



THE NATION'S
URANIUM
PROCESSING
FACILITY

UPF CHANGE NOTICE (PCN) FORM

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Associated Document Number:	Y17-95-64-822		Rev: 9
Associated Document Title:	UPF Site Excavation and Backfill		
<p>This PRCN is to clarify markings on underground utilities.</p> <p><u>Section 3.5.10</u> Change From</p> <p>The RS shall verify that all underground commodities within the Limits of Excavation (LOE) are clearly marked on the as-built drawings, and that the survey crew has located and physically those commodities, and applicable tolerance zones, as specified in Y73-378. The RS should arrange for utility locator services to identify any underground public utilities in the excavation work area. A legible copy of the survey as-built for the subject excavation shall be maintained in the cab of the equipment performing the excavation. The as-built shall be DC/RO stamped.</p> <p>Change To</p> <p>The RS shall verify that all underground commodities within the Limits of Excavation (LOE) and applicable tolerance zones are clearly marked on the as-built drawings and that the survey crew has located and physically marked those commodities. The RS should arrange for utility locator services to identify any underground public utilities in the excavation work area. A legible copy of the survey as-built for the subject excavation shall be maintained in the cab of the equipment performing the excavation. The as-built shall be DC/RO stamped.</p>			

Implements Quality Requirements (Choose One)			
<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BNI	<input type="checkbox"/> CNS	<input type="checkbox"/> BNI & CNS
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UPF Site Excavation and Backfill



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07/22/2020
 Effective Date

Implements Quality Requirements			
<input type="checkbox"/> None	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BNI	<input type="checkbox"/> CNS	<input type="checkbox"/> BNI and CNS

UPF Site Excavation and Backfill

REVISION LOG

Revision 9

Major intent Minor intent Non-intent

- This revision incorporates the changes identified in and supersedes PRCN-Y17-95-64-822-R08-01,
- An evaluation determination has been performed confirming that this Command Media implements BNI quality requirements as tracked in the Programmatic Requirements Management System (PRMS).
- CFN-1299, *UPF Excavation Walkdown Checklist*, was created with this revision.
- Incorporate use of new form, CFN-1299.
- Added how to handle lost markings.
- Clarified when to hold additional Walkdowns.
- Additional changes include:
 - Updated references.
 - Updated acronym list.
 - Editorial changes.

Revision 8

Major intent Minor intent Non-intent

- This revision clarifies the barricading and tagging of excavation areas and the information on the Excavation Inspection Tags. An example of the Excavation Inspection Tag has been included.
- An evaluation determination has been performed confirming that this Command Media implements BNI Quality requirements, as tracked in PRMS.

Previous revisions on record

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

This procedure defines the requirements and process for earthwork-related activities at the Uranium Processing Facility (UPF) construction site and supporting facilities (e.g., K-31, K-1065 Warehouse). This procedure also addresses work operations associated with site clearing, grubbing, stripping, grading, excavation, backfill, and soil-testing.

1.2 Scope

This procedure applies to construction work activities under the administrative control of the UPF Construction organization.

This procedure does not address requirements for large-scale dewatering systems, retaining and tie-back walls, sheet piling, dredging, tunneling, or other specialty subcontractor-type work.

Subcontract language specifies this procedure's applicability to subcontractor employees.

UPF Construction will execute and implement a Graded Approach to Quality for Inspections and Tests in accordance with Y17-95-64-807, *UPF Construction Process for Inspection, Testing, and Inspection Records*. Quality level will dictate the required level of inspection and the degree of independence for the inspection.

Refer to Y17-95-64-807 for information regarding Quality Level descriptions and the Technical Evaluation of Critical Attributes and Mitigation (TECAM) process used to identify and document critical attributes and acceptance methods.

2.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

2.1 UPF Site Manager

The UPF Site Manager is responsible for ensuring that the requirements of this procedure are properly implemented.

2.2 UPF Project Field Engineer

The UPF Project Field Engineer (PFE) is responsible for:

- Ensuring that the requirements of this procedure are properly implemented.
- Supervising Field Engineering personnel who provide technical support to installation operations.

2.3 UPF Project Field Superintendent

The Project Field Superintendent is responsible for:

- Ensuring that the requirements of this procedure are properly implemented.
- Supervising superintendents, who, in turn, supervise and coordinate craft labor.

2.4 Lead Discipline Field Engineer

The Civil Lead Discipline Field Engineer (LDFE) is responsible for:

- Managing the overall process, including maintaining a Site Excavation Notification (SEN) log.
- Reviewing, approving, and issuing CFN-1030, *UPF Site Excavation Notification (SEN)*.
- Retaining SENs until the work and signoffs are complete.

2.5 Field Engineer

The Field Engineer (FE) is responsible for:

- Tracking installation quantities.
- Field material requisitions.
- Understanding the job scope.
- Resolving technical issues.
- Developing work packages.
- Field changes.
- Configuration control.
- Temporary utility support.
- Quality verification by means of inspection, test, and nonconformance reporting and control.

2.6 Quality Control Engineer

The Quality Control Engineer (QCE) is responsible for quality verification in lieu of the FE for items that have a quality designation of Risk Significant or higher.

