Contractor must furnish, erect and maintain all necessary traffic control and safety devices, in accordance with the Plans and *FDOT Standard Plans*, latest edition, and the *State of Florida Roadway and Traffic Design Standards for Design, Construction, Maintenance and Utility Operations for Streets and Highways on the State Maintained Systems*, latest edition, and must take all necessary precautions for the protection of the work and the safety of the public for the duration of the construction period.

The work specified under this Section must include all Maintenance of Traffic (M.O.T) pay items with prefix 102, and all work shown in the Plans including, but not limited to, removal of existing pavement markings, installation and removal of pavement striping, markings and reflective markers, and all materials and construction necessary to create temporary connections for street, driveways and pedestrian traffic. The pay item for "Maintenance of Traffic – Lump Sum" must include all work necessary for maintenance of vehicular traffic and pedestrian traffic, unless otherwise specified to be paid for under other items of work. Payment for **pavement markings** to be used during maintenance of traffic must be paid included in the Maintenance of Traffic Lump Sum pay item.

Temporary Curb (Asphaltic or Concrete) must not be used, with the following exception: Portable Temporary Low Profile Barrier For Roadside Safety, in accordance with FDOT Indexes, can be used in lieu of barrier walls for design speeds of 45 mph or less, where a low profile is desired to maintain sight distance at intersections and driveways. Portable Temporary Low Profile Barrier For Roadside Safety must be paid for under the contract unit value for Barrier Wall (Temporary) Low Profile Concrete (Linear Foot), and will be full compensation for furnishing, installing, maintaining, relocating and removing the barrier wall. The contractor must not receive additional compensation for relocating the barrier wall (i.e., from one construction phase to another). The approved "Portable Temporary Low Profile Barrier For Roadside Safety" is a proprietary design by the University of Florida. Only those barrier units cast by producers licensed by the University of Florida will be allowed for installation. Availability of this device may be limited as a result of demand; this should be considered in establishing project schedules calling for this device. The applicable edition of the documents referenced herein must be that edition of the respective documents specified in the Plans.

The Contractor may propose an alternate MOT plan to the one presented in the Plans. If so, the Contractor must have their Engineer be the Engineer of Record for the alternate plan and must have said Engineer sign and seal the alternate plan. Additionally, the contractor must provide documentation showing that their Engineer has professional liability insurance and that their Engineer must indemnify and hold harmless the County and its officers and employees, same as required of the Contractor in this contract.

The work specified under this Section must include all work shown in the Plans including, but not limited to, installing and removing temporary inlets, temporary manholes, temporary pipes, temporary outlet structures, temporary inlet grates, and all materials and construction necessary to maintain temporary drainage during construction operations and temporary signalization. There must be no modifications to existing signalization mast arms or strain poles unless approved by the County. The pay item for "Maintenance of Traffic - Lump Sum" must include all work necessary for maintenance of drainage during construction operations. Any drainage structure or pipe that is part of the permanent drainage plan will be paid for under other items of work.

Basis of Payment

The work specified under this Section must be paid for in accordance with the following pay items:

Maintenance of Traffic (lump sum)

The lump sum MOT must be paid on a pro-rated monthly amount based on the contract time.

Asphalt pavement (Temporary) (install & remove) (per square yard)

Asphalt pavement (Temporary) for pedestrian (install & remove) (per square yard)

Asphalt Curb (Temporary) (per linear feet) (includes paint & delineators)

Commercial Materials for Driveway Maintenance (per Cubic Yard)

Concrete Barrier Wall (Temporary) (per linear foot)

Note: The pay item for Concrete Barrier Wall (Temporary) must include
Mounted Lights – Type C Steady Burn.

Panels Arrow Advance Warning (per day)

Traffic Control Signal (Temporary) (per day)

Off Duty Law Enforcement Officer (per man hour)

Vehicle Impact Attenuator (Temporary) (per day)

Variable Message Sign (Temporary) (per day)

Note: If a pay item for one of the items above is not provided in the “Schedule of Values”, then the cost for said item/work must be included in the “Maintenance of Traffic” (Lump Sum) pay item.

MAINTENANCE OF TRAFFIC

Railroad

102-201

The work specified under this Section consists of maintaining railroad traffic along the existing active CSX railroad tracks which crosses the project limits and for coordination with CSX railroad for the project duration. The work also includes the use of flagmen, watchmen or other protective services and devices as are required, in the sole opinion of CSX Transportation (Railroad), to promote safety and insure continuity of railroad traffic. The flagmen and/or watchmen are to be personnel of CSX Transportation (Railroad) and must be paid in accordance to CSX Transportation (Railroad) rates.

Pinellas County has secured an agreement with CSX Transportation (Railroad) to allow the construction of an at-grade crossing of the existing railroad. CSX Transportation will be responsible for the construction of a grade crossing surface, an automatic flashing light signal and gates (if applicable). The Contractor will be responsible for all other construction work up to the proposed crossing surface. The Contractor must coordinate his construction with the proposed construction by CSX Transportation.

The Contractor must endeavor to stage construction activities, which are within CSX Railroad Right-of-Way to minimize the duration required for the use of flagmen and/or watchmen to the maximum extent practical.

Prior to commencing any work on the Railroad's right-of-way, Contractor must submit the contractor's work plan to Railroad's Chief Engineer and obtain approval for: (1) Data regarding methods and procedures for performing work on Railroad's right-of-way and (2) Plans and Specifications for any shoring and sheeting upon Railroad's right-of-way. Railroad's Chief Engineer must act on submitted information within 15 days of receipt. The Contractor must abide by the Railroad's Chief Engineer's instructions relating to safety of railroad operations and give Railroad's Division Engineer or its authorized representative at least sixteen (16) days advance notice of any anticipated need for flagmen or watchmen.

The Contractor must perform all work upon the Railroad's property in accordance with the plans and specifications for the Project and at such a time and in such a manner that are agreeable to the Railroad's Chief Engineer or its authorized representative.

The Contractor must use reasonable care and diligence at all times, including, but not limited to, cooperation with Railroad officials in order to avoid accidents, damages or unnecessary delay to, or interference with, trains of Railroad. The Contractor must not work or operate upon Railroad's tracks and must not allow any of its equipment or material to encroach within the following minimum construction clearances without first obtaining authority from Railroad's Chief Engineer or its authorized representative:

Horizontal - 18.0 feet, measured at a right angle to the centerline of the nearest track.

Vertical - 23.0 feet above the top of the highest rail of Railroad's track.

The Contractor must obtain written authority from the Railroad if at any time it desires to establish and use a temporary at-grade crossing of Railroad's tracks, or to use any existing unprotected grade crossing, and, if required by Railroad, execute Railroad's standard form of private grade crossing agreement with respect to the crossing desired.

The Contractor must remove, upon completion of the work, from within the limits of Railroad's land, all machinery, equipment, surplus material, false work, rubbish or temporary buildings and other property of the contractor and that contractor leave said land in a condition satisfactory to the Railroad's Chief Engineer or its authorized representative.

The Contractor must supply copies of all documentation submitted to and from CSX Transportation (Railroad) to Pinellas County as a matter of information. However; the Contractor must be solely responsible for securing approvals and proper coordination with CSX Transportation (Railroad) for all work within the Railroad Right-of-Way.

Basis of Payment

The work specified under this Section must be paid for under the pay items for Maintenance-of-Traffic - Railroad Flagman and Maintenance-of-Traffic - Railroad.

The pay quantities for the work specified under this Section must be the number of hours which are required for CSX Transportation (Railroad) personnel flagmen and/or watchmen to be on-site during construction, as determined by CSX Transportation (Railroad), at the applicable labor rates established by CSX Transportation, Inc. Payment for securing CSX Transportation authorizations and for coordination is to be included in the contract lump sum price for Maintenance-of-Traffic - Railroad.

WATER FOR DUST CONTROL

102-5000

The work specified under this Section consists of the furnishing and application of Water on the construction area including but not limited to sub-grade, un-surfaced base, or other un-surfaced traveled ways, or areas of cleared vegetation, in order to control dust resulting from construction operations. The locations and frequency of application must be as directed by the Engineer.

Water used for controlling moisture content of surfaces to meet compaction requirements, mixture and/or working of material, etc. is at the expense of the contractor, included in the work being performed and not paid as "Water For Dust Control".

The water used may be obtained from any approved source that meets Federal, State and local requirements.

Basis of Payment

The work specified under this Section must be paid for at the contract unit price per thousand gallons of Water for Dust Control.

PREVENTION, CONTROL AND ABATEMENT OF EROSION AND WATER POLLUTION

104

The Work specified under this Section must consist of the furnishing and application of Best Management Practices (BMPs) required to control erosion to the maximum extent practicable on the project and in areas where work is accomplished in conjunction with the project to prevent offsite pollution of surface waters; impacts to the County drainage system not incorporated within the BMPs used; detrimental effects to public or private property adjacent to the project right of way; and damage to existing facilities within the project area that are not part of the construction activities or BMP's used. BMPs will consist of the installation and maintenance for the duration of project of temporary erosion control features. These include, but may not be limited to: synthetic bales, silt fences, ditch blocks, sediment traps/basins, structure and pipe bulkheads/weirs, floating turbidity barriers, staked turbidity barriers, rock bags, dewatering bags, temporary erosion control blankets, sodding, hydroseeding, approved chemical agents, vegetation or grass strips at strategic locations and/or other devices, as necessary, shown or described in the Construction Plans or Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Mulch is not an acceptable BMP. The installation of any BMPs must be in accordance with the latest editions of Section 104 of the *FDOT Specifications and Standard Plans*, the *State of Florida Erosion and Sediment Control Designer and Reviewer Manual*, and the *Florida Stormwater Erosion and Sedimentation Control Inspector's Manual*.

The County will provide a general dewatering plan, erosion control plan, detailed specifications, and defined quantities anticipated to meet the needs of the project. Subsequently, the Contractor must be required to complete and submit to the County (for review and comment) a detailed project-specific Prevention, Control and Abatement of Erosion and Water Pollution plan that addresses erosion control, sedimentation control and dewatering for each phase of construction. The project-specific plan submitted by the Contractor must be consistent with the construction contract documents, applicable local, state, and federal regulations and must be prepared to accompany the County's Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The plan will demonstrate the methodology for minimizing the amount of area disturbed and soil exposed at any one time (phasing) and the corresponding erosion control measures. **The plan must be reviewed by the County prior to commencing construction work.** An incomplete plan submittal by the Contractor, and the subsequent need to re-submit a revised plan to the County for review, must not constitute a basis for claiming additional costs or delay by the Contractor. There is no separate pay item for costs associated with preparing, submitting or re-submitting the plan.

The Contractor must submit the CONTRACTOR/SUBCONTRACTOR CERTIFICATION NPDES GENERIC PERMIT FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGES FROM LARGE AND SMALL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES.

If applicable or as directed by the County, the Contractor must submit the CONTRACTOR/SUBCONTRACTOR CERTIFICATION NPDES GENERIC PERMIT FOR THE DISCHARGE OF PRODUCED GROUNDWATER FROM ANY NON-CONTAMINATED SITE ACTIVITY.

The Contractor must also be required to provide evidence of filing a completed *Notice of Intent (NOI) to Use Generic Permit for Stormwater Discharge from Large and Small Construction Activities*, DEP form 62-621.300(4)(b) with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection including the applicable permit processing fee. By completing, signing, and submitting an NOI, the Contractor is certifying to meet all eligibility requirements of this permit and must inform the State of the Contractor's intent to be covered by, and comply with, the terms and conditions of this generic permit.

At the pre-construction conference or prior to any construction activity, the Contractor must submit a completed and signed Pinellas County Habitat Permit application, and supporting documents, to include the final County-generated Erosion Control plan, the Contractor-generated project specific Prevention, Control and Abatement of Erosion and Water Pollution plan (which includes the proposed construction phasing and erosion control lay out for phasing), the SWPPP, and the dewatering plan for inclusion in the Pinellas County Habitat Permit (Land Development Code Ch. 166 Environmental and Natural Resource Protection Article II Habitat Management & Landscaping Division 2: Permits). The Contractor must not commence earth-moving or land clearing prior to a Habitat Permit being issued. Commencement of any construction activity prior to issuance of a Habitat Permit is a violation of the Pinellas County Land Development Code and is subject to enforcement action.

The County will meet with the Contractor in the field during erosion control abatement system installation to review the field conditions and employed BMPs that address the field conditions. A preconstruction field meeting must be conducted jointly with the pre-barricade meeting to discuss Habitat Permitting requirements, dewatering, and other outstanding issues.

The Work must consist of the construction and placement of BMPs during construction, to protect against offsite deposition or accumulation of silt, sediments, and debris, and to prevent degradation of water resources. BMPs must be installed and maintained to effectively control silt, sediment, and debris dispersion under the conditions present on the project, and any conditions created during construction activities that might tend to produce erosion, accumulation or transportation of silt, sediment, and debris off site. All BMPs must be constructed in accordance with the general notes and details shown in the Plans or Standards stated in the first paragraph of this document in a manner such as to ensure the adequate performance of their intended function. As applicable, the Contractor must phase the work with the BMPs in order to prevent erosion and protect the environment to the maximum extent practicable.

The Contractor must inspect on a daily basis and repair or re-establish, at no additional expense to the County, all BMPs or sections thereof, which may become damaged, destroyed, or otherwise rendered unsuitable or ineffective for their intended function due to construction. The Contractor must notify the County immediately if the installed BMPs are not adequately preventing erosion from occurring and describe what additional measures the Contractor will take to remain in compliance with Local, State, and Federal regulations. The work covered in this technical specification will also include the removal of all temporary BMPs after protected areas are permanently stabilized and construction is deemed complete.

Inspection and maintenance of the BMP's are the responsibility of the Contractor. Repairs or re-establishment of BMP's must be performed no later than twenty-four (24) hours after receiving notice by the Engineer of Record or Construction Inspector. The BMPs must effectively control erosion and prevent sedimentation from entering regulated receiving waters or leaving the construction limits as defined in the plans. Contractor's inspections must be performed by a qualified storm water management inspector (hired by the Contractor for the project duration) that has been certified by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

If available, the Contractor may use an existing County owned stormwater pond as a sedimentation basin for erosion and sedimentation control. The County will provide the Contractor with permitted design information pertaining to the pond. The Contractor must submit a plan to use the County's pond and not commence until approval from the County has been obtained and a Notice to Proceed issued. Following completion of the Work, the Contractor must return the pond to its permitted conditions.

BMP protection devices must be constructed so that any resultant ponding or stormwater will not cause excessive inconvenience or damage to adjacent areas or structures. BMP's used must not adversely impede the ability of the existing, proposed, or temporary drainage facility to effectively remove or transport stormwater for which it was designed, or adversely impact pre-construction flow capacities. No BMP must be permitted to cause flooding of private properties within or adjacent to the construction project limits, or exceed the allowable stormwater spread as defined in the FDOT Drainage Manual and FDOT Drainage Handbook for Storm Drains.

During construction in a stream, ditch, creek, canal or swale, provisions must be made to allow continuous conveyance of flows through the construction area at all times. This includes normal base flow and flows during or following weather events. The Contractor must prepare and submit a flow bypass plan for review by the County.

The Contractor must sign the NPDES inspection report provided by the County, in compliance with the SWPPP, signed by the Contractor's Qualified Florida Stormwater Management Inspector, and the Contractor's superintendent certifying compliance with the SWPPP for validation by the Engineer of Record and submitted to the County.

For chemical treatment pay items, the Contractor may use water quality safe polymers as applicable. These types of materials may be used as a water treatment additive to remove suspended particles from construction site runoff. Additionally, the resulting flocculent material may be used as a slope stabilizing agent. When chemical treatment agents are used as a stabilizing agent, it must be applied with temporary seeding and/or approved mulching on areas for timely establishment of temporary erosion control additional reinforcement. It may be used alone on sites, where no soil disturbances will occur until site work is continued, or where potential channel erosion is not a significant problem.

Reinforced silt fence must be reinforced with welded wire fencing (14 gauge).

Artificial Ground Coverings (Erosion control blankets) must be used in accordance with FDOT specification 104-6.4.11.

Portable Water Dams must be inflated and used per manufacturer's specifications.

Dewatering Bags are typically fabricated from a geotextile, designed to control sedimentation in dewatering applications where highly turbid water is being discharged. Care must be taken during dewatering bag desiccation to ensure no further erosion takes place. Care must be used to ensure that further erosion is not caused by the bag's discharge.

Basis of Payment

If this Contract has individual pay items constructed or installed for the duration of the construction period, which may include (but not limited to): Artificial Coverings/ Rolled Erosion Control Products, Sediment Basins/ Containment Systems, Sediment Basin/ Containment system Cleanouts, Sediment Barriers, Slope Drains (Temporary)/ Runoff Control Structures, Synthetic Bales, Silt Fences, Floating Turbidity Barriers or Staked Turbidity Barriers, Inlet Protection Systems, Extruded Sediment Filter Fence, Dewatering Bags, Chemical Treatment Rock Bags, Portable Water Dams, Soil Tracking Prevention Devices, and any other BMP device, then pay item must include cost for material, equipment, and work effort necessary to control erosion and/or meet local, state and Federal regulating requirements.

NOTE: The Contractor must be fully responsible for maintaining compliance with all National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) standards. Failure to maintain erosion and/or sedimentation control measures or an illicit discharge may result in fines. Sec. 58-239 of the Pinellas County Code authorizes penalties of up to \$10,000.00 for each offense.

CLEARING AND GRUBBING

110

The work specified under this Section consists of the clearing and preparation of sites for proposed construction, in accordance with the requirements of Section 110 of the *FDOT Specifications*, as amended herein. The work specified under this Section must include the removal and off-site disposal of all trees indicated on the Plans to be removed, the removal and off-site disposal of all brush, stumps, roots, rubbish and debris, and all obstructions resting on or protruding through the surface of the existing ground and the surface of excavated areas, the removal and off-site disposal of all existing facilities, structures and pavement indicated on the Plans to be removed, plugging of water wells, and the removal and off-site disposal of all buildings, structures, appurtenances, and other facilities necessary to prepare the area for the proposed construction.

No stock piling of material on the roadway or on the sidewalk is allowed. All extra dirt and/or debris must be removed daily as part of the daily clean-up process. The roadway and the sidewalks must be swept daily. All costs associated with daily clean-up process and sweeping must be included in the lump sum bid for Clearing and Grubbing. All buildings, structures, utilities and other obstructions indicated on the Plans to remain must be carefully protected against displacement or damage. Materials and labor for this protection must be included in the lump sum cost of Clearing and Grubbing.

Except as otherwise provided for in these Specifications, the work to be performed under this Section must also include the clearing and grubbing necessary for the excavation of detention ponds, borrow pits, and the like, and the clearing and grubbing necessary for the construction of designated haul routes, and including the removal and off-site disposal of all product and debris except that which is to be salvaged or which is required to complete the construction of the project.

Whenever it is necessary to cut for removal large roots of trees to be preserved, the roots to be cut must be cleaned prior to cutting and cut with a saw. Cut must be smooth without jagged edges. If tree is to be preserved, then roots must not be cut, unless pre-approved by a certified arborist with experience in tree risk assessments, preferably TRAQ Qualified.

The Contractor must make his own inspection to determine the character, density and extent of trees, vegetation and other items subject to removal and disposal under these provisions. The attention of the Contractor is directed to the fact that the burning of debris resulting from clearing and grubbing operations must not be permitted within County-owned lands or rights-of-way. Nothing in these provisions must be construed to authorize the removal or disturbance of any tree or other form of vegetation, or any marine, land or air creature natural habitat, which may be subject to the jurisdiction of regulatory agencies. This section must also include the cost for trimming of trees and disposal of the trimmings, as shown on the plans and/or required for construction of project. All tree trimming must be performed by or under the supervision of an arborist certified in the State of Florida, cost of which is included in the Clearing and Grubbing pay item.

This section must also include the temporary relocation of mailboxes during construction and permanent relocation after construction has been completed. The work must also include the relocation of the mailbox foundation. The Contractor must coordinate with the Post Office to confirm the mailbox locations. Mailboxes must be restored to equal or better condition that existed prior to the commencement of construction activities, location of which must meet roadway clear zone requirements found in the FDOT Florida Green Book. Work related to mailboxes must be included in the lump sum pay item for Clearing and Grubbing.

- A. Ownership of Removals:
 - i. All removed materials not claimed by the County must become the property of the Contractor, and must be disposed of by the Contractor in areas provided by the Contractor. This work must be included in the pay item Clearing & Grubbing.
 - ii. Unless otherwise defined in the construction plans, excess millings and concrete material (curb, sidewalk, etc.) that is free from reinforcement material resulting from construction activities must remain the property of Pinellas County and must be delivered to the main stockpile located at 12601 40th Street North, Pinellas Park. Contact Public Works to make arrangements two-weeks prior to delivery.
 - iii. Transporting and placement of removed material must be paid for under and included in the pay item Clearing and Grubbing.
- B. Items in County Right-of-Way: It is the contractor's responsibility to plug any water wells that are remaining in accordance with County and State specifications. The Contractor must notify in writing all property owners to remove any items (landscaping, signs, lighting, etc.) from the County right-of-way that owners wish to salvage a minimum of fourteen (14) calendar days in advance of construction activities in the area of the property. After the notification period, it is the contractor's responsibility to remove said items prior to construction. The price & payment for plugging of water wells & removal of other items must be included in the payment item of clearing and grubbing.
- C. Irrigation/Sprinkler Systems: The Contractor must restore irrigation systems in the public Right-of-Way to pre-construction conditions (or better). The Contractor must verify the proper working order of sprinkler systems affected by Construction, both prior to and after construction. Restoration and verification efforts must be included in the lump sum cost of clearing and Grubbing, unless otherwise specified in separate pay items.
- D. Tree Protection: Trees not within the clearing and grubbing area and those specified to remain within County property/right of way must be protected during construction with Tree Protection Barricades, in accordance with Pinellas County Standard Detail Index 1111. The payment for Tree Protection must be included in the lump sum pay item, "Clearing and Grubbing".
- E. Tree and Stump Removal:
 - i. Unless otherwise indicated by the Engineer in the construction documents, all trees deemed in conflict with the construction activities must be marked by the contractor for removal, and field validated by the Engineer in advance of construction. The contractor must not remove any trees without authorization from the Engineer, after inspection of certified arborist.
 - ii. All dead/dying trees (whether designated in the plans or not) that may be in the limits of the road right-of-way or project area must be removed after verification of removal by the Engineer and a certified arborist.
- F. This work must be included and paid for under the pay item Clearing and Grubbing. Tree stumps, roots, debris, subterranean items, and other abandoned items:
 - i. Must be removed from sidewalk, drainage, roadway and driveway areas, to a depth of 1) six inches below the bottom of the aforementioned item OR 2) four feet below the proposed surface (the greater of the two) and backfilled with A-1 or A-3 soil material. The excavation and backfilling must be included in the lump sum cost of Clearing and Grubbing.

Basis of Payment

The pay quantity must consist of all clearing and grubbing required in connection with the construction of the project, performed to the satisfaction of the Engineer. The pay quantity for the work specified under this Section must be one lump sum quantity, unless otherwise specified in the schedule of values.

ROOT CONTROL BARRIER

110-2001

The work specified under this Section consists of the installation of Root Control Barrier in trenches, alongside hardscape structures such as sidewalks, curbing, pavements concrete and building foundations to prevent structural damage due to root penetration, in accordance with these specifications, at locations shown on the plans or as directed by the Engineer.

Root control barrier must be installed to conform to the requirements as set forth by the manufacturer, to a minimal depth of 12" below finish grade of adjacent sidewalk or curbing. Root Barrier must be free of folds and tears to produce an effective barrier between concrete construction and trees. Installation must be perpendicular to finish grade and all edges must be below finish grade once restoration of the adjacent disturbed area has been completed.

Product labels must clearly show the manufacturer or supplier name, style number, and roll number and must include a compliance statement certifying that all ingredients and inspection standards for this product have been met.

The Contractor must provide to the Engineer a manufacturer's certificate stating the manufacturer's name, product name, style number, chemical composition and other pertinent information to fully describe the product. The Contractor must affix an applicable SDS (Material Safety Data Sheet) to the outside of each shipping container for the product.

The work specified under this Section must include all preparation of sub-grade and the furnishing of all necessary incidental items for proper installation per the manufacturer's specifications.

When approved by a certified arborist, the root control barrier installation must be accompanied by proper root pruning.

Basis of Payment

The work specified under this Section must be paid for in **Linear Feet**, of root control barrier, of widths specified by the applicable pay items, actually constructed and accepted.

EXCAVATION AND EMBANKMENT

120

The work specified under this Section consists of the excavation and embankment required for completion of the project. All work specified under this Section must conform to the requirements of Section 120 of the *FDOT Specifications*, except as amended herein.

Excavation specified under this Section must include the excavation and removal of all existing materials, debris, obstructions, structures and utilities encountered during excavation, except where designated in the Plans or Specifications to remain, between the original ground or top of existing pavement and the surface of the completed earthwork, within the limits shown in the Plans. Fill material, borrow material, and embankment must consist of suitable earthen material acceptable to the Engineer. Ownership of all suitable and/or unsuitable excavated material must remain with the County project until all earthwork requirements for the project have been fulfilled. It may be acceptable to use some excavated unsuitable materials on-site (i.e., organic topsoil), if testing proves acceptability. If testing shows that the excavated unsuitable material is deemed not-usable on-site, then it must be disposed of by the contractor in off-site areas provided by the Contractor. The cost for disposal, hauling and associated work must be included in the excavation pay items. Except as otherwise provided for in the Plans and Specifications, all surplus material and other items not claimed by the County must become the property of the Contractor and must be disposed of by the Contractor in off-site areas provided by the Contractor. The Contractor must not over-excavate a construction site below the elevations shown in the Plans and Permits, unless specifically pre-approved by the County.

All fill and embankment material must be A-1 or A-3 soil material, per AASHTO M-145 classifications. If A-3 material is used, it must have a minimum average lab permeability of 5×10^{-5} cm/sec (0.14 ft./day) as per FM I-T215. Sites such as stormwater management areas or mitigation sites located within the project corridor identified by the Contractor for possible use as Embankment must be presented to the County for written approval prior to use. Any borrow source is required to have the appropriate soil and materials testing required per County and FDOT standards and specifications to qualify as Embankment. In addition, borrow sources must not be in conflict with any specific stormwater or environmental permit and/or contract requirements. The Engineer of Record and the County do not guarantee or qualify any materials, identified in the plans as Regular Excavation, as being suitable borrow or a suitable borrow source.

EXCAVATION OF UNSUITABLE MATERIAL Work specified under this Section consists of the removal of muck, clay, rock and all other types of unsuitable material and must include the furnishing, transportation, placement and compaction of fill material as replacement for unsuitable material.

The location and quantity of unsuitable material is estimated, and is approximate only. The removal of unsuitable material may be required at additional locations to be determined in the field by the Engineer, after unsuitability is confirmed by testing laboratory. For roadway construction in general, unsuitable material must be removed to the depth shown in the plans, or as directed by the Engineer in the field. Underneath footings, structures and pipes, unsuitable material must be removed a minimum depth of four (4) feet below proposed grade, or as directed by the Engineer in the field, and backfill immediately with suitable material. Where the removal of plastic soils below the finished earthwork grade is required, meet a construction tolerance of plus or minus 0.2 foot in depth and plus or minus 6 inches (each side) in width.

The usage of Roadway and Drainage Bid Pay Item 120-0020 EXCAVATION, Unsuitable Material within the Roadway and Drainage section must only be used for roadway and drainage construction. For excavation of unsuitable materials and backfill with suitable materials whose sole purpose is for the installation of the utility, the cost must be included in the appropriate utility pay item and not paid for separately.

EXCAVATION OF DETENTION POND AND/OR MITIGATION AREA Work specified under this Section must include all excavation required for the construction of detention ponds, mitigation areas, reservoirs and other facilities of a similar nature and also must include all grading, the preparation of side slopes, compacting as required, final dressing and all incidental work required for the construction of detention ponds.

Unless otherwise provided for in these Specifications, the work to be performed under this Section must include the hauling, to designated sites identified in the construction documents, of all material which may remain the property of the County, and the stockpiling, compaction, and shaping of such material to the template lines shown in the Plans or as directed by the Engineer. Except as otherwise provided for in the Plans and Specifications, all surplus material and other items not claimed by the County must become the property of the Contractor and must be disposed of by the Contractor in off-site areas provided by the Contractor. Pay item for excavation of detention pond must include the excavation of unsuitable materials.

FILL MATERIAL Work specified under this Section consists of the placement and compaction of fill material for such purposes as filling of ditches and channels, and the filling of substantial voids and depressions. The fill material used to replace excavated unsuitable material must be paid under "excavation of unsuitable material."

The work specified under this Section must include the shaping, compaction and dressing of material to the condition required for the placement of embankment, bedding, pavement or other material, and where required, to the slopes and tolerances normally associated with final grading operations, such as required for seeding and the placement of sod. The work specified under this Section must include the furnishing of all required borrow material. Borrow material must be furnished from areas provided by the Contractor, and must be approved by the Engineer prior to placement. See conditions in second paragraph of previous page for possible on-site use of excavated materials.

For limits of payment, where no other material, such as embankment, pavement, bedding or other select material, is to be constructed over fill material, the limits of payment for Fill Material must extend from the line of contact between Fill Material and original ground or completed excavation to the finished earthwork lines for Fill Material shown in the Plans. Where embankment is to be constructed directly over Fill Material, the limits of payment for Fill Material must extend from the line of contact between Fill Material and original ground or completed excavation to the straight line connecting the highest points of original ground to which Fill Material is to be placed. Where bedding or other select material is to be constructed directly over Fill Material, the limits of payment for Fill Material must extend from the line of contact between Fill Material and original ground or completed excavation to the bottom line of bedding or select material, whichever is first encountered. Where pavement is to be constructed directly over Fill Material, the limits of payment for Fill Material must extend from the line of contact between Fill Material and original ground or completed excavation to the bottom line of Stabilization, Base material or pavement, whichever is first encountered. The limits of payment defined above must be adjusted as necessary by the Engineer to exclude payment for such quantities of suitable fill material, measured in cubic yards after placement and compaction, as may be available as surplus material on the project site.

EMBANKMENT Work specified under this Section consists of the furnishing and placement of material where such work involves the construction of embankment, side slopes, and the shaping and dressing of material to neat lines conforming to definite geometric configurations, such as required in the construction of berms, road-beds and other embankments, and the reshaping of ditches, stream channels and pond bottoms, fill and backfill, and miscellaneous grading required for the completion of the project. Material must be furnished from areas provided by the Contractor, and must be approved by the Engineer prior to placement.

Where grading operations outside the limits shown in the Plans require the placement, compaction, shaping and dressing of fill material for the completion of the project, and where no separate pay items for such work are provided in the Schedule of Values, such work, including the furnishing of borrow material, must be included under this Section. Borrow material must be furnished from areas provided by the Contractor, and must be approved by the Engineer prior to placement. The limits of payment for Embankment must extend from the line of contact with original ground or Fill Material to the finished earthwork lines shown in the Plans. Where pavement is to be constructed over Embankment the upper limit of payment for Embankment must be the bottom line of Stabilization, Base material or pavement, whichever is first encountered.

Basis of Payment

When the quantity for a pay item under this Section is shown in the Schedule of Values as a lump sum quantity, the pay quantity must consist of all work described and specified herein which may be required in connection with the construction of the project, performed to the satisfaction of the Engineer. Unless specified to be paid for at the lump sum price, the work specified under this Section must be paid for at the contract price per cubic yard. If the contractor has a claim that actual volumes are greater than what is depicted in the contract, then the contractor must be responsible for providing signed and sealed surveys (of pre & post conditions), with volume calculations, to substantiate any contractor claim/request for additional compensation.

For FILL MATERIAL, payment must be made only for the furnishing and placement of such quantities of fill material as may be required in excess of suitable material available on the project site as surplus material.

For FILL MATERIAL AND BORROW MATERIAL, the pay quantity for work specified herein must be the number of cubic yards of material actually furnished, as determined by field measurement of the compacted in-place material, and accepted by the Engineer.

FOR BORROW MATERIAL, in the absence of a bid item for *Quantity Measurements Survey by Contractor* and at the discretion of the Engineer, the material furnished under this Section may be measured in its loose state and the volume thereof converted to the equivalent volume of compacted in-place material. In such case a shrinkage factor of 35% must be assumed, and the equivalent volume of compacted in-place material must be taken as the volume of the material in its loose state multiplied by the factor 0.74074.

For EMBANKMENT, the work specified herein must be paid for under the pay items shown in the Schedule of Values for Embankment. All quantities shown in the Plans or the Schedule of Values must be the theoretical quantities calculated, with no factor applied for shrinkage, losses due to clearing and grubbing, or any other consideration. It must be the responsibility of the Contractor to address the various factors affecting the cost of the completed work, and to include in the unit bid price the costs associated with such factors.

If the schedule of values does not provide a specific pay item for the aforementioned work, then the work must be included in the pay item for Grading (lump sum).

LOAD, HAUL & DISPOSAL OF CONTAMINATED SOIL

120-0513

Scope of Work

The work specified under this section must include the loading, hauling and disposal of contaminated soil obtained during the dredging operations.

All the dredged sediments must be disposed of and not re-used. Contaminated sediments may be disposed via thermal incineration or land filled. If thermally treated, additional pre-burn samples may be required by the treatment facility prior to acceptance of the material. The thermal treatment facility must be approved per Chapter 62-713 of the Florida Administrative Code and coordination with the treatment facility is recommended prior to placement of bids.

If the soil is to be land filled, it must be disposed of at an FDEP-permitted lined landfill (Class I that meets the sub-title D standards) and be done in accordance with Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) 17-770 and F.A.C. 17-775. If contaminated soil is proposed to be disposed in a landfill, a letter of acceptance or disposal manifest is required from landfill management and must be provided to the County. The documentation must include name and location of landfill and volume/weight disposed and corresponding dates.

The work to be performed under this section must not include the Dredging, Geotubes or Dewatering Site Maintenance. Such work must be paid under other applicable pay items.

Special Precautions and Procedures

Removal and disposal of excessively contaminated soil will be performed on site by a qualified contractor. A contamination assessment reports is available for review from the COUNTY.

Contractor must submit a site specific Health and Safety Plan (HASP) at the Pre-Construction Conference. All Dredging operations must not commence until the Health and Safety Plan has been approved by the County. Information covered by the plan must include but not be limited to the following:

Hazard analysis for each site task	Employee training
Personal protective equipment (PPE) to be used by employees and based on hazard analysis	
Medical surveillance	Emergency response plan
Exposure monitoring	Confined space entry procedures
Site Control measures	Spill Containment
Decontamination procedures	

Basis of Payment

Pay Item No. 120-0513 Load, Haul & Disposal of Contaminated Soil (Including tip Fees) also includes the excavation, hauling and disposal of unsuitable materials. The pay quantity for work specified under this section must be the number of tons verified by weight ticketed received from the incineration or land fill facility.

The quantity to be dredged is estimated and approximate only. Disposal of a different volume of "excessively contaminated" soil may be required as determined by the Engineer and paid for at the Contract unit price.

GRADING

120-1100

All work specified under this Section must conform to the requirements of Sections 110 and 120 of the *FDOT Specifications*, except as amended herein.

Except for that work excluded under other provisions of this Section, and except as provided for under other Sections of these Specifications, the work to be performed under this Section must consist of all excavation, the furnishing, placement and compaction of all embankment and fill material, all grading of roadway shoulders and ditches, the construction or re-channelization of all ditches and swales, all graded road connections, the shaping or reshaping of slopes, all final dressing, and all other earthwork operations required for the completion of the project. The Contractor must not over-excavate a construction site below the elevations shown in the Plans and permits, unless specifically pre-approved by the County in writing.

Unless otherwise provided for, all borrow material required for the completion of work performed under this Section must be furnished by the Contractor from areas provided by the Contractor.

When the project includes the construction of Road Base, the work performed under this Section must include also the furnishing, placement and compaction of all embankment material required between existing ground and the bottom of the Road Base.

The work to be performed under this Section must not include the excavation of unsuitable material, or the furnishing or placement of borrow material as replacement for unsuitable material, or other items of work for which separate payment is to be made, but must include the placement and compaction of suitable fill material as replacement for unsuitable material where suitable fill material is available as surplus material from the project site.

Ownership of all suitable material must remain with the County until all earthwork requirements for the project have been fulfilled. Except as otherwise provided for in the Plans and Specifications, all surplus material and other items not claimed by the County must become the property of the Contractor and must be disposed of by the Contractor in off-site areas provided by the Contractor.

