

**Amendment to OPSS.MUNI 206 (Apr 2019) –
Construction Specification for
Grading**

OPSS 206.07 CONSTRUCTION

OPSS 206.07.01.02 Compaction

Clause 206.07.01.02 of OPSS.MUNI 206 is amended by deleting the first sentence and replacing it with the following:

Materials shall be compacted according to TS 501.

OPSS 206.07.04.01 Earth Embankments

OPSS 206.07.04.01.01 General

Clause 206.07.04.01.01 of OPSS.MUNI 206 is amended by the addition of the following paragraphs:

Fill, for embankment construction shall consist of sound, clean earth or a mixture of sound, clean earth and stones, broken rock, concrete or masonry from a source designated by the Contractor and approved by the City. The materials for the fill shall be deposited and spread in layers not more than 230 mm in depth prior to compaction, extending to the full width of the fill area.

Where fill less than 300 mm in depth is proposed over an existing flexible pavement, such pavement shall be uniformly plowed or scarified, full depth and spread to form a uniform foundation before any new fill is placed thereon. Where such a fill is proposed over an existing rigid pavement or other structure, such pavement or structure shall be broken up and removed.

Where fills are to be constructed on existing slopes steeper than 6H:1V, steps with a horizontal dimension of not less than 1 m and a vertical dimension of not greater than 230 mm shall be formed in the slopes before any of the fill is placed.

Where the use of frozen material is permitted by the Contract Administrator, it shall be placed outside the limits of assumed 1H:1V slopes, spreading outward from lines one metre outside of the edges of the proposed construction for example pavement, interlocking brick and sidewalk..

Stones more than 750 mm in diameter shall be disposed of, off the site.

Where, in the opinion of the Contract Administrator, filling in layers of the specified thickness is not feasible, as in the case of filling in water, the fill may be constructed in one layer to the minimum elevation at which the equipment can be operated as determined by the Contract Administrator. The fill material placed in this manner shall be thoroughly compacted by approved methods capable of producing a uniform and well consolidated roadway foundation. Above this elevation, the fill shall be constructed in layers of the specified thickness.

In areas where stones are prevalent, the material shall be carefully placed so that any large stones will be well distributed and the interstices completely filled with smaller stones, earth, sand or gravel so as to form a solid fill. Any rock or fragmental material of such size as would prohibit it from being placed in layers of the specified depth shall be placed in the fill only where and as directed or approved by the Contract Administrator.



**CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATION FOR
GRADING**

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206.01 SCOPE

This specification covers the requirements for grading, including earth and rock excavation and embankment construction, rock face, and the management of excavated materials.

206.01.01 Specification Significance and Use

This specification is written as a municipal-oriented specification. Municipal-oriented specifications are developed to reflect the administration, testing, and payment policies, procedures, and practices of many municipalities in Ontario.

Use of this specification or any other specification shall be according to the Contract Documents.

206.01.02 Appendices Significance and Use

Appendices are not for use in provincial contracts as they are developed for municipal use, and then, only when invoked by the Owner.

Appendices are developed for the Owner's use only.

Inclusion of an appendix as part of the Contract Documents is solely at the discretion of the Owner. Appendices are not a mandatory part of this specification and only become part of the Contract Documents as the Owner invokes them.

Invoking a particular appendix does not obligate an Owner to use all available appendices. Only invoked appendices form part of the Contract Documents.

The decision to use any appendix is determined by an Owner after considering their contract requirements and their administrative, payment, and testing procedures, policies, and practices. Depending on these considerations, an Owner may not wish to invoke some or any of the available appendices.

206.02 REFERENCES

When the Contract Documents indicate that municipal-oriented specifications are to be used and there is a municipal-oriented specification of the same number as those listed below, references within this specification to an OPSS shall be deemed to mean OPSS.MUNI, unless use of a provincial-oriented specification is specified in the Contract Documents. When there is not a corresponding municipal-oriented specification, the references below shall be considered to be the OPSS listed, unless use of a provincial-oriented specification is specified in the Contract Documents.

This specification refers to the following standards, specifications, or publications:

Ontario Provincial Standard Specifications, Construction

OPSS 201	Clearing, Close Cut Clearing, Grubbing, and Removal of Surface and Piled Boulders
OPSS 209	Embankments Over Swamps and Compressible Soils
OPSS 212	Borrow
OPSS 501	Compacting
OPSS 802	Topsoil
OPSS 804	Seed and Cover

Ontario Provincial Standard Specifications, Materials

OPSS 1001	Aggregates - General
OPSS 1010	Aggregates - Base, Subbase, Select Subgrade and Backfill Material

Ontario Ministry of Transportation Publications

MTO Laboratory Testing Manual:	
LS-706	Moisture-Density Relationship of Soils Using 2.5 kg Rammer and 305 mm Drop

206.03 DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this specification, the following definitions apply:

Angle of Repose means the maximum angle measured from the horizontal at which fill remains stable.

Backslope means the slope in a cut between the invert of the roadside ditch and the point where the slope intersects original ground.

Benching means the keying into existing slopes by excavating horizontal planes. Benching also means the stepping of cut slopes at intermediate levels in deep cuts.

Berm(s) means an extension of an embankment constructed to a lower height and designed to provide road embankment stability.

Bulking Factor means the ratio of the volume of rock material following excavation, placement, and compacting to the original in situ volume of the same material. The bulking factor for rock shall be 1.35.

Cushion Blasting means the placing of a single row of lightly-loaded closely-spaced holes along the excavation limits as specified in the Contract Documents and firing them coincident with the main excavation blast as the last delay sequence to remove rock inside the cut limits.

Ditching means the excavation in earth or rock for all water courses. The term shall include roadside ditches, all excavation lying beyond the end of drainage structures, and stream and watercourse diversions and corrections.

Earth means all soils, except those defined as rock, and excludes stone masonry, concrete, and other manufactured materials.