2.7 Subcontract Technical Representative

Within this procedure, the Subcontract Technical Representative (STR) is responsible for performing the FE function for subcontract work.

2.8 Responsible Superintendent

The Responsible Superintendent (RS) is responsible for:

- The quality of work performed.
- Supervising and coordinating craft labor, tools, and equipment required to complete installation activities in accordance with design drawings, codes, specifications, and standards.
- Developing the work plan and schedule, including fulfilling all safety and quality requirements pertaining to the work.

2.9 Competent Person

The Competent Person is the individual on the construction team who is approved and capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards in the surroundings or working conditions that are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to employees. The Competent Person is also authorized to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate these hazards. The Competent Person and the Responsible Person (RP) may be the same individual.

2.10 Requester

The Requester is the individual who initiates the process to engage in excavation activities.

2.11 Responsible Person

The RP is the individual on the construction team (e.g., RS, craft supervisor, general foreman, or subcontractor) directly responsible for directing excavation work.

3.0 PROCESS

3.1 Site Excavation and Backfill Excavation Plan

3.1.1 The RS and FE shall plan the work before starting a major earthwork operation. Planning should ensure that all labor, equipment, materials, and methods are identified and coordinated for maximum efficiency while meeting construction schedule requirements. Elements to be considered in plan development include:

- Scope and magnitude of work to be performed.
- Verification of cut/fill quantities and balance as generated by Engineering.
- Confirmation of stockpile, spoils pile, and stripping area locations, size, capacity, compaction, covering, storm run-off, and maintenance.
- Status of qualification of proposed onsite borrow sources.
- Status of qualification of offsite borrow sources.
- Promised delivery dates for plant materials.
- Schedule requirements integrated with other work processes.
- Equipment needs consistent with the overall construction equipment plan.
- Other discipline interfaces that may affect the work, including major dewatering systems, retaining and tie-back wall construction, dredging, etc.
- Identification, marking, and avoidance of existing underground utilities.
- Labor and resource requirements.
- Implementation of safety measures and methods that are identified in **Section 3.3, Safety Precautions and Requirements**.
- Worker training requirements.
- SEN requirements, including:
 - Notifying Tennessee 811.
 - Permit Approval by Y-12 National Security Complex (Y-12).

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- Approval by discipline RSs or FEs and others, as necessary.
- Site logistics regarding the flow of material and equipment.
- Erosion prevention and sediment control measures (e.g., silt traps, silt fencing).
- Seasonal weather considerations.
- Storm water management and drainage.
- The use of water removal equipment. If water is controlled or prevented from accumulating by the use of water removal equipment, then the water removal equipment and operations shall be monitored by a Competent Person to ensure proper operation.
- Utilization of Controlled Low-Strength Material in lieu of granular backfill material.
- Quality requirements.
- Inspection and testing requirements.
- Geotechnical verification of subsurface features.
- Mapping requirements.
- Environmental considerations, including hazardous or potentially contaminated material.
- Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) requirements.
- Survey support.
- Underground utilities.

3.1.2 Earthwork operations for minor scopes should consider only those previously listed items that are applicable within a Construction Work Package.

3.2 Execution of the Work

3.2.1 The RS, FE or STR, and QCE (as required) shall ensure that all work is performed in compliance with the Project specifications, drawings, applicable statutory permits, contract documents, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations, and state and local jurisdictional regulations.

3.3 Safety Precautions and Requirements

3.3.1 Effective safety measures and methods shall comply with, and be implemented in accordance with, this procedure and OSHA 29 CFR 1926, Subpart P, *Excavations*, to protect personnel who are required to work in and around excavations and trenches. Such measures and methods include but are not limited to:

- Identifying and assigning a Competent Person before the start of work. The Competent Person shall perform and document daily inspections of the work when personnel are working in the excavation/trench. Inspections may be documented on form CFN-1031, *UPF Daily Trench Safety Report*, for each inspection performed. After the inspection is complete and the area is safe to enter, the Competent Person will initial and date a Daily Excavation Inspection Sign-Off tag (see **Appendix C, Daily Excavation Inspection Sign-Off Tag**), including a description of existing conditions that will be displayed at each entrance to the excavation area.