Basis of Payment

The pay quantity for work specified under this Section must be one lump sum quantity which must include all work described and specified herein.

DREDGING

120-1200

The work specified under this Section consists of the dredging of submerged channels and areas by the use of drag lines or by methods of hydraulic dredging.

Dredging by the use of drag lines or other non-hydraulic methods must be classified as regular dredging.

Dredging by hydraulic methods must be classified as hydraulic dredging.

All dredging operations must conform to the applicable requirements of Section 120 of the *FDOT Specifications*, as amended herein, and must be performed in accordance with all provisions and conditions of all permits issued for dredging operations on this project.

Dredging must include all labor, equipment and materials necessary for cleaning, deepening and widening an area, canal, creek or area by the use of a dredge, or any other type of machinery or equipment used to clean, deepen, or widen and also pumping (and/or otherwise transporting) of the dredged material to the spoil site. It must also include all work associated with spoils site area, stockpile management, disposition of dredged materials, discharge/containment of settling ponds, geo-tubes (if applicable), etc.

All dredged material must become the property of the contractor and the contractor must be responsible for transportation of dredged material to a suitable offsite disposal area (unless specified otherwise).

Basis of Payment

The quantity to be paid for under this Section must be one lump sum or cubic yards quantity (see pay item for unit of payment), and must include all items of work described and specified for:

Dredging, Regular

Dredging, Hydraulic

FLOWABLE CONCRETE FILL

121

All work specified under this Section must conform to the requirements of Section 121 of the *FDOT Specifications*, except as amended herein. The work specified under this Section consists of the furnishing and application of Flowable Concrete Fill, as shown on the Plans, and as directed by the Engineer. The unit price must include all excavation to the springline of pipe, disposal of excess excavated soil, formwork if required, placement of flowable fill and all other operations required to protect the pipe. This Section must include all cost of the mixture, any admixtures, cost for delivery, labor and finishing for Excavatable or Non-Excavatable Flowable Concrete Fill, as specified for the project. Any clean fine aggregate with 100% passing a 3/8 inch mesh sieve and not more than 10% passing the 200 mesh sieve may be used for the Fine Aggregate. High air generators or foaming agents may be used in lieu of conventional Air Entraining Admixtures and may be added at jobsite and mixed in accordance with manufacturer's recommendation.

Mix Design

Flowable Concrete Fill is a mixture of Portland cement, fly ash, fine aggregate, air entraining admixture and water. Flowable Concrete Fill contains a low cementitious content for reduced strength development. Submit mix designs to the Engineer for approval. If conditions warrant, an anti-washout admixture must be added to the mix design at the dosage rate of 3 gallons per cubic yard. This is an add-on product and must be specified when ordering.

Production and Placing

Deliver Flowable Concrete Fill using concrete construction equipment. Place Flowable Concrete Fill by chute, pumping or other methods approved by the Engineer. Revolution counter requirements are waived.

Construction Requirements

Use straps, soil anchors or other approved means of restraint to assure correct alignment when Flowable Concrete Fill is used as backfill for pipe or where flotation or misalignment may occur. Place Flowable Concrete Fill to the designated fill line without vibration or other means of compaction. Do not place Flowable Concrete Fill during inclement weather, e.g. rain or ambient temperatures below 40° F. Take all necessary precautions to prevent any damages caused by the hydraulic pressure of the fill during placement prior to hardening. Provide the means to confine the material within the designated space.

Acceptance

Leave the fill undisturbed until the material obtains sufficient strength. Sufficient strength is 35 psi penetration resistance as measured using a hand held penetrometer with FM 1-T 197. Provide a hand held penetrometer to measure the penetration resistance of the hardened Flowable Concrete Fill.

Basis of Payment

When the item of Flowable Concrete Fill is included in the Contract, payment will be made at the contract unit price per cubic yard. Such price and payment will include all cost of the mixture, in place and accepted, determined as specified above. No measurement and payment will be made for material placed outside the neat line limits or outside the adjusted limits, or for unused or wasted material.

BEDDING MATERIAL

125-3000

CRUSHED STONE

The work specified under this Section consists of the furnishing and placement of crushed stone as bedding and backfill material for concrete pipe culvert and standard drainage structures.

The crushed stone used under this Section must be of the Size Number specified for the project and shown in the table "Standard Sizes of Coarse Aggregate" contained in Section 901-1.4 Gradation of the *FDOT Specifications*, and must be placed in accordance with the Plans or placed to a thickness of 10 inches unless otherwise directed by the Engineer. For drainage structures, the bedding material must extend beyond the outside the bottom dimensions of the structure for a distance of 12 inches, or as shown in the Plans or as directed by the Engineer. For pipe and box culverts, the bedding is to be extended for a distance of 12 inches beyond the outside diameter or width of the culvert, or as shown in the Plans, or as directed by the Engineer. Bedding material placement which exceeds the limits established by Pinellas County Standards, Plans, or as directed by the Engineer is deemed excessive and must not be compensated.

No payment will be allowed for select bedding material, which might be utilized by the contractor for convenience in lieu of dewatering. Bedding material must only be used if the plans require it at a specific location or if the Engineer deems it necessary at a specific location, after de-watering efforts are considered ineffective.

Basis of Payment

The pay quantity for work specified under this Section must be the number of tons of crushed stone, of the various sizes specified, actually placed and accepted.

The tonnage to be paid for must be determined from batch weights, truck scale weights, volume measurements or other methods approved by the Engineer

STABILIZATION

160

TYPE B

The work specified under this Section consists of the stabilizing of designated portions of the roadbed to provide a firm and unyielding subgrade, in conformity with the lines, grades, notes and typical cross sections shown in the Plans, and as directed by the Engineer. The construction of stabilized roadbed must conform to the requirements of Section 160 of the *FDOT Specifications*, as amended herein.

Premixed Stabilization must be required when proposed pipe culvert falls within area to be stabilized.

The work specified under this Section must include the furnishing and placement of all stabilizing material required, and all mixing, shaping and compacting of the stabilized area.

Unless specifically authorized in writing by the Engineer, the Engineer will determine compliance with the bearing value requirements by the Limerock Bearing Ratio (LBR) method (FM 5-515), including Sections 6.0 and 6.1, specifying that the material will be soaked prior to penetration. The minimum LBR must be 40. The under-tolerance for this minimum LBR requirement must be 2.0.

The material utilized for type B stabilized subgrade, either existing or imported material, in addition to the 'select stabilized material,' must be suitable material having a plasticity index less than ten and a liquid limit less than 40.

The Engineer will conduct materials testing during construction. The Contractor must furnish the Engineer with every reasonable facility for ascertaining whether the work performed and materials used are in accordance with the requirements and intent of the Plans and Specifications. Certain tests (e.g., Limerock Bearing Ratio Tests) performed may require a number of days (four to six) for the test results to be obtained by the Engineer. If the test results indicate that the material represented by the test is not in accordance with the Plans and Specifications, all such materials, whether in place or not, will be rejected. The bearing value determined by the initial LBR test will be used to determine compliance with Specifications, and an additional 'verification' test will not be performed unless otherwise authorized by the Engineer. Unless otherwise permitted by the Engineer, the Contractor must correct the material in non-compliance by additional work performed or replacement of the material.

Material substitutions, for the sub-base of the project, are not allowed, unless written pre-approval is provided by the County.

Basis of Payment

When the quantity for a pay item under this Section is shown in the Schedule of Values to be paid for per square yard, the pay quantity must be the number of square yards of Stabilization, Type B, at the thickness specified in the applicable pay item, actually constructed and accepted by the Engineer.

ORGANIC TOPSOIL

162-1000

Materials for, and the application of, topsoil must conform to the requirements of Section 162 (Prepared Soil Layer) and 987 (Soil Layer Materials) of the FDOT "Standard Specifications", as amended herein.

The work specified under this Section consists of the preparation of a 6 inch layer of existing soil mixed with imported material, unless a different depth is specified for the project. The Topsoil must be composed of organic soil, which may consist of muck, mucky peat and peat and must have an organic matter content of 30% or more if the mineral fraction is more than 50% clay, or more than 20% organic matter if the mineral fraction has no clay. Placement of the soil must be as specified for the project and as directed by the Engineer.

It may be acceptable to use some excavated unsuitable materials on-site (i.e., organic topsoil), if testing proves acceptability.

Basis of Payment:

Topsoil must be paid for at the contract unit price per square yard of topsoil placed as specified under this section.

ROADWAY BASE

200

LIMEROCK

The work specified under this Section consists of the construction of roadway base utilizing limerock on prepared subgrade, in conformity with the lines, grades, notes and typical cross sections shown in the Plans, and as directed by the Engineer. The construction of Limerock Base must conform to the requirements of Section 200, 285 & 911 of the *FDOT Specifications*, as amended herein. Load Bearing Ratio (LBR) must be a minimum of 100.

The Engineer will conduct materials testing during construction. The Contractor must furnish the Engineer with every reasonable facility for ascertaining whether the work performed and materials used are in accordance with the requirements and intent of the Plans and Specifications. Certain tests (e.g., Limerock Bearing Ratio Tests) performed may require a number of days (four to six) for the test results to be obtained by the Engineer. If the test results indicate that the material represented by the test is not in accordance with the Plans and Specifications, all such materials, whether in place or not, will be rejected. Unless otherwise permitted by the Engineer, the Contractor must correct the material in non-compliance by additional work performed or replacement of the material, at no additional costs to the County.

The construction of Limerock Base under this Section must also include the furnishing and application of a bituminous material prime coat conforming to the requirements set forth in Section 3 of the *Pinellas County, Florida, Specifications for Hot Bituminous Mixtures, Plant Methods, Equipment and Construction Methods*, latest edition.

The material will be inspected, tested and approved by the Engineer prior to incorporation in the work. Any work in which material not previously approved is used, must be performed at the Contractor's risk and may be considered as unauthorized and unacceptable and not subject to the payment provisions of the contract. Upon delivery to the project site, the material will be sampled and tested by the Engineer or a duly authorized, qualified representative of the Engineer in accordance with Pinellas County Limerock Sampling Procedures and Guidelines, latest edition, or as so directed by the Engineer.

Basis of Payment

When the quantity for a pay item under this Section is shown in the Schedule of Values to be paid for per square yard, the pay quantity must be the number of square yards of Roadway Base, Limerock, at the thickness specified in the applicable pay item, actually constructed and accepted by the Engineer.

ROADWAY BASE

204

RECYCLED CRUSHED CONCRETE/GRADED AGGREGATE

The construction of recycled crushed concrete/graded aggregate must conform to the requirements of Section 204 and 285 of the *FDOT Specifications*, as amended herein.

The work specified under this Section consists of the construction of roadway base utilizing crushed concrete on prepared subgrade, in conformity with the lines, grades, notes and typical cross sections shown in the Plans, and as directed by the Engineer. The construction of Crushed Concrete Base must conform to the requirements of this Section, or, in lieu thereof, such requirements as may be established by the Engineer during construction. The Engineer must have full authority to modify the provisions of this Section as deemed necessary, in his opinion, to meet field conditions and requirements. The construction of roadway base under this Section must include also the furnishing and application of a bituminous-material prime coat conforming to the requirements set forth in Section 3 of the *Pinellas County, Florida, Specifications for Hot Bituminous Mixtures, Plant Methods, Equipment and Construction Methods*, latest edition.

MATERIALS

Composition - Base material must conform to the following gradation:

SIEVE SIZE	PERCENT BY WEIGHT PASSING
2"	100
1 1/2"	95-100
3/4"	65-90
3/8"	45-75
No. 4	35-60
No. 10	25-45
No. 50	5-25
No. 200	0-10

Material for Crushed Concrete Base must consist only of crushed concrete and such additive materials as may be approved by the Engineer for the purpose of facilitating construction and achieving the desired characteristics of the finished in-place product. The use of water for this purpose is considered incidental to work performed and will not be paid for separately, regardless if the contract includes a Water for Dust Control pay item. Material which shows a significant tendency toward adverse chemical or physical change on exposure to moisture will not be acceptable. The material must be free of any Ferrous Metals.

Mechanical and Physical Properties

The material must not contain lumps, balls, or pockets of sand or clay material in size or quantity sufficient to be detrimental to the proper bonding, finishing, or strength of the crushed concrete base. The specific mechanical and physical properties of crushed concrete aggregate and any additive materials permitted in the construction of Crushed Concrete Base under this contract must be determined on the basis of test results as the work progresses. The finished in-place product must provide at least an LBR of 100 or greater.

RECYCLED CRUSHED CONCRETE/GRADED AGGREGATE (CONTINUED)**CONSTRUCTION****Placement and Spreading of Material**

The material must be transported to the point where it is to be used, over crushed concrete previously placed where possible, and dumped at the end of the preceding spread. Hauling over the subgrade, or dumping on the subgrade for further placement operations, will be permitted only when, in the opinion of the Engineer, such procedures will not adversely affect the integrity of the completed base and subgrade. Spreading must be accomplished by mechanical spreaders capable of producing an even distribution of the crushed concrete aggregate. Spreading by other means must be permitted only where and as directed by the Engineer.

Base Courses

The minimum thickness of the Crushed Concrete Base constructed under this contract must be as specified for the project.

Compacting and Finishing Requirements

After spreading is completed the crushed concrete must be uniformly compacted, with water being added as required, to a density of not less than ninety eight (98%) of the maximum density as determined by AASHTO T-180. During final compaction operations, if the blading of any areas is necessary to obtain the true grade and cross section, the compacting operations must be completed prior to the performance of density tests on the finished base. Water associated with the use of this material is considered incidental to work performed and will not be paid for separately, regardless if the contract includes a Water for Dust Control pay item.

Priming and Maintaining

The prime coat must be applied only when the base meets the required moisture and density requirements. At the time of priming, the base must be firm, unyielding, and in such condition that no undue distortion will occur. The Contractor will be responsible for insuring that the true crown and template of the base are maintained, with no rutting or other distortion, and that the base meets all requirements at the time the surface course is applied.

Correction of Defects

All defects in materials and construction must be corrected by the Contractor, at the Contractor's expense, and to the satisfaction of the Engineer, as the work progresses.

Testing

The County must be responsible for all testing performed in connection with the construction of the base under this contract.

Basis of Payment

The pay quantity for work performed under this Section must be the number of square yards of Roadway Base, Recycled Crushed Concrete/Graded Aggregate, at the total thickness specified in the applicable pay item, actually constructed and accepted by the Engineer.

SUPERPAVE ASPHALT BASE

234

The work specified under this section consists of the construction of asphaltic concrete base course, including, but not limited to, quality assurance, general construction requirements, and acceptance procedures, utilizing Superpave Asphalt Base, Type B-12.5 [the contractor may use SP-12.5 (Traffic Level B or C) in lieu of Type B-12.5, at no additional cost to the County], in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Pinellas County, Florida, "SPECIFICATIONS FOR HOT BITUMINOUS MIXTURES, PLANT METHODS, EQUIPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION METHODS", latest edition. For composition and physical test properties and all other parameters not covered by the above referenced Pinellas County Specifications, the SP mixes must comply with requirements of the **FDOT Specifications**, Section 234.

Asphaltic concrete base course must be constructed in conformity with the lines, grades, notes and typical cross sections shown in the Plans, and as directed by the Engineer. The Contractor must be required to supply the County and its authorized representative testing laboratory the daily quality control test data immediately as it becomes available by facsimile or e-mail to both parties. The Bulk Specific Gravity (G_{mb}) of the mixture supplied by the Contractor may be utilized by the County and its authorized representative testing laboratory to determine the volumetric properties of each production lot for acceptance purposes.

If directed by the Engineer, the Contractor may be required to supply the County (or its authorized representative testing laboratory) a test sample from each daily production lot. The sample must be taken whenever possible from the same truck that the Contractor obtains his daily quality control test sample. The County's sample must be a minimum of twenty thousand (20,000) grams, and must be stored in a minimum of four (4) separate containers designed to protect the sample from loss of material during transport. Each container must be clearly labeled with the following information: Producer's Name, Mix Type, and Date of Production. Immediately after the sample is obtained, the County's sample will be transported to the job site by the Contractor and delivered to the County Engineer on site. The Contractor (or his asphalt supplier) must mark the back of the delivery ticket of the tested truck, "TEST SAMPLE".

When the pay item number specifies the quantity of the item in square yards, the "overlay" exception referenced in "Pinellas County Specifications for Hot Bituminous Mixtures, Plants Methods, Equipment and Construction Methods", latest edition, section 3-15.8 does not apply to acceptance and payment for asphaltic concrete under this section.

Basis of Payment:

When the quantity for a pay item under this section is shown in the schedule of values to be paid for per square yard, the pay quantity must be the number of square yards of Asphaltic Concrete Base Course, at the thickness specified in the applicable pay item, actually constructed and accepted by the Engineer.

When the quantity for a pay item under this section is to be paid for per ton, the weight of the mixture must be determined from batch weights, truck scale weights or other methods approved by the Engineer. Delivery tickets, in duplicate, signed by a sworn weigher, must accompany each load of material to the project site. One copy of the delivery ticket must be retained by the Contractor and one copy must be delivered to the Engineering Inspector. The total number of tons reflected in one set of all delivery tickets collected by the Inspector must be the measured pay quantity.

Basis of Payment Adjustment for Asphaltic Cement:

The bid unit price for asphaltic concrete materials will be adjusted in accordance with applicable provisions and requirements of the Florida Department of Transportation, Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, section 9-2.1.2 and FDOT Road and Bridge Supplemental Specifications as amended herein.

For the purposes of unit price adjustment determination, the following conditions must be applicable:

1. The Bituminous Material, Asphalt Price Index (herein referenced API) published monthly by the FDOT must be used for the adjustment of unit prices in accordance with FDOT Specification 9-2.1.2. The FDOT API in effect at the bid opening date will be used for initial determination of asphaltic material price.
2. The formula referenced in FDOT section 9-2.1.2, Paragraph (d) must be modified as follows:
$$P_a = AC_q (I_d - 1.05 I_b)$$
 during a period of increasing prices
$$P_a = AC_q (I_d - 0.95 I_b)$$
 during a period of decreasing prices.
 P_a = Price adjustment for bituminous material, in dollars.
 AC_q = Quantity of Asphalt Cement, in gallons.
 I_b = API during the month in which bids were opened for this contract.
 I_d = API during the month material is incorporated into the project.
3. Asphaltic Concrete, for which the unit price is per square yard, must be assumed to weigh one hundred (100) pounds per inch of thickness per square yard and asphaltic cement to weigh 8.58 pounds per gallon. With concurrence from the Contractor, in order to simplify calculations, the Engineer must have the option of determining the Price Adjustment based on either Square Yards of actual installed material or Tons of actual installed material.
4. Calculation of AC_q (Quantity of Asphalt Cement) must be based on the Contractor's approved mix design Asphalt Content, percentage by weight of total mix.
5. No adjustment in bid prices will be made for either tack coats or prime coats.
6. The contractor must not be paid for quantities surpassing the "Maximum Yield" in the following table.

Specified Thickness (Inches)	Target Yield (Lb/Sq. Yd)	Maximum Yield (Lb/Sq. Yd)
1	100	110
1.25	125	137.5
1.5	150	165
1.75	175	193
2	200	220

7. Price adjustment must be calculated and recorded as the bituminous material is incorporated into the project, however, the actual price adjustments will be processed on the contract's final pay request that is reviewed and approved by the County.

OPTIONAL BASE COURSE

285

The work specified under this Section consists of the construction of optional base course, in accordance with the requirements of Section 285 of the FDOT Specifications, as amended herein. When using asphalt, the work must be constructed in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Pinellas County, Florida, "SPECIFICATIONS FOR HOT BITUMINOUS MIXTURES, PLANT METHODS, EQUIPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION METHODS", latest edition, including, but not limited to, quality assurance, general construction requirements, and acceptance procedures. For asphalt, the work specified under this Section includes the furnishing of material for, and the application of, all required tack coats.

Limerock Base must be constructed in accordance with County specifications 200. Graded Aggregate base must be constructed in accordance with County specifications 204. Shell base must be constructed in accordance with County specifications 250. Asphaltic concrete base course must be constructed in accordance with County specifications 234, in conformity with the lines, grades, notes and typical cross sections shown in the Plans, and as directed by the Engineer. When the Bid Item Number specifies the quantity of the item in Square Yards, the "overlay" exception referenced in "Pinellas County Specifications for Hot Bituminous Mixtures, Plants Methods, Equipment and Construction Methods, July, 2000," Section 3-15.8 does not apply to acceptance and payment for asphaltic concrete under this section.

Basis of Payment:

When the quantity for a pay item under this Section is shown in the Schedule of Values to be paid for per square yard, the pay quantity must be the number of square yards of Optional Base Course, at the thickness specified in the applicable pay item, actually constructed and accepted by the Engineer.

When the quantity for a pay item under this Section is to be paid for per ton, the weight of the mixture must be determined from batch weights, truck scale weights or other methods approved by the Engineer. Delivery tickets, in duplicate, signed by a sworn weigher, must accompany each load of material to the project site. One copy of the delivery ticket must be retained by the Contractor and one copy must be delivered to the Engineering Inspector. The total number of tons reflected in one set of all delivery tickets collected by the Inspector must be the measured pay quantity.

Basis of Payment Adjustment for Asphaltic Cement:

The bid unit price for asphaltic concrete materials will be adjusted in accordance with applicable provisions and requirements of the Florida Department of Transportation, Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, Section 9-2.1.2 and FDOT Road and Bridge Supplemental Specifications as amended herein.

For the purposes of unit price adjustment determination, the following conditions must be applicable:

1. The Bituminous Material, Asphalt Price Index (herein referenced (API) published monthly by the FDOT must be used for the adjustment of unit prices in accordance with FDOT Specification 9-2.1.2. The FDOT API in effect at the bid opening date will be used for initial determination of asphaltic material price.
2. The formula referenced in FDOT Section 9-2.1.2, Paragraph (d) must be modified as follows:
$$P_a = AC_q (I_d - 1.05 I_b)$$
 during a period of increasing prices
$$P_a = AC_q (I_d - 0.95 I_b)$$
 during a period of decreasing prices.
 P_a = Price adjustment for bituminous material, in dollars.
 AC_q = Quantity of Asphalt Cement, in gallons.
 I_b = API during the month in which bids were opened for this contract.
 I_d = API during the month material is incorporated into the project.
3. Asphaltic Concrete, for which the unit price is per square yard, must be assumed to weigh one hundred (100) pounds per inch of thickness per square yard and asphaltic cement to weigh 8.58 pounds per gallon. With concurrence from the Contractor, in order to simplify calculations, the Engineer must have the option of determining the Price Adjustment based on either Square Yards of actual installed material or Tons of actual installed material.
4. Calculation of AC_q (Quantity of Asphalt Cement) must be based on the Contractor's approved mix design Asphalt Content, percentage by weight of total mix.
5. No adjustment in bid prices will be made for either tack coats or prime coats.
6. The contractor must not be paid for quantities surpassing the "Maximum Yield" in the following table.

Specified Thickness (Inches)	Target Yield (Lb/Sq. Yd)	Maximum Yield (Lb/Sq. Yd)
1	100	110
1.25	125	137.5
1.5	150	165
1.75	175	193
2	200	220

7. Price adjustment must be calculated and recorded as the bituminous material is incorporated into the project, however, the actual price adjustments will be processed on the contract's final pay request that is reviewed and approved by the County.

SUPERPAVE ASPHALT CONCRETE

334

The work specified under this Section consists of the construction of asphaltic concrete surface course, including, but not limited to, quality assurance, general construction requirements, and acceptance procedures, utilizing Superpave Asphaltic Concrete, Type SP-9.5, Type SP-12.5 or Type SP-19.0, in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Pinellas County, Florida, "SPECIFICATIONS FOR HOT BITUMINOUS MIXTURES, PLANT METHODS, EQUIPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION METHODS", latest edition. Reference in said document to fuel price adjustments are not applicable. For composition and physical test properties and all other parameters not covered by the above referenced Pinellas County Specifications, the SP mixes must comply with requirements of the **FDOT Specifications**, Section 334.

Asphaltic concrete surface course must be constructed in conformity with the lines, grades, notes and typical cross sections shown in the Plans, and as directed by the Engineer. Unless otherwise directed by the Engineer, installation of signal loops must be placed prior to final surface course. Loops must not be cut into the final surface course. After loop installation is complete, MEG readings must be performed according to **FDOT Specifications**. Payment for signal loops must be included in this Section, unless otherwise provided for in a different Section of this Contract.

All proposed asphalt patch and surfacing overlaid on existing pavement must be feathered smoothly (no irregular surface elevation differentials) into the existing pavement and requires a milled butt-joint, or as directed by the engineer.

The Contractor must be required to supply the County and its authorized representative testing laboratory the daily quality control test data immediately as it becomes available by facsimile or e-mail to both parties. The Bulk Specific Gravity (G_{mb}) of the mixture supplied by the Contractor may be utilized by the County and its authorized representative testing laboratory to determine the volumetric properties of each production lot for acceptance purposes.

If directed by the Engineer, the Contractor may be required to supply the County (or its authorized representative testing laboratory) a test sample from each daily production lot. The sample must be taken whenever possible from the same truck that the Contractor obtains his daily quality control test sample. The County's sample must be a minimum of twenty thousand (20,000) grams, and must be stored in a minimum of four (4) separate containers designed to protect the sample from loss of material during transport. Each container must be clearly labeled with the following information: Producer's Name, Mix Type, and Date of Production. Immediately after the sample is obtained, the County's sample will be transported to the job site by the Contractor and delivered to the County Engineer on site. The Contractor (or his asphalt supplier) must mark the back of the delivery ticket of the tested truck, "TEST SAMPLE".

When the Bid Item Number specifies the quantity of the item in Square Yards, the "overlay" exception referenced in "Pinellas County Specifications for Hot Bituminous Mixtures, Plants Methods, Equipment and Construction Methods", latest edition," Section 3-15.8 does not apply to acceptance and payment for asphaltic concrete under this section.

The work specified under this Section includes the furnishing of material for, and the application of, all required tack coats. The tack coat requirements specified further below must take precedence over other specifications that may be found elsewhere in these specifications or in the plans, unless directed or approved by the engineer.

Tack Coat: The work under this Section must cover the furnishing and placing of a

bituminous tack coat on an existing surface which is to be covered by a hot bituminous plant mix material. The work must include the cleaning of the existing surface prior to application of the tack coat. The area of treatment and the rate of application of a tack coat must be based on the plans and specifications after evaluating the actual surface condition on which the plant mix overlay is to be placed.

Recycled Asphalt Pavement – The recycled asphalt pavement (RAP) is restricted to twenty-five percent (25%), as shown in the Hot Bituminous Specifications located online at <http://www.pinellascounty.org/technical/>

Materials: The material must be an anionic emulsion (NTSS-1HM) blended to meet the following minimum requirements:

TEST ON EMULSIFIED ASPHALT			
PARAMETER	TEST METHOD	MIN	MAX
VISCOSITY, SF @ 77° F, SEC	AASHTO T 59	25	500
STORAGE STABILITY 1 DAY	AASHTO T 59	-----	1.0 %
STORAGE STABILITY 5 DAY	AASHTO T 59	-----	5.0 %
RESIDUE BY EVAPORATION	AASHTO T 59	50%	-----
RESIDUE BY DISTILLATION	AASHTO T 59	50%	-----
NAPHTA CONTENT	AASHTO T 59	-----	1.0 %
SIEVE TEST	AASHTO T 59	*	*

* The Sieve result is tested for reporting purpose only. Sieve test may be waived if no application problems are present in the field.

TEST ON RESIDUE FROM DISTILLATION OF EMULSION			
PARAMETER	TEST METHOD	MIN	MAX
PENETRATION @ 77° F	AASHTO T 49	5	20
SOFTENING POINT	AASHTO T 53	65° C	-----
ORIGINAL DSR @ 86° C	AASHTO T 315	1.0	-----

Construction Requirements

(a) EQUIPMENT. It must be the Contractor's responsibility to select the proper size and amount of equipment to provide the desired results.

(b) WEATHER AND TEMPERATURE LIMITATIONS.

The bituminous tack material must be applied in conformity with the following:

WEATHER - Tack material must not be applied on an extremely wet surface or when weather conditions are determined not suitable by the Engineer.

2. TEMPERATURE - The atmospheric temperature should be 40° F and rising. This tack material must not be used for cold applied Asphalt pavements. This tack can be used with warm mix asphalt with lay down temperatures over 200F.

(c) PREPARATION OF EXISTING SURFACE.

Loose material, dust, dirt, and all foreign matter must be removed from the surface to be treated. Approval of the surface before application of the tack material is required.

(d) APPLICATION.

Tack coat material must be applied in an amount from 0.04 gallons per square yard up to a maximum of 0.08 gallons per square yard for emulsified asphalt unless altered by the Engineer. Application temperature is 150° F to 180° F. An asphalt distributor must be provided for use on all accessible areas; inaccessible areas such as around manholes, etc. may be coated by other approved methods. When applying tack coat, it must be applied to all contact surfaces of curbs, gutters, manholes, and adjacent pavement edges, whenever and to the extent directed. Adjacent surfaces, such as gutters and the like, that is not to be in contact with the mix, must be adequately protected from the spray, by means of heavy paper securely fastened in place or other satisfactory means. Any such surface soiled by tack coat material must be cleaned and restored to its previous condition without additional compensation. Tack coat material must be spread only far enough in advance to permit the construction to progress consistently, uniformly, and continuously after the curing period. Tack coat must be fully cured not showing wet surface prior to placement of hot mix. Tack coat that has been damaged or worn off must be replaced without extra compensation.

SPECIAL NOTE: Pervious asphalt pavement shall be used only if specifically required in the construction drawings/plans. If so, the contractor shall abide by the dimensions, mix design and required properties specified in the plans.

Basis of Payment:

When the quantity for a pay item under this Section is shown in the Schedule of Values to be paid for per square yard, the pay quantity must be the number of square yards of Asphaltic Concrete, Type SP, at the thickness specified in the applicable pay item, actually constructed and accepted by the Engineer.

When the quantity for a pay item under this Section is to be paid for per ton, the weight of the mixture must be determined from batch weights, truck scale weights or other methods approved by the Engineer. Delivery tickets, in duplicate, signed by a sworn weigher, must accompany each load of material to the project site. One copy of the delivery ticket must be retained by the Contractor and one copy must be delivered to the Engineering Inspector. The total number of tons reflected in one set of all delivery tickets collected by the Inspector must be the measured pay quantity.

Basis of Payment Adjustment for Asphaltic Cement:

The bid unit price for asphaltic concrete materials will be adjusted in accordance with applicable provisions and requirements of the Florida Department of Transportation, Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, Section 9-2.1.2 and FDOT Road and Bridge Supplemental Specifications as amended herein.

For the purposes of unit price adjustment determination, the following conditions must be applicable:

1. The Bituminous Material, Asphalt Price Index (herein referenced (API) published monthly by the FDOT must be used for the adjustment of unit prices in accordance with FDOT Specification 9-2.1.2. The FDOT API in effect at the bid opening date will be used for initial determination of asphaltic material price.

2. The formula referenced in FDOT Section 9-2.1.2, Paragraph (d) must be modified as follows:

$P_a = AC_q (I_d - 1.05 I_b)$ during a period of increasing prices

$P_a = AC_q (I_d - 0.95 I_b)$ during a period of decreasing prices.

P_a = Price adjustment for bituminous material, in dollars.

AC_q = Quantity of Asphalt Cement, in gallons.

I_b = API during the month in which bids were opened for this contract.

I_d = API during the month material is incorporated into the project.

3. Asphaltic Concrete, for which the unit price is per square yard, must be assumed to weigh one hundred (100) pounds per inch of thickness per square yard and asphaltic cement to weigh 8.58 pounds per gallon. With concurrence from the Contractor, in order to simplify calculations, the Engineer must have the option of determining the Price Adjustment based on either Square Yards of actual installed material or Tons of actual installed material.

4. Calculation of AC_q (Quantity of Asphalt Cement) must be based on the Contractor's approved mix design Asphalt Content, percentage by weight of total mix.

No adjustment in bid prices will be made for either tack coats or prime coats.

The contractor must not be paid for quantities surpassing the "Maximum Yield" in the following table.

Specified Thickness (Inches)	Target Yield (Lb/Sq. Yd)	Maximum Yield (Lb/Sq. Yd)
1	100	110
1.25	125	137.5
1.5	150	165
1.75	175	193
2	200	220

7. Price adjustment must be calculated and recorded as the bituminous material is incorporated into the project, however, the actual price adjustments will be processed on the contract's final pay request that is reviewed and approved by the County.

ASPHALTIC CONCRETE FRICTION COURSE

337

FDOT TYPES FC-5, FC-9.5, FC-12.5

The work specified under this Section consists of the overlaying of prepared roadway surfaces with an asphaltic concrete surface course identified in the *FDOT Specifications* as Asphaltic Concrete Friction Course, and in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Pinellas County, Florida, "SPECIFICATIONS FOR HOT BITUMINOUS MIXTURES, PLANT METHODS, EQUIPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION METHODS", latest edition. For composition and physical test properties and all other parameters not covered by the above referenced Pinellas County Specifications, the SP mixes must comply with requirements of the FDOT Specifications, Section 337, as amended herein.

The work specified under this Section includes the furnishing of material for, and the application of, all required tack coats.

Asphaltic Concrete Friction Course must be constructed in conformity with the lines, grades, notes and typical cross sections shown in the Plans, and as directed by the Engineer. The Contractor must be required to supply the County and its authorized representative testing laboratory the daily quality control test data immediately as it becomes available by facsimile or e-mail to both parties. The Bulk Specific Gravity (G_{mb}) of the mixture supplied by the Contractor may be utilized by the County and its authorized representative testing laboratory to determine the volumetric properties of each production lot for acceptance purposes.

When the Bid Item Number specifies the quantity of the item in Square Yards, the "overlay" exception referenced in *Pinellas County Specifications for Hot Bituminous Mixtures, Plants Methods, Equipment and Construction Methods*, latest edition, Section 3-15.8 does not apply to acceptance and payment for asphaltic concrete under this section.

Unless otherwise directed by the Engineer, installation of signal loops must be placed prior to final surface course. Loops must not be cut into the final surface course. After loop installation is complete, MEG readings must be performed according to *FDOT Specifications*. Payment for signal loops must be included in this Section, unless otherwise provided for in a separate pay item.

Basis of Payment

When the quantity for a pay item under this Section is shown in the Schedule of Values to be paid for per square yard, the pay quantity must be the number of square yards of Asphaltic Concrete Friction Course of the type and thickness specified in the applicable pay item, actually constructed and accepted.

PAVEMENT

350-0200

CEMENT CONCRETE DRIVEWAYS

The work specified under this Section consists of the furnishing and placement of cement concrete pavement for the construction or restoration of driveways and driveway aprons, and the construction or restoration of concrete sidewalk across driveways in accordance with ADA standards.

Cement concrete pavement used for the work specified under this Section must consist of Class I concrete, reinforced with 6 X 6 – W1.4/1.4 welded wire fabric, placed on compacted subgrade. Concrete pavement for driveways, driveway aprons and sidewalk across driveways must have a minimum thickness of six (6) inches.

Materials and construction must conform to the requirements of Section 350 of the *FDOT Specifications*.

The Engineer may direct that the specified pavement thickness be increased to meet loading requirements identified in the field. In such cases the additional quantities must be converted to the number of square yards corresponding to the specified thickness, and payment must be made at the contract price per square yard for the specified thickness.

The work specified under this Section must include the furnishing and placement of all forms, pavement, welded wire fabric and incidental accessories, and all grading, compaction and other incidental work not paid for under other pay items.

Substitution (by the contractor) of welded wire fabric with fibermesh requires that the contractor provide documentation confirming that specific type of proposed fibermesh is equivalent or superior to welded wire fabric in terms of structural characteristics. After receipt of documentation from the contractor, the County must have the option of accepting or rejecting the requested substitution.

If specifically required by the construction drawings/plans, then pervious concrete must be used and included in the unit cost per square yard. The composition and properties must be in conformance with FHWA technical guidelines in FHWA-HIF-13-006, which reference the American Concrete Institute (ACI) Specifications for Pervious Concrete Pavement. Typical mix proportions include 2000-2500 lbs/cy of coarse aggregate, 450-700 lbs/cy of cementitious materials, 0.27-0.34 of water-to-cementitious ratio, and 4-4.5:1 of aggregate-to-cementitious ratio (by mass). Typical properties include (for hardened concrete) an in-place density of 100-125 lbs/cf, compressive strength of 2500 psi, flexural strength of 150-550 psi, permeability 2-18 gal/sf/min (384-3465 ft/day). These properties must be met, unless otherwise specified in the plans.

