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USACE / NAVFAC / AFCEC / NASA | UFGS-02 61 13 (February 2010)
Change 1 - 02/21

Preparing Activity: USACE | Superseding
UFGS-02 61 13 (April 2006)

UNIFIED FACILITIES GUIDE SPECIFICATIONS

References are in agreement with UMRL dated July 2023
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SECTION 02 61 13

EXCAVATION AND HANDLING OF CONTAMINATED MATERIAL
02/10, CHG 1: 02/21

****

NOTE: This guide specification covers the requirements for excavation, handling, and temporary storage of contaminated material.

Adhere to UFC 1-300-02 Unified Facilities Guide Specifications (UFGS) Format Standard when editing this guide specification or preparing new project specification sections. Edit this guide specification for project specific requirements by adding, deleting, or revising text. For bracketed items, choose applicable item(s) or insert appropriate information.

Remove information and requirements not required in respective project, whether or not brackets are present.

Comments, suggestions and recommended changes for this guide specification are welcome and should be submitted as a Criteria Change Request (CCR).

****

PART 1 GENERAL

****

NOTE: The following information should be shown on the project drawings:

a. Overall site plan, borrow areas, stockpile areas, storage areas, security requirements, special shoring requirements, boring logs, and access routes.

b. Individual site plans of each area of contamination with site features such as buildings, roads, utilities, topography, trees, shrubs, surface conditions, etc.

c. Limits of pavement removal, fence removal, and the location of ancillary equipment to be removed.

When applicable, the use of onsite field screening or field analysis (supported at a prescribed frequency by fixed laboratory analysis) should be encouraged to avoid prolonged delays or equipment downtime.
****

1.1 MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

****
NOTE: These paragraphs should be deleted if the work is in one lump sum contract price. Coordinate requirements of these paragraphs with the bidding schedule.
****

1.1.1 Measurement

****
NOTE: Modify this paragraph if the method of payment will be on a weight basis.
****

Base measurement for excavation and onsite transportation on the actual number of cubic meters yards of contaminated material in-place prior to excavation. Base determination of the volume of contaminated material excavated on cross-sectional volume determination reflecting the differential between the original elevations of the top of the contaminated material and the final elevations after removal of the contaminated material. Base measurement for backfilling of excavated areas on in-place cubic meters yards of compacted fill. Base measurement for construction of stockpile areas on the number of square meters yards of stockpile liner constructed.

1.1.2 Payment

1.1.2.1 Excavation and Transportation

Compensation for excavation and onsite transportation of contaminated material will be paid as a unit cost. Include any other items incidental to excavation and handling not defined as having a specific unit cost.

1.1.2.2 Backfilling

Compensation for backfill soil, transportation of backfill, backfill soil conditioning, backfilling, compaction, and geotechnical testing will be paid as a single unit cost.

1.1.2.3 Stockpiling

Compensation for construction of stockpile areas will be paid for as a unit cost. Include all aspects of grading, preparation, handling, placement, maintenance, removal, treatment, and disposal of stockpile cover materials and liner materials and all other items incidental to construction of stockpiles in the unit cost.

1.2 REFERENCES

****

NOTE: This paragraph is used to list the publications cited in the text of the guide specification. The publications are referred to in the text by basic designation only and listed in this paragraph by organization, designation, date, and title.

Use the Reference Wizard's Check Reference feature when you add a Reference Identifier (RID) outside of the Section's Reference Article to automatically place the reference in the Reference Article. Also use the Reference Wizard's Check Reference feature to update the issue dates.

References not used in the text will automatically be deleted from this section of the project specification when you choose to reconcile references in the publish print process.

****

The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to within the text by the basic designation only.