Embankment means the material placed within the sideslopes; below the top of subgrade; and above the original ground, excavated base, or theoretical bottom, as applicable, to the limits as specified in the Contract Documents. Widening, flattening, or other placement of material adjacent to or on top of sideslopes beyond that specified in the Contract Documents is excluded.

Existing Rock Surface means either the rock surface that is exposed at ground level prior to the beginning of the Contract or the rock surface that is exposed after the overburden above it has been removed during the Contract.

Frontslope means the slope in a cut section between the edge of shoulder and the invert of the roadside ditch.

Grubbing means grubbing as defined in OPSS 201.

Line Drilling means the placing of a single row of very closely-spaced holes without explosives along the rock excavation limits as specified in the Contract Documents.

Mucking means the picking up of broken rock prior to haulage.

Overbreak means any broken, displaced, or loosened rock that originates outside the designated rock excavation limits as specified in the Contract Documents, regardless of whether that rock has been excavated, displaced, or loosened due to the inherent character of the rock formation itself or due to any other cause.

Pre-Shearing means the placing of a single row of closely-spaced lightly-loaded holes along the rock excavation limits as specified in the Contract Documents that are fired simultaneously before and independently of the main excavation blast. Pre-shearing is sometimes referred to as pre-splitting.

Reclaimed Asphalt Pavement (RAP) means RAP as defined in OPSS 1001.

Reclaimed Concrete Material (RCM) means RCM as defined in OPSS 1001.

Roadside Ditch means a ditch with one of its slopes coincident with the road frontslope.

Rock means natural beds or massive fragments of the hard, stable, cemented part of the earth's crust, either igneous, metamorphic, or sedimentary in origin that may or may not be weathered and includes boulders having a volume of 1 m³ or greater.

Rock Face means the uniform, relatively planar, maintenance-free, vertical or near vertical rock surface between the top of the existing rock surface and the designated rock or ditch grade line that is generally characterized by noticeable drill hole traces and a minimum of blast-induced fractures beyond the rock excavation limits.

Rock Surplus means the rock excavation original tender quantity multiplied by the bulking factor, plus the volume of rock material excavated from all other items as specified in the Contract Documents, minus the rock embankment original tender quantity, minus shatter. Rock overbreak and rock materials resulting from scaling are specifically excluded.

Scaling means the removal of loose, broken, or overhanging rock fragments from an existing rock surface or the removal of loose, broken, or overhanging rock fragments from a rock face that remain in place after the rock has been blasted and mucked.

Shale means a fine-grained, low strength, sedimentary rock that undergoes rapid deterioration on exposure.

Shatter means fractured rock broken by the use of explosives or mechanical means and left in place.

Sideslope means the slope in a fill between the edge of shoulder and the point where the slope intersects original ground.

Spall means a rock fragment, chip, or splinter from a rock surface created by weathering, stress relief, blasting, or a combination thereof.

Stripping means the excavation of the upper layer of soil, that is predominantly organic, too soft, or wet and otherwise unsuitable for the construction of embankments that is done prior to and usually independent of earth excavation or the placement of fill materials or both.

Tolerance means a construction working tolerance only, that is considered to be:

a) Minus when it is:

- i. narrower than the Contract standard when pertaining to horizontal dimensions as measured from centreline, or
- ii. lower in elevation than the Contract standard when pertaining to vertical dimensions.

b) Plus when it is:

- i. wider than the Contract standard when pertaining to horizontal dimensions as measured from centreline, or
- ii. higher in elevation than the Contract standard when pertaining to vertical dimensions.

Wall Control Blasting means a blasting method using carefully spaced and aligned drill holes intended to produce a relatively flat, maintenance-free, rock surface or rock face as specified in the Contract Documents. Wall control blasting techniques are cushion blasting, line drilling, and pre-shearing.

206.04 DESIGN AND SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS

206.04.01 Submission Requirements

206.04.01.01 Rock Material Management Plan (RMMP)

When a RMMP is specified in the Contract Documents, for each construction stage, the following information shall be submitted to the Contract Administrator a minimum of 5 Business Days prior to commencement of the work for rock excavation or rock embankment:

- a) A plan for rock excavation corresponding to the station intervals as specified in the Contract Documents. The plan shall identify the volume in cubic metres of the following:
 - i. In-situ rock prior to blasting with shatter quantity shown separately.
 - ii. Excavated rock available calculated by applying the bulking factor to the quantity of in-situ rock prior to blasting, less the quantity of shatter.
 - iii. Excavated rock to be placed in rock embankment.
 - iv. Excavated rock within the Contract limits to be processed into granular material or other aggregates required in the Contract Documents.
 - v. Excavated rock to be used for other purposes in completing the Work, such as rock protection, rip rap, or river stone and descriptions and locations of that Work.
 - vi. Excavated rock not incorporated into the Work and the locations and uses of that material.
- b) A plan for the construction of rock embankments that identifies each location and volume in cubic metres where the material is going to be supplied to the corresponding station intervals as specified in the Contract Documents.
- c) The locations and volume in cubic metres where rock materials are to be obtained.
- d) The location and volume in cubic metres for each source when additional rock or granular material or both are required to complete the Work.
- e) The amount of rock surplus, if any, during the applicable construction stage.

The Contractor shall be solely responsible for the assumptions and the reasonableness of the RMMP.

In addition, an updated RMMP shall be submitted to the Contract Administrator, on a monthly basis, which shall include an ongoing tabulation of all rock materials that have been removed by the Contractor from the rock excavation or not incorporated in embankments, shown as a cumulative reduction in rock surplus.

206.04.01.02 Trial Section for Modified Layer Compaction Method

If the Contractor requests to use the modified layer compaction method, as specified in the Modified Layer Compaction Method clause, a detailed plan shall then be submitted in writing to the Contract Administrator a minimum of 48 hours prior to commencing any work on the required trial section. The plan shall include full details of the placing of material and its compaction, including layer thickness; number and type of compaction units and number of passes.