Basis of Payment

The pay quantities for work specified under this Section must be the number of square yards of Pavement, Cement Concrete (Driveways), of the various thicknesses specified in the applicable pay items, actually constructed and accepted.

CONCRETE - Warning Strip

350-0201

The work specified under this Section consists of the furnishing and placement of concrete for warning strip. Concrete pavement used for the work specified under this Section must consist of Class I concrete, reinforced with 6 X 6 - W1.4/1.4 welded wire fabric, placed on compacted subgrade. Concrete warning strips must have a minimum thickness of six (6) inches. Materials and construction must conform to the requirements of Section 350 of the "Standard Specifications". A broom finish must be applied unless otherwise directed by the Engineer.

The work specified under this Section must include the furnishing and placement of all forms, pavement, welded wire fabric and incidental accessories, and all grading, compaction and other incidental work not paid for under other pay items.

When included in the construction of trails, this section and pay item must include all costs associated with construction of concrete sections with detectable ADA warnings, comprised of truncated domes aligned in parallel rows, in accordance with PCED Index 1365 and in accordance with FDOT Standard Plans (latest version - including latest interim standard) and Special Provision below for Section 522.

Substitution (by the contractor) of welded wire fabric with fibermesh requires that the contractor provide documentation confirming that specific type of proposed fibermesh is equivalent or superior to welded wire fabric in terms of structural characteristics and life-expectancy. After receipt of documentation from the contractor, the County must have the option of accepting or rejecting requested substitution, depending on the amount of savings that will be extended to the County.

Basis of Payment

The pay quantities for work specified under this Section must be the number of square yards of Concrete Warning Strips, actually constructed and accepted.

DRIVEWAY RESTORATION

353

IN KIND

The work specified under this Section consists of the restoration in kind of existing driveways, other than concrete and asphalt/limerock driveways, disturbed during construction, including the furnishing and placement of materials for the restoration in kind of driveways and driveway aprons, and the restoration of existing sidewalk across driveways, in accordance with ADA requirements. For paver driveways, see Pinellas County Standard Detail Index No. 1345.

Restoration of concrete and asphalt/limerock driveways must not be paid under this Section when separate pay items for concrete and asphalt/limerock driveways are provided in the Contract. However, if separate pay items for concrete and asphalt/limerock driveways are not provided in this contract, then this Section must also include restoration of concrete and asphalt/limerock driveways.

The work specified under this Section includes the furnishing and placement of all materials, and the construction of all forms, joints, bracing, expansion joint materials, wire fabric reinforcement, reinforcing steel, accessories, the application of required surface finishes, all required clearing and grubbing, excavation and backfilling and cleaning up after the work is completed, and all other required work necessary to complete restoration in kind of existing driveways.

Basis of Payment

The pay quantity for work specified under this Section is shown in the Schedule of Values to be paid for per square yard, the pay quantity must be the number of square yards of driveways, actually restored and accepted.

MILLING AND RESURFACING OF EXISTING ASPHALTIC CONCRETE PAVEMENT AND ROADWAY BASE

380

The work specified under this Section consisting of the removal of existing asphaltic concrete pavement and roadway base, and the application of new surface course(s), must conform to the requirements of Section 327 of the *FDOT Specifications*, as amended herein.

MILLING OPERATIONS

A. Equipment

The equipment for the milling operation must include a machine capable of maintaining a depth of cut and cross slope which will achieve the results specified herein. The machine must be equipped with automatic grade controls which operate by sensing from one or more skids moving along the pavement surface, and which must produce, where required, a skid-resistant surface texture. The machine must be equipped with a means to effectively limit the amount of dust escaping from the removal operation. Special attention is directed to the fact that, if the machine is equipped with preheating devices, local environmental and other regulations governing operation of this type of equipment may vary considerably from place to place. It must be the Contractor's responsibility to be familiar with, and to comply with, all such local regulations, as well as State and Federal rules, and to obtain all permits required for the operation of such equipment.

B. Construction

The existing pavement and base must be removed to varying depths in a manner which will restore the pavement surface to a uniform longitudinal profile and cross-section as specified herein. Where indicated in the Plans, removal must be to a specified depth and must produce a specified cross slope. The longitudinal profile of the milled surface must be established by skid sensor on the side of the cut nearest the centerline of the road. The cross slope of the milled surface must be established by a second skid sensing device near the outside edge of the cut or by an automatic cross slope control mechanism. The Engineer may waive the requirements for the automatic grade or cross slope controls where the situation warrants such action. The milling pattern, in conjunction with the pavement lay-down operation, must be approved by the Engineer prior to starting each phase.

If approved by the Engineer, the Contractor may elect to make multiple cuts to achieve the required pavement configuration or depth of cut.

The forward speed of the milling machine may be restricted by the Engineer to assure an acceptable finished surface.

Existing signal loops are to be located in the field prior to milling. Installation of signal loops must be placed prior to final resurfacing course. Loops must not be cut into the final surface course. After loop installation is complete, MEG readings must be performed according to *FDOT Specifications*. Payment for signal loops must be included in this Section, unless otherwise provided for in a different Section of this Contract.

Replacement of existing traffic loops must immediately follow milling operations. Any cut loops must be replaced within two (2) calendar days. For each day after the two (2) day period that the cut loops are not replaced, the Contractor must be assessed the amount of one thousand (\$1,000.00) dollars per day. Payment to the County of such sums as may become payable under the provisions of this article must be made by identifying the said sums as a credit item on the Contractor's final pay estimate.

A damage recovery/user cost will be assessed against the Contractor if all lanes are not open to traffic during the peak traffic period of 6:00AM to 10:00AM and 3:00PM to 7:00PM. Costs will be assessed beginning of the peak traffic period and continue until all lanes are open as recorded by the Engineer. This assessment will be in the following amounts:

First 30 minutes and under: \$5,000.00

Each additional 30 minute period or portion thereof: \$10,000.00

Such costs will not exceed \$50,000.00 over a 24 hour period.

At the discretion of the Engineer, damage recovery/user cost will not be assessed for failure to open traffic lanes if such cause is beyond the control of the Contractor, i.e., catastrophic events, accidents not related or caused by the Contractor's operations.

The County will have the right to apply as payment on such damages any money which is due to the Contractor by the County.

The milling machine must be operated to effectively minimize the amount of dust being emitted from the machine. Pre-wetting of the pavement may be required.

Prior to opening to traffic an area which has been milled (except for areas in which the roadway base is temporarily exposed), the pavement must be thoroughly swept with a power broom or other approved equipment to remove to the greatest extent practicable, fine material which will dust under traffic. This operation must be conducted in a manner such as to minimize the potential for traffic hazards and pollution to the air.

Sweeping of the milled surface with a power broom must be required prior to the placement of new surface course.

At the time of paving operations, immediately prior to placement operations, the use of a pick-up sweeper will be required in areas as directed by the Engineer. Special care must be taken to clean all loose material from the area adjacent to the curb and gutter prior to paving operations.

C. Finished Surface

If the milled surface is to be the final surface of the pavement, it must have either continuous or intermittent striations or any other preapproved pattern which will provide an acceptable level of skid resistance. If pavement is to be constructed over the milled surface it must have a texture which will produce good bonding.

The finished surface must have a reasonably uniform texture, must be within 1/4 inch of a true profile grade, and must have no deviation in excess of 1/4 inch from a straight edge applied to the pavement perpendicular to the centerline. Areas varying from a true surface in excess of the above stated tolerance may be accepted without correction if the Engineer determines that they were caused by preexisting conditions which could not reasonably have been corrected by the milling operations. Any

unsuitable texture or profile, as determined by the Engineer, must be corrected by the Contractor at no additional expense to the County.

The Engineer may require the re-milling of any area in which a surface lamination causes a non-uniform texture to occur.

D. Salvageable Materials

All surplus existing materials resulting from milling operations, except those materials designated by the Engineer as deleterious materials, must remain the property of the County, unless otherwise specified for the project.

All salvageable materials claimed by the County must be transported to and stockpiled at locations specified for the project.

The transporting and stockpiling of salvageable materials must be performed by the Contractor and included in the unit cost of milling pay items. The method of handling and stockpiling of salvageable materials must be pre-approved by the Engineer.

E. Disposable Materials

All surplus materials not claimed by the County must become the property of the Contractor, and must be disposed of by the Contractor in off-site areas provided by the Contractor.

F. Coordination of Milling Operations and Paving Operations

No milled surface must be left open to vehicular traffic for a period greater than five (5) consecutive calendar days. For each day after the five (5) day period that the milled surface is left open to vehicular traffic, the Contractor must be assessed the amount of two thousand (\$2,000.00) dollars per day. Payment to the County of such sums as may become payable under the provisions of this article must be made by identifying the said sums as a credit item on the Contractor's final pay estimate.

ADJUSTMENT OF UTILITIES

All utilities and related structures requiring adjustment must be adjusted by their owners at the owner's expense. The Contractor must arrange his schedule to allow utility owners the time required for such adjustments. All utility adjustments must be completed prior to the commencement of milling and resurfacing operations. Contractor must confirm, prior to commencing milling operations that proposed milling does not negatively affect a utility.

RESURFACING

After the milled areas are declared by the Engineer to be suitably prepared for resurfacing operations, and all utility adjustments have been completed to the satisfaction of the Engineer, the areas must be resurfaced in accordance with the materials and thicknesses specified in other applicable Sections of these Specifications.

Prior to installation of the resurfacing material, the milled surfaces must be thoroughly cleaned of all dust and loose material, and a uniform application of tack must be applied as specified in the *Pinellas County Specifications for Hot Bituminous Mixtures, Plant Methods,*

Equipment and Construction Methods, latest edition, Section 3-7, at a rate of 0.04 to 0.06 gallons per square yard.

The “overlay” exception referenced in *Pinellas County Specifications for Hot Bituminous Mixtures, Plants Methods, Equipment and Construction Methods*, latest edition, Section 3-15.8 does not apply to acceptance and payment for asphaltic concrete under this section.

Basis of Payment

The pay quantity for work specified under this Section must be the number of square yards of milling, of the various materials and the thicknesses thereof specified in the applicable pay items shown in the Schedule of Values, completed and accepted. For milling and resurfacing work order contracts, the total milling and asphalt quantities being used in each individual work order (i.e., roads, turnouts, driveways, etc.) will be totaled, and only one asphalt pay item and one milling pay item must be used for the entire work required for completion of the work order. The specific roadways, turnouts and driveways to be milled and paved in a work order must be decided on a case-by-case basis in the field as directed by the Engineer.

The work specified under this Section for milling operations must be paid for under the various pay items shown in the Schedule of Values for:

Mill Existing Asphalt Pavement

Mill Existing Asphalt Pavement and Shell Base

No payment must be made under this Section for work related to resurfacing operations. All payment for such work must be made under separate pay items specified in other Sections of these Specifications.

No payment must be made for the adjustment of utilities. The cost of adjusting utilities must be borne by the respective utility owners.

CONCRETE STRUCTURES

400

The work specified under this Section consists of the construction of concrete structures, concrete endwalls, gravity walls, cast-in-place concrete box culverts, wingwalls for cast-in-place and pre-cast box culverts and other concrete members, in conformance with the lines, grades, dimensions and notes shown in the Plans. This Section does not include concrete pavement, incidental concrete construction and concrete structures paid for under separate pay items.

Unless otherwise specified, concrete structures must be constructed of FDOT Class I, II, III or IV concrete, according to whichever is shown on the Plans, or in applicable drawings of the *FDOT Standard Plans*, latest edition. Endwalls must be constructed of Class I or Class IV concrete, whereas Box Culverts and Concrete Wingwalls must be constructed of Class II or Class IV concrete, whichever is specified in the Plans and applicable pay items. All Portland Cement Concrete must comply with Section 9-2.1 of the *FDOT Specifications*.

Materials, placement, finishing and curing must conform to the requirements of Sections 346 and 400 of the *FDOT Specifications*, as amended herein, and, where specified herein or on the Plans, applicable drawings of the *FDOT Standard Plans*. A surface finish, of the Class specified on the Plans, or in applicable drawings of the *FDOT Standard Plans*, must be applied to all exposed surfaces of concrete structures. A Class 2 surface finish must be required on all endwalls and wingwalls. All concrete must be a minimum of 3,000 psi strength. If a greater strength than 3,000 psi is specified in the plans or specifications for the project, then the contractor must construct the concrete at the greater specified strength.

The work specified under this Section includes the furnishing and placement of all concrete, and the construction of all forms, falsework, joints, bracing, expansion joint materials, wire fabric reinforcement, reinforcing steel, weep holes, bearing pads, the setting of anchor bolts, dowels and similar accessories, the application of required surface finishes, all required clearing and grubbing, excavation and backfilling and cleaning up after the work is completed, and all required pumping, drainage diversion or other work required to handle drainage flow during construction. The work specified under this Section must include also the furnishing and placement of reinforcing steel and accessory items for endwalls and headwalls, but not for cast-in-place concrete box culverts and wingwalls.

Basis of Payment

The pay quantity for work specified under this Section is shown in the Schedule of Values to be paid for per cubic yard, the pay quantity must be the number of cubic yards of Concrete, of the Class designated in the applicable pay items, actually placed and accepted.

The pay quantity for work specified under this Section must be the number of cubic yards of Concrete, computed within the neat lines of the structure or wall, as shown on Plans, actually placed and accepted. No deductions must be made for weep holes, chamfers, scorings, fillets, or radii 1-1/2 square inches or less in cross-sectional area.

BOX CULVERT SECTION

410

CONCRETE, PRE-CAST

The work specified in this Section consists of the construction of Pre-cast Concrete Box Culvert. The work must be done in accordance with these specifications and the requirements of Section 410 of the *FDOT Specifications*, in conformity with the lines, grades, dimensions, and notes shown in the Plans.

Detail Drawings

Shop drawings, signed and sealed by a professional engineer licensed in the State of Florida, must be submitted to the Engineer for review.

Details of special units, modifications and required devices must be submitted for review to the Engineer prior to the manufacture thereof.

Basis of Payment

The pay quantities for the work specified under this Section must be the number of linear feet of Box Culvert Section, Concrete, Pre-cast, and portions thereof, of the sizes of box culvert specified in the applicable pay items, actually constructed and accepted. Payment for this quantity must constitute full compensation for all work specified under this Section.

REINFORCING STEEL

415

The work specified under this Section consists of the furnishing and placement of reinforcing steel in concrete structures, and in incidental concrete construction.

The materials, fabrication and placement of Reinforcing Steel must conform to the requirements of Section 415 of the *FDOT Specifications*, as amended herein, such additional requirements as may be shown on the Plans, and, when specified herein or on the Plans, applicable drawings of the *FDOT Standard Plans*.

Grade 60 reinforcing steel must be used.

The Contractor must submit reinforcing steel shop drawings to the Engineer for approval. The shop drawings must show clearly the locations for all slab bolsters and high chair layouts.

Basis of Payment

When the quantity for a pay item under this Section is shown in the Schedule of Values to be paid for per pound, the pay quantity must be the number of pounds (lbs.) of Reinforcing Steel actually placed and accepted.

INLETS, MANHOLES AND JUNCTION BOXES

425

FDOT AND PCED TYPE STRUCTURES

The work specified under this Section consists of the construction of Inlets, Manholes, Junction Boxes, Underdrain Inspection Manholes, Shoulder Gutter Inlets, Yard Drains, Back-of-Sidewalk Drains, and similar small drainage structures. The work under this Section must also include the **adjustment of existing structures** shown in the Plans to be adjusted or which are required to be adjusted to have rim elevation match adjacent elevations (i.e., pavement, sidewalk) and for the satisfactory completion of the work. New structures must be constructed in accordance with these specifications, Pinellas County Engineering Department standard construction details, and Florida Department of Transportation standard construction details.

The work specified under this Section must also consist of the furnishing and placement of filter fabric wrap around all pipe-to-structure joints and grouting in accordance with Pinellas County Standard Detail Index No. 1265. Cost for fabric wrap and grout must be included in the cost of the drainage structure. Materials and construction must conform to the requirements of Section 425 of the ***FDOT Specifications*** as amended herein, and such additional requirements as may be shown on the Plans, applicable standard drawings of the Pinellas County Engineering Department, and applicable drawings of the ***FDOT Standard Plans***.

Pay items for adjustment of inlets and/or manholes must comply with and be constructed in accordance with Section 425 of the ***FDOT Specifications***. Cover lids within sidewalk or roadway areas must be U.S.F. Type X or approved equal. Cover lids outside sidewalk or roadway areas must be U.S.F. Type BJ or approved equal. All cover lids will be stamped in accordance with Pinellas County Standard Details.

Grates for Drainage Structures

All grates for drainage structures must be hot dipped galvanized steel grates having a diamond, hexagonal or similar reticuline pattern. Additionally, all grates utilized on drainage structures within right-of-way or other areas subject to vehicular traffic must be secured to the structure and must be capable of withstanding H20 loading. Grates adjacent to bicycle lanes or pedestrian traffic must have a maximum gap spacing of ¼ inch between the grate and structure on all sides.

Underdrain Inspection Manholes

Underdrain Inspection Manholes must be as shown in the Plan and the Pinellas County Engineering Department Standard Details book, latest edition. The work specified under this Section must include the furnishing and placement of all concrete, reinforcing steel and accessory items, gratings, frames, covers and any other necessary fittings, and providing plugs and openings in existing structures, as shown in the Plans or as directed by the Engineer, all forms and falsework, all excavation and backfilling around the structure, all labor and materials required to restore the work site and affected property and facilities to a condition acceptable to the Engineer, and the disposal of surplus materials not claimed by the County. Unless otherwise provided for in the contract documents all materials disposed of by the Contractor must be disposed of in areas provided by the Contractor.

Basis of Payment

The pay quantity for the work specified under this Section must be the number each of the structures identified in the applicable pay items, satisfactorily completed and accepted and/or adjusted.

SKIMMER

FOR OUTFALL DRAINAGE STRUCTURE

425-9220

The work specified under this Section consists of the construction of a Skimmer as shown in the plans. If the plans do not provide the necessary details, then the work specified under this Section must be in accordance with FDOT standard index details, as amended herein, and as directed by the Engineer.

The skimmer must be UV Stabilized High Density Solid Polyethylene 0.5" Thick – Matte Finish - Light Grey Color, in accordance with the dimensions specified in FDOT index details. Unless otherwise specified in the plans, the skimmer will consist of two (2) side panels, one front panel, two (2) flat bars, and accessory hardware. The cost of the skimmer must be paid for separately in the pay item provided for in the schedule of values.

Basis of Payment:

The pay quantities for the work specified under this Section will be per square feet, actually constructed and accepted. The bid contract unit price will include full compensation for the furnishing and installation of all materials, hardware, and other items necessary to completely install the skimmer.

PIPE CULVERT

430

The work specified under this Section consists of the furnishing and installation of pipes approved by FDOT in Section 430, including steel reinforced round or elliptical Concrete Pipe Culvert, Polypropylene Pipe, Polyvinyl-Chloride (PVC) Pipe Culverts or round corrugated High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Pipe with an integrally formed smooth interior in conformity with the lines, grades and elevations shown on the Plans, and as directed by the Engineer, in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and in accordance with the requirements of Section 430 of the **FDOT Specifications**, as amended herein, and all applicable drawings of the **FDOT Standard Plans**, latest edition. The designation "concrete pipe" in the pay items refers to steel reinforced concrete pipe, Class III concrete, as described in ASTM C-76 and C507, unless otherwise specified for the project. Pay item for "Pipe Filling and Plugging" must also be constructed in accordance with FDOT Standard Specifications, Section 430.

For HDPE pipe, the pipe and fittings must be made of polyethylene compounds and must meet or exceed the requirements of ASTM D1248, ASTM F810, ASTM F667, and AASHTO M294-97. The nominal size of the pipe and fittings is based on the nominal inside diameter of the pipe. Joints may be made with bell and spigot or with couplings, but the outside diameter must be uniform throughout the length of the pipe. Joints must utilize gaskets to ensure a watertight seal. All pipe joints must be wrapped with filter fabric pipe jackets. Cost for filter fabric pipe jackets must be included in the cost of the pipe. If specified in the Plans, non-corrosive pipe straps and screw anchor assembly must be installed at the specified spacing.

For PVC pipe, the pipe must have a permanently installed reinforced rubber ring gasket in an integral bell joint. The pipe must meet the requirements of ASTM D 3034. There must be no evidence of splitting, cracking or breaking while meeting the specifications as outlined in ASTM D 1784 and no shattering or splitting result when the pipe is tested in accordance with ASTM 2444. Joint tightness must conform to ASTM D 2152. All pipe joints must be wrapped with filter fabric pipe jackets. Cost for filter fabric pipe jackets must be included in the cost of the pipe.

The work must include all excavation, sheeting and bracing, trench boxes, backfilling and compacting around the culvert, patching through existing endwalls, the furnishing and installation of fittings, including pipe strap and screw anchor assembly, disposal of surplus materials and the connection of proposed pipes to existing structures. All backfill must be compacted to a density of at least 100% of the maximum density as determined by AASHTO T 99, Method C, for concrete pipes and 95% of the maximum density as determined by AASHTO T 99, Method C, for metal and plastic pipes.

The Contractor must make every attempt to dewater the area with normal dewatering equipment including, but not limited to, surface pumps, sump pumps, well points and header pipes and trenching/digging machinery. Once the Engineer is satisfied that the Contractor has made every effort to dewater the area, and the conditions still remain wet, the Engineer will then consider authorization for payment for the use of select material. In either case, the Contractor must schedule the backfilling work to allow the Engineer to determine staged in-place density determinations as the area is being backfilled. If the area is backfilled without the specified in-place density being verified, and the ground water subsequently rises above the backfilled area adjacent to the structure, no payment will be made for this pipe culvert/storm sewer/structure until the area can be dewatered and the specified density verified by the Engineer.

In locations outside the plane describe by a two (horizontal) to one (vertical) slope downward from the roadway shoulder line or back of curb as applicable and along storm sewer outfall lines where no vehicular traffic will pass over the pipe, compact the backfill to a density of at least ninety-five (95) percent of the maximum density as determined by AASHTO T 99, Method C.

All joints of round and elliptical concrete pipe must be wrapped with filter fabric pipe jackets. Elliptical pipes must have rubber gasket joints. Cost for filter fabric pipe jackets must be included in the cost of the pipe.

Unless a separate pay item is included in the contract, the work under this Section must include the restoration of all driveways, curb, sidewalk, sod and any other existing features and facilities disturbed or damaged in the performance of the work within the area defined in the standards or contract documents. Existing features and facilities must be restored to the condition existing prior to the commencement of construction activities. Payment for restoration under this Section must be made only for that restoration within the limits of payment shown in the Plans for such restoration. The Contractor must restore, at his expense, and in accordance with the intent of these Specifications and the details and notes for restoration shown in the Plans, all existing features and facilities disturbed or damaged during construction activities outside the limits of payment shown in the Plans regardless of a separate pay item that may be included in the contract. Unless otherwise specified, concrete pipe must meet the design requirements of class III ASTM C76.

The work to be performed under this Section must not include the excavation of unsuitable material, the furnishing, placement and compaction of fill material as replacement for unsuitable material, the furnishing and placement of bedding material, or other items of work for which separate payment is to be made.

Ownership of all suitable material must remain with the County until all earthwork requirements for the project have been fulfilled. The suitable material must be stored by the Contractor for use on the project until the County determines it is no longer needed. All costs associated with the storage must be included in the cost of the pipe. Except as otherwise provided for in the Plans and Specifications, all surplus material and other items not claimed by the County must become the property of the Contractor and must be disposed of by the Contractor in areas provided by the Contractor.

The work under this Section must include the internal video televising of all new stormwater drainage pipes and drainage structures in accordance with FDOT Specification 430. The Contractor must provide the County with a written report to accompany the video report. The Contractor must pump down and clean the pipes and drainage structures, to the satisfaction of the County, prior to televising.

The video televising report must be in color, with all pertinent data and observations recorded as audio on the tape. The video report must also be provided on DVD media viewable on computers. The data must include:

- 1) An accurate recorded footage of the pipe lengths.
- 2) The drainage structure number and pipe size.
- 3) The run of the pipe and direction of flow (i.e. from S-1 to S-2).
- 4) Details of structural defects, broken pipes, sags, dips, misalignments, obstructions and infiltration and pipe joint manufacturer defects.

In addition to the FDOT requirements, the written report must include the 4 items listed previously, as well as the identification and measurement of all pipe joint gap measurements.

All visual and television inspections must be completed and approved by the County prior to

the placing of any concrete, asphalt or sod. Televising must occur after backfilling is complete and water table returns to natural levels. For pipes located under roadways, televising must occur after road has been stabilized. A 360-degree view must be taken of each joint. Any deficient or damaged pipe discovered during televising must be the responsibility of the Contractor to repair or replace at their own expense. The televising must include a numerical scale by which viewers of the video can visually determine the precise width of cracks and/or joint gaps. As a complement to the video, the Contractor must also provide digital photos of areas of concern in electronic (computer CD) and hard-copy form (in color).

All known or indicated breaks must be repaired by the Contractor regardless of the test allowances. Faulty sections of drainage pipes or drainage structures rejected by the Engineer must be removed and re-laid by the Contractor. Sections of pipe that are repaired, re-laid or replaced must be re-televised at the Contractor's expense. In all cases that a leak is found, re-televising must be required at the Contractor's expense, to confirm that the problem has been resolved. F949 PVC pipe must have a 100-year service life, and meet the requirements of ASTM F 949. This must apply to pipe sizes up to and including a maximum inside diameter of 36 inches. F949 PVC pipe must be installed according to manufacturer's requirements, and of Section 430 of the FDOT Specifications, and all applicable drawings of the FDOT Standard Plans (latest version - including latest interim standard). Additional requirements beyond ASTM F 949 are as follows:

A) When F949 PVC pipe is located under roadways and driveways, the minimum cover requirement (between the bottom of base and top of pipe) must be 18 inches.

B) During installation, F949 PVC pipe must not experience ongoing direct sunlight exposure, such as above ground, unshaded installations, such as bare-pipe mitered end sections.

C) F949 PVC pipe must be manufactured from PVC compounds having no less than 1.0 part of Titanium Dioxide per 100.0 parts of PVC resin, by weight.

D) F949 PVC pipe must be installed within 2 years from the date of manufacture. Pipe more than 2 years of age may not be used unless it can be demonstrated, to the satisfaction of the Engineer, that the pipe has been adequately protected from direct exposure to sunlight.

E) Contractor is responsible for identifying and field verifying the locations and fill requirements for F949 PVC pipe. In such cases, F949 PVC pipe must not be used where the minimum or maximum cover for the proposed storm sewer does not meet manufacturer's recommendations.

F) Tight Joints must be an integral bell-gasketed joint. When the joint is assembled, it must prevent misalignment of adjacent pipes and form a watertight joint (10.8 psi test per ASTM D3212, titled: "Standard Specification for Joints for Drain and Sewer Pipes"), using Flexible Elastomeric Seals, per ASTM F477, as required.

Basis of Payment

The pay quantities for the work specified under this Section must be the number of linear feet of the types and sizes of pipe specified in the applicable pay items, actually constructed and accepted, including that portion of the pipes extending into the walls (farthest point) of the structures to which the pipes are connected. Payment for this quantity must constitute full compensation for all work specified under this Section, and must include the televising, written report and digital photos specified herein and dewatering (unless contract has separate dewatering pay item). For all pipe culverts, payment must also include filter fabric pipe jackets at all joints.

U-TYPE ENDWALLS AND FLARED OR MITERED END SECTIONS

430-400

430-500

The work specified under this Section consists of the construction of U-Type Endwalls for pipe culverts and the furnishing and installation of pipe culvert end sections, flared or mitered, in accordance with the requirements of Sections 346, 400, 415 and 430 of the *FDOT Specifications*, latest edition, as amended herein, all applicable drawings of the *FDOT Standard Plans*, latest edition, and the details and notes shown in the Plans.

A Class II surface finish must be applied as directed by the Engineer.

The work specified under this Section must include all forms, bracing, concrete, reinforcing steel, grates and other required materials and accessories, all clearing and grubbing, excavation, backfilling, disposal of surplus material, and any other incidental work required to complete the installation of the end sections to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

Ownership of all suitable material must remain with the County until all earthwork requirements for the project have been fulfilled. Except as otherwise provided for in the contract for the project, all surplus material and other items not claimed by the County must become the property of the Contractor and must be disposed of by the Contractor in off-site areas provided by the Contractor.

Basis of Payment

For U-Type Endwalls, the pay quantities for the work specified under this Section must be the number each actually constructed and accepted.

For End Sections, Flared or Mitered, the pay quantities for the work specified under this Section must be the number each of the types and sizes of End Sections specified in the applicable pay items actually constructed and accepted.

PIPE LINER

431

The work specified under this Section consists of the rehabilitation of drainage pipes by installing a pipe liner in accordance with the requirements of Section 431 of the *FDOT Specifications*, latest edition, as amended herein, and all applicable drawings of the *FDOT Standard Plans*, latest edition. The plans and pay items for the project will indicate the location of the pipe to be rehabilitated by means of a liner, by means of, or a combination of, the following methods: slip lining, inverting/cured-in-place (CIPP), pulling/pushing, spiral winding, paneling, coating, or bursting, in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation. The materials must meet the requirements of Section 948 of the *FDOT Specifications*, latest edition.

The work includes furnishing all labor, supervision, manpower, tools, equipment, materials, insurance, bonds, management, transportation, and performing all operations in connection with rehabilitation of pipes by the use of liners. The liner shall be continuous and joint less from structure to structure and shall be free of all defects that will affect the long term life and operation of the pipe.

Pipes to be rehabilitated may be in backyard easements, light traffic subdivision roadways or highways requiring Maintenance of Traffic plans conforming to Florida Department of Transportation and Pinellas County requirements. Maintenance of Traffic plans, signed and sealed by a professional engineer, are required on work where contractor deviates from standard FDOT indexes or County plans.

Pipes to be rehabilitated will need cleaning. They may require removal of protruding services and by-pass pumping to successfully install the liner system. The Contractor shall be responsible for all material removed from the pipeline and shall properly dispose of materials in accordance with the appropriate regulatory agency requirements and shall supply documentation of conformance to these requirements.

Any pipe damage occurring during the rehabilitation process shall be the responsibility of the Contractor including, but not limited to, point repairs, pipe replacement, service line replacement, any and all required permits, traffic control, by-pass pumping, including a back-up system and restoration of all disturbed areas.

Product and Installation Requirements

The pipe liner must have a minimum design life of 50 years. The minimum design life may be documented by submitting to the County life estimates by recognized authorities or agencies. Long-term testing and long-term in service results (minimum 10 years) may be used to extrapolate to 50 years.

The contractor shall provide documented experience and acceptable installation with the specific requested product. This includes the use of robotics and grouting technologies. A client/reference list shall be supplied, which shall include the product utilized for the referenced installations along with the dates of installation and the lineal footage of the individual installations.

Submittals

The Contractor shall submit the following information:

- A. Manufacturer's certification that the materials to be used meet the referenced standards and these specifications.
- B. Provide third party test results supporting the long-term performance and structural strength of the product including any other supporting data.
- C. License or certificate verifying Manufacturer's/ Licensor's approval of installer.
- D. Proposed equipment and procedures for accomplishing the work.
- E. Lining Manufacturer's product data and instructions.
- F. Design Calculations to show conformance with these specifications. Design calculations are to be completed and certified by a Professional Engineer.
- G. The finished rehabilitated pipe will have at least 100% of the flow capacity of the original pipe before rehabilitation. In lieu of actual measurements, calculated capacities may be derived using a commonly accepted value of Manning "n" coefficient for the original pipe material and a Manning "n" coefficient of 0.009 for a joint-less smooth-wall lined pipe.
- H. A detailed installation plan describing all preparation work, cleaning operation, pre-closed circuit television (CCTV) inspections, bypass pumping, traffic control, installation procedure, quality control, testing to be performed, final CCTV inspection, etc., necessary and appropriate to complete the liner installation.
- I. A complete description of the proposed installation methodology and, procedure, and manufacturer's recommendations for each diameter and thickness of liner to be installed.
- J. All SDS sheets for all materials to be furnished for the project.

Liner

- A. The liner shall be designed in accordance with the Appendices in ASTM F-1216, and must be rehabilitated with H-20 traffic loading. In no case shall the liner thickness be less than minimum liner thickness designated in the bid sheets. Liner thickness design shall be submitted for each line segment. Liner shall be sized by Contractor to provide a tight fit to the inside circumference of the host pipe and shall be a continuous joint less lining from structure to structure.
- B. The structural performance of the finished pipe must be adequate to accommodate all internal and external loads (live and dead) over its design life. No cured-in-place pipe lining will be allowed that requires bonding to the existing pipe for any part of its structural strength. If reinforcing materials (fiberglass, etc.) are used, the reinforcing material must be totally and completely encapsulated within the resin to assure that the reinforcing material is not exposed, either to the inside of the pipe or at the interface of the cured-in-place pipe lining and the deteriorated pipe.

- C. All materials, which make up the final product, will be suitable for service in the environment intended. The final product will not deteriorate, corrode, or lose structural strength in any manner that will preclude meeting the expected design life. The required physical properties of liner are:

<u>PROPERTY</u>	<u>TEST METHOD</u>	<u>MINIMUM VALUE</u>
Tensile Strength	ASTM D 638	3,000 psi
Flexural Strength	Modified ASTM D 790	4,500 psi
Flexural Modulus of Elasticity	Modified ASTM D 790	300,000 psi
Minimum Long-Term (50 year)	Modulus of Elasticity (ASTM D 7790)	150,000 psi

Stormwater Flow Control

- A. The Contractor shall bypass stormwater around the section of pipe being lined by plugging the upstream structure and discharging to a downstream structure or conveyance. Bypass shall be set up to cause minimum disruption to residents, commercial establishments and traffic. Pumps shall be of sufficient capacity to accommodate wet weather flows.
- B. Contractor shall maintain a reasonable backup system for bypass pumping should delays or problems with pumping systems develop
- C. Where lines to be rehabilitated are determined by the County to be of a critical nature, lining may have to be scheduled at low flow periods.
- D. If stormwater flow is minimal, bypass may not be required. However, the Contractor will be responsible for any consequences of flow blockages.

Site Disruption / Access Excavation

True trenchless restoration means rehabilitation without any excavation. However, sometimes a difficult access to the deteriorated pipe may require an excavation to provide access. No more than one access excavation per 300 feet of pipe run will be allowed. These access excavations will be done at no cost to the County and must be pre-approved by the County. Excavations and restoration of the site either to its original or better condition shall be at no cost to the County.

Pre-cleaning and Television Inspection

- A. It shall be the responsibility of the Contractor to clean and prepare the existing pipes for rehabilitation. The interior of the pipes shall be thoroughly cleaned to produce a clean interior surface free of all coatings, sand, rock, roots, sludge, or other deleterious materials. This activity shall provide a clean surface for televising used to determine the extent of restoration required.
- B. The Contractor shall clean and televise the assigned pipe to be rehabilitated prior to construction. All obstructions, such as dropped joints and protruding services, shall be noted on the inspection.
- C. Pre-Cleaning and television inspection shall occur a minimum of five working days prior to installation of the liner, or as otherwise directed by the County.
- D. The Contractor shall notify the County if any severe problems are discovered during televising that would prohibit the installation of the liner. If conditions such as broken pipe or major blockages are found that will prevent proper cleaning, or where additional damage would occur if cleaning is attempted or continued, the Contractor shall advise the County.
- E. The Contractor shall notify the County if pipe joint offsets greater than 20% of the interior diameter of the pipe are present. No liners shall be installed through joint offset greater than 20% of the interior diameter of the pipe unless otherwise directed by County.
- F. Any damage done by the Contractor to any existing pipe or structure by the Contractor will be immediately repaired to a condition equal to or better than its original condition at the Contractor's expense.
- G. All material removed from the pipes shall be the Contractor's responsibility for prompt disposal in accordance with all regulatory agency requirements.
- H. Pre-cleaning and pre-televised inspection, including the video recording of the televised inspection, shall be paid for separately by pay items for Pre-cleaning and Pre-televised Inspections. The recorded video inspection shall be provided to the County.**

Protrusions

Existing protrusions shall be removed to within one-quarter inch of the inside wall of the main line pipe by means manual efforts or robotic equipment. The protrusion shall be ground using grinding tools specifically designed for that purpose. The finished product shall be uniform and smooth to accept the lining product and provide a proper seal.