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM D698	(2012; E 2014; E 2015) Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Standard Effort (12,400 ft-lbf/cu. ft. (600 kN-m/cu. m.))
ASTM D1556/D1556M	(2015; E 2016) Standard Test Method for Density and Unit Weight of Soil in Place by Sand-Cone Method
ASTM D1557	(2012; E 2015) Standard Test Methods for Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Modified Effort (56,000 ft-lbf/ft3) (2700 kN-m/m3)
ASTM D2167	(2015) Density and Unit Weight of Soil in Place by the Rubber Balloon Method
ASTM D2487	(2017; E 2020) Standard Practice for Classification of Soils for Engineering Purposes (Unified Soil Classification System)
ASTM D5434	(2012) Field Logging of Subsurface Explorations of Soil and Rock
ASTM D6938	(2017a) Standard Test Method for In-Place Density and Water Content of Soil and Soil-Aggregate by Nuclear Methods (Shallow Depth)

ASTM D7928	(2017) Standard Test Method for Particle-Size Distribution (Gradation) of Fine-Grained Soils Using the Sedimentation (Hydrometer) Analysis

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS (USACE)

EM 385-1-1	(2014) Safety -- Safety and Health Requirements Manual

U.S. NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION (NARA)

29 CFR 1926	Safety and Health Regulations for Construction
40 CFR 302	Designation, Reportable Quantities, and Notification

1.3 DESCRIPTION OF WORK

****

NOTE: Include any pertinent information regarding project/site conditions in this paragraph, the appendices to the specifications, or on the drawings.

If oversize material such as debris and foundations are present, the specification should describe treatment, handling, and disposal requirements for this material. Measurement and payment procedures should also be described for this material.

If clean soil overlies the contaminated material, the specification should describe how this material will be measured, removed, stored, and tested to verify they are clean.

****

The work consists of excavation and temporary storage of approximately [_____] cubic meters yards of contaminated material. Approximate locations of contaminated material are shown on the drawings. Characterization data on the nature and extent of the contaminated material is shown in Appendix [_____]. Subsurface conditions are shown [on the drawings] [in Appendix [_____]]. Submit a Work Plan as specified below. Notify the Contracting Officer within [24] [_____] hours, and before excavation, if contaminated material is discovered that has not been previously identified or if other discrepancies between data provided and actual field conditions are discovered. Backfill material is [not available onsite] [available onsite and typically consists of [_____]]. Ground water is approximately [_____] meters feet below pre-excavation ground surface. Conduct required sampling and chemical analysis in accordance with [_____].

1.3.1 Scheduling

Notify the Contracting Officer [_____] calendar days prior to the start of excavation of contaminated material. The [Contracting Officer] [Contractor] is responsible for contacting regulatory agencies in accordance with the applicable reporting requirements.

1.3.2 Work Plan

Submit a Work Plan within [30] [_____] calendar days after notice to proceed. Do not perform work at the site, with the except site inspections and surveys, until the Work Plan is approved. Allow [30] [_____] calendar days in the schedule for the Government's review. No adjustment for time or money will be made if resubmittals of the Work Plan are required due to deficiencies in the plan. At a minimum, include the following in the the Work Plan:

a. Schedule of activities.

b. Method of excavation and equipment to be used.

c. Shoring or side-wall slopes proposed.

d. Dewatering plan.

e. Storage methods and locations for liquid and solid contaminated material.

f. Borrow sources and haul routes.

g. Decontamination procedures.

h. Spill contingency plan.

1.3.3 Other Submittal Requirements

Submit separate cross-sections of each area before and after excavation and after backfilling, test results, and [_____] copies of the Closure Report within [14] [_____] calendar days of work completion at the site.

1.4 SUBMITTALS

****

NOTE: Review submittal description (SD) definitions in Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES and edit the following list, and corresponding submittal items in the text, to reflect only the submittals required for the project. The Guide Specification technical editors have classified those items that require Government approval, due to their complexity or criticality, with a "G." Generally, other submittal items can be reviewed by the Contractor's Quality Control System. Only add a “G” to an item, if the submittal is sufficiently important or complex in context of the project.

For Army projects, fill in the empty brackets following the "G" classification, with a code of up to three characters to indicate the approving authority. Codes for Army projects using the Resident Management System (RMS) are: "AE" for Architect-Engineer; "DO" for District Office (Engineering Division or other organization in the District Office); "AO" for Area Office; "RO" for Resident Office; and "PO" for Project Office. Codes following the "G" typically are not used for Navy,

Air Force, and NASA projects.

The "S" classification indicates submittals required as proof of compliance for sustainability Guiding Principles Validation or Third Party Certification and as described in Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES.

Choose the first bracketed item for Navy, Air Force and NASA projects, or choose the second bracketed item for Army projects.