206.06 EQUIPMENT

206.06.01 Tractor Bulldozer - Crawler Type for Rock Embankment Construction

Tractor bulldozer, crawler type for rock embankment construction as specified in the Rock Embankments, General clause shall have a minimum net flywheel power of 200 kW.

206.06.02 Rollers for Shale Embankment Construction

Pad foot drum roller required for the construction of shale embankments shall weigh a minimum of 18 tonnes and vibratory steel drum or pneumatic-tired rollers shall weigh a minimum of 9 tonnes.

206.06.03 Nuclear Moisture and Density Gauge

Nuclear moisture and density gauges shall meet the requirements of the Nuclear Moisture and Density Gauge subsection of OPSS 501.

206.06.04 Hydraulic Excavator - Crawler Mounted for Rock Embankment Construction

Hydraulic excavator, crawler mounted for rock embankment construction as specified in the Rock Embankments, General clause shall have a minimum operating weight of 32,000 kg.

206.07 CONSTRUCTION

206.07.01 General

206.07.01.01 Removal of Ice, Snow, and Frozen Ground

The Contractor shall remove and dispose of all ice, snow, and frozen material from all earth, rock, or granular surfaces prior to placing fill and from all earth, rock, or granular materials being used for backfill, embankments, or any other construction purposes.

206.07.01.02 Compaction

Earth and granular materials shall be compacted according to OPSS 501.

For compaction purposes, reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP) or reclaimed concrete material (RCM) or both shall be treated as earth or rock respectively when such material is included in an earth embankment or a rock embankment.

206.07.01.03 Earth Borrow

When earth borrow is specified in the Contract Documents, it shall be according to OPSS 212.

206.07.01.04 Tolerances - General

In the event of a conflict between meeting horizontal grading tolerances and meeting vertical grading tolerances, the vertical grading tolerances shall take precedence.

206.07.01.04.01 Tolerances for Earth

Upon completion, all earth grade surfaces, excluding swamp excavations, shall be shaped to the grades and cross-sections as specified in the Contract Documents within the following tolerances:

a) Vertical grading tolerances for the finished earth subgrade within the limit of the roadway:

- + 30 mm
- 30 mm

b) Horizontal grading tolerances for the vertical faces of excavations to be backfilled:

+ 100 mm
- 0 mm

c) Horizontal grading tolerances for ditch slopes, excluding roadside ditches:

+ 300 mm
- 0 mm

Sideslopes beyond the plus tolerance may be accepted by the Contract Administrator when they are not detrimental to the work.

d) Vertical grading tolerances for all ditching in earth:

+ 30 mm
- 30 mm

e) Horizontal grading tolerances for the backslopes in earth cut sections:

+ 300 mm
- 300 mm

Backslopes beyond the plus tolerance may be accepted by the Contract Administrator when they are not detrimental to the work.

f) Horizontal grading tolerances for each sideslope in earth embankment construction:

+ 300 mm
- 0 mm

g) Horizontal grading tolerances for roadside ditch frontslopes in earth cut sections:

+ 30 mm
- 0 mm

Irrespective of compliance with the above tolerances, the completed slopes shall present a uniform appearance.

206.07.01.04.02 Tolerances for Rock

Completed rock grade surfaces shall be shaped to the grades and cross-sections as specified in the Contract Documents within the following tolerances:

a) Vertical grading tolerances for the finished rock subgrade within the limits of the roadway:

For cut sections:

+ 30 mm
- 100 mm

For fill sections:

+ 30 mm
- 75 mm

Excavation below the minus tolerances may be accepted by the Contract Administrator when it is not detrimental to the work and is brought up to grade as specified in the Rock Excavation, Grading clause.

b) Horizontal grading tolerances for vertical rock face cut limits:

+ 0 mm
- 300 mm

Final faces beyond the plus tolerance may be accepted by the Contract Administrator when they are not detrimental to the work.

c) Horizontal grading tolerances for sloped rock face cut limits:

+ 300 mm
- 300 mm

d) Horizontal grading tolerances for ditch slopes, excluding roadside ditches:

+ 300 mm
- 0 mm

Excavation beyond the plus tolerance may be accepted by the Contract Administrator when the Owner deems it is not detrimental to the work or contribute to additional rock surplus.

e) Vertical grading tolerances for all ditching in rock cuts:

+ 30 mm
- 30 mm

Excavation below the minus tolerance may be accepted by the Contract Administrator when it is not detrimental to the work.

f) Horizontal grading tolerances at the top of each sideslope of rock embankment construction:

+ 300 mm
- 0 mm

206.07.02 Drainage

Excavation operations shall be performed in a manner to avoid water saturation of embankment material and roadway foundation material and to avoid leaving undrained pockets in excavations by providing effective drainage during all stages of the work.

In excavations below subgrade and in stripping operations when provision for surface drainage is impractical, backfill materials shall be placed as soon as possible following the excavation work.

Ditching required to provide for drainage of an embankment shall be completed in advance of the embankment construction. Ditches in roadway cuts shall be constructed as soon as possible to provide drainage from the cuts. Ditches located above and beyond roadway cuts shall be constructed prior to excavating adjacent cuts. When pipe subdrains are required in the bases of roadway cuts, such work shall be carried out at the time that the roadside ditches are being constructed.

206.07.03 Excavation and Grading

206.07.03.01 Earth Excavation - Grading

206.07.03.01.01 General

The work shall include excavating, hauling, handling and placing, shaping, compacting, trimming of earth material, applying temporary cover, and the management of excavated and excess materials as specified in the Contract Documents.

The work shall also include the excavation and removal of pipes and culverts smaller than 200 mm in diameter and expanded polystyrene insulation when located within the limits of the earth excavation, grading work.

