LID SPECIFICATIONS

PART 1 / GENERAL

DEFINITIONS

- **BERM FILL**: On-Site Materials which are primarily used to construct storm water berms where relatively low to moderate hydraulic conductivity material properties are desirable.
- **ENGINEERED FILL**: Imported materials primarily used to construct storm water berms where relatively low to moderate hydraulic conductivity material properties are desirable.
- **EXCAVATION SLOPE**: An inclined surface formed by removing material from below existing grade.
- **EARTHWORK**: The process of moving earth to create a desired shape.
- **BERM FILL**: On-Site Materials which are primarily used to construct storm water berms where relatively low to moderate hydraulic conductivity material properties are desirable.
- **EXCAVATION SLOPE**: An inclined surface formed by removing material from below existing grade.

SITE CONDITIONS

- Areas to be scheduled are free of debris, snow, ice, and water, and surfaces are not frozen. Beneficial material shall be a thawed state before being placed. Fines or compacted, compensatory measures can be used and shall be treated in a cold weather protection plan approved by LANL.

PART 2 / MATERIALS

BERM FILL

- Engineered fill obtained from off-site or imported from other LANL properties usually consisting of but not limited to: crushed tuff. Blending to meet material requirements is acceptable. Material shall have a PI greater than 7 and shall contain less than 2 percent organic material, debris and other deleterious material which may cause structural collapse or cause zones of high permeability.

ENGINEERED FILL

- Engineered fill shall be produced from mixing base course aggregate with clay, containing less than 2 percent organic material, debris and other deleterious materials. Drained materials from the following gradation requirements as determined by ASTM D422, except as otherwise approved by LANL structural engineer.

ENGINEERED FILL

- Engineered fill shall be produced from mixing base course aggregate with clay, containing less than 2 percent organic material, debris and other deleterious materials. Drained material shall meet the following gradation requirements as determined by ASTM D422, except as otherwise approved by LANL structural engineer.

PART 3 / EXECUTION

INSPECTIONS

- At project start, inspection points for storm water improvements shall be established and integrated with general project inspections. Include within these inspection points the following.
- Initial layout of storm water improvements for field adjustments as needed.
- Verification that over-construction or soil loss where infiltration is required has not occurred.
- Proper seeding methods and materials (e.g., seed type, mulch types, application rates).
- Installation of erosion control materials per manufacturer’s recommendations (e.g., erosion control mat and erosion control and stabilizing materials).
- Use appropriate construction and site stabilization materials.

SUB-GRADE PREPARATION

- Under storm water structures existing sub-grade shall be compacted to ninety-five (95) percent maximum dry density to a min. 8” depth below the bottom of the structure or as noted on the plans.
- Under infiltration is required, soils shall not be compacted greater than eighty-five (85) percent maximum dry density.
- Unless specifically noted on plans, storm water features shall not have geocells or other similar materials laid under rip-rap, gravel, mulches, or other similar porous layers.