****

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" or "S" classification. Submittals not having a "G" or "S" classification are [for Contractor Quality Control approval.][for information only. When used, a code following the "G" classification identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government.] Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-01 Preconstruction Submittals

Work Plan; G[, [_____]]

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Surveys

SD-06 Test Reports

Compaction

Closure Report; G[, [_____]]

1.5 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

1.5.1 Permits and Licenses

****

NOTE: Include additional site specific requirements in this paragraph.

****

Obtain required federal, state, and local permits for excavation and storage of contaminated material. Obtain permits at no additional cost to the Government.

1.5.2 Air Emissions

****

NOTE: An air pathway analysis should be performed during design to determine what air monitoring and controls are required. Guidance on air pathway analyses is provided in EP 1110-1-21 Air Pathway Analysis for the Design of Hazardous, Toxic, and Radioactive Waste (HTRW) Remedial Action Projects. Specify perimeter air monitoring requirements in Section 01 57 19 TEMPORARY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS.

****

Monitor and control air emissions in accordance with Section 01 57 19 TEMPORARY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 SPILL RESPONSE MATERIALS

Provide appropriate spill response materials including, but not limited to the following: containers, adsorbents, shovels, and personal protective equipment. Make spill response materials available at all times when contaminated materials/wastes are being handled or transported. Provide spill response materials that are compatible with the type of materials and contaminants being handled.

2.2 BACKFILL

****

NOTE: If contaminated material removal is part of a larger project and a backfilling specification is needed for the project as a whole, refer to another specification such as Section 31 00 00 EARTHWORK for Buildings, for backfill requirements and delete the following paragraphs.

In many cases, the degree of engineering control of the materials used as backfill may not need to be as stringent as described in this paragraph. In other cases, such as under pavements, special compaction and material requirements may apply and the specification will need to be revised to address these special requirements or another specification section should be referenced.

Backfill and topsoil brought in from offsite is usually tested to verify the material is clean. Quality assurance samples taken by the Government may also be prudent to verify the seller's claims by analyzing for target analytes. Backfill is commonly tested for the site specific contaminants being cleaned up and/or is based on suspicion of contamination at the site from which the backfill is originating.

At some sites, previously contaminated material which has been removed from the excavation is reused as backfill following treatment to remove the contaminant of concern.

****

Obtaib backfill material from [the location indicated on the drawings] [offsite sources approved by the Contracting Officer]. Classify backfill in accordance with ASTM D2487 as GW, GP, GM, GC, SW, SP, SM, SC, ML, MH, CL, or CH. Provide backfill that is free from roots and other organic matter, trash, debris, snow, ice or frozen materials. Test backfill material for the parameters listed below at a frequency of once per [3000] [_____] cubic m yards. Perform a minimum of one set of classification tests per borrow source. Also collect and test [one] [_____] backfill sample per borrow source for the chemical parameters listed below.

Physical Parameter	Criteria	Test Method
Grain Size	[_____]	ASTM D7928
Compaction	[_____]	ASTM D698
[_____]	[_____]	[_____]

Chemical Parameter	Test Frequency	Criteria
[_____]	[_____]	[_____]

Do not use material for backfill until borrow source chemical and physical test results have been submitted and approved.

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 SURVEYS

Perform surveys immediately prior to and after excavation of contaminated material to determine the volume of contaminated material removed. Also, perform surveys immediately after backfill of each excavation. Provide cross-sections on [7.6] [_____] meter [25] [_____] foot intervals and at break points for all excavated areas. Survey and show locations of confirmation samples on the drawings. Perform surveys in accordance with Section: [_____].

3.2 EXISTING STRUCTURES AND UTILITIES

Do not perform e excavation until site utilities have been field located. Take the necessary precautions to ensure no damage occurs to existing structures and utilities. Repair damage to existing structures and utilities resulting from the Contractor's operations at no additional cost to the Government. Do not disturb utilities encountered that were not previously shown or otherwise located without approval from the Contracting Officer.

3.3 CLEARING

****

NOTE: Grubbing is typically not required at sites where contaminated soil is being excavated for treatment and/or disposal. Typically, vegetation that is cut off above a certain height is defined as clean and any stumps and brush below this height are defined as contaminated.

****

Perform clearing to the limits shown on the drawings in accordance with Section 31 11 00 CLEARING AND GRUBBING.