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- Ensuring that all excavations have a barricade around the entire perimeter with designated access points. A Daily Excavation Inspection sign-off tag (see **Appendix C**) will be clearly posted at each designated access point.
- Inspecting the excavation and adjacent areas on a daily basis before the start of work, as conditions change, and after every rainstorm in order to identify possible cave-ins, failure of protective systems and equipment, hazardous atmospheres, or other hazardous conditions. If any of these conditions exists, then immediately restrict personnel access until the necessary precautions have been taken to ensure safe entry.
- Ensuring that the Competent Person verifies the accuracy of the soil classification.
- For trenches 4 feet (1.2 meters) or more in depth, shoring or cutting back walls to the appropriate slope to protect employees from collapse.
- Providing ladders, stairways, ramps, or other means of egress in excavations 4 feet (1.2 meters) in depth. No more than 25-feet (7.6-meters) of lateral travel shall be required to reach a ladder or other approved safe egress.
- Removing spoil material from an excavation. Any other material storage must be kept at least 2 feet (0.6 meters) away from the excavation edge. If this is not done, then retaining devices must be utilized to prevent materials or equipment from falling or rolling into the excavations. A combination of both methods may be used, as required.
- Appropriately identifying excavations and trenches with signs, warnings, and barricades.
- Keeping barricades at least 6 feet (1.8 meters) from open edges of trenches and excavations.
- Ensuring that no employee is permitted underneath loads handled by lifting or digging equipment.
- Requiring employees to stand away from any vehicle being loaded or unloaded to avoid being struck by any spillage or falling materials.
- Avoiding pedestrian traffic and/or walking around or behind excavation. ALL ground personnel shall establish positive eye contact with equipment operators before moving into the path of equipment.
- Ensuring that the RS and/or FE review daily and/or weekly weather forecasts to properly plan for and stage trenching and deep excavation activities. Adverse weather conditions that could affect trench and excavation stability and, therefore, cause changes in ground pressures shall be carefully monitored.
- At all deep excavations where work activities are continuous, establishing monitoring systems to document all entry and egress of all construction personnel and visitors. An accountability roster maintained by the RS is an acceptable method of documentation.
- Ensuring that sloping or benching for excavations greater than 20 feet (6.08 meters) deep are designed by a registered professional engineer.
- Utilizing a warning system (e.g., barricades, spotter, restraining device) when mobile equipment must be operated adjacent to an excavation and the operator does not have a clear and direct view of the edge of the excavation.

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- Installing walkways across excavations where employees or equipment are required to cross over excavations. Guardrails shall be installed where walkways are 6 feet (1.8 meters) or more above lower levels.

3.4 Site Excavation Permits

- 3.4.1 The PFE shall ensure that excavation conducted by UPF Construction complies with Consolidated Nuclear Security's procedure Y73-378, *Conduct of Excavation/Penetration Work Manual*, and/or guidance of the Authority Having Jurisdiction.

3.5 UPF Excavation Notification

- 3.5.1 The UPF Excavation Notification process shall be utilized by any person, party, discipline, or functional group that has a need to engage in excavation activities within the scope of this procedure. As such, the individual initiating the process shall be identified simply as the Requester.
- 3.5.2 Form CFN-1030 and CFN-1299, *UPF Excavation Walkdown Checklist*, must be utilized for initiating any excavation work within the scope of this procedure. These forms must be initiated and approved/completed before proceeding with the work.
- 3.5.3 The Civil LDFE (or designee) shall assign a sequential notification number on the CFN-1030 form and maintain a log to control the assignment of these numbers.
- 3.5.4 The Requester shall complete the CFN-1030 form, including:
- The scope of work.
 - The area to be excavated, including depth and approximate location.
 - Trenching ground support systems (as applicable).
 - The date that the excavation is expected to begin.
 - An exhibit depicting work.
 - Other information necessary to fully describe the excavation.
- 3.5.5 The Requester shall also note any special requirements for the excavation (e.g., sloping, shoring, or benching requirements if the excavation is 4 feet [1.2 meters] or more below grade; trenching ground support systems if soil conditions require). Design of support systems, shield systems, or other protective systems shall comply with tabulated data provided by the manufacturer or registered professional engineer.
- 3.5.6 The Requester shall ensure that the CFN-1030 form is routed to each of the Field Engineering discipline reviewers identified on the notification for review.
1. Each discipline reviewer shall verify that the latest revision of relevant design drawings, client as-built, and UPF as-built drawings are used to locate all known underground installations in the area to be excavated. These installations shall be noted on the notification, and copies of the pertinent drawing(s) should be attached or referenced on the SEN.

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2. The discipline reviewer shall note any special requirements (UPF required and/or as specified in Y-12 Excavation Permit) and minimum clearances that must be maintained from existing utilities.
 3. The discipline reviewers shall give particular attention and identify any conflicts between the applicable sub-sections of the Y-12 Excavation Permit (Discipline Engineering Reviews & Survey Team Reviews), and the SEN underground exhibit generated by UPF Survey group.
- 3.5.7 Discipline reviewers (e.g., electrical, piping, civil, safety) shall take special care to indicate if this excavation will require a lockout/tagout of any plant equipment or utility line. If so, the Requester and reviewer shall ensure compliance with Y17-95-64-801, *UPF Construction Phase System and Equipment Safety Lockout/Tagout*.
- 3.5.8 Upon completion of all reviews, the CFN-1030 form shall be sent to the Civil LDFE approver (or designee) for signature approval. Upon approval, a copy of the signed SEN, along with a copy of the applicable plant excavation permit with all pertinent drawings/attachments, shall be provided to the Requester. Turnover of the SEN requires meeting with the Requester, the Y-12 utility locating team, discipline reviewers, and utility Owners (as needed) to review conditions of the permit, special consideration, existing utility location confidence level, etc. A copy of the SEN shall be retained by the LDFE or designee until the SEN is closed.
- 3.5.9 The Requester shall review the requirements of the CFN-1030 form with the RS to ensure that all special requirements noted on the permit are implemented in the excavation work. The RS shall have a copy of the approved CFN-1030 at the work location before any excavation work is started and shall keep a copy at the excavation site until the work has been completed. Retention of the approved CFN-1030 in the construction work package is acceptable.
- 3.5.10 The RS shall verify that all underground commodities within the Limits of Excavation (LOE) are clearly marked on the as-built drawings, and that the survey crew has located and physically those commodities, and applicable tolerance zones, as specified in Y73-378. The RS should arrange for utility locator services to identify any underground public utilities in the excavation work area. A legible copy of the survey as-built for the subject excavation shall be maintained in the cab of the equipment performing the excavation. The as-built shall be DC/RO stamped.