Suitable and non-excess earth material excavated from roadway cuts, ditching, and other associated sites shall be used in earth grading and embankment construction, unless otherwise specified in the Contract Documents.

206.07.03.01.02 Stripping

Except when swamp treatment is required, the original ground shall be stripped at the locations and to the depths specified elsewhere in the Contract Documents.

Material required for topsoil re-use shall be stockpiled according to OPSS 802 and as specified in the Contract Documents. Other material obtained from stripping shall be managed as specified in the Management of Excavated Materials clause.

206.07.03.01.03 Excavation Below Subgrade

Unsuitable materials, other than material excavated from swamps, shall be removed below the subgrade to the lengths, widths, and depths as specified in the Contract Documents. The resulting excavation shall be backfilled with material acceptable to the Contract Administrator and compacted according to OPSS 501.

206.07.03.01.04 Swamp Excavation

Swamp excavation shall be according to OPSS 209.

206.07.03.01.05 Backfilling of Overexcavated Areas

When overexcavation occurs, the overexcavated area shall be backfilled with granular material according to OPSS 1010 and compacted according to OPSS 501 at no additional cost the Owner. With the exception of frontslopes and when boulders are encountered in the excavated slopes, backfilling shall not be permitted to obtain the required slopes for excavations.

When boulders are encountered in the excavated slopes, the boulders shall be removed at the direction of the Contract Administrator and the resulting cavity or cavities shall be backfilled with granular material according to OPSS 1010 and compacted according to OPSS 501.

206.07.03.02 Rock Excavation - General

Except where shatter is required, drilling shall not be performed outside of or extend beyond the design excavation limits as specified in the Contract Documents.

The use of explosives for rock excavation shall be as specified in the Contract Documents.

All excavated rock, including rock materials resulting from overbreak and scaling, except the quantity of rock surplus, shall be placed in embankments.

Any excavated rock remaining after constructing the embankments shall be managed as specified in the Management of Excavated Materials clause.

206.07.03.02.01 Rock Excavation - Grading

The work shall include drilling and blasting to obtain the required rock excavation and shatter, mucking, and bringing to grade any overexcavation. Hauling shall only be part of the work when the excavated material is part of the rock surplus or is in excess of the rock embankment requirements.

When rock is to be excavated, all overlying stumps, roots, and vegetation shall be managed as excess material as specified in the Contract Documents. When earth overlies the rock to be excavated, the earth shall be removed. This work shall be performed sufficiently in advance of any blasting or rock excavation operations to allow rock cross-sections to be taken.

Scaling shall be carried out during mucking. All rock fragments or boulders either within or outside the excavated areas that are likely to slide or roll down rock cuts or are otherwise deemed to be unstable by the Contract Administrator shall be removed. Cut ditches shall be excavated at the same time as the main excavation.

Overexcavation in rock cuts shall be brought to grade within the specified tolerances with rock shatter or other approved material at no additional cost to the Owner.

Rock scaling and the removing of all overbreak and scaled materials shall be included in the rock excavation, grading item, unless a rock face item is included in the Contract Documents.

206.07.03.02.01.01 Shale

Shale shall be excavated using methods appropriate for the site conditions. Side slopes in shale shall be as specified in the Contract Documents. Rock face and subgrade shatter are not required in shale.

206.07.03.02.02 Rock Face

The work shall include drilling and blasting using one or more wall control blasting techniques to produce the rock face required in the Contract Documents and all associated scaling, mucking, hauling and management of all overbreak and scaled rock as specified in the Management of Excavated Materials clause.

The Contractor shall decide the required spacing, diameter, and loading of all drill holes for wall control blasting in order to ensure a uniform shear face between the holes and to meet the tolerance requirements stated in the Tolerances for Rock clause for rock face. In no case shall the diameter and spacing of these holes be more than 100 mm and 0.75 m centre-to-centre, respectively,

The Contractor shall also decide the required spacing, diameter, and loading of the adjacent line of production drill holes located inside the controlled blasting limits in order to ensure that wall control blasting is able to produce the required rock face.

However, in no case shall any portion of a production drill hole be within 0.75 m of the line formed by the drill holes for wall control blasting.

206.07.03.03 Excavation for Widening

Excavation that is adjacent to the travelled portion of the roadway shall at no time be in advance of the backfilling operation by a distance greater than the limits as specified in the Contract Documents. Any such excavation shall be backfilled and compacted with material as specified in the Contract Documents, prior to closing down operations each day.

206.07.03.04 Excavation for Pavement Widening

The work shall include excavating a trench adjacent to the existing pavement to the widths and depths as specified in the Contract Documents. Excavated material shall be spread on the adjacent shoulders and slopes.

206.07.03.05 Management of Excavated Materials

Excavated materials shall be used within the Contract limits as specified in the Contract Documents.

When the Contract Administrator has deemed that the Contractor's sequence of operations, inadequate drainage measures, or handling processes or all have caused earth materials that were identified in the Contract Documents as being suitable for embankment or other construction purposes to become unsuitable for such purposes then, at no additional cost to the Owner, the Contractor shall either condition that material until it is suitable or manage it as excess material as specified in the Contract Documents and, if necessary, replace it with an equivalent volume of earth borrow. When the Contractor's operations have caused the material to become unsuitable due to excessive moisture content, conditioning may then involve re-working the material as necessary or spreading out the material in layers or both so that the material is thin enough to allow it to sufficiently dry out.

Quantities of unsuitable earth as specified in the Contract Documents and deemed suitable for use as earth fill by the Contract Administrator at the time of excavation shall be used to offset borrow quantities.

Rock excavated from within the right-of-way (ROW) may be used for aggregate production, in accordance with the RMMP.

Earth or rock that is surplus to embankment requirements may be placed adjacent to the embankments by widening embankments, flattening side slopes, or constructing Berms if optional cross sections or locations or both have been specified for such material in the Contract Documents or as requested by the Contractor and agreed to, in writing, by the Contract Administrator.