Liner Insertion

- A. Installation of liner shall proceed only after all necessary preparation has been completed, including the following: all affected residences and businesses have been notified in accordance with these specifications; pre-installation cleaning and television inspection; implementation of adequate flow control; and the placement of traffic control measures in accordance with specifications.
- B. The interior surface of the pipe shall be cleaned with high pressure water jet equipment prior to receiving the new liner.
- C. The Contractor shall obtain all field measurements required to properly size the liner for installation. The proposed liner shall be sized to provide for a tight fit to the inside circumference of the host pipe and extend sufficiently from structure to structure. Liner shall be installed in strict accordance with methods and requirements of these specifications and of the liner manufacturer. Liner shall be free of irregularities, pinholes, tears, cracks, excessive wrinkling and sealed so as to eliminate any possibility of infiltration at the structure wall.

For Cured-in-Place Pipeline (CIPP) – Contractor shall:

- A. Implement control measures to capture styrene resin spills.
- B. Obtain all necessary discharge-related permits.
- C. Capture and properly dispose of all condensate and cure water, in accordance with regulatory requirements.
- D. Thoroughly rinse cured pipe with water, capture and properly dispose of rinse water prior to re-introducing flow.
- E. Employ the services of independent, environmental services, laboratory or consultant to collect & analyze soil & water samples upstream & downstream of the rehabilitation project before project is initiated & one week after pipe liner has cured.
- F. Implement control measure to maintain and document that styrene levels are at the maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 0.1 mg/L or less.
- G. For steam cured CIPP process, the contractor shall prevent steam from migrating off-site and require all workers and persons on-site to wear appropriate personal protective equipment, including inhale protection.
- H. The Contractor is responsible for reporting and taking the appropriate corrective actions for any accidental releases of CIPP waste or effluent into the environment.

NOTE: Curing water may be discharged into Pinellas County sanitary sewer collection system provided the following:

- 1. Coordination of the timing of discharge is coordinated with and allowed by the Pinellas County Utility Plant Operations Division Director (or designee).
- 2. Discharged water meets and shall not exceed regulatory standards for discharge into sanitary sewer systems.
- 3. The disposal water is less the 100 degrees Fahrenheit at time of discharge.
- 4. Contractor is responsible for sample collection and analysis of waters to demonstrate compliance.
- 5. Submit sampling procedures and locations for obtaining representative samples of water before discharge. Also submit test methods used by the independent lab (NELAC certified in the State of Florida) for testing of cured waters. Sample collection and analysis must meet FDEP SOP requirements.

Structure Connections

- A. Liner entries at structures shall be smooth, free of irregularities, and watertight.
- B. A seal consisting of a hydrophilic grout compatible with the installed liner shall be applied at structure walls in accordance with the liner system manufacturer's recommendation.
- C. Cost associated with structure connections shall be included in the contract price of liner installation.**

Traffic Control and Maintenance of Traffic

- A. The Contractor shall implement a Maintenance of Traffic Plan in accordance with these specifications.
- B. Payment for Traffic Control and Maintenance of Traffic shall be paid for separately by Maintenance of Traffic pay items.**
- C. A proposed traffic control plan shall be submitted to the County ten (10) working days prior to start of work.

Post Cleaning and Television Inspection and Final Acceptance

- A. Post cleaning and television inspection shall proceed only after all necessary work and preparation has been completed, including the following: installation of liner in accordance with these specifications and manufacturer recommendations, implementation of adequate Stormwater flow control; and the placement of traffic control measures in accordance with these specifications, all included in cost of liner installation.
- B. Cost associated with post-televising and post-cleaning shall be included in the contract cost of liner installation, including the recording of the post-inspection. The recorded video inspection shall be provided to the County.**
- C. The finished liner shall be free of significant visual defects, damage, deflection, holes, leaks and other defects.

Cleanup

Cleanup is an essential part of the Work. As the work progresses and is completed, the Contractor shall clean the various sites of all operations and completely restore all work areas to the satisfaction of the County. This cleanup shall be done as promptly as practicable and shall not be left until the end of the construction period. No part of the Work shall be considered complete and no payment will be made until cleanup is completed.

Basis of Payment

The pay quantities for the work specified under this Section must be the number of linear feet of the types and sizes of pipe specified in the applicable pay items, actually lined and accepted, including that portion of the pipes extending into the walls (farthest point) of the structures to which the pipes are connected. Payment for lining includes stormwater flow control, submittals, structure connection, post-cleaning, post-televised inspection, final cleanup and other work necessary to complete the work (for which there is no separate pay item). Pre-cleaning, pre-televised inspection, and maintenance of traffic shall be paid for separately.

JACK AND BORE

431-981-4000

The work specified under this Section consists of the installation of pipe culvert under roadways, railroads and other types of embankment by tunneling or driving through the embankment.

Jacking and boring under railroad embankments must conform to Section 556 and applicable requirements of Section 430-6 of *FDOT Specifications*, except as amended herein. The Contractor must be solely responsible for any damages from negligent operations or failure to comply with the methods and procedures prescribed.

In accordance with the requirements of Section 556 and applicable requirements of Section 430-6 of the *FDOT Specifications*, it must be the responsibility of the Contractor to devise and use adequate methods and procedures to insure the safety and integrity of jacking and boring operation, and to prevent damage to existing facilities. The Contractor must be solely responsible for any damages to existing facilities and their repair.

The work specified under this Section must include all materials, labor and equipment required for the acceptable completion of the pipe culvert installation by means of Jack and Bore operations. Also, the furnishing and construction of the pipe culvert and the casing must be included in the work specified herein.

Basis of Payment

The pay quantities for the work specified under this Section must be the number of linear feet of jacking and boring, measured as the length from end to end of pipe casing.

UNDERDRAIN

440-1000

POLYVINYL-CHLORIDE (PVC) ROADWAY

The work specified under this Section consists of the furnishing and installation of Polyvinyl-Chloride (PVC) Pipe for roadway underdrain systems, and must include all pavement cuts, trench excavation, the furnishing and installation of all filter aggregate, earth backfill and filter wrap material, and all restoration not paid for under separate pay items.

When incorporated by reference into the Specifications for such work, applicable provisions of this Section must apply also to the furnishing and installation of underdrain systems for retention/detention ponds, stormwater treatment filtration systems, and other facilities requiring the installation of underdrain.

The furnishing and installation of underdrains must conform to the requirements of Section 440 of the *FDOT Specifications*, as amended herein, and to the details shown in the County's standard ROADWAY UNDERDRAIN INSTALLATION DETAIL, PCED Index 1290, and applicable pavement restoration details contained in the Plans. Where a conflict occurs between the specifications and the details shown on the Plans, the details shown on the Plans must govern.

Polyvinyl-chloride pipe for use as underdrain must conform to the requirements of ASTM F 758 or ASTM F 949. Also, PVC underdrain manufactured from PVC pipe meeting ASTM D 3034, perforated in accordance with the perforation requirements given in AASHTO M 36 or AASHTO M 196 will be permitted. All roadway underdrain, including that installed under driveways, must be perforated in accordance with the perforation detail shown in the Plans, except that in the vicinity of trees, and under roadways, non-perforated sections of underdrain must be used where directed by the Engineer.

Underdrain installed under driveways, streets and other pavement must be installed by open-cut trenching in accordance with the details shown in the County's standard ROADWAY UNDERDRAIN INSTALLATION DETAIL, PCED Index 1290, and applicable pavement restoration details contained in the Plans. Underdrain installed in the vicinity of trees must be installed in accordance with the provision entitled Underdrain in the Vicinity of Trees contained in these Specifications.

Underdrain must be placed as directed by the Engineer to avoid conflict with existing utilities. Any change in the location of underdrain, or the length of underdrain used, from that shown on the Plans, must be authorized in writing by the Engineer.

No separate payment will be made for non-perforated roadway underdrain. It must be the responsibility of the Contractor to determine from inspection of the project site the quantity of non-perforated underdrain anticipated to be required in the vicinity of trees and under roadways.

Underdrain cleanout plugs must be installed in the upstream ends of underdrains wherever the upstream end is connected to a storm water inlet structure or junction box. Underdrain plugs must be "T-Gripper" mechanical plugs without bypass, or approved equal, and must be considered incidental to the cost of the underdrain pipe.

Underdrain in the Vicinity of Trees

When underdrain is to be installed in the vicinity of trees designated on the Plans or by the Engineer to be preserved, trenching, and the installation of underdrain in such areas, must be accomplished by hand operations in order to prevent damage by machinery to the trees and their root systems. Filter aggregate and the top membrane must be deleted in areas where intertwined root systems may prevent excavation of the trench to standard width, and the underdrain installed in such areas must consist of solid-walled underdrain (non-perforated) of the specified material laid on grade, with all backfill material placed, compacted and dressed by hand to the required final grades.

Restoration requirement

Unless specified to be paid for under other items, the work under this Section must include the restoration of all driveways, curb, sidewalk, sod and any other existing features and facilities disturbed or damaged in the performance of the work.

The Contractor must restore irrigation systems in the public Right-of-Way to pre-construction conditions (or better). The Contractor must verify the proper working order of sprinkler systems affected by Construction, both prior to and after construction. Restoration and verification efforts must be included in the lump sum cost of clearing and Grubbing, unless otherwise specified in separate pay items.

Unsuitable Material

Unless otherwise provided for under separate pay items in this contract, the work to be performed under this Section must include the excavation of unsuitable material, the furnishing, placement and compaction of fill material as replacement for unsuitable material.

Identification

Each section of underdrain pipe delivered to the construction site must be clearly stamped with the ASTM designation, in a size and pattern such as to be immediately visible to the Engineer.

Basis of Payment

The work specified under this Section must be paid for under the pay items for Underdrain, Polyvinyl-Chloride (PVC), Perforated, Roadway. No separate payment will be made for non-perforated underdrain.

The pay quantity for the work specified under this Section must be the number of linear feet of Underdrain, of the various types and sizes specified in the applicable pay items, actually constructed and accepted.

MISCELLANEOUS STRUCTURAL CONSTRUCTION

450 & 451

The work specified under this Section consists of the construction of precast/prestressed concrete member(s), including beams, slabs, etc., prestressed soil anchors, miscellaneous concrete and steel construction, in accordance with *FDOT Specifications* Sections 400 through 471, in conformance with the lines, grades, dimensions and notes shown in the Plans. This Section does not include concrete pavement.

Unless otherwise specified, concrete structures must be constructed of concrete of FDOT Class I, II, III or IV, according to whichever is specified in the project contract, or in applicable drawings of the *FDOT Standard Plans*, latest edition. All Portland Cement Concrete must comply with Section 9-2.1 of the *FDOT Specifications*.

Materials, placement, finishing and curing must conform to the requirements of Sections 346 and 400 of the *FDOT Specifications*, as amended herein, and, where specified herein or on the Plans, applicable drawings of the *FDOT Standard Plans*. A surface finish, of the Class specified on the Plans, or in applicable drawings of the *FDOT Standard Plans*, must be applied to all exposed surfaces of concrete structures.

The work specified under this Section includes the furnishing and placement of all required materials, and the construction of all associated forms, falsework, joints, bracing, expansion joint materials, wire fabric reinforcement, reinforcing steel, weep holes, bearing pads, the setting of anchor bolts, dowels and similar accessories, the application of required surface finishes, all required clearing and grubbing, excavation and backfilling and cleaning up after the work is completed, and all required pumping, drainage diversion or other work required to handle drainage flow during construction. The work specified under this Section must include also the furnishing and placement of reinforcing steel and accessory items for structural construction pay items.

Basis of Payment

The pay quantities for work specified under this Section is shown in the Schedule of Values designated in the applicable pay item, actually placed and accepted.

SHEET PILING

455

A. General

Scope of Work

The work specified under this section consists of the furnishing and installation of concrete, steel, or wood piling including driving, jetting, preformed pile holes, cutting off, splicing, dynamic load testing, and static load testing of piling, in accordance with *FDOT Specifications* Section 455. Installation of concrete bulkhead cap is not part of these specifications

Contractor must be aware that wall station and offsets, as defined in contract plans, are to the centerline of sheet piling. The Contractor must be responsible for all dimension adjustments in fabricating the sheet pile and end bent caps to conform to the alignments, grades and minimum cover requirements as defined in the contract plans.

Submittals

The following submittals are required by the Contractor, to the County Engineer for approval, prior to installation of sheet pile walls:

- Product technical data sheets showing compliance with all physical properties specified prior to installation of walls.
- Sheet piling installation plan that includes the information required by FDOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction.
- Shop drawings, which as a minimum, must include:
- Sheet pile layout showing stations and offsets at critical points along wall alignment.
- Shapes, sizes and material properties of proposed pile sections. Proposed pile sections must be of sufficient size to meet section property requirements, as shown in the plans, as well as be compatible with the machinery chosen to meet the performance requirements defined within Section B of this specification.
- Top of wall and tip elevations

B. Performance Requirements

For hydraulic press-in installation, the equipment used must not produce any measurable vibration at the ground surface (at a distance of 15 feet from the equipment) while in operation, consisting of a continuous, non-vibratory, non-percussive method.

C. Permanent Steel Sheet Piling

Sheet Pile sections must be compatible with equipment used to meet performance requirements defined within these specifications simultaneously meeting section property requirements as defined in plans.

Sheet piling sections delivered to the job site must be free from bends, dents, warps, gouges or any other defect which in the opinion of the engineer may affect or alter its long term performance of the piles.

Contractor must field verify location of all existing utilities and other obstacles prior to driving of the sheet piles.

D. Basis of Payment:

The work specified under this Section must be paid for at the contract unit price as identified in the Schedule of Values. If paid by Square Feet, then the pay quantity for work specified under this Section must be as measured from top of pile elevation (as shown in plans) to the minimum tip elevation and longitudinally along the wall alignment at the top of the sheet piles as seen in plan view, actually constructed and accepted.

TIMBER STRUCTURES

470

The work specified in this Section consists of furnishing and installing all Material, Labor, Equipment, Hardware, Water repellent, and Wood Finish for the Superstructure and Substructure of all Timber Boardwalks, Fishing Piers, Dune Walkovers, Rest Areas, Canopies, Ramps, and Catwalks in conformance with the requirements of Sections 455, 470, 953, and 955 of the *FDOT Specifications*, as amended herein; and in accordance with the details shown in the construction plans, or as directed by the Engineer.

Boardwalks, Fishing Piers, Dune Walkovers, Rest Areas, Ramps, and Catwalks must consist of timber beams, stringers, decking, standard height railing (Horizontal Boards or Vertical Pickets), posts and cross-bracings. Including but not limited to all necessary hardware to complete the work.

Boardwalks at Ground Level must consist of timber beams, stringers, decking, and foot rail. Including but not limited to all necessary hardware to complete the work.

Superstructure must include Decks, Rails, Posts, Benches, Canopies, and Stairs (Landing, Risers and Treads). Substructures must include all Beams, Stringers, and Cross-Bracing.

All timber must be manufactured in accordance with Product Standards PS 20-05 or latest edition, Published by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Lumber Grading

All lumber specified in this section must be Southern Yellow Pine.

All lumber, in the exception of piles, must be dressed lumber on all four sides (S4S).

Typical grade stamp for visually graded lumber must be stamped on every individual piece of lumber delivered to the field, which includes grading agency, mill number, lumber grade, commercial lumber species, and moisture content.

Superstructure

All superstructure members must be No.1 grade.

Superstructure must be pressure treated wood with Non-arsenic and Non-chromium preservatives with built-in water repellent produced in accordance with ACQ (Alkaline Copper Quaternary) Preserve Standard ACQ-01-02 and AWPA Standards (U1, T1, UC1). ACQ retention value must be a minimum of 0.40 pcf. and water repellent retention values of 0.25 pcf.

Superstructure must be air-dried to less than 19% moisture content, graded in accordance with the SPIB grade rules, Section 4.

Deck and Rail must be continuous unless otherwise noted in the plans.

Deck must be installed Bark Side-up with maximum 0.1 inch spacing for expansion.

Deck must be face screwed with three No. 10x3" Ceramic deck screws at each support.

Deck and Rail lumber with wane of 3/8" (Horizontal and Vertical direction) or more may be grounds for rejection, removal and replacement at no additional cost to the County.

Substructure

All substructure members must be No.2 grade. Substructure must be pressure treated wood with Non-arsenic and Non-chromium preservatives with built-in water repellent produced in accordance with ACQ (Alkaline Copper Quaternary) Preserve Standard ACQ-01-02 and AWP Standards (U1, T1, UC1). ACQ retention value must be 0.6 pcf. and water repellent retention values of 0.25 pcf.

Beams and Stringers must be continuous over single spans unless otherwise noted in the plans.

All bolt holes through timbers to be an extra 1/16" in diameter relative to the bolt diameter.

Piles

All piles must conform to ASTM D 25-99.

New installed Piles must run full height. No pile splicing is permitted.

Field cuts in Piles must be field treated in accordance with AWP standard M4 prior to stringer support beam installation.

Pile Tip must have a minimum of 8" diameter at the end, and have a standard linear taper of roughly 0.2 in/ft from the tip to the butt.

All Piles must be installed in accordance with FDOT Section 455-6 of the "Standard Specifications" to a 2-Ton capacity (un-factored). Piles must be installed to the minimum embedment indicated on the Plans or as directed by the Engineer.

Piles must be pressure treated with CCA (Chromated Copper Arsenate) preserve in accordance with AWP Standards. CCA retention value must be 2.5 pcf.

Pile installation must include the cost of PVC pile wrap material, hardware, and labor with minimum material thickness of 0.060", from 1 foot below existing mud line to 1 foot Mean High Water (MHW), or as directed by the Engineer.

Damaged or unused piles, if any, must be removed or cut at the mud line as shown in the plans or as directed by the Engineer.

Hardware

All steel plates, angles and miscellaneous shapes must be ASTM-A36 and hot dipped galvanized.

Hot dipped galvanized items must be galvanized as follows:

Structural shapes and plates must conform to ASTM A123

All nuts, bolts and washers must conform to ASTM A153

Class C or D depending on size, field touch up all steel immediately where galvanizing has been damaged during or prior to construction with cold galvanizing coating.

All bolts, "O-Gee" washers, washers, lock nuts must be A307.

All through bolts which are exposed to human contact must be cut off and ground smooth, flush with the nut.

All through bolts must extend full length to the face of the nut. For bolts not exposed to human contact, extend bolt 1 ½ times the bolt diameter past the lock nut.

“O-GEE” washers must be used for all timber side connector sizes equal to or greater than 7/8” diameter.

Stainless steel must conform to AISI marine grade 316L stainless steel.

If stainless steel plates and angles are substituted with connectors, connectors must also be stainless steel.

Stainless steel hurricane anchors must be attached with stainless steel nails (8d). Whenever possible all anchors must be placed in the least visible manner to the public.

Basis of Payment

The pay quantities for the work specified under this Section must be Linear Foot for Timber Piles, Boardwalks, Fishing Piers, Ramps, Dune Walkovers, Square Feet for Rest Areas and 30°/45°/90°/Tees Turns, Lump Sum for Catwalks, and Board Feet of Beams and Stringers complete, or other pay quantities shown, in place and accepted, including all necessary Hardware as shown in the plans.

BOARDWALKS

470-1600

The work specified in this Section consists of the removal of existing boardwalk decking/handrails, selected replacement of piles/bents/stringers, replacement of rest station with canopy and furnishing, replacement of existing supply line, all labor, materials and equipment for the construction of Boardwalks, as shown in the project contract documents.

The work specified under this Section must conform to lines, grades, dimensions and notes shown in the Plans. Boardwalks must be constructed as specified in the Plans and in accordance with Sections 400, 415 and 455 of the *FDOT Specifications* as amended herein. The work specified under this Section must include all lumber, timber piling, hardware, PVC supply lines and hose bib assemblies, accessories, appurtenances, installation, and any other incidental work required to complete the project. All lumber must be manufactured in accordance with Product Standards PS 20-94 published by the U.S. Department of Commerce. The supply line materials and work specified under this Section must conform to lines, dimensions and notes shown in the Plans, and in accordance with the Florida Building Code, Plumbing Code, ANSI/AWWA Standards, ASTM D-2241 Specifications, and the resin compound conforming to ASTM Specification D-1784.

Timber Beams/Stringers/Decking/Railing includes all associated materials to re-construct the boardwalk. The work includes but is not limited to beams, exterior stringers, decking, hand rails, all nails/screws/bolts/nuts/washers, labor, equipment, and any other items associated with the construction of the boardwalk.

Boardwalk (Selective Demolition) includes the removal of the existing boardwalk decking, hand rails, exterior stringers, removal of demolition material to a prescribed location in the Park, or if not claimed by the County, removal to a proper disposal site as directed by the Engineer, or other appointed representative. Boardwalk (Selective Demolition) must also include trimming/transplanting/removal of selected trees/vegetation in conflict with boardwalk construction, as directed by the Engineer.

Timber Turns w/ Beams/Stringers/Railing (30°/45°/90°/Tee) includes all associated material to re-construct the boardwalk. The work includes but is not limited to beams, stringers, decking, railings, all nails/screws/bolts/nuts/washers, labor, equipment, and any other items associated with the construction of the boardwalk turns.

Timber Beams (Contingency) includes all associated materials to replace damaged existing beams. The work includes and is limited to the installation of new beams, removal of damaged beams, with all associated materials, labor and equipment. Timber beams damaged by the Contractor will be replaced at the Contractor's own expense.

Timber Stringers (Contingency) includes all associated materials to replace damaged existing stringers. The work includes and is limited to the installation of new stringers, removal of damaged stringers, with all associated materials, labor and equipment. Timber stringers damaged by the Contractor will be replaced at the Contractor's own expense.

Rest Station w/ Canopy includes all associated materials to replace existing rest station. The work includes but is not limited to the removal of existing rest station, installation of new rest station including all beams/stringers/decking/hand rails/benches/canopy, all roofing material, including all associated materials, labor and equipment.

Timber Piling includes all associated materials to install new pilings. The work includes the installation of new piles were required, all necessary material and equipment. Pile installation must include the cost of PVC pile wrap material, hardware, and labor with minimum material thickness of 0.060", from 1 foot below existing mud line to 1 foot Mean High Water (MHW), or as directed by the Engineer.

Timber Piles, Remove and Replace (Contingency) must include all associated materials necessary to replace damaged piles and install new piles to re-construct the boardwalk. The work includes but is not limited to the removal of damaged piles at mud line, installation of new piles, labor and equipment as directed by the Engineer. Pile installation must include the cost of PVC pile wrap material, hardware, and labor with minimum material thickness of 0.060", from 1 foot below existing mud line to 1 foot Mean High Water (MHW), or as directed by the Engineer. Timber piles damaged by the Contractor will be replaced at the Contractor's own expense.

1-1/2" PVC Pipe, Schedule 40 w/ Fittings and Hangers must include removal of existing supply line, providing all labor, materials, supplies, and equipment required to install a new 1-1/2" PVC pipe to a new boardwalk, with related fittings, hangers and appurtenances, including connections to existing supply lines, and related testing.

Hose Bib Assembly must include all labor and materials required to provide a 3/4" commercial grade hose bib with 3/4" PVC Pipe (Schedule 40), all necessary fitting, parts, and appurtenances, to construct a hose bib assembly as shown on the plans, including the connection to the 1-1/2" PVC supply line.

ALUMINUM HANDRAILS (Contingency) must include all necessary fittings, parts, aluminum handrails, and equipment necessary to install ADA compliant handrails to the boardwalk where directed by the Engineer.

Basis of Payment:

The work specified under this Section must be paid for at the contract price, as described herein:

- per linear feet of Timber Beams/Stringers/Decking/Railing
- per lump sum of Boardwalk (Selective Demolition)
- per square feet of Timber Turns w/ Beams/Stringers/Railing (30°/45°/90°/Tee)
- per linear feet of Timber Beams (Contingency)
- per linear feet of Timber Stringers (Contingency)
- per each of Rest Station w/ Canopy
- per linear feet of Timber Piling installed and accepted
- per linear feet of Timber Piles, Remove and Replace
- per linear feet of 1-1/2" PVC Pipe, Schedule 40 w/ Fittings and Hangers
- per each of Hose Bib Assembly.
- per linear feet of ALUMINUM HANDRAILS

TIMBER PILING

470-4001

The work specified in this section consists of furnishing and driving of Timber Piling in accordance with the details, drawings, and notes shown in the plans and the applicable provisions of Section 455, 953, 955 of the *FDOT Specifications*, as amended herein, and technical special provisions for the project contract.

The work specified under this section must include all timber piling, hardware accessories, and any other incidental work required in completing the work.

Pile installation must include the cost of PVC pile wrap material, hardware, and labor with minimum material thickness of 0.060", from 1 foot below existing mud line to 1 foot Mean High Water (MHW), or as directed by the Engineer.

All lumber must be manufactured in accordance with Product Standard PS 20-94 published by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Basis of Payment:

The pay quantity for the work specified under this Section must be the number each of Timber Piling, of the types and sizes specified in the applicable pay items, actually installed and accepted.

PIPE HANDRAIL

515

The work specified under this Section consists of the furnishing and erection of aluminum or steel pipe handrail, in accordance with the requirements of Section 965 of the *FDOT Specifications*, as amended herein.

Steel Pipe Handrail must be constructed of galvanized steel pipe railings, with galvanized steel diamond wire fabric, assembled and erected as shown in the Plans.

Aluminum Pipe Handrail must be constructed in accordance with the requirements of Section 965 of the *FDOT Specifications*, and index details of the *FDOT Standard Plans*, latest edition.

The work specified in this Section includes the furnishing and erection of all posts, railing, bracing, wire fabric, anchorage assemblies and other items required for the satisfactory completion of the work.

Basis of Payment:

The pay quantity for the work specified under this Section must be the number of linear feet of Handrail, Steel Pipe or Handrail, Aluminum Pipe actually constructed and accepted.

CURB AND GUTTER & TRAFFIC SEPARATOR

520

CONCRETE

The work specified under this Section consists of the construction of concrete curb, curb and gutter, valley gutter, shoulder gutter, and traffic separators in accordance with the requirements of Section 520 of the *FDOT Specifications*, as amended herein, applicable drawings of the *FDOT Standard Plans*, latest edition, applicable standard Pinellas County Standard Details, and the details and notes shown in the Plans.

Job-mix design formulas for all Portland Cement Concrete, of the type specified, must be submitted at least 14 days prior to use on the project. The submitted formulas must be derived or approved by the County and/or its agents. All concrete mix designs must meet FDOT Concrete Class mix guidelines, except as follows:

WHEN APPROVED, IN WRITING, BY THE ENGINEER, an Alternate Class I Concrete mix design formula, for concrete curb and gutter to be placed by automated curb machines, may show, as a substitution for #57 aggregate, an amount of #89 aggregate not to exceed 33 percent, by weight, of the #57 aggregate.

Sample mix designs will be available upon request.

All Portland Cement Concrete must be FDOT Class I Concrete with a minimum compressive strength of three thousand (3000) psi at twenty-eight (28) days.

The work specified under this Section must include the construction of all Curb Transitions called for in the Plans in accordance with the details shown or referenced in the Plans, the furnishing and placement of all required Reinforcing Steel, and the furnishing and construction of all necessary forms.

Basis of Payment:

The pay quantities for the work specified under this Section must be the number of linear feet of concrete curb, curb and gutter, valley gutter, shoulder gutter, wheel stops or traffic separator actually constructed and accepted. Payment for the quantities determined as specified herein must constitute full compensation for all work specified under this Section.

BARRIER WALL

521

CONCRETE

The work specified under this Section consists of the construction and placement of Concrete Barrier Wall to the lines, grade, dimensions and notes shown on the Plans in accordance with the requirements of Sections 346, 400 and 521 of the *FDOT Specifications*, and FDOT Standard Indexes.

The work specified under this Section must include all ties, bolts, anchors, and joints which may be required; all handling, including loading, transport, unloading, and stockpiling; and all other materials or labor necessary to complete satisfactory installation/construction in accordance with Plans.

CONCRETE

Must be Class II Concrete as defined by Section 346 of the Standard Specifications, unless otherwise noted. Class IV must be used for aggressive environments when specified in the Plans.

A Class 3 finish must be given to the barrier wall unless otherwise specified.

Basis of Payment:

The work specified under this Section must be paid for at the contract unit price per linear foot for Concrete Barrier Wall.

SIDEWALK

522

CONCRETE

The work specified under this Section consists of the construction of Concrete Sidewalk to the lines and grades shown on the Plans, and as directed by the Engineer.

The construction of Concrete Sidewalk must conform to the requirements of Section 522 of the *FDOT Specifications*, as amended herein, to the details and notes shown in the Plans, and to all applicable drawings of the *FDOT Standard Plans*, latest edition, and the *Pinellas County Standard Construction Details*, latest edition, including Pinellas County Standard detail index No. 1360.

Unless otherwise specified, concrete sidewalk for pedestrian traffic must be constructed to a minimum thickness of four (4) inches, with no reinforcement. The area cleared and grubbed must be a minimum 24" on each side of the sidewalk. Concrete sidewalk having a design thickness greater than four (4) inches must be reinforced with either Welded Wire Fabric or Reinforcing Steel bars, as shown on the Plans or as approved by the Engineer.

All Portland Cement Concrete must be FDOT Class I Concrete with minimum compressive strength of three thousand (3000) psi at twenty-eight (28) days.

If separate pay items for clearing and grubbing and grading are not provided, then the work specified must be considered incidental to the work performed and not paid for separately.

If separate restoration pay items are not provided, then the work specified under this Section must include the restoration, to the condition existing prior to the commencement of construction activities, of all existing roadway pavement, curb and gutter, driveways, sidewalk, topsoil, and sod disturbed or damaged in the performance of the work specified under this Section. All surplus materials resulting from construction operations must remain the property of the County until all construction requirements have been fulfilled, and such materials as may be acceptable to the Engineer for restoration purposes must be so utilized.

The work specified under this Section must include the furnishing and construction of all necessary forms, pruning of adjacent roots, and the furnishing and placement of all required Welded Wire Fabric or Reinforcing Steel. Substitution (by the contractor) of welded wire fabric with fibermesh requires that the contractor provide documentation confirming that specific type of proposed fibermesh is equivalent or superior to welded wire fabric in terms of structural characteristics. After receipt of documentation from the contractor, the County must have the option of accepting or rejecting requested substitution, depending on the amount of savings that will be extended to the County.

Sidewalk and ramps must be constructed according to *FDOT Standard Plans* (latest version - including latest interim standard), unless a separate detail is provided. However, all 6" thick (or greater) concrete sidewalks must be reinforced with either welded wire fabric or reinforcing steel bars.

Driveway walk-around widths previously shown to be 3 ft. minimum are revised to 4 ft. minimum; a reduction to 3 ft. minimum is allowed only in restricted conditions, when specifically approved by the Engineer. Ramp widths previously shown to be 3 ft. minimum are revised to 4 ft. minimum; a revision to 3 ft. is allowed only in restricted conditions when specifically approved by the Engineer.

Concrete Sidewalk Curb Ramps must be constructed to a minimum thickness of six (6) inches and must be reinforced with either welded wire fabric or reinforcing steel bars; reinforcing must be as specified on the plans or as directed by the Engineer. Contractor must install an expansion joint at each edge of a curb cut. Pay item for sidewalk ramp must include area defined in FDOT Standard Plans, including curb, landing and tactile warning surface.

Detectable Warnings on Walking Surfaces must be in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG) Section 4.29.2, and FDOT Section 527 Detectable Warnings on Walking Surfaces. Detectable warnings may consist of tiles, pavers or mats. Use detectable warnings with size and pattern as shown in the plans comprised of truncated domes aligned in parallel rows in accordance with the ***FDOT Standard Plans*** (latest version - including latest interim standard). Mats must not be the adhesive/glued down type. However, thermo-type/torch down thermoplastic mat applications and other types (i.e., anchored), in accordance with ***FDOT Specifications***, must be acceptable if on the FDOT Qualified Products List.

Contractor must prepare the surface and install detectable warnings in accordance with the detectable warning manufacturer's recommendations and instructions, using materials and/or equipment recommended and approved by the manufacturer, for adherence to fully cured cementitious substrate surfaces. Mortar topping [351-2(d) Materials] must not be used. The quantities to be paid for will be: (1) Detectable warnings that are applied to newly constructed concrete sidewalk/curb ramps will be included in the cost of the concrete sidewalk/curb ramp. (2) Detectable warnings that are applied to existing curb ramps will be paid per square feet for each detectable warning that is furnished, installed and accepted.

Contractor must submit for review and approval by the Engineer, certification that detectable warnings planned for use meet the requirements of FDOT Section 527-2.2 "Material Properties" as well as manufacturer's installation recommendations and instructions. The County reserves the right to select which product can be utilized. Unless otherwise shown in the plans or *Pinellas County Standard Construction Details* (latest edition, tactile surfaces must be colored Yellow.

Contractor must request a pre-pour inspection by the County inspector and obtain their approval before commencing concrete pour of sidewalks. Failure to do so may require removal of rejected work after the pour. The pre-pour inspection approval does not release the contractor from the responsibility of completing all work in accordance with the plans and specifications.

Basis of Payment

The pay quantities for the work specified under this Section must be the number of square yards of Sidewalk, Concrete, at the thicknesses specified in the applicable pay items, and Sidewalk Ramps, number each, actually constructed and accepted.

DITCH PAVEMENT

524

CONCRETE

The work specified under this Section consists of the construction of concrete pavement for erosion protection in ditches and on side slopes. All Portland Cement Concrete must be FDOT Class I Concrete with a minimum compressive strength of three thousand (3000) psi at twenty-eight (28) days.

The construction of concrete ditch pavement must conform to the requirements of Section 524 of the *FDOT Specifications*, as amended herein, the details and notes shown on the Plans, and, when specified herein or on the Plans, applicable drawings of the *FDOT Standard Plans*, latest edition.

Concrete ditch pavement and concrete slope pavement not subjected to vehicular traffic or other forces of unusual magnitude must be constructed to a minimum thickness of four (4) inches. Concrete ditch pavement and concrete slope pavement which will be subjected to vehicular traffic or other forces of unusual magnitude must be constructed to a minimum thickness of six (6) inches, and must be reinforced with reinforcing steel or welded wire fabric, as detailed on the Plans or as approved by the Engineer.

The work specified under this Section includes the furnishing of all required Welded Wire Fabric or Reinforcing Steel, and the furnishing and construction of all necessary forms to complete the work in accordance with the plans.

Basis of Payment

The pay quantities for the work specified under this Section must be the number of square yards, determined by measurement along the surface of the completed work, of concrete ditch pavement or concrete slope pavement, at the thicknesses specified in the applicable pay items, actually constructed and accepted. The volume of headers and toe walls must be converted into equivalent square yards of pavement at the thickness applicable, and that quantity must be added to the number of square yards determined by surface measure to obtain the total pay quantity.

RIPRAP

530-1000

SAND-CEMENT

The work specified under this Section consists of the construction of riprap composed of sand and cement.

The construction of sand-cement riprap must conform to the requirements of Section 530 of the *FDOT Specifications*, as amended herein, the details and notes shown on the Plans, and, where specified herein or on the Plans, applicable drawings of the *FDOT Standard Plans*, latest edition.

Geotextile fabric must meet the requirements of Section 514. Sand for sand-cement riprap must meet the quality requirements of 902-2 and gradation limits of 902-3.3.

The work specified and paid for under this Section must include all materials, sacks, geotextile fabric, grouting, hauling, excavation and backfill for the satisfactory completion of construction.

Basis of Payment

The pay quantity for the work specified under this Section must be the number of cubic yards of sand-cement mixture, placed in sacks or used in the grout, actually placed and accepted.

RIPRAP

530-2000

RUBBLE

The work specified under this Section consists of the construction of riprap composed of broken stone or concrete. The construction of rubble riprap must conform to the requirements of Section 530 of the *FDOT Specifications*, as amended herein, the details and notes shown on the Plans, and, where specified herein or on the Plans, applicable drawings of the *FDOT Standard Plans*, latest edition.

Materials

Rubble riprap must consist entirely of broken stone or concrete conforming to the following requirements: The material must be sound, hard, durable rubble, free of open or incipient cracks, soft seams, or other structural defects, consisting of broken stone or concrete that are rough and angular. The material must be free of cracks, soft seams or other structural defects. The pieces must be roughly angular, and the lot must be reasonably free of thin, flat or elongated pieces. Stones or concrete must be of a graded mixture, with gradation and weights in accordance with applicable requirements of Section 530-2.2 – Rubble, in the *FDOT Specifications*.