During the excavation:

- If the Limits of Excavation boundary marks have been lost, RS should notify Surveying for re-establishment.
- If markings of uncovered utilities have been lost, RS should notify Surveying for re-establishment.

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- 3.5.11 Before starting the excavation, the RS and Competent Person shall ensure that all safety precautions and measures are in place or have been readied for implementation.
- 3.5.12 Prior to starting excavation, the Requester shall:
- Inform the Utility Operations Manager of the planned excavation activities and their locations.
 - Notify facility operations managers of planned excavations within 200 feet of a Materials Access Area or Defined Nuclear Facility.
 - Coordinate excavation work with the Y-12 Security Systems Manager when excavation work is in the vicinity of the Perimeter Intrusion Detection and Assessment System or within 20 feet of mandated clear zones.
 - Notify affected facility managers of excavation planned within 20 feet of facilities within limited areas, exclusion areas, and protected areas.
 - Brief the SEN. This should be done at the site of the excavation. A CFN-1299 shall be completed prior to beginning of work. Attendance shall be documented on a CFN-1030 for initial briefings; for subsequent walkdowns and/or SEN re-briefs, attendance shall be documented on CFN-1251, *UPF Construction Attendance Sheet*.

NOTE: *Hold additional walkdowns in the event of work suspension, or incrementally if the work scope outlined in the SEN has been sub-divided into sequential steps. In these instances, revisions to the Survey-supplied as-built drawings may be necessary. Complete a CFN-1299 to document each walkdown. This must be completed prior to resuming work.*

- 3.5.13 During excavations, if changes to the scope and/or boundary limits occur, the SEN shall be revised (repeat steps **3.5.4** through **3.5.12**).
- 3.5.14 After the excavation is completed, the RS shall coordinate with the Requester to document any unexpected materials or components encountered during the excavation and to provide signoffs on any remaining items on the SEN.

3.6 Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control

- 3.6.1 The RS and FE shall review all applicable jurisdictional environmental and construction permits before starting the work. All work operations shall fully comply with the requirements of these permits and their implementing documents (e.g., SWPPP) for soil erosion prevention and sediment control, including dust abatement.
- 3.6.2 The RS shall maintain all erosion prevention and sediment control devices throughout the duration of the work until all jurisdictional requirements have been satisfied.
- 3.6.3 The RS shall then advise the FE to notify the jobsite Environmental Compliance Department when these requirements have been met. Removal of the devices may require a site inspection and concurrence from a representative of the jurisdictional agency.

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3.7 Clearing, Grubbing, and Stripping

- 3.7.1 Before starting work, the RS and FE shall review and confirm the locations of all wetlands and other related site restrictions. The RS shall ensure that no work is performed in any regulated wetland or other restricted area, except as specifically directed by the engineering specifications, drawings, and/or contract documents.
- 3.7.2 Work crews shall clear the land by felling, cutting up, and disposing of trees, downed timber, snags, piles, brush, grass, floatable material, weeds, rubbish, and other objectionable vegetation growth. As a general guideline, cut trees, stumps, and brush in the area will be cleared to no more than 2 feet (0.6 meters) high, measured on the side adjacent to the highest ground, to facilitate grubbing as defined in Project specifications.
- 3.7.3 DO NOT use burning as a means of clearing or disposing of material.
- 3.7.4 The RS shall ensure the removal and disposal of all stumps, tree roots 1-1/2 inches (3.8 centimeters) in diameter and larger, and other buried and/or decayed vegetable matter from the area cleared in accordance with the specification requirements. Grubbing shall be performed to a depth of no less than 1-1/2 feet (0.45 meters) below rough grade or natural ground surface or as defined in Project specifications.
- 3.7.5 Topsoil and organic material shall be removed within the limits shown on the drawings. Stripping shall be limited to the actual depth of topsoil and organic material at a maximum depth of 2 feet (0.6 meters) below the existing grade, unless directed otherwise by the specification or the Owner.
- 3.7.6 If stripped topsoil is intended to be salvaged for replacement at the Project, then mow and/or otherwise remove all heavy grass, weeds, or other vegetation over the areas from which topsoil is to be salvaged before stripping. Stockpile the topsoil onsite for reuse as indicated on the drawings.
- 3.7.7 Dispose of the excess topsoil and other organic materials as waste to an onsite or offsite spoils area as directed by the engineering specification or drawings.

3.8 Spoils

- 3.8.1 The RS shall ensure that materials to be spoiled are properly transported to specified storage areas onsite or transported offsite as indicated on the engineering drawings or as directed by the Owner, including all waste material resulting from clearing, grubbing, and demolition.