Surplus material may only be used within the Contract limits with the written consent of the Contract Administrator.

Surplus materials that cannot be accommodated as above and unsuitable materials shall be managed as excess material as specified in the Contract Documents.

206.07.03.06 Provision for Temporary Cover

Cover used in temporary applications shall be applied according to OPSS 804 to areas as specified in the Contract Documents.

206.07.04 Embankments

Only materials that are specified in the Contract Documents for use in embankments shall be used, unless approved by the Contract Administrator, in writing, prior to placement.

Materials shall not be placed over either frozen earth or ice surfaces. Ice, frozen earth, or other unsuitable materials shall not be incorporated into embankments.

RAP materials used in embankments shall be surplus to the recycling requirements of the Contract.

The Contractor shall notify the Contract Administrator, in writing, when an embankment has been completed to the dimensions that are as specified in the Contract Documents, at least 3 Business Days prior to the Contractor placing any topsoil or any other material on the embankment slopes.

206.07.04.01 Earth Embankments

206.07.04.01.01 General

Material for earth embankments shall be deposited and spread in uniform layers for the full width of the embankment, except as otherwise permitted for berms. Each layer shall be compacted prior to placing the succeeding layer. The lower portion of side hill or sloping sections shall be similarly constructed in layers and compacted until the full width surface of the specified cross-section is obtained. The embankment shall be completed thereafter with full width layers or as staged construction allows.

The construction of a core through the embankment and the subsequent completion of the embankment are prohibited, except when core construction is permitted in swamps according to OPSS 209.

Boulders, cobbles, and fragments of rock, RAP, and RCM over 150 mm in their maximum dimension shall not be placed within 300 mm of the surface of the earth grade.

Boulders, cobbles, and fragments of rock, RAP, and RCM up to 0.5 m³ may be incorporated into an earth embankment provided:

- a) They are placed only in the bottom layer of the embankment.
- b) The maximum dimension of the largest particle shall not exceed 800 mm.
- c) They are not located within 300 mm of the final embankment side slopes.
- d) They are not located within 1.0 m of the surface of the earth grade.

Topsoil placed on earth embankments shall be according to OPSS 802.

Berms may be constructed separately, but shall be completed prior to building the road embankment to a higher level than the berm.

Any excavation necessary for establishing compaction results throughout any embankment or any trial areas such as the one described in the Modified Layer Compaction Method clause shall be done by hand and the excavated areas shall be backfilled with the same material or material otherwise acceptable to the Contract Administrator and properly re-compacted by the Contractor.

206.07.04.01.02 Layer Compaction Method

Earth embankments shall be built using the layer compaction method, unless otherwise specified in the Contract Documents or the requirements specified in the Modified Layer Compaction Method clause have been met.

In the layer compaction method, the embankment material shall be spread out in uniform full width layers not more than 300 mm in depth prior to compaction. Each layer shall be shaped and compacted to the line and cross-section as specified in the Contract Documents prior to the succeeding layer being placed.

All boulders, cobbles, fragments of rock, RAP, and RCM shall have a maximum vertical dimension after placement, not greater than the fully compacted layer depth.

When the ground cannot support construction equipment using this method then, at the discretion of the Contract Administrator, the first layer may be increased in thickness as specified in the Modified Layer Compaction Method clause.

206.07.04.01.03 Modified Layer Compaction Method

When it is impractical to use the layer compaction method, the modified layer compaction method may be used, at the discretion of and with the written consent of the Contract Administrator.

In this case, the embankment material shall be spread out in uniform full width layers not more than 600 mm in depth prior to compaction. Each layer shall be shaped and compacted to the line and cross-section specified prior to the succeeding layer being placed.

All boulders, cobbles, and fragments of rock shall have a maximum vertical dimension when placed not exceeding the modified layer depth. All RAP and RCM shall have a maximum vertical dimension after placement not exceeding 300 mm.

Prior to placing any material, the Contractor shall provide proof to the Contract Administrator of the ability of the proposed method to achieve the specified density by means of a trial section consisting of a single uniform lift covering a minimum area of 400 m² as specified in the Trial Section for Modified Layer Compaction Method clause. The location and extent of the trial section shall be acceptable to the Contract Administrator.

Prior to the construction of the trial section, the maximum dry density (MDD) of the material to be compacted shall be determined according to LS-706 from a minimum of 3 independent samples of the material.

Acceptance of the trial section shall be based on compaction testing within the trial section lift. For testing within the lift, the trial section shall be a single lot with 4 sublots of equal area. At a random location within each subplot, a level surface shall be prepared at a depth that permits the probe of a nuclear moisture and density gauge to extend to the bottom of the lift. Field wet density and moisture content shall be determined at each random location using the gauge and the dry density value calculated for each subplot.

If the quality index for the lot, calculated according to the Quality Index clause of OPSS 501, is equal to or greater than 1.47, the trial section shall be accepted. If the quality index for the lot is less than 1.47, the method of construction of the trial section shall not be accepted. The target density for the purpose of the quality index calculation shall be the average of the 3 MDD values determined according to LS-706.

If the trial section has been accepted, field wet density and moisture content testing shall be carried out at 10 random locations on the trial section surface using a nuclear moisture and density gauge. The average dry density from the 10 locations shall be calculated and used as the target density for acceptance, according to OPSS 501, for further placement of the material by the modified layer compaction method.

The same procedure used for the construction of the accepted trial section, including compaction equipment, vibration characteristics, and number of passes, shall be used for the further placement and compaction of the same material by the modified layer compaction method.

A new trial section shall be required for the material when one or more of the following apply:

- a) A new target density is required according to the Target Density clause of OPSS 501.
- b) The Contractor wants to change the accepted modified layer compaction method procedure.
- c) An accepted modified layer compaction method procedure is no longer producing the required degree of compaction.