Bank and shore riprap must be mixed with a large aggregate to fill in large void spaces between bank and shore boulders. Aggregate must be a similar, if not same, material as the bank and shore boulders. Contractor must submit materials to be used as filler to the Engineer for review and approval prior to delivery to site. Contractor must submit a certified gradation report from the quarry where it is to be mined, of the proposed bank and shore boulders, to the Engineer for review and approval prior to delivery on site.

Construction Methods

The riprap must be dumped in place and arranged to form compact layers conforming to the neat lines called for in the Plans, and to the thickness' specified, plus or minus three inches. The riprap must be placed in a manner such that the smaller pieces are evenly distributed and placed so as to fill the voids between the larger pieces, and in a manner to avoid sharp exposed edges. Minimum thickness must be 18 inches, unless otherwise specified for the project.

Basis of Payment

Rubble material must be measured by the ton, in its surface-dry natural state. Measurement must be by railroad scales, truck scales, barge displacement, volume measurements or other methods approved by the Engineer. Weights must be determined as specified in Section 530 - 4.2 of the *FDOT Standard Specifications*. The Engineer must approve which of the methods, i.e., railroad weights, truck weights, barge displacement, or volume measurements, is to be used.

If the method of truck weights is to be used, duplicates of the sworn certificates of weight must be furnished with each truckload of material, and presented to the job inspector for his signature. Certificates of weight, which do not bear the signature of the job inspector, will not be considered for payment.

GABIONS

530-3000

The work specified under this specification consists of furnishing, assembling, filling, and tying open-wire mesh rectangular-compartmented gabions to the lines, grades and dimensions shown on Plans, or as directed by the Engineer in the field, in accordance with project contract specifications and the details and notes shown on the Plans.

Gabion units must consist of compartmented rectangular basket containers, with a minimum dimension greater than 12 inches, fabricated from triple-twisted PVC-coated galvanized steel wire mesh with hexagonal openings, placed on a prepared surface covered with filter fabric as specified herein, and filled with stone.

GABION MATTRESSES

Gabion mattresses must be between 6" and 18" thick, unless otherwise shown on the plans, and are designed to protect the bed or banks of a stream against erosion. The gabion mattress must be constructed in accordance with US Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Hydraulic Engineering Circular (HEC) No.11, Chapter 6, guidelines for revetments.

MATERIALS

PVC-Coated Galvanized Steel Wire Mesh Gabions

PVC coated gabion basket units must be of non-raveling construction, fabricated from a triple-twisted hexagonal mesh of hot-dipped galvanized steel wire having a minimum diameter of 0.105 inches after galvanization, and coated additionally with a minimum of 0.020 inches of PVC. The steel core wire used must be galvanized and PVC-coated prior to fabrication into mesh.

The core wire of all gabion diaphragm and frame components must equal or exceed Fed. Spec QQ-W-461g, possess medium tensile strength, and a Finish 5 Class 3 coating of not less than 0.08 oz./sq. ft. of uncoated wire surface. Mesh openings must be hexagonal in shape and uniform in size measuring approximately 3-1/4 inches by 4-1/2 inches.

Salvage or perimeter basket frame core wire must be of heavier gauge than that of the wire mesh, with a minimum diameter after galvanization of 0.132 inches, and an overall diameter (core wire plus PVC coating) of 0.174 inches.

Coated wire used for lacing or internal connecting wire within basket cells may be of soft tensile strength and an overall diameter (core wire plus PVC coating) of 0.117 inches.

The PVC-coated wire of all gabion components must be resistant to the destructive effects of immersion in acidic, salt, or polluted water, exposure to ultraviolet light and abrasion, and retain these characteristics after a period of not less than 3,000 hours under test in accordance with ASTM Test Designation G23.

STONE FILL

Quality

Stone must have a minimum Specific Gravity of 2.4, and must be of a quality and durability sufficient to insure permanency in the structure and climate in which it is to be used. The individual stones must be free of cracks, seams and other defects that would tend to promote deterioration from natural causes, or which might reduce the stones to sizes that could not be retained in the gabion baskets. The inclusion of dirt, sand, clay, and rock fines will not be permitted.

The sources from which the Contractor proposes to obtain the material must be selected well in advance of the time that the material will be required in the work, and suitable samples of stone fill material must be submitted to the Engineer for approval prior to delivery of any such material to the job site.

Unless otherwise specified, all tests samples must be obtained by the Contractor and delivered at his expense to the Engineer at the job site at least 30 days prior to the time that placement of the stone-filled gabions is expected to begin.

Suitable tests and service records will be used to determine the acceptability of the stone. In the event suitable test reports and service records are not available, as in the case of newly-established sources, the material must be subjected to such tests as are necessary to determine its acceptability for use in the work. Tests to which the material may be subjected include petrographic analysis, specific gravity, absorption, wetting and drying, freezing, thawing, and such other tests as may be considered necessary to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Engineer that the materials are acceptable for use in the work. Non-acceptable materials must be replaced by the Contractor with acceptable materials, at the Contractor's expense.

All tests must be made by an approved testing laboratory, and must be at the Contractor's expense.

Gradation

Stone fill used in the gabions must be a well-graded mixture with sizes ranging between 4 inches and 8 inches in diameter, based on U.S. Standard square-mesh sieves. No stone must have a minimum dimension of less than 3 inches.

FILTER FABRIC

Filter Fabric must be a non-woven fabric consisting of a perferous sheet of polymeric fibers oriented into a stable network so that the fibers retain their relative position with respect to each other. The fabric must be free of any chemical treatment or coating which might significantly reduce permeability, must have no flaws or defects which could significantly alter its physical properties. The non-woven fabric must meet the requirements listed below:

PROPERTY	TEST METHOD	CHARACTERISTIC %
Grab Strength	*ASTM 1682	Minimum: 90 lbs.
Grab Elongation	*ASTM 1682	Minimum: 50%
Permeability	***	Minimum: 2x10 to minus 2 cm/sec
Effective Opening Size sieve and		** Openings no smaller than that of a No. 140 no larger than a No. 50 sieve

* Test must be run on wet samples soaked twenty-four hours. Grab test method using one square inch jaws and a travel rate of 12 inches per minute.

** The fabric must be affixed to a US Standard Sieve size in which 85% of the soil is retained. Test to be performed in accordance with Corps of Engineers Guide Specification, Section 02502.

*** Tested in accordance with Alabama Highway Department Test for permeability for Filter Fabric.

Storage and handling of non-woven fabric must be in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. The fabric must be protected from direct sunlight, ultraviolet rays, and temperatures greater than 140 degrees F.

The Contractor must furnish certified test reports with each shipment of material attesting that the fabric meets the requirements of this specification.

FOUNDATION PREPARATION

After excavation or stripping to the extent indicated on the Plans or as directed by the Engineer, remaining loose or otherwise unsuitable materials must be removed and all depressions carefully backfilled and compacted using suitable materials from adjacent required excavation. Any buried debris protruding from the foundation that will impede the proper installation and final appearance of the gabion layer must also be removed, and the voids must be carefully backfilled and compacted as directed by the Engineer.

Immediately prior to placing the filter fabric, the prepared foundation surface must be inspected by the Engineer, and no fabric must be placed thereon until that area has been approved. If pre-approval is not obtained, the Contractor may be required to remove placed materials and re-install them at the Contractor's expense.

FABRICATION – PVC COATED GALVANIZED STEEL WIRE MESH GABIONS

Gabions must be fabricated in a manner such that the sides, ends, lid, and diaphragms can be assembled at the construction site into rectangular baskets of the sizes specified and shown on the Plans.

Dimension for heights, lengths, widths and diaphragm(s) spacing are subject to a tolerance of 5% of manufacturer's stated sizes.

Gabions must be of single unit construction, i.e., the base, lid, ends, and sides must be either woven into a single unit, or one edge of these members connected to the base section of the gabion in such a manner that strength and flexibility at the point of connection is at least equal to that of the mesh.

Where the length of the gabion exceeds one and one-half its horizontal width, the gabion must be equally divided by diaphragms of the same mesh and gauge as the body of the gabions, into cells whose length does not exceed the horizontal width.

The gabion must be furnished with the necessary diaphragms, secured in proper position on the base in a manner such that no additional tying at this juncture will be necessary. All perimeter edges of the mesh forming the gabion must be securely salvaged so that the joints formed by tying the salvages have at least the same strength as the body of the mesh. Lacing wire or connecting wire must be supplied in sufficient quantity for securely fastening all diaphragms and edges of the gabion.

ASSEMBLY AND INSTALLATION

Empty gabion units must be assembled individually and placed on the approved surface to the lines and grades as shown on the Plans or as directed by the Engineer, with the sides, ends, and diaphragms erected in such a manner to insure the correct position of all creases and that the tops of all sides are level. All adjoining empty gabion units must be connected by tie wire lacing along the perimeter of their contact surfaces in order to obtain a monolithic structure.

Lacing of adjoining basket units must be accomplished by continuous stitching with double loops at intervals of not more than 6 inches. All lacing wire terminals must be securely fastened. The use of expedient clip connections for this purpose as final lid closing will not be permitted.

The initial line of basket units must be placed on the prepared surface in a direction parallel to stream flow, and partially filled to provide anchorage against deformation and displacement during filling operations. After adjoining empty basket units are set to line and grade and common sides with adjacent units thoroughly laced, they may be placed in tension and stretched to remove any kinks from the mesh and to a uniform alignment. The stretching of empty basket units must be accomplished in such a manner as to prevent any possible unraveling.

Stone filling operations must carefully proceed, with placement by hand or machine so as not to damage PVC wire coating, to assure a minimum of voids between the stones, and the maintenance of alignment throughout the filling process.

Undue bulging of the mesh must be avoided. To avoid localized deformation, the 3-foot high basket units in any row are to be filled in stages consisting of courses of a maximum thickness of 12 inches, and at no time must any cell be filled to a depth exceeding 12 inches more than the adjoining cell.

The maximum height from which the stone may be dropped into the basket units must be 36 inches. For gabion units in excess of 2 feet in thickness, a minimum of two uniformly spaced connecting wires must be placed between each stone layer in all cells, connecting compartment faces that are parallel to stream flow. Connecting wires must be looped around two mesh openings at each basket face and the wire terminals must be securely twisted to prevent their loosening.

Along all exposed faces, the outer layer of stone must be carefully placed and arranged by hand to insure a neat and compact appearance. The gabions must be slightly overfilled, and then levelled to allow for potential settlement of the embankment.

Lids must be stretched tight over the stone fill using crowbars or lid closing tools, until the lid meets the perimeter edges of the front and end panels. The lid must then be tightly laced with tie wire along all edges, ends and internal cell diaphragms by continuous stitching with double loops at intervals of not more than 6 inches. Special care must be taken to see that all projections or wire ends are turned into the baskets.

Where shown on the Plans or as directed by the Engineer, or where a complete gabion unit cannot be installed because of space limitations, the basket unit must be cut, folded and wired together to suit existing site conditions. The mesh must be cleanly cut and the surplus mesh folded back and neatly wired to an adjacent gabion face. The assembling, installation, filling, lid closing, and lacing of the reshaped gabion units must be carried out as specified above.

The work specified under this Section must include the furnishing, assembling and placing of the wire baskets, filter material, toe walls and stone fill, and all other materials, labor, equipment, tools, and incidental items required for the completion of the work.

Gabion Mattresses must be 9" deep and 6' x 9' or 6' x 12' with 3' wide cells. The nominal dimension of the openings must be 2.5". The mattress rock size must range between 3" to 5" for units of 9" depth. The range in sizes may allow for a variation of 5% oversize and/or 5% undersize rock, provided it is not placed on the gabion exposed surface. The size must be such that a minimum of two layers of rock must be achieved when filling the mattress. The Contractor must meet the manufacturers requirements for 9" x 6' x 9' and 9" x 6' x 12', PVC coated Double-Twisted Hexagonal Mesh Gabions, including the requirements for rock and installation. Shop drawings and approval from the Engineer are required prior to construction.

Basis of Payment

The quantity determined as specified above must be paid for at the contract price per cubic yard, the number of cubic yards of stone fill actually placed and accepted.

GUARDRAIL

536

METAL

The work specified under this Section consists of the construction and/or removal of Metal Guardrail in accordance with the requirements of Section 536 of the *FDOT Specifications*, as amended herein, applicable drawings of the *FDOT Standard Plans*, latest edition, and the details and notes shown on the Plans. Box Beam guardrail must be constructed in accordance with the details shown in the Plans. If there is no specific pay item for removal of existing guardrail, then the cost for removal of guardrail must be included in the pay item for Clearing and Grubbing, if required for satisfactory completion of the project and/or called out in the contract.

Basis of Payment

The pay quantity for Guardrail under this Section must be the number of linear feet of guardrail, measured along the centerline of the guardrail panel, actually constructed and accepted. Payment for the said pay quantity must be full compensation for all work and materials specified in the construction of metal guardrail, including posts, fasteners, any required bending of the guardrail panels, miscellaneous asphalt (3 inches thick) and any other materials or work incidental to the construction of the guardrail, except that work and materials specified to be paid for under other pay items that is specifically included in the construction bid Schedule of Values. FDOT Design Index must not determine basis of payment.

The pay quantity for End Anchorage Assembly must be the number each of end anchorage assemblies actually installed and accepted. Payment for the said pay quantity must be full compensation for all work and materials specified in the construction of guardrail anchorage assemblies, including miscellaneous asphalt (3 inches thick).

The work specified under this Section must be paid for under the pay items for guardrails, including metal guardrail with timber posts, steel posts, end anchorage assembly, metal guardrail (box beam type) and other pay items related to guardrails.

FENCING

550

TYPE B

The work specified in this Section consists of the construction of chain link fencing, and the furnishing and installation of cantilever gates as shown in the Plans. If shown in the Plans, the work in this Section must also include vinyl coated fence fabric, extra-length posts and top rails.

The construction of Fencing under this Section must conform to the applicable provisions of Section 550 of the *FDOT Specifications* and Index details of the *FDOT Standard Plans*, latest edition, as amended herein, and the lines, grades, dimensions and notes shown in the Plans. Fencing must be constructed to the heights specified in the Plans.

The construction of Cantilever Gates under this Section must conform to the applicable requirements of Section 550 of the *FDOT Specifications* and Index details of the *FDOT Standard Plans*, latest edition, as amended herein, and the details and notes shown in the Plans. Cantilever gates must be of the type specified in the Plans (i.e., swing, slide, etc.).

The spacing of posts must be as specified for this contract and be within a tolerance of nine inches, except where definite spotting of corner posts is required.

Basis of Payment

The pay quantity for Fencing, Type B must be the number of linear feet of fencing installed and accepted. Payment for this quantity must constitute full compensation for all fence material and fastening accessories, all line posts at the length required for construction of the fence to Plan height (nominal fence height, plus two feet), all concrete encasements for posts, and all clearing and grubbing, grading and miscellaneous work necessary to the completed work, except that work for which payment is specified to be made under other pay items. Temporary fencing must include furnishing, installation, maintenance and removal.

The pay quantity for the following must be the number each of the different types of assembly installed at Plan height (nominal fence height, plus two feet) and accepted:

Pull or End Post Assembly, Fencing Type B

Corner Post Assembly, Fencing Type B

The pay quantity for Gate, Cantilever, Fencing Type B must be the number each of the various sizes and types of gates shown in the Plans installed and accepted. Payment for this quantity must constitute full compensation for all accessories and incidentals necessary to complete the work.

DIRECTIONAL BORE

555

The work specified under this Section must include all work required for the installation for Directional Boring. The furnishing and installation of all items in connection with Directional Boring must be in accordance with Section 555 of the *FDOT Specifications*.

When there is any indication that the installed product has sustained damage and/or may leak, all boring (directional drilling) work must stop and not commence until all issues of concern are addressed to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

Basis of Payment

The work specified under this Section must be paid for under the pay items listed under the Schedule of Values of this contract.

SODDING

570-575

The work specified under this Section must consist of the furnishing and placement of grass sod, or other designated vegetative cover, within the limits shown on the Plans, and in such other areas as the Engineer may direct. The furnishing and placement of sod must be in accordance with Section 570 of the *FDOT Specifications*, as amended herein, and, where specified herein or on the Plans, applicable standard drawings of the *FDOT Standard Plans*. Sod must be tropical soda apple free. All fertilizer and its application will be in accordance with the Florida Department of Environmental Management's Chapter 5, "Florida Friendly Best Management Practices for Protection of Water Resources by the Green Industries", October 2010, as revised, for Fertilizing Grass for Establishment or Recovery, and full compliance with Pinellas County Ordinance, Chapter 58, Article XIII. Any person applying fertilizer must hold the Limited Commercial Fertilizer Applicator Certificate as required by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS).

The Contractor must backfill areas to be sodded with clean fill to maintain proper grade of planting areas, and the sod must be properly cut-in and tamped. Sod stabilization must occur immediately after achieving final grade. All slopes steeper than 3:1 must include sod stapling or staking. Backfilling, grading, cut-in, tamping, stapling, leveling, raking and all other work associated with sod installation must be included in the pay items for sod. The work specified under this Section must include all necessary mowing of sod in accordance to County specifications and local Ordinances/Laws to the satisfaction of the Engineer for the duration of the construction period. All activities must comply with the terms and conditions of the State of Florida Generic Permit for Stormwater Discharge from Large and Small Construction Activities and comply with all applicable sections of Pinellas County Ordinance, Chapter 58, Article VI. Work must include all staking, removal of rubble, roots and weeds prior to placement of sod. When placing sod on the slopes and banks of a pond, the sod must be placed transverse to the slope of the ground to minimize erosion during a storm event.

Mowing: The Contractor is directed to mow all areas within the project limits and adjacent thereto, bounded by the right of way lines identified in the construction documents (shown as proposed and existing) and property lines under the jurisdiction of the County that are adjacent to the right of way. Remove and properly dispose of all litter and debris prior to the mowing operation. Debris generated during mowing must be removed from all impervious surfaces. Use conventional and specialized equipment along with hand labor to mow the entire area including slopes, wet areas, intersections, and around all appurtenances. Unless otherwise directed by the Engineer, mow the grass areas to a height of 6 inches. Do not mow wildflower areas until at least 3 weeks after the peak of the bloom period and do not mow lower than 6 inches. Only use selective herbicides in wildflower areas. The contractor must mow areas within seven calendar days of receiving such order by the Engineer.

If this contract includes the construction of grass medians, then the work specified under this Section must include the furnishing and placement of 6 inches of topsoil in the median prior to the placement of the sod or other designated vegetative ground cover. Topsoil materials must be in accordance with Section 987 of the *FDOT Specifications*. No clay or limerock must be allowed in the median to a depth of 24 inches from the back of curb to the back of curb (or edge of pavement). The medians must not be used for the disposal (burying) of debris. When called out in the plans, sod at other locations (other than in medians) must also include the furnishing and placement of 6 inches of topsoil prior to the placement of the sod. Cost of topsoil must be included in the pay items for sod, unless the contract has a separate pay item for top soil.

Basis of Payment

The pay quantities for the work specified under this Section must be the number of square yards of Sodding, of the types specified in the applicable pay items, actually placed and accepted. This pay quantity must include all required mowing, water (FDOT Spec 983) and fertilizer (per Pinellas County ordinances), top soil (if applicable – see above), excavation of the trench for the sod, and the satisfactory disposal of excavated material. No payment will be made for unauthorized areas of sodding, and no additional allowance for furnishing/applying the fertilizer and water necessary to establish the growth of sodding.

LANDSCAPE

580

Plant trees and shrubs of the species, size, and quality indicated in the plans. The Engineer reserves the right to adjust the number and location of any of the designated types and species to be used at any of the locations shown, in order to provide for any unanticipated effects which might become apparent after the substantial completion of other phases of the project, or for other causes.

Grade Standards and Conformity with Type and Species

Only use nursery grown plant material except where specified as Collected Material. Use nursery grown plant material that complies with all required inspection, grading standards, and plant regulations in accordance with the latest edition of the Florida Department of Agriculture's "Grades and Standards for Nursery Plants". Except where a lesser grade might be specifically specified in the plans, ensure that the minimum grade for all trees and shrubs is Florida No. 1. Ensure that all plants are the proper size and grade at the time of delivery to the site, throughout the project construction period and during the plant establishment period. Ensure that plant materials are true to type and species and that any plant materials not specifically covered in Florida Department of Agriculture's "Grades and Standards for Nursery Plants" conform in type and species with the standards and designations in general acceptance by Florida nurseries. Ensure that plant materials are shipped with tags stating the botanical and common name of the plant.

NOTE: Landscaping must be designed and planted in accordance with the guidelines in the South West Florida Water Management District "Florida Friendly Landscaping", at the site: <http://www.swfwmd.state.fl.us/yards/>

Inspection and Transporting

Move nursery stock in accordance with all Federal and State regulations therefor, and accompany each shipment with the required inspection certificates for filing with the Engineer. Properly protect the root ball of these plants until planting them. The Engineer may reject any plant which shows evidence of having been mishandled.

Plant Establishment Period and Contractor's Warranty

Assume responsibility for the proper maintenance, survival and condition of all landscape items for a period of one year after the final acceptance of all work under the contract.

Basis of Payment

The quantities to be paid for will be the items shown in the plans, completed and accepted. Prices and payments will be full compensation for all work specified in this Section, including furnishing and planting the designated plant types, the furnishing and placing of the plant backfill, fertilizer and mulch, (except where such are shown to be paid for under a separate item), the application of water, the maintenance, care, etc., and all costs of any required replacing of plantings or restoring of damaged areas.

TRAFFIC SIGNALS

603 to 699

The work specified under this Section must include all work required for the installation of the traffic signals and related items including but not limited to, conduit, cable, pull and junction box, electrical power service, electrical service wire, poles, mast arms, traffic signals, pedestrian signals, signal head auxiliaries, loops, detectors, system auxiliaries, removal items, and signs, internal illuminated. The furnishing and installation of all items in connection with Traffic Signals must be in accordance with Sections 603 to 699 of the *FDOT Specifications* as amended below.

670-1 Traffic Signal Controller Assembly

The vendor must furnish a traffic controller assembly consisting of a fully loaded TS2 Type 1 traffic signal controller cabinet. This assembly includes the 2070L signal controller. These cabinets must follow the TS2 Type 1 standard as published by the National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA), and must conform to the applicable requirements of the latest issues and addenda in effect on the date of advertisement, relative to manufacture conforming to current industry codes and standards. The vendor must ensure that all components are compatible with each other and communicate without error to other components in the cabinet. The cabinet must be configured to contain a 2070L controller, which must be compatible with the existing OPAC (Optimized Policies for Adaptive Control) traffic adaptive system in use by Pinellas County via the use of an external unit provided by the adaptive system provider. The controller must include the latest version of firmware that interfaces the existing OPAC adaptive signal control software. The vendor must verify with the OPAC software vendor that the software provided meets all specifications for interfacing with OPAC.

The vendor must submit shop drawings detailing configuration and layout of the cabinet, controller, and the components inside the traffic signal cabinets for approval.

670-2 Cabinet Features and Composition

Cabinet must be a NEMA Type 7, Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) Type 6 (44" x 72" x 24") cabinet, to be installed according to FDOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction Sections 670 and 676, and the latest NEMA TS2 Standard. The equipment must be on the Approved Products List (APL) for traffic control devices.

670-3 Cabinet Configuration

In no case must a cabinet be provided which does not have hardware interchangeability with a standard TS2 Type 1 cabinet from other manufacturers. The cabinet must be modular in design. The cabinet must be fully loaded including all load switches, flashers, relays, and all components necessary to operate a signalized intersection. The cabinet must be designed and configured to serve 16 separate channels of vehicle and pedestrian movements. The cabinet must utilize Electronic Industries Alliance (EIA) 485 communications to devices within the cabinet. The cabinet must include as a minimum the following:

- Lifting tabs
- A minimum of 2 Non-GFI and 4 GFI standard outlets
- A power distribution assembly with photo cell to operate illuminated street name panels for the intersection

- Standard detector racks of 32-channel capacity, with the provision made to accommodate interface cards from video image detection system (VIDS) units, Contact Closure Modules (CCM). One rack must include a minimum of four (4) pre-emption inputs in addition to the 32 vehicle detector channels.

- Eight (8) TS2 2-channel detector amplifier cards.

- The vendor must include and install a smart 16-channel malfunction monitoring unit (MMU) with the cabinet. The smart MMU must be IP addressable and have an Ethernet port.

- A three-way door lock keyed with a Corbin #2 lock.

- A florescent light fixture with a switch to automatically turn on the light when the door is opened.

- Two exhaust fans with thermostat.

- A standard police panel for access by authorized personnel.

- A test panel on the inside of the front door, with a standard set of test switches.

- Load resistors for all vehicle and pedestrian phases

- Three (3) total metal shelves (detectors racks, controller and MMU, ATMS equipment) with one shelf containing a pull out laptop shelf

- All pedestrian push button inputs from the field to the controller must be opto-isolated through the BIU and operate at 12 VAC. In addition, a Pedestrian push button isolation panel must be provided.

- Load switches must be solid state and must conform to the requirements of Section 6.2 of the NEMA TS2 Standard also with dual indication LED's for incoming and outgoing power for ease of trouble shooting.

- A removable Plexiglas protection panel over the main power connection terminals

- *It must be possible to flash either the yellow or red indication on any vehicle movement and to change from one color indication to the other by use of a screwdriver.*

Field terminal blocks must be wired to use four positions per vehicle or overlap phase (green, yellow, red, flash). It must not be necessary to de-buss field terminal blocks for flash programming.

670-4 2070L Controller Configuration

Procure traffic controllers listed on the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) Approved Product List (APL). Ensure that the controller meets the specifications of the California Transportation Electrical Equipment Specifications (TEES) 2002 as revised. Provide certification numbers of the FDOT Traffic Engineering Research Laboratory (TERL) accepted 2070L traffic signal controller with the procurement response.

The controller must be a type 2070L configured to operate in a TS2 Type 1 cabinet. The controller must be 100 percent compatible with Pinellas County's ATMS. The software must also fully support current National Transportation Communications for ITS Protocol (NTCIP) defined objects as of the time of bidding.

The 2070L controller must contain the following modules:

- 2070 1B central processing unit (CPU) Module – with RJ45 Ethernet port

- 2070 2N Field I/O Module – For TS 2 Type 1 cabinet compatibility

- 2070 3B Front Panel Module – 8 line x 40 character display
- 2070 4A (N) 10A power supply module
- 2070 6B 9600 baud modem

Vendor must supply to County any communications & loader software that may be needed to read from /write to flash memory for the purpose of upgrading application software. All controller firmware must be compliant w/County's existing OPAC adaptive signal control software.

670-5 Surge Suppression: Provide an AC power distribution panel with noise filtering surge protection. The filtering surge suppressor must be purpose-designed for traffic signal cabinets. It must be capable of withstanding a peak current of 50,000 amps and have a response time of less than 5 nanoseconds. It must attenuate Radio Frequency (RF) noise between 2 and 20 MHz by at least 20 decibels (dB). The surge suppressor must indicate failure status with a light emitting diode (LED).

670-6 Shelving: Each cabinet must be provided with three (3) metal shelves that are suitable for the mounting of ATMS equipment or other auxiliary devices. A metal combination pull-out drawer and shelf suitable for containing cabinet documentation and supporting a lap-top computer must be provided for each cabinet.

670-7 Manuals/Documentation

For each supplied cabinet, the vendor must submit one manual that contains information on all of the connection, wiring and configuration information. Drawings may be on 24-inch by 36-inch sheets but must be neatly folded into an 8½-inch by 11-inch size. The manual must be inserted in protective plastic sleeves in the drawer provided.

Schematics and logic diagrams must accurately depict physical locations of each component. The cabinet wiring and component location diagram for cabinets must show all wiring and cabinet components on the drawing. This documentation must be submitted to the County for approval prior to having cabinets fabricated as well as updated as need be.

670-8 Guaranty Provisions

Ensure that the controller cabinet assembly has a two-year manufacturer's warranty from the date of final acceptance of all the work to be performed by the Contractor. If the manufacturer's warranties for the components are for a longer period, those longer period warranties will apply.

During the contract period, replace any part or equipment found to be defective at no cost to the County within 10 calendar days of notification by the System Manager. For emergency repairs, the Contractor must be available to respond to calls 24 hours a day as described in the general notes in the plans. Ensure that the manufacturer's warranties on the controller cabinet assembly are fully transferable from the Contractor to the County.

670-9 Method of Measurement

Traffic signal controller assemblies, not including the controller, will measure for payment as each complete unit is furnished, installed, tested and warranted. The installation of the controller that is furnished by the County will be paid for separately.

Basis of Payment

The work specified under this Section must be paid for under the pay items listed in the schedule of values with prefixes 630 through 699. (Example: 670-5-134 Traffic Controller Assembly – Furnish and Install). When there is a pay item for installation of an item, then the corresponding removal of the older item is also included in said pay item, unless otherwise specified in the contract.

HIGHWAY SIGNING

700

The work specified under this Section must include the erection, installation and furnishing of all material necessary for the completion of all signing as shown on the Plans.

All work and material must be in accordance with Section 700 of the *FDOT Specifications*.

For traffic sign installation into concrete median, work must be completed in accordance with FDOT Index details, post in concrete detail, and PCED Index No. 1380.

All Pinellas County sign faces must be ASTM Type XI Retro-Reflective Sheeting for Rigid Sign Surfaces. Certifications for the sheeting material of all project signs must be provided to the County, in accordance with FDOT Standard Specifications, Section 700, paragraph "Acceptance of Signs - Manufacturer's Certification and Recommendation". Reference to PCED Index No. 1380 must be a requirement for sign installations into all concrete areas, and not limited to installations of signs in medians.

All existing signs that will not be used in the project must be removed by the contractor and carefully transported to the Pinellas County Sign Shop located at 22211 US 19 North, Clearwater, FL 33765; Ph: (727) 464-8926.

Cost for removal and transportation of these signs must be included in the lump sum payment for "Clearing and Grubbing". If a sign is lost or damaged prior to, or during transportation to the Pinellas County Sign Shop, then the contractor must provide the Pinellas County Sign Shop with a replacement sign, in-kind, at no additional cost to the County.

Existing signs must not be removed until first receiving confirmation from the Pinellas County Engineer, or his designee, that the sign removal must not adversely affect traffic flow during the construction phase. Pay items for all signs must be for new signs without damage, original to the bid project and must not be old, aged, or reconditioned signs posted on other projects, or from a jobsite stockpile. All signs must have affixed to the rear face of the sign a sticker that contains the Sign Manufacturer, Date of Manufacture, Date of Installation, and Sign Sheeting Material type.

All existing signs, shown to remain or be relocated on site, must be maintained by the contractor. If damaged or lost during construction operations, the Contractor must replace the sign with a new sign, at no additional cost to the County.

Basis of Payment

The pay quantity for the work specified under this Section must be the number each or per assembly of item actually installed and accepted.

PAVEMENT STRIPING, MARKINGS AND REFLECTIVE PAVEMENT MARKERS

705 to 710

The work specified under this Section consists of the furnishing and installation of pavement striping, pavement markings, and reflective pavement markers.

Installation of the traffic lines, directional arrows and solid traffic markings must conform to the requirements of the applicable FDOT Index and Section 710 of the *FDOT Specifications*, except as amended herein.

Delineators must be constructed in accordance with section 705 of the FDOT Standard Specifications.

Installation of the reflective pavement markers must conform to the requirements of the applicable FDOT Index and Section 706 of the *FDOT Specifications*, except as amended herein.

Pavement striping, markings and reflective pavement markers must be installed in accordance with the details shown on the Plans, or as may be directed by the Engineer.

The work specified under this Section must be paid for at the contract price as identified in the Schedule of Values, and the FDOT Basis of Estimates.

Payment for pay items in the 705-710 series will be full compensation for all work specified in this Section, including all cleaning and preparation of surfaces, furnishing of all materials, application, curing and protection of all items, protection of traffic, furnishing of all tools, machines and equipment, and all incidentals necessary to complete the work. Final payment for these pay items will be withheld until all deficiencies are corrected.

Materials

Pavement striping and markings must be latex paint with glass beads. The paint must be an FDOT approved product.

Basis of Payment

The work specified under this Section must be paid for at the contract price as identified in the Schedule of Values.

STREET LIGHTING CONDUIT SYSTEM

715

The work specified under this Section must include all work required for the installation of street lighting conduit, pull strings furnishing and laying the pipe fittings, installation of pull construction and 36" radius sweeps at ends. The furnishing and installation of all items in connection with Street Lighting Conduit System must be in accordance with Sections 603 to 695 of the *FDOT Specifications*, at locations shown in the plans. The work specified under this Section must be paid for at the contract unit value as identified in the Schedule of Values and the FDOT Basis of Estimates.

Polyvinyl-Chloride (PVC)

Construction of Polyvinyl-Chloride Lighting Conduit must conform to the requirements of Section 630 of the *FDOT Specifications*.

Pull Boxes

Lighting pull boxes must comply with Section 635 of the "FDOT Standard Specifications for Road & Bridge Construction" and must have a bolted down lid with 5-sided head bolt.

Basis of Payment

The pay quantities for the work specified under this Section must be the number of linear feet of the types and sizes of conduit specified in the applicable pay items, actually constructed and accepted, including that portion of the conduit extending into the walls (farthest point) of the structures to which the conduits are connected including the 36" radius sweeps at ends, and the number each of pull boxes accepted and items actually installed and accepted.

The work specified under this Section must be paid for under the pay items for Polyvinyl-Chloride (PVC) (Lighting Conduit), Lighting Cable Pull Boxes.

INTELLIGENT TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS (ITS) GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

780

780-1 Description

The provisions contained in this Section include general requirements for all ITS devices and equipment used for this project.

780-2 Equipment and Materials

Use only ITS equipment and components that meet the requirements of these specifications, and which are listed on the FDOT's Approved Product List (APL). Use only new equipment and materials, except as specified in the Contract Documents. All FDOT standard drawings and specifications must be followed except where modified in the plans and in these specifications. Ensure that firmware and software furnished and installed as part of an ITS project are the most current and approved releases or versions. Firmware and software updates released during Contractor and manufacturer warranty periods must be made available at no cost to the County.

Meet the following FDOT standard specifications and as amended in this document:

General Requirements for the Installation and Evaluation of Traffic – applicable Sections in FDOT specifications for:

- Control Equipment and Materials
- Acceptance Procedures
- ITS Dynamic Message Signs
- ITS Video Equipment
- ITS Fiber Optic Cable and Interconnection
- ITS Infrastructure
- Vehicle Detection and Data Collection

780-3 Installation Requirements

Install ITS equipment as detailed in the plans, in the *FDOT Standard Plans* and according to the manufacturer's recommendations, and with the review and approval of the Engineer.

Many of the devices being installed on the project have already been procured by the County. It is the Contractor's responsibility at all times to coordinate with the County Engineer for equipment pick up. The devices will be bench tested by the Engineer's Consultant and verified for proper operation prior to turn over to the Contractor for installation in the field. The Contractor must be responsible for pickup of all County-provided equipment at the Engineer's Consultant warehouse located in Hillsborough County as well as at the Pinellas County Highway Operations yard. Pick up of equipment must be coordinated with the County Engineer at least one week prior to being onsite for pick up. The Contractor must include the pickup and delivery of the County-provided equipment to the jobsite in the associated bid items for installation.

Furnish all tools, equipment, materials, supplies and manufactured hardware necessary for a complete installation. Perform all operations and equipment integration necessary to ensure that the finished ITS equipment functions as depicted in the plans.

Materials and workmanship must conform to the requirements of the NEC, the National Electrical Safety Code (NESC), and applicable codes of governing jurisdictions and manufacturer's specifications.

780-4 Grounding and Transient Voltage Surge Suppression (TVSS)

The Contractor must properly ground all equipment and materials to provide personnel and equipment protection against faults, surge currents and lightning transients. Ensure that the grounding system used meets the grounding requirements defined in Sections 620 and in 785-1 of the FDOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction.

Install all components with surge suppressors and lightning arrestors according to the device manufacturer's recommendations. Ensure that the surge suppressors and lightning arrestors are capable of meeting or exceeding the device protection requirements as contained in Section 785-1 and that they are listed on the FDOT's APL. Consider multiple devices installed in the same field cabinet to be a single installation for the purpose of providing grounding and surge suppression under this paragraph. The Contractor must protect all power and data lines and any other equipment requiring surge suppression that are not part of the ITS cabinets under this project. The electrical equipment included under this section must meet requirements of Section 639 of the FDOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction.