3.4 CONTAMINATED MATERIAL REMOVAL

****
NOTE: Excavations should be marked and secured in accordance with the requirements specified in Section 01 35 29.13 HEALTH, SAFETY, AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES FOR CONTAMINATED SITES.
****

3.4.1 Excavation

****
NOTE: For large excavations, more than one excavation log may be required.
****

Excavate areas of contamination to the depth and extent shown on the drawings and not more than [60] [_____] mm [0.2] [_____] ft beyond the depth and extent shown on the drawings unless directed by the Contracting Officer. Perform excavation in a manner that will limit spills and the potential for contaminated material to be mixed with uncontaminated material. Maintain an excavation log describing visible signs of contamination encountered for each area of excavation. Prepare excavation logs in accordance with ASTM D5434.

3.4.2 Shoring

If workers must enter the excavation, evaluate, shore, slope or brace it as required by EM 385-1-1 and 29 CFR 1926 section 650.

3.4.3 Dewatering

****
NOTE: Dewatering can significantly increase the cost of a project involving the excavation of contaminated material and should be carefully considered during design. UFC 3-220-05 Dewatering and Groundwater Control provides guidance on the design of dewatering systems.

If water from dewatering operations will be allowed to discharge on or into the ground, an NPDES permit for dewatering is required. Reference the permits paragraph of Section 01 57 19 TEMPORARY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS for permit requirements.
****

Divert surface water to prevent entry into the excavation. [Limit dewatering to that necessary to assure adequate access, a safe excavation, prevent the spread of contamination, and to ensure that compaction requirements can be met.] [Do not perform dewatering without prior approval of the Contracting Officer.]

3.5 CONFIRMATION SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS

****
NOTE: Confirmation samples and analyses are used to verify cleanup criteria have been met. These test results should be of relatively high quality. For

this reason, the designer should consider the regulatory requirements, the complexity of the monitoring needed, and quantitative Data Quality Objectives in determining the analytical methods specified.

The number of confirmation samples must be based on the size of the excavation and regulatory requirements. For small excavations, a minimum of one sample should be taken from near the center of the excavation (or where there is the highest potential for contamination). Additional samples may be oriented symmetrically relative to the center sample and the limits of the excavation.

Many military facilities have base-wide sampling and analysis plans which have been approved by the applicable regulatory agencies. These plans may specify the number of confirmation samples which must be taken.

For larger excavations, EPA 230/02-89-042 Methods of Evaluation and Attainment of Cleanup Standards provides guidance on the design of statistically based sampling intervals.

With regulator approval, confirmation sampling and analysis may be accomplished using an averaging technique for comparison to cleanup criteria. This is based on the fact that most soil risk exposure scenarios do not model contamination as existing in discrete hot spots but as a more disperse phenomenon. Two ways to accomplish this averaging technique are to take discrete samples and average the data or by compositing sample material before analysis. A composite sample typically consists of 4 to 6 samples which are mixed together. One sample is then obtained from the composite sample for analysis. Composite samples are not applicable to volatile organic contaminants because the compositing process will result in volatilization of contaminants.

Confirmation sampling at a site with radioactive contamination in surface soils or on building surfaces will be performed in accordance with the Multi-Agency Radiation Survey and Site Investigation Manual (MARSSIM), NUREG-1575, EPA 402-R-97-016. This manual is a guide for confirmation survey design (planning) and for data evaluation. Its primary purpose is to acquire legally defensible data concerning the post excavation residual radioactivity at the site to demonstrate that the site meets release criteria.

****

The Contracting Officer will be present to inspect the removal of contaminated material from each site. After all material suspected of being contaminated has been removed, examine the excavation for evidence

of contamination. If the excavation appears to be free of contamination, use field analysis to determine the presence of [_____] contamination using [a real time vapor monitoring instrument] [immunoassay field kits] [_____]. Excavate additional material as directed by the Contracting Officer. After all suspected contaminated material is removed, collect confirmation samples and analyze for the following contaminants:

Chemical Parameter	Action Level
[_____]	[_____]

Collect samples at a frequency of one per [_____] square m yards from the bottom [and each of the side walls] or as directed by the Contracting Officer. Collect a minimum of one sample from the bottom [and each side wall] of the excavation. Based on test results, propose any additional excavation which may be required to remove material which is contaminated above action levels. Additional excavation is subject to approval by the Contracting Officer. Mark locations of samples in the field and document on the as-built drawings.