3.9 Excavation

- 3.9.1 Review Engineering and Owner drawings for the presence of any existing buried utilities within the limits of disturbance for excavation/backfill activities. Utilities must be located and physically marked before commencement of any excavation. Hand-digging and/or potholing shall be used within the tolerance zone, which is the approximate location of an underground utility defined by a strip of land at least 4 feet wide but not wider than the underground utility plus two feet on either side of such

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- utility line based upon the color-coded ground markings. Depths to the tolerance zone must be provided on the Survey supplied as-built drawings. If the utility must be exposed, then ensure that it remains adequately supported throughout the operation.
- 3.9.2 Perform all excavation and trenching work in accordance with OSHA requirements stated in 29 CFR 1926, Subpart P. Note that protective systems for use in excavations greater than 20 feet (6 meters) deep must be designed by a registered professional engineer.
- 3.9.3 All excavations shall be provided with a suitable means of access and egress in the form of ramps, stairways, and/or ladders.
- 3.9.4 Excavate all material to the lines and grades shown on the engineering drawings, or required for foundation installation.
- 3.9.5 If hazardous or unknown materials are suspected and/or encountered, then the work shall be discontinued until a qualified individual or group (e.g., environmental compliance lead, Health Physics/Radiation Protection) can identify the suspect material and ensure that it is safe to continue working. If it is determined that the material is hazardous, then all applicable contract requirements and jurisdictional codes and standards must be followed in order to handle these materials.
- 3.9.6 Stockpile, in designated areas, excavated materials that meet the specified requirements for fill material. Transport and dispose of excess/unsuitable material to designated spoil disposal areas. Stockpile and spoil disposal areas may be subject to common fill compaction requirements. Unless otherwise directed, pile slopes shall be no steeper than one vertical on three horizontal.
- 3.9.7 Ensure that excavations are free from storm water. If necessary, pump and reroute the storm water. Divert surface drainage from surrounding areas and away from the excavations. Discharge storm water in a manner that does not produce erosion and is consistent with disposal measures or requirements identified in the SWPPP or other applicable jurisdictional regulations or permits.
- 3.9.8 Excavate in a manner that preserves subgrade below and outside of the indicated lines of excavation, precludes weakening of surrounding areas, and prevents damage to structures that are completed or under construction. Protect existing structures and utilities adjacent to excavations and support to preclude settlement.
- 3.9.9 If the existing subsoil is soft or otherwise unsuitable at the subgrade elevation under foundations, roads, railroads, or other planned project facilities, then consult with Engineering and excavate the unsuitable materials as directed.
- 3.9.10 Maintain the excavation surface within tolerances shown on the drawings.

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3.9.11 Where identified on the drawings or in the specification, engineering verification of subsurface conditions may require investigation, mapping, and logging by the Geotechnical Engineer. For this case, the RS, FE, and QCE shall ensure that a hold-point in work operations is observed until the Geotechnical Engineer has completed this verification and has provided Construction with a release to proceed with the work.

3.10 Borrow Material

3.10.1 The RS shall obtain borrow material only from previously approved borrow areas or other sources.

3.10.2 Before opening any borrow pit or initiating transport of materials from an approved offsite source, the FE shall review with the RS the requirements for performing additional, periodic soil tests on this material. For fill materials approved for use in Quality Level Quality (Q), the QCE shall participate in this review. A plan shall be developed to ensure that a proper quantity count of the transported material can be maintained for this purpose. For offsite sources, the RS shall coordinate with the FE regarding collection of trucking docket/trip tickets. The tickets are used for quantity verification and supplier payment.

3.10.3 The RS shall immediately notify the FE if the soil characteristics of any borrow or offsite materials exhibit any visible changes.

3.11 Fill, Structural Backfill, and Grading

3.11.1 Upon completion of excavation activities, the FE shall inspect and accept the subgrade for backfill and arrange for compaction testing as required. For subgrades designated for use in Quality Level Q or Risk Significant applications, the QCE shall provide an inspection and acceptance of the surface to be filled in accordance with UPF Project Specifications. Some surfaces directly underneath a foundation may be designated to receive a concrete mud mat.

3.11.2 Prior to the start of backfilling:

1. When backfilling over installed commodities or adjacent to concrete foundations, the individual requesting the backfill activity (typically the RS) shall complete the backfill notification request portion of CFN-1161, UPF Site Backfill Permit. Alternately, CFN-1041, UPF Concrete Operations Pour Card, may be used if concrete or Controlled Low-Strength Material is used to cover the commodity.
2. The FE shall verify that structures and utilities affected by the backfill activity have been inspected, surveyed, tested (as required), and accepted. UPF Construction will provide as-built survey data to the Y-12 underground utility group. For form CFN-1041, Survey personnel shall sign on the "Other" line in "Section B, Pre-Placement Checklist," with "As-Built" written as the description. The SEN number shall be recorded in the "Reference Documents" section.
3. The RP shall ensure that the excavation is cleaned of all trash, organic material, standing water, and other unacceptable materials.