When requested by the Contract Administrator, compacted material shall be removed to verify the thickness and/or complete compaction testing on a levelled surface within any compacted lift.

All excavation, backfilling, and re-compaction necessary for thickness verification and compaction testing within the trial section lift and as requested by the Contract Administrator at other locations shall be completed to the satisfaction of the Contract Administrator at no additional cost.

206.07.04.02 Rock Embankments

206.07.04.02.01 General

The work shall include hauling, placement, and compaction of excavated rock.

Excavated rock used to construct rock embankments shall be obtained from within the Contract limits. If there is insufficient material to complete the rock embankments, the additional material shall then be provided and paid for under the rock borrow item.

All rock from other items as specified in Contract Documents shall be used to construct rock embankments.

Rock embankments shall be constructed by placing embankment materials full width in successive uniform layers.

For rock embankments, other than shale, the layers shall not exceed 1.5 m in thickness prior to compaction. The material in each layer shall be fully compacted before the succeeding layer is placed. Each rock fill layer shall be compacted with a tractor bulldozer, crawler type, as specified in the Tractor Bulldozer - Crawler Type for Rock Embankment Construction subsection. In confined areas or in any other areas where the Contract Administrator agrees that a tractor bulldozer, crawler type, cannot be reasonably used, then each rock fill layer may be compacted using a hydraulic excavator, crawler mounted, as specified in the Hydraulic Excavator - Crawler Mounted for Rock Embankment Construction subsection. The minimum number of complete passes shall be six and the maximum number of passes shall be eight for either type of equipment. A complete pass shall be defined as 100% coverage of the layer surface. The maximum speed of the equipment during each pass shall be 3.2 km/h.

For all rock embankments, materials shall be placed in their final position by blading when using a tractor bulldozer, crawler type for or by raking and chinking when using a hydraulic excavator, crawler mounted or a combination of both types of equipment, providing that the total number of complete passes over the same area specified in the paragraph given above is achieved. End dumping or depositing of rock over the end of any layer by hauling equipment is not permitted, except as otherwise noted below. Each layer shall be levelled in place and compacted to minimize voids and bridging of large rock fragments within the embankment.

Rock fragments exceeding a maximum of 1.0 m in any dimension shall be well distributed throughout the embankment. Rock fragments up to a maximum of 3.0 m in any dimension may be incorporated into the embankment, provided that the rock fragments are less than two-thirds the remaining embankment height when measured from the bottom of the oversized rock fragment at the point of placement to the top of the rock embankment, and shall be sufficiently spaced to allow free access of the specified equipment to compact the intervening fill.

Placement and compaction in layers is not required when rock is placed under water. In this case, end dumping may be used. However, end dumping shall only be used to an elevation of 1.0 m above the water level that is present at the time of placement. After that, the rock embankment shall be constructed using the equipment and method specified in the paragraphs above. The materials shall be well distributed to form a solid embankment constructed to full width as the work progresses or as staged construction allows.

When a rock embankment is constructed in a wet area such as swamps with full, partial, or no excavation, the direction of the rock placement shall be so that mud waves generated by the rock placement are able to move away from the embankment. Mud waves shall be displaced or removed to prevent their entrapment below or within the embankment.

End dumping from the top of the embankments may also be carried out at locations as specified in the Contract Documents when narrow and relatively shallow widening of an existing embankment is required for the shoulder portion of the highway.

The top surface of the embankment shall be chinked with rock fragments and spalls to form the subgrade prior to the placement of the roadway subbase in order to minimize voids and prevent migration of the subbase material into the rock fill.

Care shall be taken to avoid large boulders and rock fragments protruding above the average embankment surface within a distance of 3.0 m beyond the edge of shoulder.

With the written approval of the Contract Administrator, dumping of surplus rock over the sides of rock embankments by the Contractor is permitted as follows:

- a) After the rock embankments have been completed to the grades and tolerances specified in the Contract Documents and all such measurements have been verified by the Contract Administrator.
- b) Only in areas that do not affect features that are located within the right-of-way (e.g., ditches, culverts, and signs) or the right-of-way limits and shall not detrimentally affect stability or drainage or cause other potentially negative impacts.

In other areas at the discretion of the Contract Administrator.

206.07.04.02.02 Shale Embankments

Shale embankment materials shall be deposited and spread in uniform layers for the full width of the embankment. Layers shall not exceed 450 mm in thickness prior to compaction. When a harder, more durable rock (e.g., limestone) is present as an integral part of a shale formation, no pieces shall be placed in the embankment that after placement are greater than 150 mm measured vertically or greater than 600 mm measured parallel to the embankment layers, respectively.

Compaction of each layer shall be in two stages using equipment specified in the Rollers for Shale Embankment Construction subsection. In the first stage, a minimum of 2 passes shall be made with a static sheepsfoot, packall, padfoot, or tamping foot type roller. In the second stage, a minimum of 2 passes shall be made with a vibratory steel drum or pneumatic-tired roller. The maximum speed of rollers shall not exceed 5 km/hr.

206.07.05 Rock Backfill to Structure

When rock backfill to structures is specified, the rock backfill shall only be comprised of rock fragments with maximum dimensions no larger than 250 mm and free of all debris, earth, topsoil, wood, chemical, or other contamination.

Rock backfill shall be placed in a manner that the structure is not damaged. Dumping of rock backfill against a structure shall not be permitted.

206.07.06 Quality Control

206.07.06.01 Grade Checks

The Contractor shall be responsible for carrying out all quality control (QC) grade checks to ensure that horizontal and vertical grading tolerances are met.

A competent surveyor shall carry out grade checks on all finished earth and rock grade surfaces. QC of earth and rock grade surfaces shall be based on horizontal and vertical grading tolerances as specified in the Tolerances for Earth and Tolerances for Rock clauses, respectively. The grade shall be certified at the stations and offsets shown in the grading templates or where grading templates are not available, at the frequency requirements specified for the layout elsewhere in the Contract Documents.