3.6 CONTAMINATED MATERIAL STORAGE

****

NOTE: For CERCLA sites, permits are not required to store hazardous waste in a stockpile. However, storage structures and conditions must be in compliance the Applicable, Relevant, and Appropriate Regulations (ARARs). For RCRA sites, permits are required to store hazardous waste in a stockpile. However, for RCRA sites, hazardous waste can be stored in a drum or roll-off unit for up to 90 days without a permit.

For temporary storage of more than 90 days, dual containment of hazardous liquid and some hazardous solids may be required. Containment system requirements are described in 40 CFR 264.175. For stock piles that meet the definition of a waste pile, see 40 CFR 264.250.

To provide secondary containment, tanks and roll-off units are sometimes stored on lined areas similar in design to what is described in paragraph Stockpiles.

****

Place material in temporary storage [immediately after excavation] [after treatment while awaiting test results]. The following paragraphs describe acceptable methods of material storage. Provide storage units that are in good condition and constructed of materials that are compatible with the material or liquid to be stored. If multiple storage units are required, clearly label each unit with an identification number and keep a written log to track the source of contaminated material in each temporary storage unit.

3.6.1 Stockpiles

****

NOTE: Check state regulations to determine the

minimum requirements for stockpiles and modify this paragraph accordingly. For contaminated material with high moisture content, the subgrade for the stockpile must be sloped and a sump should be provided.

Scrim reinforced geomembranes are commonly specified for stockpile covers and liners. Due to their higher strength properties, scrim reinforced geomembranes can generally be thinner than non-reinforced geomembranes.

For post treatment stockpiles, chemical testing is usually required to determine if material is contaminated or clean. Maximum stockpile size should be based on the required frequency of chemical testing. For example, if chemical tests are required at a frequency of one per 1,000 cubic meters (cubic yards), then stockpiles should be no greater than 1,000 cubic meters cubic yards in size.

****

Construct stockpiles to isolate stored contaminated material from the environment. Stockpile size greater than [_____] cubic m yards is prohibited. Construct stockpiles to include:

a. [A chemically resistant geomembrane liner free of holes and other damage. Provide non-reinforced geomembrane liners that have a minimum thickness of [0.5] [_____] mm [20] [_____] mils. Provide scrim reinforced geomembrane liners that have a minimum weight of 20 kg/100 square m 40 lbs/1000 square feet. Place the geomembrane on a ground surface that is free of rocks greater than 13 mm 0.5 inches in diameter and any other object which could damage the membrane.] [Use pavement as the liner system. Construct pavement in accordance with Section [_____]].

b. Geomembrane cover free of holes or other damage to prevent precipitation from entering the stockpile. Provide non-reinforced geomembrane covers that have a minimum thickness of 0.25 mm 10 mils. Provide scrim reinforced geomembrane covers that have a minimum weight of 13 kg/100 square m 26 lbs/1000 square feet. Extend the cover material over the berms and anchor or ballast to prevent it from being removed or damaged by wind.

c. Berms surrounding the stockpile, a minimum of 300 mm 12 inches in height. Berm vehicle access points.

d. Slope the liner system to allow collection of leachate. Storage and removal of liquid which collects in the stockpile, in accordance with paragraph Liquid Storage.

3.6.2 Roll-Off Units

Use water-tight roll-off units used to temporarily store contaminated material. Place a cover over the units to prevent precipitation from contacting the stored material. Locate the units [as shown on the drawings] [_____]. Remove liquid which collects inside the units and store in accordance with paragraph Liquid Storage.

3.6.3 Liquid Storage

Temporarily store liquid collected from excavations and stockpiles in [220 L barrels] [[2000] [_____] L tanks] [55 gallon barrels] [[500] [_____] gallon tanks]. Provide water-tight liquid storage containers and locate [as indicated] [_____].

3.7 SAMPLING

3.7.1 Sampling of Stored Material

****

NOTE: Additional samples are sometimes collected from excavated material to determine the contaminants present prior to treatment or disposal.