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4. The FE/QCE, as required by Quality Levels, shall determine if the subgrade is ready for backfill. The FE will then arrange for compaction testing as required.
 5. The RP shall inspect the stockpile area to determine the appropriate method for excavation from the stockpile.
 6. Fill shall not be placed against concrete until the concrete has achieved the required cure duration or attained a minimum specified compressive strength as defined in project drawings and specifications. The RS shall obtain concurrence from the FE that concrete has obtained the minimum specified compressive strength before allowing crews to place fill against concrete.
- 3.11.3 Upon acceptance, the FE shall ensure that CFN-1041 and/or CFN-1161 is completed and approved by the affected disciplines; the FE can then release the area for backfill.
 - 3.11.4 The FE shall arrange to have backfill materials tested as required and ensure that the test results are documented.
 - 3.11.5 Place the fill so that, when compacted, it forms a homogeneous mass that is free from lenses, pockets, streaks, and layers of material differing substantially in texture and gradation from surrounding fill materials.
 - 3.11.6 As required by engineering design output, moisture-condition the material to be compacted, as far as practicable, in the stockpile or borrow sources. If the material does not have the required moisture content uniformly distributed throughout, then condition the material by flooding, sprinkling, aerating, harrowing, disking, draining, or other means.
 - 3.11.7 Place all fill material in loose lift heights that do not exceed specification requirements. Compact the soil to the dry densities specified.
 - 3.11.8 In the case of railroads or public roads, verify with Engineering that the Project specification requirements exceed or are equal to the jurisdictional requirements before beginning those compaction activities.
 - 3.11.9 Uniformly grade and compact all areas covered by the Project, including excavated and filled sections, to the grade and elevations shown on the drawings. Finish ditches and gutters to permit adequate drainage with provisions to protect against erosion.
 - 3.11.10 Place and spread topsoil as indicated on the drawings and in accordance with the specification requirements.
 - 3.11.11 Finish the surface of excavated and filled areas under roads, railroads, and other surfaces on which a base course or pavement is to be placed within the location, grade, and cross-section in accordance with project specifications. Finish other surfaces at the designated grade and cross-section in accordance with Project specifications.

3.12 Aggregated and Riprap Construction

3.12.1 The RS shall construct road subbase, aggregate surfacing, and riprap in accordance with the details on the drawings. Maximum loose lift heights for the various materials shall not be exceeded. Materials shall be compacted in accordance with specification requirements.

3.13 Seeding, Fertilizing, and Mulching

3.13.1 The RS shall seed, fertilize, and mulch all disturbed areas not identified on the drawings for aggregate surfacing or paving in accordance with specification requirements.

3.13.2 The RS shall maintain the areas seeded, including watering (as necessary), to ensure proper germination of the seed, replacing mulch where degraded, reprocessing areas where seeds fails to germinate, and removing weeds.

3.14 Inspection and Testing

3.14.1 The RS and FE are responsible for ensuring that material qualification tests (e.g., gradations, laboratory moisture, density) are performed as required by the following Project specifications:

- All proposed onsite and offsite sources of fill material shall be prequalified by proper testing and documentation.
- Material stockpiles and borrow areas (both onsite and offsite) may require periodic testing as identified in the project specifications.
- An historic record of the results of these tests shall be maintained, including identification of the approximate location and elevation of each test within the source.

3.14.2 The RS and FE shall perform in-process monitoring of the earthwork operations, as required by applicable Quality Levels, and ensure that quality is maintained. In-process monitoring activities may be documented on any suitable daily report type of form or other Project-designed inspection record, if so desired. Consider the following activities when performing in-process monitoring:

- Limits, boundaries, and elevations of the excavation
- Safety precautions being provided
- Storm water removal/dewatering
- Personnel and equipment access
- Inspection and acceptance of sub-grade condition
- Proper material selection
- Adequate material consistency
- Backfill loose lift height
- Proper compaction equipment and methods
- Condition of adjacent facilities/utilities
- Observation of sampling and test activities.

UPF Site Excavation and Backfill

- 3.14.3 The FE (and QCE, depending on the Quality Level of the work) is responsible for ensuring that in-process sampling and testing (e.g., field moisture, density) of all compaction operations are performed at the proper locations and intervals throughout the course of the work.
- Ensure that the testing agency has adequate qualified staff to perform the necessary tests on a frequency that supports the construction schedule.
 - The RS should ensure that the testing agency is not hindered by work operations in its effort to collect samples and perform field tests.
 - The testing agency shall document the sampling and test results on its own forms, which must be signed and dated by a qualified representative.
 - An historic record of the test results shall be maintained as part of the construction quality records. An ongoing, daily summary of sampling and test results shall be kept and may be compiled on CFN-1032, *UPF Daily Soil Compaction Test Record*. In addition, a field sketch developed from one of the plant drawings may be useful for marking up and identifying test locations and elevations.
 - Failed test results will necessitate that rework and retests be performed. The FE and QCE shall ensure the agency test form indicating the failure is marked up to indicate which new test report is being used for the retest and subsequent acceptance of the work. Likewise, the (re)test form shall be marked up to indicate which of the failed tests this (new) report is intended to replace. These same cross-references must be made in the Comment block on CFN-1032.
- 3.14.4 The RS shall replace materials that do not conform to the material requirements of the drawings and Specifications. The RS shall rework areas that do not conform to the execution requirements of the Specification. All replaced materials and reworked areas shall be retested before acceptance.

4.0 RECORDS

Records generated by this procedure shall be maintained in accordance with Y15-95-800, *UPF Document Management*. Record types for documents submitted to the UPF Document Management Center (DMC) are identified in ML-PS-801768-A001, *Uranium Processing Facility Project Master Document Type List*. Quality type is listed as Quality-Lifetime (QA-L), Quality-Nonpermanent (QA-NP), or Non-Quality (Non-QA).