780-5 Basis of Payment

Grounding and TVSS of all equipment must be done in accordance with the *FDOT Standard Specifications* (latest edition) and the Interim Standard Plans. Grounding and surge suppression not included in the ITS cabinet must be included in the payment for the associated pay item. No additional compensation will be made for reaching proper grounding requirements.

The Contractor must coordinate with the appropriate electrical service utility for their requirements prior to installing the electrical service.

All electrical inspections and electrical service permits are the responsibility of the Contractor. The Contractor must give adequate notice to the proper agency for electrical inspections prior to needing services energized. It is the Contractors responsibility to coordinate with the agencies for electrical permit and inspection.

Price and payment will be full compensation for all work specified in this section.
Payment will be made under:

Item No. 780-1-11	ITS Electrical Power (Service) Furnish and Install – Underground - Assembly
Item No. 780-1-12	ITS Electrical Power (Service Wire) Furnish and Install – Linear Foot
Item No. 780-1-53	ITS Electrical Power (Service Disconnect) – Adjust and Modify – Each

DYNAMIC MESSAGE SIGNS (DMS)

781

781-1 Description

Install and test field-located Dynamic Message Sign assemblies, which include, but are not limited to, a Dynamic Message Sign (DMS), sign controller, and communications interface equipment. The work must also include furnishing and installing overhead sign support structures as indicated on the plans. Furnish and install the structure, the structure foundation, attachment hardware, power cabling, conduit, data wiring, and all other ancillary equipment and cabling necessary to provide a complete DMS system. The work for this item must also include testing of the installed DMS assembly.

781-2 Materials

781-2.1 General

The County Engineer will provide the following items to the Contractor: Dynamic Message Sign assembly, Ground Control Cabinet, and the sign manufacturing cut sheets and contact for coordinating the sign attachment structural details, included in the structural shop drawings. The costs for transporting all equipment, including signs, from the designated County facility to the project site are the sole responsibility of the Contractor.

Supply all other materials required for the installation of the DMS assembly including, but not limited to, the overhead sign structure and foundations, the utility power for the DMS, the furnishing and installation of all communications and power cabling between the Ground Control Cabinet and the DMS, and designated connection point.

781-2.2 Dynamic Message Sign Assembly

The County Engineer must furnish the Dynamic Message Sign assembly to the Contractor as a single unit after verification that the sign performs according to the manufacturer's specifications. It is the Contractor's responsibility to safely deliver the sign from the Pinellas County facility to the project site.

The DMS assembly must consist of the DMS, a DMS case, and DMS contents including, but not limited to, sign controller, presentation medium, photo-sensing equipment, LEXAN cover, and ventilation system.

The County Engineer will arrange for technical assistance from the DMS manufacturer to be provided. The manufacturer's representative will be able to provide technical assistance in the areas of sign-to-structure installation, sign-to-ground control cabinet installation, and sign-to-ground control cabinet cabling. Contact the County Engineer a minimum of 30 days in advance when requesting technical assistance.

The Contractor must coordinate with the sign manufacturer regarding attachment details, necessary hardware and design of the structure. Signed and sealed shop drawings must be developed and delivered to the County Engineer and will detail the proposed installation of the sign structure and the attachment of the sign to the structure. The shop drawings must be approved by the Engineer prior to structure fabrication.

The Contractor will pick up each sign and deliver and install it on the overhead structure and structural foundation and follow DMS manufacturer provided instructions as to transport method and installation instructions.

781-2.3 Ancillary Equipment

Install the Field Device/Ground Controller Cabinet, (cabinet to be supplied by the County Engineer) to remotely operate and control the sign functions and furnish and install all outdoor rated cabling, conduits, and fittings between the DMS, the overhead sign structure, and the Ground Controller cabinet.

The Contractor must provide all electrical cabling sized to the DMS requirement, outdoor CAT 5E communications cabling, verify stand-alone operation, and provide complete documentation for products used in the installation process.

781-2.4 Overhead Sign Support Structure

The sign support structure must be furnished and installed under this pay item. Specifications and installation details of the sign support structure may be found in the plans and in the FDOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction (latest edition), as amended.

781-3 Installation Requirements

781-3.1 General

Install new electrical services and establish electrical service. Comply with the National Electrical Code and local Permitting Authorities.

No installation of a DMS must be allowed prior to the availability of the service power. Each DMS must be required to have its ventilation system operational within 72 hours of sign mounting.

781-3.2 Dynamic Message Sign Assembly

Install a Dynamic Message Sign assembly on the overhead sign structure in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. The Engineer must coordinate with the DMS Manufacturer to have a representative available to assist the Contractor with the installation. The Contractor must request any onsite assistance a minimum of 30 days in advance of field installation. Install the service and communications cabling. Make all necessary cable connections to the Field Device Cabinet. Feed all cable connections from the DMS assembly leaving a minimum of 50 feet of slack in the cable for normal movement and maintenance of the assembly.

After installation and cable termination, perform an initial test to confirm that the DMS has been installed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. This initial test is not a replacement or substitute for any acceptance test. Perform the DMS assembly manufacturer's initial power-on test in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendation. Ensure that the DMS assembly receives all telemetry settings by exercising the DMS through either the Field Device Cabinet or other recommended procedure to confirm that the initial functionality is operational. Visually confirm that the DMS display is properly aimed to provide a legible display at the intended location.

781-3.3 Field Device/Ground Control Cabinet

Install a structure mounted Control Cabinet for the DMS. The Engineer will provide the Control Cabinet, which must typically be mounted on the sign support structure. The ground control cabinet will contain the following assemblies:

Power-on indicators;
Surge suppression for cables entering the cabinet;
Communication interface devices; and
GFI-protected duplex outlets.

The Contractor must be responsible for all conduit, attachment hardware, data, control, and confirmation connections between the sign and field device cabinet and for any required wiring harnesses and connectors.

All Category 5e shielded twisted pair (STP) network cables must be outdoor rated and compliant with the EIA/TIA-568-A.

781-3.4 Acceptance Testing

Acceptance testing consists of three phases:

Field installation testing;
System-controlled site testing; and
Burn-in period.

The Engineer will perform all of the testing excluding the initial operation test performed immediately after the installation of each DMS assembly and the field installation test described in subsection 781-3.2. The Contractor must notify the Engineer 30 days prior to any testing needing to be performed.

781-3.4.1 DMS Field Installation Test

The Engineer will perform the Field Installation Test as an onsite test of the complete field installation assembly less the central communications components. No acceptance testing at a given site must begin until all work associated with that site is complete, not including the central site.

The test must, at a minimum, exercise all stand-alone (non-network) functional operations of the field equipment with all of the equipment installed as detailed herein, within the plan set, or as directed by the Engineer.

Provide on-site personnel and equipment support to the Engineer for the duration of the testing process.

781-3.4.2 DMS System Site Test

The Engineer will perform the DMS System Site Test to demonstrate proper DMS system performance from the Pinellas County Transportation Management Center. The DMS System Site Test will be performed only after successful completion of the DMS Field Installation Test. Proper operation is to include full control and communications operation from each DMS site to the control center.

The demonstration must use the central DMS software and control center and communications system to demonstrate the compatibility of the DMS equipment installation in its permanent configuration. The tests must, at a minimum, exercise all remote control functions and display the return status codes from the sign controller, for a minimum of 72-hours. The Engineer will record the test data and date and time of the successful completion of the test.

Provide on-site personnel and equipment support to the Engineer for the duration of the testing process. Personnel must be on-call during the 72 hour test.

781-3.4.3 DMS Burn-in Period

After the DMS system installation is completed and the system test is successfully completed, the 30-day test period will begin. The type of test to be conducted must be developed by the Engineer and must consist primarily of exercising all control, monitoring, and communication functions of the field equipment by the master equipment.

The 30-day test period must commence on the first day after the successful completion of the approved 72-hour test period. Power outages that happen during the 30 day burn-in period must be verified by the Contractor with the power utility before requesting for a variance in the length of the burn in test. The test message must be re-established as quickly as possible after a power loss event is identified.

Provide on-call personnel and equipment support as requested to the Engineer for the duration of the testing process.

781-4 Method of Measurement

781-4.1 General

Measurements for payment will be in accordance with the following work tasks.

781-4.2 Install

The Contract unit price each, installed, must include furnishing and installing a full structure and sign assembly as specified in the Contract Documents, and all labor and miscellaneous materials necessary for a complete and accepted installation including Contractor pickup of cabinets and DMSs and delivery to the installation site. The Engineer will supply only those materials as specified in the Contract Documents as furnished by the Engineer.

781-4.3 Testing

Testing is incidental to the installation of the equipment provided under this contract. There will be no separate payment for testing.

781-5 Basis of Payment

781-5.1 DMS Assemblies

The work performed and materials furnished in accordance with this item and measured as provided under Section 781-4, Method of Measurement, must be paid for at the unit price bid of each. This price must be full compensation for the sign structure, foundation, survey, placement, electrical and data wiring, structure conduit, Contractor pickup of cabinet at the designated Engineer facility and delivery to the installation site, Contractor pickup of DMSs at a Pinellas County facility and delivery to the installation site, testing of all materials and equipment, restoration of disturbed surrounding surfaces, and for all tools, labor, equipment, hardware, supplies, support, shop drawings, documentation, and incidentals necessary to complete the work. Payment will be made under:

Item No. 781-19-231 Furnish and Install Cantilever Sign Structure and Foundation, Install DMS Sign - EA

Item No. 785-2-302 ITS Cabinet CCTV/DMS (Install) – Each (SEE SECTION 782 FOR CABINET INSTALLATION SPECIFICATIONS)

ITS VIDEO EQUIPMENT

782

782-1 CCTV Camera

782-1.1 Description. The Engineer will furnish to the Contractor the integrated camera assembly (consisting of the camera, lens, housing, pan-tilt drive unit, integral camera control receiver, environmental dome housing), a 60' composite cable for connection of the integrated camera assembly to the Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) cabinet and the control cabinet. Install CCTV cameras at the locations shown on the plans. Ensure that the installed equipment provides unobstructed video images of the roadway, traffic and other current conditions around a roadside CCTV field site. Trim trees and bushes as necessary for unobstructed views in all directions. The Engineer will furnish a 60' composite cable that includes the power, control and signal interconnecting cable with the CCTV camera assembly. Install the composite cable before the CCTV installation. Install the cable from the CCTV camera end to the CCTV cabinet termination point leaving sufficient slack in the cable for normal camera operation and maintenance. Install strain relief for all cabling as needed and as indicated in the plans. It should be noted, for all CCTV camera lowering device installations, the Contractor is responsible for the composite data cables and connections for the lowering device, per FDOT standards.

Supply all other materials required to install the CCTV control cabinet and camera assembly including, but not limited to, the pole, the utility power for the CCTV cabinet, a compatible mounting plate for the CCTV mounting arm, and installation of the composite cable and CCTV equipment cabinet, including the running of all cabling for power and communications. Include banding for mounting the CCTV arm to the pole. The Contractor must pay special attention to the cable entry and exit requirements when ordering poles and supply any mounting plates for the CCTV arm or cabinet, as needed. No drilling for the purpose of establishing or enlarging conduit entry holes will be allowed after delivery, without written approval of the Engineer of Record.

The Contractor must install and test a lightning protection system to provide lightning, transient voltage surge and induced current protection to all CCTV installations. Provide ground readings to the Engineer.

782-1.2 Installation Requirements. Install the CCTV camera in the field on a prestressed concrete strain pole at a roadside location. Ensure that minor limbs from trees do not obstruct any views of the camera. Design, furnish, and install the pole and CCTV mounting arm plate according to the requirements of Section 641 of the *FDOT Standard Specifications*, and as shown on the plans. Lightning protection must be installed in accordance with the *FDOT Standard Specifications*.

Install pole-mounted cabinet provided by the Engineer in accordance with the *FDOT Standard Specifications*. Ensure that the cabinet protects the electrical and electronic devices from rain, dust, dirt and other harmful elements of nature.

Furnish the CCTV mounting plate, all attachment hardware and materials for installation, including, but not limited to, grounding, attachment hardware, conduit and pull boxes as required, power service disconnect and all ancillary equipment necessary for a complete and acceptable installation. Verify that all wiring meets the National Electric Code (NEC) requirements where applicable. Before fabricating CCTV mounting plate, contact the Engineer to get exact dimensions of the CCTV mounting arm, so the mounting plate will fit securely between the contractor submitted concrete pole and Engineer provided mounting arm.

Permanently mount the CCTV camera and cabinet to the camera pole or other support structure as shown in the plans and the FDOT Interim Standard Plans. Ensure that the composite cable containing the data and video cables from the pole or support structure to the camera are routed inside the mounting hardware, are fed through the required strain relief, and protected from exposure to the outside environment. Furnish and install an air terminal, ground rods and wire that comply with the FDOT Standard Specifications. Submit the grounding system design, in accordance with the plan details, to the Engineer for review and approval prior to installation.

Coat the exterior of the dome-type enclosure's lower half with a clear, rain repellant product and pressurize per the manufacturer's recommendations prior to final acceptance.

782-1.3 Power. All CCTV cabinets must be powered from 120 VAC power derived from the public electrical distribution network. Power service locations are indicated on the plans. The camera assembly provided by the Engineer must include a 120VAC/24VDC power supply to be installed in the CCTV cabinet by the Contractor for the CCTV camera. The Contractor must install all necessary poles, meter bases, disconnects, cabling and any other hardware to meet FDOT, NEC and County standards and their requirements of the plans. In all cabinets, use screw type terminal blocks for termination of the incoming power source.

782-1.4 Surge Suppression. Surge suppression for the CCTV cables entering the cabinet will be included in the cabinet provided by the Engineer. Supply all other surge suppression and grounding appurtenances as needed.

782-1.5 Grounding. Grounding bus bars must be provided as part of the cabinet. The grounding wires of other devices, including other surge suppressors, must not be sequentially connected to the ground bus. Grounding wires must be dressed and routed separately from all other cabinet wiring. Grounding wires must be of the absolute minimum length possible between the suppressor and the ground bus bar. All surge suppressors are to be labeled with silk-screened lettering on the mounting panel. Furnish and install grounding arrays as shown in the Interim Standard Plans must be installed at each cabinet location.

782-1.6 Testing. Testing will be conducted by the Engineer prior to final acceptance. Should any CCTV assembly not function as intended during the testing, the Contractor must assist the Engineer in troubleshooting the assembly and provide any necessary labor and equipment to ensure successful operation. Contractor must request camera testing well in advance of the project acceptance.

782-2 Method of Measurement

782-2.1 General. Measurement for payment will be in accordance with the following tasks.

782-2.2 Install. The Contract unit price per CCTV camera, installed, will include placement of all materials and equipment, and for all labor, mounting equipment, contractor provided mounting arm plate, hardware, conduit, minor tree trimming and incidentals necessary to complete the work for a fully functioning CCTV assembly. The lightning protection system, including all grounding arrays, must be incidental to the device installation and no additional payment will be made for a complete installation. The Engineer will only supply the equipment as specified in this document. The unit price for the CCTV cabinet will be for installation of the cabinet provided by the Engineer. The Contractor must install the cabinet, grounding, power connection, and any incidental equipment under this pay item number.

782-3 Basis of Payment

Price and payment will be full compensation for all work specified in this Section.

Payment will be made under:

Item No. 785-2-302 ITS Cabinet CCTV/DMS – Install Only – Each

Item No. 782-1-31 CCTV Assembly – Install Only – Assembly

INTELLIGENT TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS FIBER OPTIC CABLE AND INTERCONNECT

783

783-1 Fiber Optic Cable System

783-1.1 Description. Furnish and install a fiber optic cable and conduit system as shown in the plans. The Florida Department of Transportation Standard Specifications and Interim *Standard Plans* must be used for all work on the communications infrastructure, with Section 783 as amended below.

783-1.2 Materials:

783-1.2.1 Fiber Optic Cable: Provide all-dielectric, dry-filled, loose-tube, dispersion-unshifted, single-mode fiber (SMF) with low water peak, gel free, and suitable for underground (i.e., in conduit) and aerial outside plant installation. All fiber optic cable must be splice-compatible with the County's existing dispersion-unshifted SMF and require no electronic equipment for dispersion compensation between new and existing fiber. Ensure that all components that comprise a single length of cable are continuous and of the same material. Furnish only commercial off-the-shelf materials, equipment, and components.

783-1.2.1a Fiber Optic Drop Cable: Pre-terminated 12 count single mode fiber optic drop cables for installation and splicing into the existing trunk cable must be supplied by the Engineer.

The drop cable assembly is comprised of a factory terminated drop cable integrated into a protective housing and a custom length of drop cable. The Patch Panel is black in color and built of an Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene (ABS) Plastic, and has six duplex ST SM couplers (total of 12 terminated fibers) with ceramic inserts arrayed at a 45-degree stair-stepped arrangement to facilitate easy access to each coupler pair. Each coupler port has labels affixed to designate the port number and the fiber numbers terminated to that port respectively. The fiber optic connectors on the inside of the housing are constructed with all ceramic ferrules. The fiber is secured into the ferrule using a heat-cured epoxy and must be factory terminated and polished. A full 100 percent of the fiber terminations must be an optically and visually tested for attenuation and reflectance, and must exhibit an optical performance with a maximum insertion loss of 0.5 dB on average and a maximum loss of 0.7 dB. The terminations must have a minimum return loss of 40 dB.

The inside of the housing must be filled with an environmentally and temperature stable epoxy to permanently secure the connectors and the cable on the inside of the housing and to protect the fiber optic components from vibration and shock. The epoxy must be thermally stable from -20° C to 74° C. The housing must incorporate a 2.5-inch minimum strain relief boot around the exiting drop cable to provide bend radius protection and short-term cable retention of at least 200 lb/ft. The housing has integrated mounting notches for field mounting.

The assembly must be shipped coiled or on a spool, in either case the free end of the cable must be on the top end of the coil or spool.

783-1.2.1.1 Optical Fiber: Ensure that the optical fibers used in the cable meet or exceed the Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA) and Electronic Industries Alliance (EIA) TIA/EIA-492-CAAB specification, the U.S. County of Agriculture Rural Utilities Service (RUS) 7 CFR 1755.900, and International Telecommunication Union ITU-T G.652.D requirements. Use only optical fibers meeting the additional requirements as follows:

Geometry

Cladding Diameter: 125 μ m, \pm 0.7 μ m

Core-to-Cladding Concentricity: \leq 0.5 μ m

Cladding Noncircularity: \leq 0.7%

Mode Field Diameter: 1,550 nm; 10.4 μ m, \pm 0.5 μ m

Coating Diameter: 245 μ m, \pm 5 μ m

Colored Fiber Nominal Diameter: 250 \pm 15 μ m

Optical

Cabled Fiber Attenuation: 1,310 nm, \leq 0.4 dB/km; 1,550 nm, \leq 0.3 dB/km

Point Discontinuity: 1,310 nm, \leq 0.05 dB/km; 1,550 nm, \leq 0.05 dB/km

Cable Cutoff Wavelength (λ_{cct}): \leq 1,260 nm.

Total Dispersion: 1,625 nm \leq 23.0 ps/(nm•km)

Macrobend Attenuation: Turns – 100; Outer diameter (OD) of the mandrel – 60 mm, \pm 2 mm; \leq 0.05 dB at 1,550 nm

Cabled Polarization Mode Dispersion: <0.5

ps/ $\sqrt{\text{km}}$

Ensure that each optical fiber is glass and consists of a germania-doped silica core surrounded by concentric silica cladding. Ensure that all fiber in the buffer tube is usable fiber that complies with attenuation requirements. Ensure that fibers do not adhere to each other. Ensure that the fiber is free of surface imperfections and inclusions. Ensure that all fiber optic core glass is from the same manufacturer.

783-1.2.1.2 Buffer Tubes: Ensure that the fiber optic cable includes loose buffer tubes that isolate internal optical fibers from outside forces and provide protection from physical damage as well as water ingress and migration. Ensure that buffer tubes provide freedom of movement for internal optical fibers. Ensure buffer tubes allow for expansion and contraction of the cable without damage to internal optical fiber. Ensure that fiber does not adhere to the inside of the tube. Ensure that buffer tubes permit intentional scoring and breakout without damage to the fiber. Ensure that each fiber optic cable buffer tube contains 12 fibers per tube unless otherwise noted in the plans.

783-1.2.1.3 Color Code: Ensure that the marking and color-coding of the fibers and buffer tubes conforms to telecommunication industry requirements as detailed in the TIA/EIA-598-B standard.

Ensure that colors are permanent and stable during temperature cycling, and not subject to fading or smearing onto each other or into the water-blocking material. Ensure that fibers are colored with UV curable inks that remain clearly distinguishable as the intended color.

783-1.2.1.4 Strength Member: Ensure that the fiber optic cable contains a dielectric central strength member and dielectric outside strength member to prevent buckling of the cable and provide tensile strength. Ensure that the fiber optic cable can withstand a pulling tension of 600 pounds without damage to any components of the fiber optic cable.

783-1.2.1.5 Water Blocking Compound: Ensure that the fiber optic cable contains a dry water-blocking material to prevent the ingress of water within the outer cable jacket. Ensure that the water-blocking tapes and yarns are non-nutritive, dielectric, and homogeneous, and free from dirt and foreign matter. Use dry water-blocking material for fiber optic cables used for either aerial or underground installations. Apply dry water-blocking compound longitudinally around the outside of the central buffer tubes. Construct all cables with water-blocking tape that complies with the requirements of the EIA/TIA-455-81B standard and is subjected to water penetration tests as defined in the EIA/TIA-455-82B standard.

783-1.2.1.6 Ripcord: Ensure that the cable contains at least one ripcord under the sheath. Ensure that the ripcord permits the removal of the sheath by hand or with pliers.

783-1.2.1.7 Filler: Fillers or rods may be included in the cable core to lend symmetry to the cable cross section if required.

783-1.2.1.8 Outer Jacket: Ensure that the fiber optic cable is jacketed with medium density polyethylene (MDPE) that is free of blisters, cracks, holes, and other deformities. Ensure that the nominal jacket thickness is a minimum of 0.03 inch [0.8 mm]. Apply the jacketing material directly over the tensile strength members and water-blocking material. Ensure that the MDPE contains carbon black to provide ultraviolet (UV) protection and does not promote the growth of fungus.

Mark the jacket with the cable manufacturer's name, fiber type, fiber count, date of manufacture, the words "ATMS FIBER OPTIC CABLE," and the sequential cable lengths marked in feet. Ensure that the actual length of the cable is within 1% of the length indicated by the marking. Provide legible marking with contrasting color to that of the cable jacket.

783-1.2.1.9 Performance Requirements:

783-1.2.1.9.1 Operating Temperature: Ensure that the shipping and the operating temperature range of fiber optic cable meets or exceeds -30° to 165° F [-34° to 74° C] as defined in the environmental requirements section of the NEMA TS 2 standard. Ensure that the installation temperature range of fiber optic cable meets or exceeds -22° to 140° F [-30° to 60° C].

783-1.2.1.9.2 Bend radius: Ensure that the fiber optic cable is capable of withstanding a minimum unloaded bend radius of 10 times the cable diameter and a minimum loaded bend radius of 20 times the cable diameter when loaded to pulling tension of 600 pounds. Test the cable as required in the EIA-455-33A standard. Ensure that bending the fiber optic cable up to the minimum bend radius does not affect the optical characteristics of the fiber.

783-1.2.1.9.3 Cable Strength: Ensure that the fiber optic cable is capable of withstanding a pulling tension of 600 pounds during installation without increasing the fiber attenuation more than 0.8 decibel per mile and without changing other optical fiber characteristics after the tensile load is removed. Ensure that optical fiber is proof-tested by the fiber manufacturer at a minimum of 100 kilo pounds per square inch. Ensure that the cable will withstand 25 impact cycles and the change in attenuation does not exceed 0.2 decibel at 1,550 nanometers when tested according to the requirements as detailed in the TIA/EIA-455-25B standard. Ensure that the fiber optic cable can withstand a minimum compression load of 125 pounds per square inch when applied uniformly over the length of the sample at the rate of 0.15 to 0.8 inch per minute and maintained for 10 minutes as defined in the TIA/EIA-455-41A standard. Ensure that the change in attenuation will not exceed 0.15 decibel during loading at 1,550 nanometers, and that no fiber displays a measurable change in attenuation after load removal.

783-1.2.1.9.4 Water Penetration: Ensure that the fiber optic cable is capable of withstanding the tests for water penetration defined in the TIA/EIA-455-82 standard. Ensure that a one-meter length of cable is able to withstand a one-meter static head of water applied at one end for 24 hours without water leaking through the other open cable end.

783-1.2.2 Splicing Materials: Ensure that all splice enclosures, organizers, cable end preparation tools, and procedures are compatible with the fiber optic cable, and are approved by the Engineer.

783-1.2.2.1 Splice Enclosures

Contain all optical fiber splices within a splice enclosure. Ensure that the enclosures provide storage for fiber splices, nonspliced fiber, and buffer tubes. Ensure that the splice enclosure restores the mechanical and environmental integrity of the fiber optic cable, encases the sheath opening in the cable, and organizes and stores optical fiber. Ensure all hinges and latching devices are stainless steel. Ensure that the enclosure is airtight and prevents water intrusion. Ensure that the splice enclosure can accommodate pressurization and has the ability to be reentered without requiring specialized tools or equipment. Ensure that the enclosure provides fiber and splice organizers including splice trays and strain relief.

Ensure that splice enclosures allow re-entry and are hermetically sealed to protect internal components from environmental hazards such as moisture, insects, and UV light. Fiber optic splice enclosures must also:

Comply with the Telcordia Technologies' GR-711-CORE standard and all applicable NEC requirements.

Provide space for future expansion equal to 100% of the initial utilization.

Provide fiber optic cable penetration end caps to accommodate a minimum installation of two trunk fiber optic cables and two fiber optic drop cables. Ensure that the enclosure end caps are factory-drilled to the proper diameter to accept and seal the fiber optic cable entries. Ensure that the cable entry locations can accommodate an assortment of cables with ODs ranging from 0.45 to 0.55 inch [11.4 to 13.8 mm], +10%, without jeopardizing the waterproof characteristics of the enclosure.

Provide fiber optic splice enclosures meeting the following requirements:

Mechanical

Resist compression deformation to a maximum of 400 pounds [1.8 kilonewtons].

Withstand an impact energy to a maximum of 40 foot-pounds [54.2 joules] at 0° F [-17.8° C].

Axial Tension: 100 pounds [444.8 newtons] for 30 minutes.

Cable Torsion: ten 90-degree rotations.

Cable Flexing: ten 90-degree bends.

Environmental

Hydrostatic Pressure Head: Up to 20 foot-pounds [27.1 joules] (-9 pounds per square inch).

Withstand 40 freeze/thaw temperature cycles.

Ultraviolet resistant during a maximum 30-day exposure in compliance with the requirements detailed in the ASTM B117 standard.

Chemical

Withstand a 90-day exposure to solutions of 3% sulfuric acid, 0.2 newton of sodium hydroxide, 10% Igepal®, kerosene, and be fungus resistant as required in the ASTM G21 standard.

783-1.2.2.1 Splice Trays: Provide enough splice trays with each enclosure to ensure a minimum 144 splices. The splice trays must be included and part of each splice enclosure. Ensure that the splice trays are securely attached and accessible, and provide adequate storage for the fiber cable. Ensure the splice trays provide access to individual fibers without disrupting other fibers in the tray. Ensure that the splice trays hold the buffer tubes rigidly in place and provide protection for fusion splices.

Ensure that the raceway accommodates the minimum bend radius of the fiber. Ensure that splice trays allow visible inspection of the fiber. Ensure that the splice tray includes a cover with a locking mechanism to hold it in place.

783-1.2.3 Cable Terminations:

Use Type ST connectors only for fiber optic patch cords and panels. Ensure that all ST-type fiber optic connectors are factory pre-terminated, are 0.1 inch [2.5 mm] physical contact with preradiused tips. Ensure that ST connectors include a ceramic ferrule and a metallic body, and provide a strain relief mechanism when installed on a single fiber cable that contains strength elements. Ensure that the ST-type connector provides a minimum 50 pound pullout strength. Ensure that the optical fiber within the body of all connectors is mechanically isolated from cable tension, bending, and twisting.

Ensure that all connectors are compliant with the TIA/EIA-568-A and TIA/EIA-604 standards, as applicable, and are tested according to the Telcordia/Bellcore GR-326-CORE standard. When tested according to the TIA and EIA's Fiber Optic Test Procedure (FOTP)-171 (TIA/EIA-455-171), ensure that the connectors test to an average insertion loss of ≤ 0.4 decibel and a maximum loss of ≤ 0.75 decibel. Test the connectors as detailed in FOTP-107 (TIA/EIA-455-107) to reflectance values of ≤ -50 decibels.

Ensure that the ST-type connectors have an operating and storage temperature range of -30° to 165° F [-34° to 74° C] as per the NEMA TS 2 standard.

783-1.2.3.1 Pre-terminated Connector Assemblies (pigtails): All fiber optic patch cords will be manufacturer pre-terminated pigtails. The assemblies must be installed in the County Courthouse building, for both 144 count cables. Ensure that pre-terminated connector assemblies are used for fiber termination. Ensure that the pre-terminated cable assemblies consist of fiber optic cables with factory-installed ST-type connectors on one end of the cable and an un-terminated optical fiber on the other. Ensure that the pre-terminated connector assemblies are installed with fusion splices. Ensure that all buffer tubes and fibers are protected once the attachment of pre-terminated connector assemblies is complete.

783-1.2.3.2 Buffer Tube Fan-out Kits: Ensure that a buffer tube fan-out kit is installed when fiber optic cables are terminated. Use a kit compatible with the fiber optic cable being terminated and that is color-coded to match the optical fiber color scheme. Ensure that the buffer tube fan-out kit supports 12 fiber strands. Ensure that output tubing and the fiber strands contained therein are of sufficient length for routing and attachment of fiber optic cable to connected electronics or as directed by the Engineer. Ensure that the kit and the connectors are supplied by the same manufacturer.

783-1.2.4 Patch Panels: Ensure that the patch panel is compatible with the fiber optic cable being terminated and color-coded to match the optical fiber color scheme. Ensure that the patch panel has a minimum of 12 ST-type panel connectors. Ensure that the patch panel dimensions do not exceed 14 x 6 x 4 inches for fiber counts of twelve or less. Ensure the patch panel is suitable for mounting within an approved cabinet at the County Courthouse location. Ensure patch panels are sized to accommodate specified coupler housings and maintain sufficient bend radius for cables to maintain their specified optical performance. Ensure the patch panel is sized to occupy the minimum space required to adequately accommodate fiber capacity of two 144 count cables. This patch panel is referred to as connection hardware (preterminated) in the plans and must be installed in the County Courthouse.

783-1.2.4.1 Connector Panel: Ensure that the connector panel provides 12 ST-type, bulkhead-mount coupling connectors. Ensure that each coupling connector allows connection of a cable terminated on one side of the panel to a cable on the opposite side. Ensure that each bulkhead-mount coupling connector includes a locknut for mounting the connector in predrilled or punched holes in the connector panel.

783-1.2.5 Handling

783-1.2.5.1 Cable End-Sealing: Ensure that fiber optic cable ends are capped or sealed to prevent the entry of moisture during shipping, handling, storage, and installation. Equip one end of the fiber optic cable with flexible pulling eyes.

783-1.2.5.2 Protective Wrap: Ensure that the fiber optic cable is shipped and stored with a protective wrap or other approved mechanical reel protection device over the outer turns of the fiber optic cable on each reel. Ensure that the wrap is weather resistant and protects the cable reel from environmental hazards. Ensure that the cable reel remains wrapped until cable is to be installed.

783-1.2.5.3 Packaging, Shipping and Receiving: Ensure that the packaging and delivery of fiber optic cable reels comply with the following minimum requirements:

1. Ensure cable is shipped on reels of marked continuous length.
2. Ensure each cable is shipped on a separate, strongly constructed reel designed to prevent damage to the cable during shipment and installation.
3. Ensure each reel has a minimum of 6 feet on each end of the cable available for testing.
4. Ensure that all fiber optic cable is continuous and free from damage.
5. Ensure no point discontinuities greater than 0.1 decibel per reel.
6. Ensure that all cable delivered has been manufactured within 6 months of the delivery date.
7. Provide a copy of the transmission loss test results as required by the EIA/TIA-455-61 standard, as well as results from factory tests performed prior to shipping.
8. Ensure that the manufacturer provides the date of manufacture; product and serial numbers; cable data, including the reel length; refraction index; the project name and location; type of fiber and quantity of strands used; technical product data sheet(s); and reel number(s).

783-1.3 Installation

Install all equipment according to the latest version of the manufacturer's installation procedures and the industry-accepted installation standards, codes, and practices, or as directed by the Engineer. Ensure that all materials and installation practices are in accordance with the applicable OSHA requirements as found in 29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 1926, Safety and Health Standards for Construction. In addition, perform the following:

1. Ensure conduit and inner-duct is clean and free from damage prior to installing fiber optic cable.
2. Document the sequential cable length markings at each splice box and pull box wall that the cable passes through, and include the information with the as-built documentation.

Provide all incidental parts needed to complete the installation, but not specified in the plans, as necessary for a complete and properly operating system.

783-1.3.1 Fiber Optic Cable Installation:

Develop a nomenclature plan for identification of fiber optic cable. Submit the nomenclature plan to the Engineer for approval. Use approved cable nomenclature to create cable tags for the identification of fiber optic cable. Provide cable tag identification on all test results or fiber related documents provided to the Engineer.

Install cable tags within 1 foot of each splice and/or termination point indicating the cable type, fiber count, and each fiber optic cable's origination and termination points. Ensure that the cable tags are permanent labels suitable for outside plant applications and are affixed to all fiber optic cables. Ensure that lettering is in permanent ink and displays the phrase "COUNTY FIBER OPTIC CABLE".

783-1.3.1.1 Pulling: Install the fiber optic cable by hand or by using a mechanical pulling machine. If a mechanical pulling machine is used, equip the machine with a monitored or recording tension meter. Ensure that at no time the manufacturer's recommended maximum pulling tension is exceeded. Ensure that the central strength member and aramid yarn are attached directly to the pulling eye during cable pulling. Use pulling attachments, such as "basket grip" or "Chinese finger" type, to ensure that the optical and mechanical characteristics are not degraded during the fiber optic cable installation.

Ensure that excess cable is coiled in a figure eight and fed manually when pulling through pull boxes and splice boxes by hand. If pulleys and sheaves will be used to mechanically pull through pull boxes and splice boxes, provide a drawing of the proposed layout showing that the cable will never be pulled through a radius less than the manufacturer's minimum bend radius. Use large diameter wheels, pulling sheaves, and cable guides to maintain the appropriate bend radius. Provide tension monitoring at all times during the pulling operation. Ensure that cable pulling lubricant used during installation is recommended by the optical fiber cable manufacturer.

783-1.3.1.2 Blowing: Use either the high-airspeed blowing (HASB) method or the piston method. When using the HASB method, ensure that the volume of air passing through the conduit does not exceed 600 cubic feet per minute or the conduit manufacturer's recommended air volume, whichever is more restrictive. When using the piston method, ensure that the volume of air passing through the conduit does not exceed 300 cubic feet per minute or the conduit manufacturer's recommended air volume, whichever is more restrictive.

783-1.3.1.3 Slack Cable Storage: Provide and store fiber optic cable at each fiber optic pull box and splice box to allow for future splices, additions, or repairs to the fiber network. Store the fiber optic cable without twisting or bending the cable below the minimum bend radius.

Store a total of 150 feet of fiber optic cable in splice boxes, with 75 feet of cable on each side of the cable splice point or as shown in the plans.

Store 100 feet of spare fiber optic cable in fiber optic pull boxes.

783-1.3.2 Splicing: Perform all optical fiber splicing using the fusion splicing technique, and according to the latest version of the manufacturer's cable installation procedures; industry-accepted installation standards, codes, and practices; or as directed by the Engineer. Ensure that all splices match fiber and buffer tube colors unless shown otherwise in the plans. Where a fiber cable is to be accessed for lateral or drop signal insertion, only open the buffer tube containing the fiber to be accessed and only cut the actual fiber to be accessed. If a fiber end is not intended for use, cut the fiber to a length equal to that of the fiber to be used and neatly lay it into the splice tray. Treat any fibers exposed during splicing with a protective coating and place in a protective sleeve or housing to protect the fiber from damage or contaminants.