Composite samples are often collected from stockpiled material. However, composite samples cannot be taken if the samples are being analyzed for volatile organic contaminants.

At sites with radioactive contamination, ex-situ sampling of excavated material is typically performed to ensure that the material meets disposal facility acceptance criteria and, in some cases, to assist with the preparation of shipping papers. The ex-situ sampling regime is site-specific. It is usually determined in consultation with the disposal facility and its regulatory agency.

****

Collect samples of stored material at a frequency of once per [_____] cubic m yards. Test samples for the following:

Chemical Parameter	Action Level
[_____]	[_____]

Treat stored material with contaminant levels that exceed the action levels [offsite. Analyses for contaminated material to be taken to an offsite treatment facility must conform to local, state, and federal criteria as well as to the requirements of the treatment facility. Furnish documentation of all analyses performed to the Contracting Officer. Additional sampling and analyses to the extent required by the approved offsite treatment, storage or disposal (TSD) facility is the responsibility of the Contractor and must be [performed at no additional cost to the Government] [subject to approval by the Contracting Officer].] [onsite. Perform treatment in accordance with Section [_____].]

3.7.2 Sampling Liquid

****

NOTE: Liquid should generally be tested for the same contaminants as are found in the contaminated solid material being removed. The frequency of testing should be determined on a site specific basis. Offsite disposal will generally require additional testing and analysis prior to disposal.

NPDES requirements must be considered for onsite disposal of liquids.
****

Sample liquid collected from [excavations] [storage areas] [decontamination facilities] a frequency of once for every [2,000] [_____] L [500] [_____] gal of liquid collected. Test samples for the following:

Chemical Parameter	Action Level
[_____]	[_____]

Treat liquid with contaminant levels that exceed action levels [offsite. Analyses for contaminated liquid to be taken to an offsite treatment facility must conform to local, state, and federal criteria as well as to the requirements of the treatment facility. Furnish documentation of all analyses performed to the Contracting Officer. Additional sampling and analysis to the extent required by the approved offsite treatment, storage or disposal (TSD) facility receiving the material is the responsibility of the Contractor and must be [performed at no additional cost to the Government] [subject to approval by the Contracting Officer].] [onsite. Perform treatment accordance with Section [_____].]

3.7.3 Sampling Beneath Storage Units

****
NOTE: At some sites, samples are collected to verify the soil on which a storage unit is placed has not become contaminated.

Sampling along any connecting pipelines that transport contaminated liquid may also be appropriate. A standard practice is to sample at 6 m 20 foot intervals under piping and at connections such as bends, elbows, or tees.
****

Collect samples from beneath each storage unit prior to construction of and after removal of the storage unit. Collect samples at a frequency of one per each [_____] square m yards from a depth interval of [0 to 0.15] [_____] m [0 to 0.5] [_____] feet and test for the following:

Chemical Parameter	Action Level
[_____]	[_____]

Based on test results, remove soil which has become contaminated above action levels at no additional cost to the Government. Handle contaminated material which is removed from beneath the storage unit in accordance with paragraph Sampling of Stored Material. As directed by the Contracting Officer and at no additional cost to the Government, perform additional sampling and testing to verify areas of contamination found beneath stockpiles have been cleaned up to below action levels.

3.8 SPILLS

****
NOTE: Regarding preestablished spill reporting

procedures, the designer should consult CEMP-RT memorandum of 20 July 1995, Subject: Spill Reporting Procedures for USACE Personnel Involved in HTRW Projects.

Evaluate whether a contingency plan is needed per 40 CFR 262.34. This regulation is a potential requirement for large quantity generators of hazardous waste. At military installations, a plan is typically already in place.

****

In the event of a spill or release of a hazardous substance (as designated in 40 CFR 302), pollutant, contaminant, or oil (as governed by the Oil Pollution Act (OPA), 33 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.), notify the Contracting Officer immediately. If the spill exceeds the reporting threshold, follow the pre-established procedures as described in the [RCRA Contingency Plan] [Base Wide Contingency Plan] [_____] for immediate reporting and containment. Take immediate containment actions to minimize the effect of any spill or leak. Perform cleanup in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations. As directed by the Contracting Officer, perform additional sampling and testing to verify spills have been cleaned up. Perform spill cleanup and testing at no additional cost to the Government.