Records generated during the performance of this procedure include:

Record or Form Number	Record Title	Record Holder	System/ Location	Quality Type
CFN-1030	<i>UPF Site Excavation Notification (SEN)</i>	UPF DMC	InfoWorks	QA-L
CFN-1031	<i>UPF Daily Trench Safety Report Form</i>	UPF DMC	InfoWorks	QA-L
CFN-1032	<i>UPF Daily Soil Compaction Test Record</i>	UPF DMC	InfoWorks	QA-L
CFN-1041	<i>UPF Concrete Operations Pour Card</i>	UPF DMC	InfoWorks	QA-L
CFN-1161	<i>UPF Site Backfill Permit</i>	UPF DMC	InfoWorks	QA-L
CFN-1299	<i>UPF Excavation Walkdown Checklist</i>	UPF Construction	N/A	Non-QA

5.0 REFERENCES

5.1 Source References

4MP-T81-03202, *Site Excavation and Backfill*

PL-CM-801768-A001, *Construction Management Plan and Execution Strategy*

PL-QA-801768-A001, *Bechtel National Incorporated (BNI) Uranium Processing Facility (UPF) Project Quality Assurance Plan (QAP)*

UPF-3DP-G04B-00918, *Technical Evaluation of Critical Attributes and Mitigation*

UPF-CP-214, *Barricades and Signs*

Y60-95-102PD, *UPF Quality Assurance Program Description*

5.2 Interfacing References

CFN-1251, *UPF Construction Attendance Sheet*

ML-PS-801768-A001, *Uranium Processing Facility Project Master Document Type List*

OSHA 29 CFR 1926, Subpart P, *Excavations*

Y15-95-200, *UPF Graded Approach to Quality*

Y15-95-800, *UPF Document Management*

Y17-95-64-801, *UPF Construction Phase System and Equipment Safety Lockout/Tagout*

Y17-95-64-807, *UPF Construction Process for Inspection, Testing, and Inspection Records*

Y73-378, *Conduct of Excavation/Penetration Work Manual*

6.0 SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Appendix A, *Acronyms and Definitions*

Appendix B, *Typical UPF Site Excavation and Backfill Process Flowchart*

Appendix C, *Daily Excavation Inspection Sign-Off Tag*

APPENDIX A Acronyms and Definitions

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Acronyms

DMC	Document Management Center
E/P	Excavation/Penetration
FE	Field Engineer
LD FE	Lead Discipline Field Engineer
LO/TO	Lockout/Tagout
LOE	Limits of Excavation
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PFE	Project Field Engineer
Q	Quality
QCE	Quality Control Engineer
RP	Responsible Person
RS	Responsible Superintendent
SEN	Site Excavation Notification
STR	Subcontract Technical Representative
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWR	Survey Work Request
TECAM	Technical Evaluation of Critical Attributes and Mitigation
UPF	Uranium Processing Facility
Y-12	Y-12 National Security Complex