206.07.06.01.01 Submission of Grade Checks

The Contractor shall submit all grade checks relating to horizontal and vertical grading tolerances, including all non-compliances, to the Contract Administrator within 2 Business Days following completion of the grade.

When a digital terrain model is available, the Contractor has the option to provide the grade checks in the same format accompanied with a signed cover letter certifying that the components of the work indicated on the digital terrain model have been correctly constructed to the specified line and grade tolerances.

Alternatively when grading templates are available, the Contractor shall sign and certify on the grading template that the components of the work indicated on that template have been correctly constructed to the specified line and grade tolerances.

If a digital terrain model or template is not available, then the Contractor shall complete, sign, and submit the attached form OPSF 206-1 to the Contract Administrator.

206.07.06.02 Compaction Quality Control

The Contractor shall use Method B according to OPSS 501 for quality control of compaction.

206.07.07 Management of Excess Material

Management of excess material shall be according to the Contract Documents.

206.08 QUALITY ASSURANCE

206.08.01 Grade Checks

The Owner may conduct random QA grade checks to verify horizontal and vertical grading tolerances.

Provided that the Owner's grade checks conform to those submitted by the Contractor, no action shall be taken. If discrepancies between QA and QC grade checks occur, the Owner may then conduct additional QA grade checks at the Owner's discretion.

If the finished grade or cross-section is found to be outside the specification limits specified in the Tolerances - General clause, then:

- a) The Contract Administrator shall notify the Contractor.
- b) The Contractor shall then bring the earth or rock grade surface to within the specified tolerances for grade, at no additional cost to the Owner.

206.09 MEASUREMENT FOR PAYMENT

206.09.01 Actual Measurement

206.09.01.01 Earth Excavation, Grading

Measurement for earth excavation, grading, shall be the in-place volume of earth in cubic metres computed from field measurements of cross-sections taken both prior to grubbing and upon completion of the work.

When benching is required to key-in new fills into existing slopes, the quantity of materials that are excavated as part of that operation shall not be included in the measurement for payment.

206.09.01.01.01 Overbuilding, Earth

When the Contract requires earth borrow, the quantity of material placed beyond the earth grading tolerances shall be deducted from the measured quantity of earth borrow on a cubic metre for cubic metre basis, with no correction for changes in the density of the material.

206.09.01.02 Excavation for Pavement Widening

Measurement of excavation for pavement widening shall be the horizontal length in metres along each edge of the existing pavement when widening is specified in the Contract Documents.

206.09.01.03 Rock Excavation, Grading

206.09.01.03.01 General

Measurement of rock excavation, grading, shall be the in-place volume in cubic metres computed from field measurements of cross-sections bounded by the original rock line after the earth overburden has been removed and the theoretical rock face and the bottom excavation limits designated in the Contract Documents. Where shatter is specified, the bottom of the cut shall be 300 mm below the designated rock grade.

The quantity of rock excavation shall also include:

- a) All shatter that is specified in the Contract Documents.
- b) Any rock that is excavated beyond the limits that are as specified in the Contract Documents at the Contract Administrator's written instructions.

206.09.01.03.02 Overbuilding, Rock

Where the Contract requires borrow, the quantity of material placed beyond the rock grading tolerance at the top of subgrade and beyond the angle of repose for rock fills, below the subgrade, shall be deducted from the measured quantity of borrow on a cubic metre for cubic metre basis, with no correction for changes in density of the material.

206.09.01.03.03 Boulders

Measurement of each boulder classified as rock shall be by volume in cubic metres computed on the basis of the product of the actual rock measurement of the 3 maximum rectilinear dimensions in metres of the boulder.

206.09.01.04 Rock Face

Measurement of rock face shall be by area of the rock face in square metres.

206.09.01.05 Rock Embankment

Measurement of rock embankment shall be by volume in cubic metres of rock embankments. Adjustments to the Plan Quantity shall be limited to those supported with topographic survey information.

206.09.02 Plan Quantity Measurement

When measurement is by Plan Quantity, such measurement shall be based on the units shown in the clauses under Actual Measurement.

206.10 BASIS OF PAYMENT

206.10.01 Earth Excavation, Grading - Item

Payment at the Contract price for the above tender item shall be full compensation for all labour, Equipment, and Material to do the work.

Payment for earth grade checks, including provision of all labour, Equipment, and Material to conduct quality control testing shall be included in the Contract price as part of the work of earth excavation, grading.

206.10.02 Excavation for Pavement Widening - Item

Payment at the Contract price for the above tender item shall be full compensation for all labour, Equipment, and Material to do the work.

When the Contract Administrator directs that material excavated under this item is to be handled other than as specified in the Excavation for Pavement Widening clause, then such material shall be managed in accordance with the Contract Documents and treated as a Change in the Work.

Material used to backfill the excavation shall be paid for at the Contract price for the tender item of the type of material used.

206.10.03 Rock Excavation, Grading - Item

Payment at the Contract price for the above tender item shall be full compensation for all labour, Equipment, and Material to do the work.

When a rock face item is not included in the Contract, rock scaling and the removing of all overbreak and scaled materials shall be included in the rock excavation, grading item.

When a rock embankment item is not included in the Contract, the work of rock embankment shall be included in the rock excavation, grading item.

When excavated rock is to be used for any other Contract item work (e.g., rock embankment, granular materials, or rip-rap), the hauling costs are deemed to be included in payment for the work associated with the appropriate tender item. However, when excavated rock is not to be used for any other Contract item work, the hauling costs are then deemed to be included in payment for the work under the rock excavation, grading item.

Payment for rock grade checks, including provision of all labour, Equipment, and Material to conduct quality control testing, shall be included in the Contract price as part of the work of rock excavation, grading.

When drilling, blasting, and mucking are required as a part of the work for this tender item, the following progress payments shall be made:

- a) 33% of the progress volume for drilling.
- b) 33% of the progress volume for blasting.