3.9 BACKFILLING

****

NOTE: If allowed by the regulatory authority, field analyses should be used to reduce laboratory turn-around time and minimize the duration an excavation must be left open.

After completion of backfilling, a 150 mm (6 inch) layer of top soil is typically placed in areas that are not paved. The topsoil is placed in a single lift to the lines and grades shown on the drawings. Top soil and seeding requirements should be described in a different section of the specification package.

****

3.9.1 Confirmation Test Results

Backfill excavations immediately after all contaminated materials have been removed and confirmation test results have been approved. Place and compact backfill to the lines and grades shown on the drawings.

3.9.2 Compaction

****

NOTE: The following paragraph outlines density requirements for in-place backfill. If the density of the backfill is not critical, modify this paragraph by replacing the density testing requirements with procedural requirements for compaction.

****

Place approved backfill in lifts with a maximum loose thickness of [200] [_____] mm [8] [_____] inches. Compact soil to [90] [_____] percent of [ASTM D698] [ASTM D1557] maximum dry density. Perform density tests at a frequency of once per [930] [_____] square meters [10,000] [_____] square feet per lift. conduct a minimum of [one density test] [[_____] density tests] on each lift of backfill placed. Determine field in-place dry density in accordance with ASTM D1556/D1556M, ASTM D2167, or ASTM D6938. If ASTM D6938 is used, check a minimum of one in ten tests using ASTM D1556/D1556M or ASTM D2167. Test results from ASTM D1556/D1556M or ASTM D2167 will govern if there is a discrepancy with the ASTM D6938 test results.

3.10 DISPOSAL REQUIREMENTS

Perform offsite disposal of contaminated material in accordance with Section 02 81 00 TRANSPORTATION AND DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.

3.11 CLOSURE REPORT

****

NOTE: In addition to progress photos, video tapes have been used at some sites to record site activities.

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Submit [_____] copies of a Closure Report within [14] [_____] calendar days of completing work at the site. Label the report with the contract number, project name, location, date, name of general Contractor, and the Corps of Engineers District contracting for the work. As a minimum, include the following information:

a. A cover letter signed by a [responsible company official] [Professional Engineer registered in the State of [_____] who is a responsible company official] certifying that all services involved have been performed in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract documents and regulatory requirements.

b. A narrative report including, but not limited to, the following:

(1) site conditions, ground water elevation, and cleanup criteria;

(2) excavation logs;

(3) field screening readings;

(4) quantity of materials removed from each area of contamination;

(5) quantity of water/product removed during dewatering;

(6) sampling locations and sampling methods;

(7) sample collection data such as time of collection and method of preservation;

(8) sample chain-of-custody forms; and

(9) source of backfill.

c. Copies of all chemical and physical test results.

d. Copies of all manifests and land disposal restriction notifications.

e. Copies of all certifications of final disposal signed by the responsible disposal facility official.

f. Waste profile sheets.

g. Scale drawings showing limits of each excavation, limits of contamination, known underground utilities within 15 m 50 feet of excavation, sample locations, and sample identification numbers. Show on-site stockpile, storage, treatment, loading, and disposal areas on the drawings.

h. Progress Photographs. Use color photographs to document progress of the work. Take a minimum of four views of the site showing the location of the area of contamination, entrance/exit road, and any other notable site conditions before work begins. After work has been started, photographically record [daily] [weekly] activities at each work location. Provide photographs that are a minimum of 76.2 by 127.0 mm 3 by 5 inches and include:

(1) Soil removal and sampling.

(2) Dewatering operations.

(3) Unanticipated events such as spills and the discovery of additional contaminated material.

(4) Contaminated material/water storage, handling, treatment, and transport.

(5) Site or task-specific employee respiratory and personal protection.

(6) Fill placement and grading.

(7) Post-construction photographs. After completion of work at each site, take a minimum of four views of each excavation site.

Include a digital version of all photos shown in the report with the Closure Report. Provide photographs that are a minimum of 76 by 127 mm 3 inches by 5 inches and mount back-to-back in double face plastic sleeves punched to fit standard three ring binders. Attach an information box to each print. Arrange the typewritten box as follows:

Project Name:	Direction of View:
Location:	Date/Time:
Photograph No.:	Description of View:

-- End of Section --