Definitions

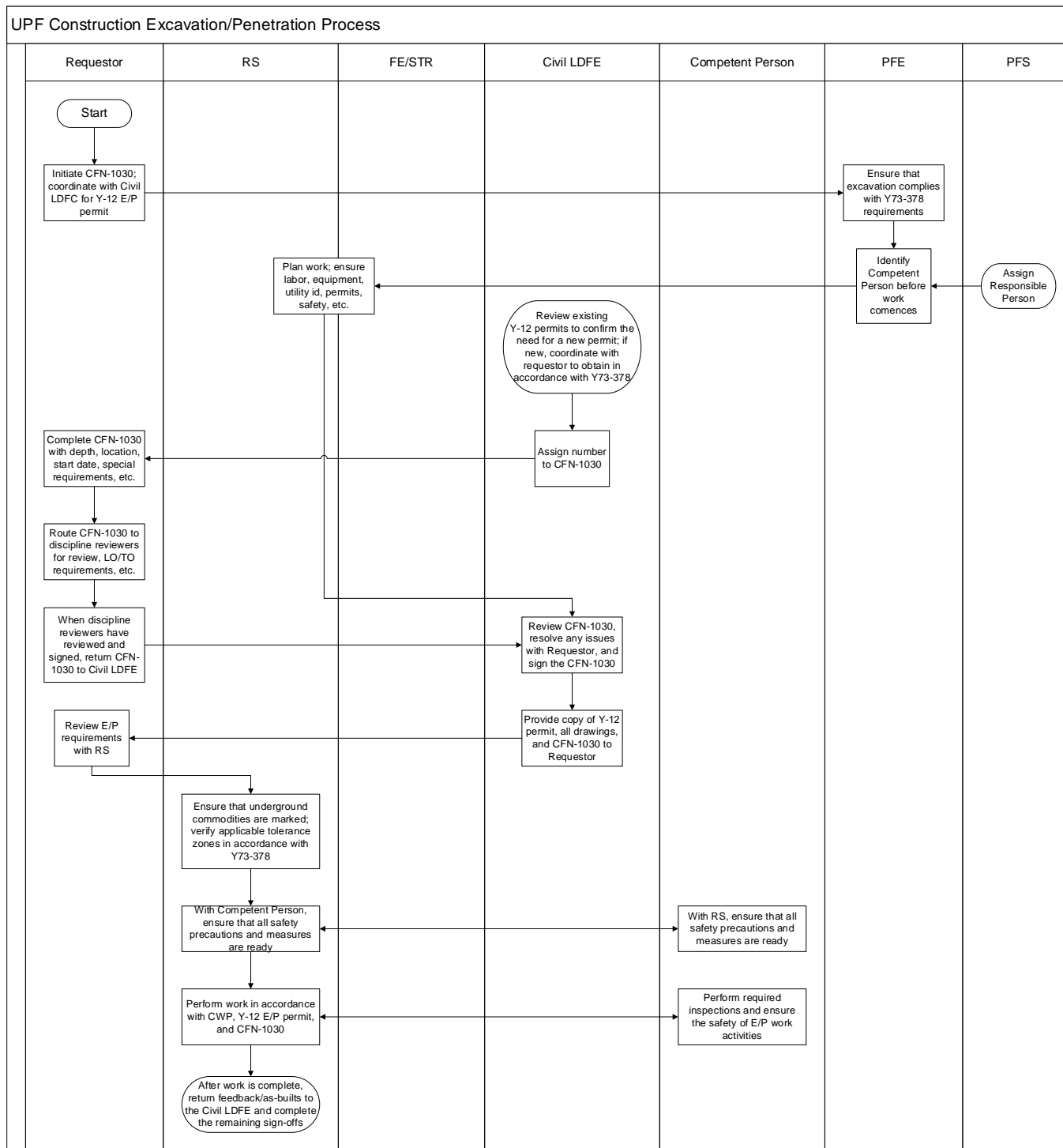
Benching	A method of protecting employees from cave-ins by excavating the sides of an excavation to form one or a series of horizontal levels or steps, usually with vertical or near-vertical surfaces between levels
Borrow Area	An area or pit, generally close to the work site, from which native materials may be excavated from the ground and used for selected backfill operations Materials must be tested and prequalified before use.
Clearing, Grubbing, and Stripping	Removal of tree shrubs, roots, and topsoil before excavation of a site Project specifications often include the demolition of minor, miscellaneous building/structure foundations, roads, and abandoned (existing) buried utilities within this same category of work.
Deep Excavation	As defined by OSHA 29 CFR 1926, Subpart P, a bell-bottom pier hole or other similar deep and confined footing excavation.
Excavation	Any man-made cut, cavity, trench, borehole, or depression in an earth surface formed by earth removal

APPENDIX A Acronyms and Definitions

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Grading (Rough, Finish)	Rough and Finish grading (Grade) are terms that refer to the excavation/backfill elevation. Rough Grade is normally used to indicate the underside elevation of a foundation, a roadway base course, or underside of the topsoil. Finish Grade is used to indicate the topside or finished/final elevation of a road surface or land profile.
Hold Point	A mandatory verification point in the sequence of work The hold point may not be passed without being release by the identified person or organization based on confirmation that specified conditions have been met or completed. Hold points are steps in a process that due to safety, technical, or work process importance may need to have additional oversight, verification, or documentation.
Inspection Record	A record used to document the occurrence of an independent inspection of an item, product, or activity, so as to acknowledge acceptance and compliance with specified criteria
Interferences	An installed commodity that is exposed during the excavation process
Potholing	The process of locating and exposing an installed commodity using hand digging or vacuum equipment
Quality Level Designator	Used to indicate the level of control(s) and independence that must be applied to an item in order to mitigate risk associated with the critical characteristics designated by Engineering or risk attributes designated by the Owner Quality level designators should be obtained from Y15-95-200, <i>UPF Graded Approach to Quality</i> .
Sloping	A method of protecting employees from cave-ins by excavating to form sides of an excavation that are inclined away from the excavation so as to prevent cave-ins The angle of incline required to prevent a cave-in varies with differences in such factors as the soil type, environmental conditions of exposure, and application of surcharge loads.
Soil Classification	A method of classifying soil and rock deposits based on site and environmental conditions and on the structure and composition of the earth deposits Reference CFR 1926, Subpart P, Appendix A, <i>Soil Classification</i> , for a complete definition, requirements, and description of acceptable visual and manual tests for use in classifying soils.
Spoil Area	An area generally close to the work site where unwanted or unneeded, excavated soil or rock may be disposed
Stockpile Area	An area generally close to the work site where excavated soil or rocks may be deposited/stored for later re-use as backfill

APPENDIX B Typical UPF Site Excavation and Backfill Process Flowchart



APPENDIX C Daily Excavation Inspection Sign-Off Tag

**THE NATION'S
URANIUM PROCESSING FACILITY**

DAILY EXCAVATION INSPECTION SIGN-OFF

LOCATION:

CONSTRUCTION WORK PACKAGE:

RESPONSIBLE SUPERINTENDENT:

NOTES:

- Excavations must be inspected at least once a day before entry.
- If conditions change, re-inspection is required before entry.
- Daily Inspection Record is located in the Construction Work Package.

CU-301836 NMC

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DAILY EXCAVATION INSPECTION SIGN-OFF		
DATE & TIME	COMMENTS	CP INITIALS

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