206.10.04 Rock Face - Item

Payment at the Contract price for the above tender item shall be full compensation for all labour, Equipment, and Material to do the work.

On completion of drilling and blasting, a progress payment of 50% of this tender item shall be made.

On completion of mucking, a progress payment of an additional 25% of this tender item shall be made.

When the Contract does not contain a separate tender item for rock face, the Contract price for rock excavation, grading, shall include full compensation for all labour, Equipment, and Material to do the work of rock face.

206.10.05 Rock Embankment - Item

Payment at the Contract price for the above tender item shall be full compensation for all labour, Equipment, and Material to do the work.

When the Contract does not contain a separate tender item for rock embankment, the Contract price for rock excavation, grading shall include full compensation for all labour, Equipment, and Material to do the work of rock embankment.

206.10.06 Backfill for Overexcavation

Payment shall not be made for backfill of any overexcavation in excess of the specified tolerances.

206.10.07 Backfill for Subexcavation

Material used to backfill subexcavations and transition or grade point treatments shall be paid for at the Contract price for the tender item of material used.

206.10.08 Rock Borrow

When the Contract does not contain sufficient rock within the Contract limits and the Contract does not contain a rock embankment item, rock borrow shall be paid according to OPSS 212.

CERTIFICATION OF GRADE ELEVATION / CROSSFALL

CONTRACT _____ **LOCATION** _____

COMPONENTS _____ **LOCATION** _____

In compliance with the contract, I hereby certify that the following component of the work has been correctly constructed to the specified line and grade tolerances.

FROM STATION	TO STATION	TYPE OF GRADE (base, subbase, earth, rock, culvert etc.)	DATE	SIGNATURE

OPSF 206-1

Appendix 206-A, April 2019 FOR USE WHILE DESIGNING MUNICIPAL CONTRACTS

Note: This is a non-mandatory Commentary Appendix intended to provide information to a designer, during the design stage of a contract, on the use of the OPS specification in a municipal contract. This appendix does not form part of the standard specification. Actions and considerations discussed in this appendix are for information purposes only and do not supersede an Owner's design decisions and methodology.

Designer Action/Considerations

Consider using OPSS.PROV 206 when rock excavation volumes is in excess of 10,000m³.

The designer should specify the following in the Contract Documents:

- Locations for use of excavated material. (206.07.03.05)
- Areas requiring temporary cover. (206.07.03.06)
- Location and extent of unsuitable material below subgrade to be removed. (206.07.03.01.03)
- The stripping limits. (206.07.03.01.02)
- The maximum limit of open excavation allowed adjacent to the travelled roadway. (206.07.03.03)
- The widths and depths when excavation is required adjacent to the travelled roadway. (206.07.03.04)

The designer should determine if the following is required and, if so, specify it in the Contract Documents:

- Rock material management plan. (206.04.01.01)
- Borrow requirements. (206.07.01.03)
- Rock face item. (206.07.03.02.02)
- Rock embankment item. (206.10.05)
- Where the Modified Layer Compaction Method may be used. (206.07.04.01.03)
- Location of where end dumping material is allowed. (206.07.04.02.01)

The designer should be aware that in estimating fill quantities, where displacement may be anticipated, an allowance should be made for losses into bottom of fills in material due to displacement.

Consideration should be given to the use of trial blast over a limited extent to ensure that the method spacing and diameter wall control blast holes are properly selected to achieve an acceptable rock face for the given rock condition.

On reconstruction projects, areas of subgrade shatter, rock fill, and previously blasted rock to be removed should be clearly defined in terms of location, depth, etc.

When a rock embankment item is not included in the Contract, the designer should include a rock borrow item if there is insufficient rock within the Contract limits.

The designer should ensure that the General Conditions of Contract and the 100 Series General Specifications are included in the Contract Documents.

Appendix 206-A

Related Ontario Provincial Standard Drawings

OPSD 200.010	Earth/Shale Grading, Undivided Rural
OPSD 200.020	Earth/Shale Grading, Divided Rural
OPSD 201.010	Rock Grading, Undivided Rural
OPSD 201.020	Rock Grading, Divided Rural
OPSD 202.010	Slope Flattening Using Excess Material on Earth or Rock Embankment
OPSD 202.020	Drainage Gap for Slope Flattening on Rock or Granular Embankment
OPSD 202.030	Embankment Widening for Guide Rail End Treatments and Transitions
OPSD 203.010	Embankments Over Swamp, New Construction
OPSD 203.020	Embankments Over Swamp, Existing Slope Excavated to 1H:1V
OPSD 203.030	Embankments Over Swamp, Existing Slopes Maintained
OPSD 203.040	Embankments Over Swamp at Pipe Culverts \leq 1500mm
OPSD 204.010	Boulder Treatment, Cut Sections - Subgrade
OPSD 205.010	Transition Treatment, Earth Cut to Earth Fill
OPSD 205.020	Transition Treatment, Rock Cut to Rock Fill
OPSD 205.030	Transition Treatment, Rock Cut to Earth Fill
OPSD 205.040	Transition Treatment, Earth Fill to Rock Fill and Earth Fill to Granular Fill
OPSD 205.050	Transition Treatment, Rock Cut to Earth Cut
OPSD 205.060	Frost Heave Treatment
OPSD 208.010	Benching of Earth Slopes
OPSD 209.010	Rural Pavement Widening
OPSD 209.011	Rural Pavement Widening with Curb and Gutter
OPSD 209.020	Widening, Existing Rock Cut with Grade Raise
OPSD 300.010	Side Road Intersection, Fill
OPSD 300.020	Side Road Intersection, Cut
OPSD 301.010	Rural Entrances to Roads on Fill
OPSD 301.020	Rural Entrances to Roads in Earth Cut With Culvert Installation
OPSD 301.030	Rural Entrance, Rock Cut