783-1.3.2.1 Splice Plan: Provide a splice plan showing the location and configuration of splices in the system for approval by the Engineer. Perform all splicing according to the plan. Document each splice location and identify the source and destination of each fiber in each splice tray. Document all fiber colors and buffer jacket colors used during installation, and develop a sequential fiber numbering plan as required in the TIA/EIA-598-A standard for color-coding in the documentation.

Neatly store all splice enclosures within a splice box. Attach the splice enclosure to the splice box interior wall to prevent the enclosure from lying on the bottom of the splice box.

783-1.3.2.2 Splice Equipment Specifications: Use a fusion splice machine to splice all optical fiber. Ensure that the unit is portable, and capable of 120 VAC and internal battery-powered operation. Ensure that the unit is able to splice fibers with a 250-micrometer coating. The fusion splice machine must have the following capabilities:

1. Splice loss measurement.
2. Splice protection sleeve heater.
3. Battery with charging unit and power cable.
4. Spare electrodes, fuses, and lamps.
5. Power meter/light source with carrying case.

Ensure that the power meter/light source is a calibrated pair that is portable and battery operated. Ensure that the power meter/light source operates at selectable wavelengths of 850/1,300/1,550 nanometers. Ensure that the power meter has a decibel milliwatt measurement scale with a range of +3 to -45 decibel milliwatts for SMF operation and an accuracy of 0.5 decibel or better.

Ensure that the splice machine is new from the factory, or serviced and certified by the factory or its authorized representative within the previous 6 months from the commencement of its use. Provide the Engineer with a letter from the manufacturer or his authorized representative certifying compliance. Clean all splicing equipment and calibrate according to the manufacturer's recommendations prior to each splicing session at each location.

Sections 783-1.3.3 and 783-1.3.4 of the FDOT specification has been deleted

783-1.4 Testing and Certification

783-1.4.1 Manufacturer's Testing: Provide documentation of all factory tests performed by the manufacturer for all fiber optic cable, splicing material, cable terminations, and patch panels.

783-1.4.2 Installation Testing: Notify the Engineer of cable testing at least 14 calendar days in advance. Provide the testing procedures to the Engineer for approval prior to commencement of testing. Perform all tests at 1,310/1,550 nanometer wavelengths, and include the last calibration date of all test equipment with the test parameters set on the equipment in the test documentation. Test all installed fibers (terminated and un-terminated) using methods approved by the Engineer.

783-1.4.2.1 End to End Attenuation Testing: Perform test on all fibers:

Provide test results demonstrating that the dB/km loss does not exceed 0.644 dB/mi at a wavelength of 1310 nm and 0.483 db/mi. at a wavelength of 1550 nm. No event can exceed 0.10 dB. If any event is detected above 0.10 dB, replace or repair that event point.

The total dB loss of the cable, less events, cannot exceed the cable requirements defined in this technical special provision

783-1.4.2.2 OTDR Tracing: Test all fibers from both cable end points with an optical time domain reflectometer (OTDR) at wavelengths of 1310 and 1550 nm. Test the fibers that are not terminated at the time of installation using a bare fiber adapter. Present the results of the OTDR testing (i.e., traces for each fiber) and a loss table showing details for each splice or termination tested to the Engineer in an approved electronic format. Ensure all OTDR testing complies with the EIA/TIA-455-61 standard.

783-1.4.2.3 Splice Loss Testing: Ensure that the splice loss for a SMF fusion splice does not exceed a maximum bidirectional average of 0.1 decibel per splice. Repair or replace splices that exceed allowable attenuation at no cost to the County.

783-1.4.2.4 Connector Loss Testing: Ensure that the attenuation in the connector at each termination panel and its associated splice does not exceed 0.5 decibel. Repair or replace connectors exceeding allowable attenuation at no cost to the County.

783-2 Conduit and Locate System

783-2.1 General. Furnish and install conduit and a locate system for fiber optic cable. Ensure that the conduit complies with the requirements of Section 630 of the FDOT Standard Specifications.

Place the locate system along any underground conduit installation. Ensure that the locate system includes aboveground route markers, warning tape, tone wire, and electronics that allow detection of buried conduit and other related underground facilities.

Furnish and install a system as shown in the plans and as directed by the Engineer. Ensure that the locate system provides:

1. An end-to-end electrical conductor, such as a locate wire, buried along the conduit system for conductive facility locating.
2. Visual notification of the presence of conduit installed on County projects.
3. Public notification of potential hazards and contact information for public or private inquiries regarding the conduit system.
4. A means of locating any conduit system pull box or splice box that is buried.
5. Surge protection and dissipation of transient voltages that may be induced into the route marker system.

783-2.2 Materials:

783-2.2.1 Route Markers: Mark the location of the conduit system with rigid sign posts known as route markers. Use route markers of the type shown in the plans and approved by the Engineer. Route markers may be either a Standard Route Marker (SRM) type or an Electronic Route Marker (ERM) type. The SRM is a rigid, tubular, driven post used for location and notification purposes only. The ERM should be physically identical to the SRM, but also include a termination board to provide aboveground access to locate wire buried alongside conduit and cable runs.

Ensure that each SRM is labeled and identified as a County fiber optic cable marker as shown in the plans and approved by the Engineer. Ensure that labels include the County's contact information, and a telephone number to call prior to any excavation in the area. Ensure that the identification information is permanently imprinted on the top fitting, and will not peel, fade, or deteriorate with prolonged exposure to the typical roadside environmental hazards. Ensure that all route markers used on the project are new and consistent in appearance.

783-2.2.1.1 Standard Route Marker: Ensure that the SRM post is white with a top fitting cover that is orange with black lettering and graphics. Ensure that the SRM is a tubular configuration, and both the marker post and the top fitting are made from virgin Type 111 high-density polyethylene (HDPE). Ensure that any fasteners used with the SRM are constructed of stainless steel.

Ensure that all SRMs have a minimum OD of 3.5 inches with a 0.125-inch wall thickness and a minimum 10-foot length. Ensure that the top fitting cover is a minimum of 1.5 feet long and has an OD of 3.75 inches with a 0.125-inch wall thickness. Ensure that each SRM provides a tensile strength of 4,200 pounds per square inch as required in the ASTM D638 standard. Ensure that each SRM is manufactured for use in temperatures range of -30° to 165° F [-34° to 74° C] as per the NEMA TS 2 standard.

Ensure that each SRM can withstand 70 foot-pounds of impact force at 32° F [0° C] as required in the ASTM D2444 standard before and after UV conditioning for 2,000 hours as required in the ASTM G53-88 standard. Ensure that the control sample of any material employed maintains a minimum of 70 percent of its original tensile strength as required by the ASTM D638 standard.

Ensure that an SRM installed at the minimum 2-foot depth withstands at least one vehicle impact at 45 miles per hour by a car or truck weighing no less than 3,500 pounds. After impact, ensure that the post returns to an upright position within 10 degrees of vertical alignment within 30 seconds from the time of impact. Ensure that all SRMs withstand a 12-gauge shotgun blast without penetration by any pellets when fired from a 50-foot distance.

783-2.2.1.2 Electronic Route Marker: Ensure that the ERMs meet the same material and performance requirements as the SRMs with the following exceptions. Equip each ERM with a removable, top-fitting cover that is black with white lettering. Ensure that each ERM contains a terminal board equipped with locate wire and ground connectors.

Ensure that the terminal board is made from corrosion-resistant materials and includes terminal facilities labeled according to function. Ensure the terminal board includes uniform spacing between connection points.

783-2.2.2 Warning Tape: Ensure that the buried cable warning tape is flexible, elastic material 3 inches wide, 6 mil thick, intended for burial and use as a underground utility warning notice. Ensure that the surface of the warning tape is coated and sealed to prevent deterioration caused by harsh soil elements. Ensure that the tape material and ink colors do not change when exposed to acids, alkalis, and other destructive chemical variances commonly found in Florida soils. Ensure that the warning tape color is orange as required by the American Public Works Association (APWA) Uniform Color Code, and has "CAUTION: COUNTY FIBER OPTIC CABLE BURIED BELOW," or other wording approved by the Engineer, permanently printed on its surface.

Include buried cable warning tape with all conduit.

783-2.2.3 Locate Wire: Ensure that the locate wire and locate wire splices comply with Section 630 of the FDOT Standard Specifications.

783-2.2.3.1 Locate Wire Surge Protection: Furnish and install a locate wire surge protection system as shown in the plans or directed by the Engineer. Ensure that locate wires are attached to a surge protection system dedicated to safely dissipating high transient voltages or other foreign electrical surges induced into the designating system. Provide this grounding through a stand-alone system that does not include electric power or ITS device grounding. Ensure that the surge protection system normally allows signals generated by locate system transmitters to pass through the protection system without going to ground. Ensure that the protection system automatically resets and passes locate system transmitter signals after the unit has grounded to dissipate over-voltages. Ensure that the locate wire surge protection is intended for below- or above-grade applications. Ensure that the locate wire surge protection system is grounded to a driven rod within 10 feet of the system using a AWG #6 single conductor wire with green insulation. Ensure that the locate wire surge protection is enclosed for protection from environmental hazards and accessible for connection of portable locate system transmitters.

Ensure that the locate wire surge protection system meets the following minimum standards for surge protection:

Surge Element	3-element maximum duty fail-safe gas tube.
Rating	40,000 A surge capacity (single-cycle, 8 by 20 microsecond waveform).
Life	Minimum 1,000 surges (1000 A to ground).
Fail-Safe	Integral fail-shortened device.
Insulation Resistance	1,000 megohm minimum at 100 volts of direct current (VDC).
Clamp Voltages	a. Impulse at 100 Volts per Microsecond: Typically 500 volts. b. Direct Current: 300 to 500 volts.

783-2.2.4 Locate System Electronic Equipment Test: Test the locate system with electronic equipment that is designed specifically for locating buried pipes and cables. Ensure that the locate system is able to detect the location and depth of the locate wire buried alongside conduit and cable runs. Ensure that the locate equipment is capable of locating faults in the sheath of a buried locate wire. Ensure that the locate system electronic equipment includes a transmitter, receiver, and electronic markers as shown in the plans and approved by the Engineer.

783-2.2.4.3 Electronic Marker: Equip all pull boxes and splice boxes buried below finish grade with an electronic marker inside the pull box or splice box to mark the location. Ensure that the electronic marker is a device specifically manufactured to electronically mark and locate underground facilities. Ensure that the marker includes circuitry and an antenna encased in a waterproof polyethylene shell. Ensure that the outer shell is impervious to minerals, chemicals, and temperature extremes normally found in underground plant environments. Ensure that the electronic marker does not require any batteries or active components to operate. Ensure that markers used to mark fiber optic cable and general telecom applications are orange in color and operate at 101.4 kHz. When excited by a marker locator, ensure that the electronic marker's passive circuits produce an RF field to direct the marker locator to its position. Ensure that the electronic marker has a minimum operating range of 5 feet from the marker locator.

783-2.3 Installation Requirements

783-2.3.1 Route Markers: Install route markers as shown in the plans and as directed by the Engineer. Ensure that route markers are plumb and level with the notification information clearly visible when viewed from the side facing the roadway. Place route markers at a 1 foot offset from the conduit system or as shown in the plans. Ensure that markers are set within the right-of-way.

Set the route markers concurrently with the conduit system installation and prior to the fiber cable installation. Install route markers of the type as shown in the plans and as follows:

1. So that a person standing at a marker can see both neighboring markers.
2. A maximum distance apart of 500 feet.
3. On both sides of the road at any crossing point where the conduit system changes to the opposite side of the road.
4. At the center point of any conduit run between two pull or splice boxes.
5. At gate locations when the conduit system is adjacent to a fence line.
6. On both sides of a stream, river, or other water crossing.
7. On both sides of aboveground attachments, such as bridges and walls.

Remove and replace all marker posts damaged during installation at no additional cost. Excavate and install the bottom of the marker post to a depth of 4 feet, unless rock or other subsurface obstacles occur, in which case the steel post may be installed to a minimum depth of 2 feet with a concrete slurry backfill of 6 inches around the post. In either case, ensure that the top of the marker post is no more than 6 feet above the finish grade.

Ensure that route marker signs are labeled with a unique identification number, as detailed in the plans or as approved by the Engineer. Provide as-built documentation at the completion of installation that includes identification number and location of all installed route markers and correlates the marker to the fiber optic infrastructure that it signifies.

Ensure that installation of ERMs includes connection of the route marker to the locate wire associated with the conduit run that the markers identify. Install locate wire through the base of the marker and terminate the locate wires to connectors mounted on the terminal board inside the marker. Install an underground magnesium anode at a minimum of 10 feet away from the marker and perpendicular to the conduit system. Terminate the anode lead on the connector mounted on the terminal board inside the marker. Install the bond straps between the anode connector and all locate wire connectors to provide cathodic protection for the locate wire conductor.

783-2.3.2 Warning Tape: Install buried cable warning tape 1 foot below the finish grade, directly over any installed conduit and cable run.

783-2.3.3 Locate Wire: Ensure that the installation of locate wire and locate wire splices are compatible with Section 630 of the FDOT Standard Specifications.

783-2.3.4 Locate Wire Grounding Units: Install locate wire grounding units (WGUs) in pull boxes and splice boxes as shown in the plans or directed by the Engineer. Mount the device in a location high enough from the bottom of the box to allow access to terminal facilities without disturbing cables present within the box. Terminate the locate wires and connect the surge protection device to ground per the manufacturer's instructions. Do not use power utility ground(s) or any ITS device grounding system as the grounding point for WGUs.

783-2.3.5 Locate System Electronic Marker: Install an electronic marker inside all pull boxes and splice boxes buried below finish grade at the time of installation. Place the electronic marker on the floor or wall of the box. Ensure that the electronic marker is installed less than 5 feet below finish grade.

783-2.4 Testing and Certification. Inspect all conduit route marker system components and approve prior to installation. Fully test the locate wire system after installation to ensure that it functions and can be used to accurately locate the conduit system.

Ensure that the conduit route marker system is fully functional prior to installing the fiber optic cable.

783-3 Pull Boxes and Splice Boxes for Fiber Optic Cable

783-3.1 Description: Furnish and install pull boxes and splice boxes of the type, size, and quantity as shown in the plans. Ensure that pull boxes and splice boxes also conform to the requirements of Section 635 of FDOT Standard Specifications. Use only equipment and components that are listed on the FDOT Approved Products List (APL).

Use pull boxes and splice boxes that provide:

1. At-grade access to fiber optic cables housed within conduit systems used for County ITS communications.
2. At-grade access to aid in the installation of fiber optic cable.
3. Protection for installed fiber optic cable.
4. Adequate space for cable storage and splice enclosures.

Ensure that pull boxes and splice boxes containing fiber optic cable do not contain power cables for ITS devices or other equipment.

783-3.2 Materials:

783-3.2.1 General Requirements: Ensure that all pull boxes and splice boxes are compatible with the fiber optic cable and are approved by the Engineer. Use pull boxes and splice boxes that are stackable and are structurally designed to meet or exceed ANSI Tier 15 loading requirements. Ensure that pull boxes and splice boxes:

1. Are rated as having a minimum compressive strength of 20,000 pounds per square inch, and are suitable for installation and use through a temperature range of -40° to 194°F [-40° to 90° C].
2. Are rated as having a flexural strength of 6,000 pounds per square inch as required in the ASTM D790 standard.
3. Are rated as having a tensile strength of 800 pounds per square inch as required in the ASTM C496 standard.
4. Are rated to withstand a minimum vertical load of 20,000 pounds and a lateral load on the pull box wall of 1,200 pounds.
5. Provide accelerated service as required in Procedure E of the ASTM D756 standard.
6. Provide water absorption as required in Sections 5, 6.1, and 6.5 of the ASTM D570 standard.
7. Provide an impact resistance of 72 foot-pounds when using a “C” tup as required in the ASTM D2444 standard.
8. Include covers that provide skid resistance with a 0.5 friction coefficient as required in the ASTM C1028 standard.
9. Comply with the flammability testing requirements as detailed in the ASTM D635 standard.
10. Comply with the ASTM G53 requirements for UV exposure using a 340-nanometer ultraviolet A (UVA) bulb.
11. Provide chemical resistance as required in Section 7, Procedure 1, of the ASTM D543 standard.

Ensure that all pull box and splice box covers are a single piece and provide a 20,000-pound gross vehicle weight capacity with a live load rating of 20,000 pounds as required for ANSI Tier 15 loading conditions. Ensure that pull box and splice box covers comply with the ASTM C857 standard. Ensure that all pull box and splice box covers include bolt holes and stainless steel hex head bolts to secure the cover to the box. Ensure that bolts are 0.375 inch in diameter with 16 unified coarse threads (UNC) for every 1 inch. Ensure that covers and bolts seat flush when installed on the box. Ensure that covers are equipped with a minimum 0.5 inch by 2 inch lifting slot with lift pin. Ensure that the pull box cover is constructed in compliance with the ASTM A48 Class 20 standard requirements.

Ensure that the pull box and cover complies with the structural capacity requirements of the FDOT State Materials Office. Ensure all fiber optic pull boxes include a concrete apron with steel wire mesh as reinforcement.

783-3.2.2 Fiber Optic Pull Box: Ensure that all pull boxes have an open bottom and are constructed of polymer concrete consisting of an aggregate matrix bound together with a polymer resin. Ensure that box construction includes internal reinforcement by means of steel or fiberglass, or a combination of the two. Ensure that the pull box is equipped with a nonskid cover secured by hex head bolts and any other miscellaneous hardware required for installation or as shown in the in the plans.

Ensure that the minimum fiber optic pull box size with slack coil is approximately 2 feet wide by 3 feet long by 3 feet deep, or as required in the plans. Install a concrete apron with wire mesh reinforcement around pull boxes.

783-3.2.3 Splice Box: Use splice boxes at all fiber optic splice locations, as shown in the plans, and at other locations as approved by the Engineer. Ensure that all splice boxes have an open bottom and are constructed of polymer concrete consisting of an aggregate matrix bound together with a polymer resin. Ensure that box construction includes internal reinforcement by means of steel or fiberglass, or a combination of the two. Ensure that the splice box is equipped with a nonskid cover secured by hex head bolts; cable racks and hooks; pulling eyes; and any other miscellaneous hardware required for installation or as shown in the in the plans.

Ensure that the splice box size is approximately 2.5 feet wide by 5 feet long by 4 feet deep or as shown in the plans. Other splice box dimensions may be submitted as long as they meet all standard splicing criteria. Ensure that the splice box is large enough to house fiber optic cable without subjecting the cable to a bend radius less than 14 times the diameter of the cable. Install a concrete apron with wire mesh reinforcement around splice boxes.

783-3.2.4 Marking: Ensure that all pull box and splice box covers include the words “ATMS” permanently cast into their top surface. Ensure that the manufacturer’s logo is stamped on each pull box cover. Ensure that markings are permanently affixed and clearly visible after installation.

783-3.3 Installation Requirements. Install all pull boxes and splice boxes according to the manufacturer’s recommendations; as shown in the plans; and in compliance with FDOT Standard Specification Section 635. Complete the installation of pull boxes, splice boxes, and conduit prior to cable installation. Provide all pull boxes and splice boxes a final finish grade elevation as shown in the plans. Excavate pull box and splice box installation sites to a depth of 1 foot below the bottom of the box, and replace with a 1 foot bed of pearock or crushed stone at the excavation base prior to installing the box.

Ensure that the box cover is flush with the existing finish grade after installation. Taper the finish grade contour to provide drainage from the splice box.

783-3.3.1 General Placement and Spacing: Place pull boxes and splice boxes as detailed in the plans, and at the following minimum locations, unless directed otherwise by the Engineer:

1. At all major fiber optic cable and conduit junctions.
2. Approximately every 2,500 feet in rural areas with any continuous section of straight conduit if no fiber optic cable splice is required.
3. At a maximum of 1,760 feet in metropolitan areas.
4. At each end of a tunnel, and on each side of a river or lake crossing.
5. On each side of an aboveground conduit installation, such as an attachment to a bridge or wall.
6. At all 90-degree turns in the conduit system.

Ensure that all pull boxes and splice boxes are flush mounted at grade level, and are located near the base of a service pole or near the communication equipment cabinet serving the ITS field device to provide:

1. A transition point between the fiber optic conduits extending from the fiber backbone and the conduit feeding the communication cabinet.
2. An assist point for the installation of fiber optic drop cable.

3. Storage of slack fiber optic drop cable.

Do not place the pull boxes in roadways, driveways, parking areas, ditches, or public sidewalk curb ramps. Avoid placing pull boxes and splice boxes on steep slopes where the cover cannot be leveled within a tolerance of 1 inch of drop to 1 foot of grade or in low-lying locations with poor drainage.

783-3.3.2 Bonding and Grounding: Ensure that pull box and splice box installation includes a bonding and grounding system including a driven rod that is a minimum of 10 feet in length and 5/8 inch in diameter. Ensure that grounding rod is constructed of copper clad steel and complies with the UL 467 standard. Ensure that bonding conductors are bare solid AWG #6 copper wire as required in the ASTM B1 standard. Ensure that splice and termination components meet or exceed the UL 467 requirements, and are clearly marked with the manufacturer, catalog number, and conductor size. Ensure that grounding system complies with the NEC.

783-3.3.3 Material Removal and Restoration Specifications: Provide all material, equipment and labor for the removal of turf, earth, concrete/asphalt pavement or other site specific material to be removed for box installation. Ensure that original turf, earth, concrete/asphalt pavement or other site specific material is restored to its original condition once box installation is complete.

783-3.4 Testing and Certification:

783-3.4.1 Material Inspection: Inspect all pull boxes and splice boxes and approve prior to installation, and again prior to installation of the fiber optic cable.

783-3.4.2 Compaction and Density Testing: Perform compaction tests for each soil type encountered. Provide sufficient in-place density tests to confirm the adequacy and uniformity of the compaction procedures as required by the governing authorities or ROW owners, or as shown in the plans.

783-5 Method of Measurement

783-5.1 Furnish and Install: Fiber optic cable must be measured per foot of cable furnished, installed, warranted, tested and deemed fully operational.

Pre-terminated fiber optic drop cable must be measured per each installed, warranted, tested and deemed fully operational.

Splices and terminations as shown in the plans must be measured per each fiber connection installed and tested. Fiber optic connection hardware, including fan out kits, ST patch cords, and preterminated patch panels must be measured per each furnished and installed. Ensure the preterminated patch panel is sized to occupy the minimum space required to adequately accommodate fiber capacity of two 144 count cables.

The conduit and locate system must be measured for payment per foot of conduit, buried cable warning tape and locate wire furnished, installed; designated with standard or electronic route markers, as shown in the plans, grounded, and protected. The price of the 1" inner duct conduit must include the cost to verify and clean out all new and existing 4" outer duct conduit in which it is being installed. The conduit and locate system must be warranted, made fully operational, and tested according to this specification.

The fiber optic pull boxes and splice boxes must be measured as each is furnished and installed, with grounding and associated hardware as detailed in the plans. Concrete aprons are required around any fiber optic pull boxes and splice boxes. The cost of the concrete apron must be included in the cost of the fiber optic pull box or splice box.

The Contract unit price, furnished and installed, will include furnishing, placement, and testing of all materials and equipment, and for all tools, labor, equipment, hardware, operational software package(s) and firmware(s), supplies, support, personnel training, shop drawings, documentation, and incidentals necessary to complete the work.

783-5.2 Furnish: The Contract unit price per foot of fiber optic cable, conduit, or locate wire and route markers; and each pull box or splice box, furnished, will include all equipment specified in the Contract Documents, plus all shipping and handling costs involved in delivery as specified in the Contract Documents. Concrete aprons are required around any fiber optic pull boxes and splice boxes. The cost of the concrete apron must be included in the cost of the fiber optic pull box or splice box.

783-5.3 Install: The Contract unit price per foot of fiber optic cable, conduit, or locate wire and route markers; and each pull box or splice box with concrete apron, installed, will include placement and testing of all materials and equipment, and for all tools, labor, equipment, hardware, operational software package(s) and firmware(s), supplies, support, personnel training, shop drawings, documentation, and incidentals necessary to complete the work.

783-6 Basis of Payment.

Prices and payments will be full compensation for all work described herein or shown in the plans.

Payment will be made under:

Item No. 783- 1- ITS Fiber Optic Cable—per foot.

Item No. 783- 2- ITS Fiber Optic Connection—each.

Item No. 783- 3- ITS Fiber Optic Connection Hardware.

Item No. 783- 4- ITS Conduit—per foot.

Item No. 783- 5- ITS Pull Box—each.

Item No. 783- 6- ITS Splice Box—each

Item No. 783- 7- ITS Small Pull Box—each

INTELLIGENT TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS

NETWORK DEVICES

784

784-1 Description

Install and test the ITS Wireless Communication assembly, which includes, but is not limited to, an antenna, cabling, and wireless radio communication equipment and connections. Install antennas, cabling and wireless radios supplied by the Engineer in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations at locations as shown in the plans.

784-1.1 Installation Requirements

The Contractor must install the antennas, radios, and cables at locations as shown on the Plans. The Contractor must use manufacturer-recommended tools and methods for attaching any antennas and connections to the cables. Connectors must be of the proper type for the cables used. Each connection that is exposed to the weather must be waterproofed. The Contractor must apply waterproofing using a three layer method. The first layer must be a vinyl tape which resists solvents and is UV and flame-retardant. The tape must be cold- and weather-resistant, and perform in a continuous temperature environment of 0° to 221°F. The second layer must be a rubber butyl tape which is self-sealing and must be conformed to the connection. The third layer must be another barrier of the same vinyl tape used in the first layer.

Contractor must be experienced in wireless radio communications equipment, including configuration, aiming and connections associated with the equipment. The provided cabling will need to be connectorized as outlined above, based on the amount of cable used at each location installed. All cabling must be enclosed in conduit risers furnished by the Contractor as part of the install pay item.

784-1.2 Testing. Testing will be conducted by the Engineer prior to final acceptance. Should any wireless assembly not function as intended during the testing, the Contractor must assist the Engineer in troubleshooting the assembly and provide any necessary labor and equipment to ensure successful operation. Contractor must request wireless testing well in advance of the project acceptance.

784-2 Basis of Payment

Price and payment will be full compensation for all work specified in this Section. The Contract unit price per installation will include the installing and testing of all equipment and materials. The pay item must include all rigid riser conduit and weatherheads necessary to completely enclose the antenna cabling from the antenna to the radio in the cabinet. This item includes the tools, labor, hardware, supplies, support, and incidentals necessary to complete the work.

Payment will be made under:

Item No. 784-6-32 ITS Wireless Communication Device, Install, each

785-1 Grounding System

785-1.1 Description. Furnish and install grounding for all structures and ITS devices to protect the devices from lightning, transient voltage surges, and induced current. References for this section include, but are not limited to: UL467, Grounding and Bonding Equipment; UL497A, Standard for Secondary Protectors for Communications Circuits, and the NEC. Ensure that lightning protection systems conform to the requirements of NFPA 780, Standard for the Installation of Lightning Protection Systems.

785-1.2 Materials. Provide a grounding system that meets the grounding requirements of this section and also those defined in Section 620 of the FDOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction.

785-1.3 Installation Requirements

785-1.3.1 General. A single point grounding system is required. Each ground rod electrode assembly must have a minimum length of 20 feet. Individual ground rod electrode assembly sections must have a minimum of 8 feet. Ensure that ground rods are minimum 5/8 inch in diameter. Bond multiple grounding rod electrode assemblies to each other with No. 2 AWG solid bare tinned copper wire that is exothermically welded at all connection points.

Bond the grounding system to a main ground bar within the site equipment cabinet. A single grounding rod electrode assembly bonded to the equipment cabinet constitutes a minimal grounding system with a main ground rod and primary radial. If this primary radial does not achieve a resistance to ground of 5 ohms or less, install an additional 20-foot grounding rod electrode assembly and connect it to the main grounding rod electrode assembly. If the array still does not achieve a resistance to ground of 5 ohms or less, install additional 20 foot grounding rod electrode assemblies, spaced 40 feet apart, or as determined by the Engineer, until 5 ohms is achieved. If a resistance to ground measurement of 5 ohms or less between the grounding electrode and soil cannot be achieved with a total of four 20-foot rods, submit the site resistance measurement to the Engineer. A grounding system consisting of four 20-foot rods is acceptable in cases where soil conditions prevent the grounding system from achieving a resistance to ground of 5 ohms or less. Grounding systems formed from horizontally constructed conductive radials are permitted if site conditions prohibit the use of vertically driven rods.

785-1.3.2 Grounding Specifications. Provide a grounding system as shown in the plans. Ensure that grounding rod electrodes are UL 467 listed. Make all connections to the grounding electrode using exothermic welds. The main ground rod directly connected to the main ground bar within the site cabinet must remain accessible for inspection, testing, and maintenance. Place the main ground rod in the electrical pullbox nearest the site cabinet or as shown in the plans.

Install the main grounding rod electrode at the structural base of the ITS device. Bond all metal components of the ITS device subsystem, such as the cabinets and steel poles, to the grounding system with a grounding cable that uses a mechanical connection on the equipment side and an exothermically welded connection at the down cable. Do not use split bolts for grounding system connections.

Connect all grounding electrodes related to the ITS device and any associated grounded electrical system within a 100-foot radius (but not beyond the edge of the roadway) of the structural base of the ITS device, to a single point main grounding bar inside the equipment cabinet or mounted to the base of the ITS structure and as shown in plans.

Place multiple grounding rod electrode assemblies in a radial “Y” configuration unless otherwise shown in the plans. In the event that the “Y” configuration cannot be placed in the right-of-way, change the configuration of the radials to make the grounding array fit in the space available, and/or increase the length of the ground rods to a maximum of 40 feet provided that the sphere of influence radius is maintained.

785-1.3.3 Ground Resistance Testing and Certification. Measure the ground resistance with an instrument designed specifically to measure and document earth/ground resistance, soil resistance and current flow. Conduct the test by using the Fall-of-Potential method. Provide the Engineer with written test results for each testing location. Include in the test results the instrument model and date of calibration for the device used in the testing, the local environmental conditions at the time of testing, and a full Fall-of-Potential graph. Certify and sign the test results submitted.

785-1.3.5 Air Terminals. Ensure that lightning protection systems and air terminals installed conform to NFPA 780, Standard for the Installation of Lightning Protection Systems. Ensure that the air terminal extends at least two feet above the object or area it is to protect and is mounted at the top of the pole or structure in such a way as to allow for an exothermic weld connection to the grounding down cable. Ensure that all ITS devices attached to structures having air terminals are within the zone of protection determined by the 150-foot radius rolling sphere model described in NFPA 780.

Provide a lightning protection system as shown in the plans. Provide additional air terminals, static wires, and conductors as may be required to establish a zone of protection in accordance with NFPA 780. Ensure that all air terminals are interconnected. Ensure air terminals are terminated to the main grounding rod electrode. Use air terminals that are UL listed.

785-2 Pole and Lowering Device

785-2.1 Description. Furnish and install CCTV camera poles, with or without a lowering device, as shown in the plans. Consider the lowering device and pole as two interdependent components of a single unit, and provide them together to ensure compatibility of the pole and lowering device. Pole manufacturer must work with lowering device manufacturer to ensure one complete functioning unit. Submit the lowering device and pole as one complete submittal.

785-2.2 Materials.

785-2.2.1 Pole. Use a concrete or steel pole in accordance with Design Standard 18111 or 18113 and listed on the Department’s Qualified Products List (QPL). Ensure the pole has a hand hole installed 180 degrees from the cabinet conduit penetrations of the pole.

For concrete poles, use concrete meeting the requirements of Section 346 and construct in accordance with Section 450. Obtain concrete poles from a manufacturing plant that is currently on the Department's list of Producers with Accepted Quality Control Programs. Producers seeking inclusion on the list must meet the requirements of 105-3. Assume responsibility for performance of all quality control testing and inspection required by Sections 346 and 450; however the PCI personnel and plant certifications are not required.

For poles with lowering devices, use a pole that is equipped with a handhole of sufficient size to provide access to the pole interior and for temporarily securing and operating the lowering tool. Ensure that the pole-top tenon is rotatable.

785-2.2.2 Lowering Device. Use a lowering device as shown in the plans. Use only lowering device equipment and components that meet the requirements of these minimum specifications, and are listed on the Florida Department of Transportation's Approved Product List (APL). The lowering device must be permanently marked with the APL certification number, manufacturer name, model number, and date of manufacture and include all cabling per the FDOT Standard Details.

Ensure that the lowering device provides the electrical and communications connections between the control cabinet and the equipment installed on the lowering device without reducing the function or effectiveness of the equipment installed on the lowering device or degrading the overall system in any way. The lowering device system support arm must be capable of withstanding service tension and shear up to 1 kip (kilopound) minimum.

Ensure that the lowering device includes a disconnect unit for electrically connecting the equipment installed on the lowering device's equipment connection box to the power, data and video cables (as applicable), a divided support arm, a pole adapter for the assembly's attachment to the rotatable pole-top tenon, and a pole-top junction box, as shown in the FDOT Standard Details.

Ensure that all of the lowering device's external components are made of corrosion-resistant materials that are powder-coated, galvanized, or otherwise protected from the environment by industry-accepted coatings that withstand exposure to a corrosive environment. All finished castings must have a smooth finish free from cracks, blow-holes, shrinks, and other flaws. All roller fairlead frames must be corrosion resistant stainless steel or aluminum.

The lowering device must be provided with a minimum of 100 feet of composite power and signal cable prewired to the lowering device at the factory unless otherwise shown in the plans.

785-2.2.2.1 Equipment Connection Box. Provide an equipment connection box for connecting the CCTV camera or other ITS device to the lowering device. The equipment connection box must include a 1.5 inch National Pipe Thread (NPT) pipe connection point for attaching a camera. Ensure that the equipment connection box has an ingress protection rating of no less than IP55.

785-2.2.2.2 Disconnect Unit. Ensure that the disconnect unit has a minimum load capacity of 600 pounds with a 4:1 safety factor. Ensure that the fixed and movable components of the disconnect unit have a locking mechanism between them. Provide a minimum of two mechanical latches for the movable assembly. Ensure that all load is transferred from the lowering cable to the mechanical latches when the system is in the latched position. Ensure that the fixed unit has a heavy-duty cast tracking guide and a means to allow latching in the same position each time.

Ensure that the disconnect unit is capable of securely holding the lowering device and the equipment installed on the lowering device. Use interface and locking components that are stainless steel or aluminum.

785-2.2.2.2.1 Disconnect Unit Housing. Ensure that the disconnect unit housing is provided with a gasket to seal the interior from dust and moisture. Ensure that the disconnect unit housing has an ingress protection rating of no less than IP55.

785-2.2.2.2.2 Connector Block. Provide modular, self-aligning and self-adjusting female and male socket contact halves in the connector block. Equip the lowering device with enough contacts to permit operation of all required functions of the camera, up to a maximum of 20 contacts. Provide at least two spare contacts. Provide contact connections between the fixed and movable lowering device components that are capable of passing EIA-232, EIA-422, EIA-485, and Ethernet data signals and 1 volt peak to peak (Vp-p) video signals, as well as 120 VAC, 9-24 VAC, and 9-48 VDC power. Ensure that lowering device connections are capable of carrying the signals, voltages, and current required by the device(s) connected to them under full load conditions. Submit documentation showing pin assignment for approval.

Provide corrosion-resistant stainless steel hardware. Ensure that male contacts used for grounding mate first and break last. Ensure that all contacts and connectors are self-aligning and self-adjusting mechanical systems. Provide a spring-assisted contact assembly to maintain constant pressure on the contacts when the device is in the latched position.

Provide connector pins made of brass- or gold-plated nickel, or gold-plated copper.

Ensure that the current-carrying male and female contacts are a minimum of 0.09 inch in diameter and firmly affixed to the connector block. Ensure mated connectors do not allow water penetration.

785-2.2.3 Lowering Tool. Provide a portable metal-frame lowering tool with winch assembly and a cable with a combined weight less than 35 lbs.; a quick release cable connector, and a torque limiter that will prevent over-tensioning of the lowering cable. Ensure that the lowering tool can be powered using a half-inch chuck, variable-speed reversible industrial-duty electric drill to match the manufacturer-recommended revolutions per minute, or supply a drill motor for the lowering tool as shown in the plans.

Ensure that the lowering tool securely supports itself and the load. Ensure that the lowering tool is equipped with a winch with a minimum drum size width of 3.75 inch and a positive braking mechanism to secure the cable reel during raising and lowering operations, and to prevent freewheeling. Ensure the lowering cable winds evenly and does not bind on the lowering tool winch drum during operation. Ensure the winch includes a manual winch handle that incorporates a non-shear pin type torque limiter that can be used repeatedly and will prevent damage to the lowering system.

Use a lowering tool equipped with gearing that reduces the manual effort required to operate the lifting handle to raise and lower a capacity load. Provide the lowering tool with an adapter for operating the lowering device with the portable half-inch chuck drill using a clutch mechanism and torque limiter.

Ensure that the lowering tool is manufactured of durable, corrosion-resistant materials that are powder-coated, galvanized, or otherwise protected from the environment by industry-accepted coatings that withstand exposure to a corrosive environment.

Provide a minimum of one lowering tool plus any additional tools as required in the plans. Upon a project's final acceptance, deliver the lowering tool to the Engineer.

785-2.2.4 Lowering Cable. Provide a lowering cable with a minimum diameter of 0.125 inch. The cable must be stainless steel type 316 aircraft type (7 strands x 19 gauge) with a minimum breaking strength of 1,760 lbs. Ensure the lowering cable assembly (as installed with thimble and crimps on one end and a cable clamp inside the latch on the lowering device end), has a minimum breaking strength of 1,760 lbs. Ensure all lowering cable accessories, such as connecting links, have a minimum workload rating that meets or exceeds that of the lowering cable. Ensure that the prefabricated components for the lift unit support system preclude the lifting cable from contacting the power or video cables.

785-2.2.5 Wiring. Ensure that all wiring meets NEC requirements and follows the equipment manufacturers' recommendations for each device connected on the pole, at the lowering device and in the field cabinet.

785-2.3 Installation Requirements. Ensure that the divided support arm and receiver brackets self-align the contact unit with the pole centerline during installation, and that the contact unit cannot twist when subjected to the design wind speeds defined in the FDOT Structures Manual, Volume 9. Supply internal conduit in the pole for the power and video cabling.

Ensure all pulleys installed for the lowering device and portable lowering tool have sealed, self-lubricated bearings, oil-tight bronze bearings, or sintered bronze bushings. Provide 1.25 inch-diameter PVC conduit in the pole for the lowering cable. Verify that a conduit mount adapter is furnished for the interface between the conduit and the internal back side of the lowering device.

Ensure the lowering device support arm self-aligns the disconnect unit and attached device with the pole centerline and remains centered after installation without moving or twisting. Ensure the connection between the lowering device and tenon is weather resistant to prevent the entrance of water. For externally-mounted lowering systems, use conduit straps to secure lowering cable conduit to the pole. Do not use stainless steel bands to secure conduit to the pole. Place the stainless steel lowering cable inside conduit. Ensure that only the lowering cable is in motion inside the pole when the lowering device is operated. Ensure that all other cables remain stable and secure during lowering and raising operations. Label all wire leads with their function, label spares as spares.

785-4 Method of Measurement

785-4.1 General. Poles, with or without the lowering devices, and grounding must be measured for payment in accordance with this specification. The work specified for grounding will not be paid for directly, but will be considered incidental to the installation of ITS devices and systems.

785-4.2 Furnish and Install. The Contract unit price per pole furnished and installed will include the furnishing, installing, and testing of all equipment and materials, and for all pole structures, foundations, tools, labor, cables, hardware, supplies, support, personnel training, shop drawings, documentation and incidentals necessary to complete the work. The work specified for furnishing and installing a lowering device will not be paid for directly, but will be considered incidental to the furnishing and installation of the 70' poles.

785-5 Basis of Payment

Prices and payments will be full compensation for all work specified in this Section. Payment will be made under:

Item No. 785-1-13 ITS Pole Furnish and Install, 52' Concrete without lowering device – Each
Item No. 785-1-12 ITS Pole Furnish and Install Steel Pole 70', w/ Lowering Device) – Each

786-1 Description

Install a nonintrusive video vehicle detection system for local intersection detection and install a wireless magnetometer vehicle detection system for advanced detection at locations shown in the plans in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. The local intersection detection and advanced detection must be capable of vehicle presence detection and traffic data collection and must be installed and configured into an existing NEMA TS2, Type 1 traffic signal controller cabinet with 2070L controller.

786-2 Wireless Vehicle Detection System (WVDS).

786-2.1 Description. The wireless sensor is a magnetometer capable of low-power radio communications packaged in a small, hardened plastic case, suitable for in-pavement mounting. The sensors detect changes in the earth's magnetic field to determine the presence or absence of vehicles, relative to the detection zone. Detection 'events' are transmitted via wireless radio communications to the signal controller cabinet. The contractor must be responsible for the installation of all Engineer-supplied WVDS equipment.

786-2.2 Materials. Provide all equipment needed to install the Engineer provided WVDS sensors in the pavement, including but not limited to, a core drill with 4" diameter core bits, an air blower to dry any wet-cored hole and any ancillary devices and tools needed for proper installation of the sensors in asphalt and concrete pavements, as shown in the plans.

Furnish and install a minimum 14' standard round aluminum sign post to mount the provided wireless repeaters. Repeater poles must be installed as shown in the plans.

Provide any incidental equipment needed to mount the WVDS Access Point components to the concrete strain poles and mast arms, including banding material and tools suitable for the supplied mounting components of the Access Point. Install and connectorize the provided outdoor rated CAT5e cable from the access point to the signal controller cabinet and provide any materials needed to install the CAT5e cable into the signal controller cabinet. Furnish and install RJ45 connectors for the CAT5e cable.

786-2.3 Installation of WVDS. Install WVDS (Sensys Networks, Inc) as shown in the plans and per the manufacturer's installation guidelines. The Contractor must be fully trained in the installation and configuration of this type of detection before physical installation in the field. The Engineer must supply the sensors, wireless repeaters, and access points to the Contractor for installation. Installation guidelines can be requested by calling Sensys Networks' Florida Vendor, Temple, Inc, at 386-615-8246. Information can also be accessed by visiting www.sensysnetworks.com.

For the WVDS in-pavement sensor installations, temporary lane closures will be required. Installation of each detector in the pavement typically takes 15 – 30 minutes, depending on the equipment used for installation of the detectors. A lane must be closed no longer than 60 minutes in any one 24 hour period.

The WVDS must be configured to accurately provide vehicle presence, volume, occupancy and speed data from all lanes simultaneously. Ensure that the configuration also provides accurate collection by monitoring the detection after installation with manufacturer provided software. Coordinate with the Engineer during the installation and configuration of the WVDS network. The Contractor must accurately record all sensor, repeater and access point ID numbers installed in the field prior to installing them in the pavement. Sensors must be specific as to which lane and which detector in the lane it is installed. This documentation will be used for configuration after the Contractor installs the sensors.

Install the Engineer-provided wireless repeater mounting bracket on the contractor furnished and installed pole and attach the repeater per the manufacturer's recommendations. Aim the repeater towards the access point and sensors per manufacturer recommendations and as shown in the plans to achieve the best line-of-sight possible for the installation. If tree trimming is required to achieve line of site, provide all tools and equipment necessary to trim as needed. No additional payment will be made for tree trimming.

Attach the Engineer-provided access point mounting bracket to mast arms or concrete strain poles at the required height as shown in the plans, with approved stainless steel bands furnished by the Contractor.

786-3 Video Image Detection System

786-3.1 Description. Install a Machine Vision Processor (MVP) video detection system (VIDS) (Econolite Terra model) provided by the Engineer as shown in the plans and directed by the Engineer. Contractor must be familiar with video detection systems installation and requirements.

786-3.2 Materials. Provide any incidental equipment needed to mount the VIDS to the concrete strain poles and mast arms. Equipment provided by the Engineer must include the VIDS minihub, interface panel, VIDS camera, camera cabling, and mounting bracket. Provide all other hardware necessary for a complete video detection installation.

786-3.2.1 Detection VIDS. The Contractor must install the VIDS panels and modules in existing traffic controller cabinets in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Before mounting the panels within the cabinet, check with the County signal shop for mounting location of the VIDS panel. Provide all materials to mount the Engineer provided VIDS panel within the cabinet. Ensure that the VIDS are configured to perform vehicle detection and data collection functions by analyzing video signals in order to detect moving and stopped vehicles within the video image. Ensure that the Machine Vision Processor (MVP) emulates standard in-pavement loops by producing vehicle volume, occupancy, and speed data for every detection zone. Ensure that the ancillary equipment needed for each VIDS installation is fully compatible with the existing video detection equipment on the corridor. Ensure that the VIDS are configured to resolve closely spaced vehicles and rejects adjacent lane vehicles.

786-3.2.2 Programming. The contractor, must program basic configurations according to the manufacturer's recommendations. Configuration information consists of all user-definable parameters, including, but not limited to, detection zone placement, data acquisition and logging parameter, baud rate settings, data collection intervals, input and output configuration, and calibration settings.

786-3.3 Installation of VIDS. Install a VIDS that uses one or more video cameras to collect and analyze video signals for detecting vehicle presence as shown in the plans.

The Contractor must install all equipment according to the manufacturer's recommendations, per the plans and as directed by the Engineer.

Ensure that the VIDS can be mounted on existing strain poles or mast arm structures.

Adjust the cameras and program the MVPs so all lanes have detection zones that generate data to the specified accuracy requirements. Contact the Engineer to request assistance with aiming and configuration. Prior to installing cameras, install or ensure there is adequate space in all conduit and pull boxes, as specified in the plans. Prep cables prior to installation of the VIDS cameras.

786-3.3.1 Camera Placement and Aiming. Install the VIDS camera at the minimum mounting heights in accordance with manufacturer's requirements. Verify that detection quality is not degraded due to excess movement and vibration of the assembly.

Mount the VIDS cameras on a mounting arm at a prescribed height, with the camera facing at an angle that will enable the cone of view to include the downstream traffic flow in accordance with manufacturer's requirements.

During installation, tilt the VIDS camera well below the horizon, then zoom to the detection area to eliminate environmentally generated glare and improve the camera's image. For mounts over the travel lane, place the camera as recommended by the manufacturer and as shown in the plans.

786-4 Testing

Contractor must give ample notice in requesting that testing be performed on the detection devices. The Contractor must have all project-wide detection devices installed prior to requesting testing.

Testing of the WVDS will be performed by the Engineer with assistance from the manufacturer. The Contractor must be present during the testing to provide any adjustments to the repeaters or access points that are necessary.

The Engineer and manufacturer's representative must perform the required testing on the VIDS. The Contractor must be present for the VIDS testing to provide any adjustments to the VIDS cameras as deemed necessary.

The Contractor must have any necessary equipment available during the testing to complete an acceptable installation. This could include a bucket truck for VIDS detector, access point or repeater realignment.

786-5 System Acceptance Criteria

Within 10 calendar days of completion of the tests, the Engineer must either accept or reject the work. If rejected, the Engineer must specify the defect or failure in the work. Notification of acceptance or rejection of the work must be by delivery of written notice to the Contractor.

786-6 Testing and Troubleshooting Assistance

During the life of the contract, assist the Engineer in replacing any above-ground detection system part or device found to be defective at no cost to the County within 10 calendar days of notification by the Engineer. Assistance must include any equipment, labor, and traffic control to recover the faulty detection equipment and install a new device, provided by the Engineer, in any particular location on the project (one visit for removal and replacement).

Should the WVDS in-pavement sensor need replacement, due to the installation criteria, it must be paid for as a new install. Any recovery of a faulty in-pavement detector must be included in the cost of the WVDS in-pavement sensor install.

786-7 Method of Measurement

The detection system must be measured for payment in accordance with the following tasks.

786-7.1 Install WVDS. The Contract unit price for an WVDS at each detection site, installed, will include installing and assisting with testing of all materials and equipment provided by the Engineer, and all Contractor provided tools, labor, equipment, hardware, supplies, support, shop drawings, repeater poles, manufacturer required training, connectors, minor tree trimming, installation documentation and incidentals necessary to complete the work for a fully functioning wireless vehicle detection device. Repeater poles must be included in the cost of the repeater installation.

The Engineer will supply the equipment as specified in the Plans and Contract Documents.

786-7.2 Install VIDS. The Contract unit price for a VIDS at each detection site, installed, will include installing and testing all materials and equipment, and all tools, labor, equipment, hardware, supplies, support, shop drawings, warranty documentation and incidentals necessary to complete the work.

The Engineer will supply the equipment as specified in the Plans and Contract Documents.

786-8 Basis of Payment

Price and payment will be full compensation for all work specified in this Section. Payment will be made under:

Item No. 786-1-331	ITS Wireless Vehicle Detection System (WVDS) Sensors – Install Only – Each
Item No. 786-1-332	ITS Wireless Vehicle Detection System (WVDS) Repeaters – Install Only – Each
Item No. 786-1-333	ITS Wireless Vehicle Detection System (WVDS) Access Points – Install Only – Each
Item No. 786-1-32	Video Image Detection System (VIDS) – Install Only – Each

SHEETING AND BRACING

800-2100

The work specified under this Section consists of the construction of Sheeting and Bracing for trenches, retaining walls, etc., for the purpose of preventing injury to workers, damage to completed work, or disturbance of or damage to adjacent areas and existing structures and facilities resulting from the collapse of trench walls.

It must be the responsibility of the Contractor to provide adequate Sheeting and Bracing for all trenching operations where such is required pursuant to applicable Federal, State, County and Municipal regulations. Additionally, the Contractor must construct such Sheeting and Bracing as may be called for on the Plans, or directed by the Engineer during construction operations, for the protection of adjacent areas and existing structures and facilities.

The construction of all Sheeting and Bracing must conform to the requirements of all applicable Federal, State, County and Municipal regulations.

The design, methods of installation, and adequacy of Sheeting and Bracing must be, and must remain, solely the responsibility of the Contractor. At the Contractor's option, and at no additional expense to the County, a trench box may be substituted as approved by the Engineer.

In general, sheeting and bracing must be removed as the trench is backfilled, in such manner as to prevent the collapse of trench walls or the disturbance of or damage to adjacent areas and existing structures and facilities. The voids left by the extraction of the sheeting and bracing must be carefully filled by jetting, ramming or other means approved by the Engineer. No sheeting or bracing must be removed prior to obtaining permission from the Engineer. Permission from the Engineer to remove sheeting and bracing must not relieve the Contractor of the responsibility for damages resulting from the premature removal of sheeting and bracing.

The Engineer may order, in writing, any or all sheeting or bracing to be left in place for the purpose of preventing injury to adjacent structures, property, etc. If left in place, such sheeting must be cut off at the elevation specified by the Engineer, but in no case must sheeting be cut off at an elevation higher than thirty-six (36) inches below the existing grade. Bracing remaining in place must be driven in tight. The right of the Engineer to order sheeting and bracing to remain in place must not be construed as creating any obligation on his part to issue such order.

Payment:

The work specified under this Section must be paid for under the pay item for:

Sheeting and Bracing, (Removed)

Sheeting and Bracing, (Left-in-Place)

If there is no separate pay item for Sheeting and Bracing, then the cost of Sheeting and Bracing must be included in the cost of the item (i.e., pipe, drainage structure, etc.) for which sheeting and bracing is required.

Basis of Payment:

The quantity determined as specified above, must be paid for at the contract unit price per square foot.

BARRICADE

800-9001

PCED TYPE III

The work specified under this Section consists of the furnishing and installation of permanent traffic barricades constructed of wooden members coated with reflectorized material in accordance with the requirements of the *FDOT Specifications*, as amended herein.

The barricades must be fabricated and installed in accordance with Pinellas County Standard Details for Type III Barricade Index No. 1406. Stripes must be retro-reflective white and retro-reflective red, reflectorized with a material that has a high intensity and smooth sealed outer surface. Only pressure treated posts (ASTM D-1760 pressure treatment of timber products) and galvanized coated hardware must be used.

The barricades must be permanently installed, at the locations shown in the Plans, as soon as the construction of the project reaches that stage of completion which, in the opinion of the Engineer, requires the level of protection to the public intended by the installation of the barricades.

The Contractor must maintain the barricades, in a condition suitable for final acceptance, from such time as the barricades are installed until final acceptance of the project.

Basis of Payment

The pay quantity for the work specified under this Section must be the number each of Barricade, PCED Type III installed and accepted.

REFLECTORS

800-9010

FDOT CASES I AND II

The work specified under this Section consists of the furnishing and installation of FDOT 9-Button Reflector Panel-and-Post assemblies (Type IX Diamond Grade Sheeting) in accordance with the details and notes shown in the Pinellas County Standard Construction Details and Index details of the *FDOT Standard Plans*, latest edition, as amended herein.

Any details, notes or dimensions shown in the Pinellas County Standard Construction Details or on the Plans for the installation of Reflectors specified under this Section must govern over corresponding details, notes or dimensions shown in FDOT Index details.

Where Reflector Panel-and-Post Assemblies are shown on the Plans to be installed in connection with barricades, the Reflector Panel-and-Post Assemblies must be installed concurrently with the barricades. Where the Plans call for Reflector Panel-and-Post Assemblies only to be installed, they must be installed as soon as the construction of the project reaches that stage of completion which, in the opinion of the Engineer, requires the level of protection to the public intended by the installation of the barricades.

The work specified under this Section must include all work, materials and accessory items required for the assembly and installation of the Reflectors to the satisfaction of the Engineer.

Basis of Payment

The work specified under this Section must be paid for under the pay items for:

Reflector Panel-and-Post Assembly - FDOT Case I

Reflector Panel-and-Post Assembly - FDOT Case II

The pay quantity for the work specified under this Section must be the number each of Reflector Panel-and-Post Assemblies, of the type specified in applicable pay items, actually installed and accepted.

SIGNS

900-0100

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

The work specified under this Section consists of the furnishing of all labor and equipment required for the erection and maintenance of two 6-feet x 4-feet x 1/8-inch aluminum Project Identification Signs, at locations to be designated by the Engineer.

The signs shall be provided and transported to the project site by the County, but shall be erected by the Contractor, and shall be maintained by the Contractor, to the satisfaction of the Engineer, for the duration of the construction period. At the end of the construction period, the Contractor shall remove and dispose of the sign.

Basis of Payment

The work specified under this Section shall be paid for at the contract lump sum price.

The pay quantity for the work specified under this Section shall be one lump sum quantity for Signs, Identification, which shall include all work and materials described and specified herein.

Example of Sign Format:



The Penny icon would only be included on the sign if the project is funded by the Penny sales tax.

OFFICE FOR THE ENGINEER

900-0200

The Contractor must provide, furnish and maintain an Engineer's Field Office for exclusive use by the County and its representatives.

General Requirements: The field office must be a building or mobile trailer erected within the limits of construction or adjacent thereto as approved by the Engineer. It must be separate from any building used by the Contractor. Alternative locations are subject to the Engineer's approval, but must not exceed one half mile from the construction site. The office ceiling height must be at least 7 feet with a minimum floor space 400 square feet. The total floor area must be partitioned according to the following table:

Minimum Total Area Required	# of Small Rooms	# of Large Rooms	# of Restrooms
400 square feet	1	1	1

Each room must have at least one weatherproof window, two electrical outlets, and one 6.5 gallon wastebasket. Each window must have a minimum area of 8 square feet and have bars for security. Each window must be screened and able to open / close to provide adequate ventilation. Equip each outside door with a lock. The Engineer may approve an equivalent facility provided it meets the minimum specified requirements.

Equipment and Furniture - Include the following equipment and furniture:

Item	Office Size (ft2)
	400 square feet
Lighting	Electric light, non-glare type luminaries to provide a minimum illumination level of 100 ft-cd at desk height level.
Heating and Cooling	Adequate equipment to maintain an ambient air temperature of 70 (+/-) 5 degree F.
Desks (w/ drawers & locks)	1
Office Chairs	1
Stackable Chairs	11
Office Tables (3x8) and drafting table (3x5) with stool	2 (office) 1 (drafting)
Plans Racks and 18"x26"x72" vertical book shelf (6 adjustable shelves)	1
File Cabinet and dry eraser board (3x4 w/ 4 colored dry markers)	1 – 5 drawer vertical cabinet capable of holding 11" x 17"

Fire Proof File Cabinet	2 – 5 (minimum) drawer vertical cabinet capable of holding 11" x 17" each equipped w/ hanging folder systems and 100 hanging folders
Portable Water Cooler and automatic defrost refrigerator	If cooler is used, maintain adequate water supply. Refrigerator min 4ft^2
Telephone Service w/ telephone in each room	Local Service Only
Answering Machine	1
High Speed Internet Service	DSL or Cable Modem with one (1) wireless router and a hardwired network with min one (1) connection port in each room. Includes all computer drivers, software, wiring, etc. and technical support provided by the Contractor to connect to Engineer's computer(s) and validate remains operational during the contract period.
Facsimile Machine	1- digital plain paper including all supplies, expendables, and maintenance
Printer/Copier/Scanner	1-capable of making 11" x 17" copies/scans without reductions, all supplies, expendables, and maintenance, Includes all computer drivers, software, and technical support to connect to Engineer's computer(s). Printer/scanner must be connected to the office computer network.
Restrooms	An enclosed room with toilet and sink with running water, and with proper sewer connection or septic tank. Number of restrooms as specified.
Storage Room	A room large enough to store surveying instruments and testing equipment. Provide the room with lock and electrical outlets.
Maintenance	Maintain (daily) all facilities and furnished equipment in good working condition.
Fire Extinguisher	Two, 5 pound, non-toxic, dry chemical, fire extinguishers meeting Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.
Security	Provide adequate security of all facilities and furnished equipment.

Occupancy and Maintenance: Provide a field office for the County and its representative's use, no later than the date of Notice-to-Proceed and remaining for 10 days after final acceptance, unless the County requests removal earlier. Do not begin work before the field office is available for the County's use. Office must be identified with a suitable sign, approved by the Engineer.

Maintain the field office in good condition and appearance, inside and out. The Contractor will provide daily janitorial services and supplies, including paper supplies for the restrooms. After the designated period, remove all portable building or trailers, fencing, surfacing and utilities and leave the areas with a finish soil layer cleaned, and seeded, if required; and in an acceptable condition, equal or better than the condition prior to construction.

The Contractor must pay for all utilities except long distance telephone calls made by the Engineer or his representatives, for which the Contractor must be reimbursed by the County. The Contractor, at his expense, must obtain all required permits for electrical, water and sewer work and installations, must have all required electrical, water and sewer inspections made, and must be responsible for all repairs and maintenance required in connection with permits and inspections. All permit fees must be paid by the Contractor and must be included in this pay item Office for the Engineer.

The Contractor must also provide, at a minimum, a 20 ft. x 20 ft. fenced area exclusively for the County's use to secure the County vehicles, during the construction duration of the project.

Basis of Payment:

Payment for the furnishing of the facility and secured area specified under this Section, and all labor, materials, equipment and services incidental thereto, must be made for under the pay item for Office For The Engineer and must be made at the contract price per day, except for long distance telephone calls made by the Engineer or his representatives, for which the Contractor must be reimbursed by the County.

The County reserves the right to assess liquidated damages against the Contractor for non-compliance with this section. .

Payment per day by the County to the contractor must commence on the day that the contractor provides a facility that satisfies the requirements of this specification.

OFFICE FOR THE ENGINEER (LARGER)

900-0201

The Contractor must provide, furnish and maintain an Engineer's Field Office for exclusive use by the County and its representatives

General Requirements: The field office must be a building or mobile trailer erected within the limits of construction or adjacent thereto as approved by the Engineer. It must be separate from any building used by the Contractor. Alternative locations are subject to the Engineer's approval, but must not exceed one half mile from the construction site. The office ceiling height must be at least 7 feet with a minimum floor space 1500 square feet. The total floor area must be partitioned according to the following table:

Minimum Total Area Required	# of Small Rooms	# of Large Rooms	# of Restrooms
1,500 square feet	6	2	2

Each room must have at least one weatherproof window, two electrical outlets and a 6.5 gallon wastebasket. Each window must have a minimum area of 8 square feet and have bars for security. Each window must be screened and able to open / close to provide adequate ventilation. Equip each outside door with a lock. The Engineer may approve an equivalent facility provided it meets the minimum specified requirements.

Equipment and Furniture - Include the following equipment and furniture:

Item	Office Size (ft2)
	1,500 square feet
Lighting	Electric light, non-glare type luminaries to provide a minimum illumination level of 100 ft-cd at desk height level.
Heating and Cooling	Adequate equipment to maintain an ambient air temperature of 70 (+/-) 5 degree F.
Desks (w/ drawers & locks)	5
Office Chairs	5
Stackable Chairs	16
Office Tables (3x8) and drafting table (3x5) with stool)	4(office) 1 (drafting)
Plans Racks and 18"x26"x72" vertical book shelf (6 adjustable shelves)	2
File Cabinet and dry eraser board (3x4 w/ 4 colored dry markers)	1 – (file cabinet to have 5 drawer vertical cabinet capable of holding 11" x 17")
Fire Proof File Cabinet	2 – 4 (minimum) drawer vertical cabinet capable of holding 11" x 17" each equipped w/ hanging folder systems and 100 hanging folders
Portable Water Cooler	If cooler is used, maintain adequate water supply.

Telephone Service w/ telephone in each room	Local Service Only
Answering Machine	1
High Speed Internet Service	DSL or Cable Modem with one (1) wireless router and a hardwired network with min one (1) connection port in each room. Includes all computer drivers, software, wiring, etc. and technical support provided by the Contractor to connect to Engineer's computer(s) and validate remains operational during the contract period.
Facsimile Machine	1- including all supplies, expendables, and maintenance
Printer/Copier/Scanner	1-capable of making 11" x 17" copies/scans without reductions, all supplies, expendables, and maintenance
Restrooms	An enclosed room with toilet and sink with running water, and with proper sewer connection or septic tank. Number of restrooms as specified.
Storage Room	A room large enough to store surveying instruments and testing equipment. Provide the room with lock and electrical outlets.
Maintenance	Maintain all facilities and furnished equipment in good working condition.
Fire Extinguisher	Two, 5 pound, non-toxic, dry chemical, fire extinguishers meeting Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.
Security	Provide adequate security of all facilities and furnished equipment.

Occupancy and Maintenance: Provide a field office for the County and its representative's use, no later than the date of Notice-to-Proceed and remaining for 10 days after final acceptance, unless the County requests removal earlier. Do not begin work before the field office is available for the County's use. Office must be identified with a suitable sign, approved by the Engineer.

Maintain the field office in good condition and appearance, inside and out. The Contractor will provide daily janitorial services and supplies, including paper supplies for the restrooms. After the designated period, remove all portable building or trailers, fencing, surfacing and utilities and leave the areas with a finish soil layer cleaned, and seeded, if required; and in an acceptable condition.

The Contractor must pay for all utilities except long distance telephone calls made by the Engineer or his representatives, for which the Contractor must be reimbursed by the County. The Contractor, at his expense, must obtain all required permits for electrical, water and sewer work and installations, must have all required electrical, water and sewer inspections made, and must be responsible for all repairs and maintenance required in connection with permits and inspections. All permit fees must be paid by the Contractor and must be included in this pay item Office for the Engineer.

The Contractor must also provide, at a minimum, a 20 ft. x 40 ft. fenced area exclusively for the County's use to secure the County vehicles, during the length of the project.

Basis of Payment:

Payment for the furnishing of the facility and secured area specified under this Section, and all labor, materials, equipment and services incidental thereto, must be made for under the pay item for Office For The Engineer (Larger) and must be made at the contract price per day, except for long distance telephone calls made by the Engineer or his representatives, for which the Contractor must be reimbursed by the County.

Payment per day by the County to the contractor must commence on the day that the contractor provides a facility that satisfies the requirements of this specification.

POND CLAY LINER

900-0300

The work specified under this Section consists of the furnishing and installation of a pond clay liner, in accordance with the details and notes shown in the Plans. The material of the clay liner must exhibit a hydraulic conductivity of no greater than 1×10^{-5} cm/sec.

Except for that work excluded under other provisions of this Section, and except as provided for under other Sections of these specifications, the work to be performed under this Section must consist of all excavation, the furnishing, placement and compaction of all fill material, all grading, the shaping or reshaping of the clay liner and all other earthwork operations and construction activities required to complete the Clay Liner installation. The work also includes the backfill over the clay liner up to the lines, grades and locations of the pond bottom with the material specified on the Plans.

The Clay Liner must be constructed in conformity with the lines, grades, details and specification notes shown in the Plans, and as directed by the Engineer.

Basis of Payment:

The pay quantities for the work specified under this Section must be one lump sum quantity for Pond Clay Liner and must include all work and materials described and specified herein.

The work specified under this Section must be paid for at the contract lump sum price.

COFFERDAMS

900-1060

The work specified in this Section consists of the construction of cofferdams to facilitate excavation of bridge foundations, box culverts, storm sewers and all other pipe lines, retaining walls, headwalls for pipe culverts and drains, drop inlets, manholes and similar structures. It must also include:

- 1) the construction & removal of cofferdams, excavation, sheeting, bracing, etc.
- 2) pumping or otherwise dewatering foundations.
- 3) the removal & disposal of any existing structures or portions of structures not covered by other items in the contract, including foundations, abutments, piers, wings, & all other materials, obstructions, etc., found necessary to clear the site for the proposed work.
- 4) backfilling, disposing of surplus material & final cleaning, as may be necessary for the proper execution of the work. This Section must not include the work of excavating for bases or pavements, curbs & gutter, valley gutter, ditch pavement or rubble gutter. All work must conform to the requirements of Section 125-3 of the ***FDOT Specifications***, as amended herein, and where specified herein or on the Plans.
- 5) Additional requirements stipulated in environmental permits.

Basis of Payment:

The quantity for Cofferdam must be the number each or lump sum and must include all work and materials described and specified herein.

The work specified under this Section must be paid for at the contract per each price or lump sum price for Cofferdam.

UNSPECIFIED WORK

999-0000

This Section includes unspecified work that may be associated with the work in this contract or as otherwise identified by the Engineer. Any amount of extra work and/or alterations to this contract charged to "Unspecified Work" must be fully documented and approved in writing, in advance, by the Engineer. All work performed under "Unspecified Work" must be completed in accordance with all conditions and requirements of this contract and must include the work to be done by all necessary subcontractors and/or suppliers.

"Unspecified Work" must mean the stated fixed sum of money to be used only at the Engineer's specified direction. The particular requirements and items will be provided to the Contractor at the appropriate time and must apply only to additional items over and above those specified/indicated in the plans for this contract.

For equipment under the control of the Contractor through direct ownership, leasing, renting or other method of acquisition not included in the bid, the Contractor must furnish cost data, which may assist the Engineer in the establishment of an equitable rate.

Time Frame

When Contractor is requested, in writing by the County, to provide a cost for unspecified work, the Contractor will provide a submittal of the cost to the County within 21 calendar days of receiving written request. After receipt of the Contractor's cost submittal, the County will have 21 calendar days to negotiate, approve or reject the Contractor's cost for proposed work in accordance with the contract specifications. If the County provides to the Contractor written approval of Contractor's cost submittal for proposed unspecified work, then the Contractor may proceed with commencing the unspecified work.

Basis of Payment:

The work in this Section must be paid for by a portion of the allowance under "Unspecified Work" in the Schedule of Values of this contract. Use of any portion of this pay item must require written pre-approval by the Engineer. This work, materials, and equipment, when required, will be ordered in writing by the Engineer, at a lump sum price or at a non lump sum price. Price negotiations will consider reasonable market values (at the time of construction) for proposed items.

Lump Sum

When a lump sum price is used, the lump sum price will be determined by negotiation, and only require written pre-approval by the Engineer as backup documentation for payment purposes.

Non Lump Sum

When a non lump sum price is used, compensation must be limited to the Contractor's reasonable costs plus markup percentages stipulated in this contract. The basis of the non lump sum negotiated prices and subcontractor invoices will be included in pay application; Copies of invoices, equipment cost estimations and other supporting documentation will be included.

Payment Item

Item No. 999-0000 Unspecified Work – per each

SURVEY WORK (ALLOWANCE)

999-0003

This specification must only be applicable when pay item 999-0003 is used for Survey Work (Allowance) in a specific contract.

The work under this Section includes an allowance for survey work that may be associated with the work in this contract identified by the Engineer. Any amount of survey related work in this contract charged to the allowance "Survey Work" must be fully documented and approved in writing, in advance, by the Engineer. All work performed under the allowance of "Survey Work" must be completed in accordance with all conditions and requirements of this contract and must include the work to be done by all necessary subcontractors and/or suppliers.

"Survey Work" must mean the stated fixed sum of money to be used only at the Engineer's specified direction for survey requirements. The particular survey requirements and items for the allowances will be provided to the Contractor at the appropriate time that survey scope is determined.

For equipment under the control of the Contractor through direct ownership, leasing, renting or other method of acquisition not included in the bid, the Contractor must furnish cost data, which may assist the Engineer in the establishment of an equitable rate.

The Contractor must employ or retain the services of a Florida registered Professional Land Surveyor to satisfy all the requirements specified in this specification and in section "SURVEY AND LAYOUT" of the contract specifications. The Contractor must be responsible to perform all survey related work in acceptable standard methods. All field books and calculations, related to layout, must be available to the engineer upon request, for a period of one year after construction completion.

SURVEY AND LAYOUT BY CONTRACTOR

The work specified under this Section consists of all materials and labor necessary to complete the survey and layout by the Contractor, in accordance with the section "SURVEY AND LAYOUT" in the contract specifications, to completely construct the project, to the satisfaction of the Engineer. This work must include providing all lines, grades, boundaries and required survey and/or layout necessary to construct and inspect the project. All right-of-way and easement boundaries and centerline control points must be established and maintained through the contract period by the Contractor.

QUANTITY MEASUREMENTS SURVEY BY CONTRACTOR

The work specified under this Section consists of all materials and labor necessary to complete all quantity measurements by the Contractor, to the satisfaction of the Engineer. The Contractor must provide summaries to the County, signed and sealed by a Florida registered Professional Land Surveyor, listing all items measured, measurement quantities and dates of measurements, within 5 days after receiving written request from the County. The items that require measurements include, but are not limited to:

Roadway items (surface course, base, stabilization, curb, sidewalks, etc.)

Drainage items (inlets, pipes, box culverts, underdrains, etc.)

Other items (Handrails, ditch pavement, gabions, guardrail, fencing, gates, landscaping, sod, fill, excavation, etc.)

In the case of dispute in quantity measurements, the County reserves the right to have Pinellas County Survey Department verify all measurements and calculations. Contractor's Surveyor must make all field books and calculations available for review by the engineer or his designee.

PERMITTING AS-BUILT SURVEY REQUIREMENTS BY CONTRACTOR

The work specified under this Section consists of all materials and labor necessary to complete all required permitting as-built requirements, to the satisfaction of the Engineer. The Contractor must provide the as-built survey to the County, signed and sealed by a Florida registered Professional Land Surveyor, within 25 days after receiving written request from the County. Contractor's Surveyor must make all field books and calculations available for review by the engineer or his designee.

The items that require as-built surveying must include:

Control structures - weir and grate elevations

Control structures - weir and grate dimensions

Ponds - top of bank, toe of slope, etc.

Other items (to be provided by Engineer of Record)

UTILITY AS-BUILT SURVEY REQUIREMENTS

The work specified under this Section consists of all materials and labor necessary to complete all required as-built survey requirements for Pinellas County Utility Lines or other Utility Lines specifically listed in these specifications, to the satisfaction of the Engineer. The Contractor must provide the utility as-built survey to the County, signed and sealed by a Florida registered Professional Land Surveyor, within 25 days after receiving written request from the County. Contractor's Surveyor must make all field books and calculations available for review by the engineer or his designee.

The items that require utility as-built surveying must include:

Pinellas County Sewer Line

Pinellas County Water Line

Other project specific Utility Lines

Basis of Payment:

The work in this Section must be paid for by a portion of the allowance under "Survey Work" in the Schedule of Values of this contract. Use of any portion of this pay item must require written pre-approval by the Engineer. This work, materials, and equipment, when required, will be ordered in writing by the Engineer, at a lump sum price or at a non lump sum price.

LUMP SUM

When a lump sum price is used, the lump sum price will be determined by negotiation, and only require written pre-approval by the Engineer as backup documentation for payment purposes.

NON LUMP SUM

When a non lump sum price is used, compensation must be limited to the Contractor's reasonable costs plus markup percentages stipulated in this contract. The basis of the non lump sum negotiated prices and subcontractor/surveyor invoices will be included in pay application; Copies of invoices, equipment cost estimations and other supporting documentation will be included.

Payment Item

Item No. 999-0003 Survey Work (allowance) – per each