

SECTION 02222 - EARTHWORK FOR UTILITIES

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 DESCRIPTION

- A. Scope: Specifications for the stripping of topsoil and vegetation, excavation, trenching, bedding, filling, backfilling, compaction, and related work in connection with the installation of water mains, gravity sanitary sewers, storm sewers, and force mains are included in this Section.
- B. Definitions
1. Excavation: Removal of earth and rock to form a trench for the installation of a water main, gravity sanitary sewer, storm sewer, or force main.
 2. Earth: Unconsolidated material in the crust of the Earth derived by weathering and erosion. Earth includes:
 - a. Materials of both inorganic and organic origin;
 - b. Boulders less than 1/3 cubic yard in volume, gravel, sand, silt, and clay;
 - c. Materials which can be excavated with a backhoe, trenching machine, drag line, clam shell, bulldozer, highlift, or similar excavating equipment without the use of explosives, rock rippers, rock hammers, or jack hammers.
 3. Rock: A natural aggregate of mineral particles connected by strong and permanent cohesive forces. Rock includes:
 - a. Limestone, sandstone, dolomite, granite, marble, and lava;
 - b. Boulders 1/3 cubic yard or more in volume;
 - c. Materials which cannot be excavated by equipment which is used to remove earth overburden without the use of explosives, rock rippers, rock hammers, or jack hammers;
 - d. Materials which cannot be excavated with a backhoe, trenching machine, drag line, clam shell, bulldozer, highlift, or similar excavating equipment without the use of explosives, rock rippers, rock hammers, or jack hammers.
 4. Undercutting: Excavation of rock and unsuitable earth below the bottom of the pipe or conduit to be installed in the trench.
 5. Subgrade: Undisturbed bottom of a trench.
 6. Bedding: Earth placed in trench to support pipe and conduit.

7. Backfill and Fill: Earth placed in trench from the top of bedding to finished grade, or to subbase of pavement.
8. Topsoil: Earth containing sufficient organic materials to support the growth of grass.

1.2 SITE CONDITIONS

Existing storm sewers, sanitary sewers, water mains, gas mains, electric ducts, fiber optic ducts, telephone ducts, steam mains and other under-ground structures, lines, and their house connections are to be shown on the plans according to the best available information. The exact location and protection of these facilities and structures, their support and maintenance in operation during construction (in cooperation with the proper authorities), is the responsibility of the Contractor.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 BEDDING

- A. Class I bedding shall be angular 6 to 12 mm (1/4 to 1/2 inch) graded stone, coral, crushed stone or crushed shells.
- B. Class II bedding shall be coarse sands and gravels with maximum particle size of 20 mm (3/4 inch). Class II bedding includes variously graded sands and gravels containing small percentage of fines generally granular and non-cohesive, either wet or dry. Soil types GW (well-graded gravel), SW (well-graded sand), and SP (pea gravel and/or crushed stone mixed with sand) are included in this class.

2.2 BACKFILL

- A. General: Backfill shall be earth of such gradation and moisture content that the soil will compact to the specified density and remain stable. Unsuitable materials shall not be used.
- B. Cover Material: Pipe cover material shall consist of durable particles ranging in size from fine to coarse (No. 200 to 1 inch) in size in a substantially uniform combination. Unwashed bank run sand and crushed bank-run gravel will be considered generally acceptable. Bedding material may be used for cover material.

- C. Granular Backfill - Special Backfill: Granular backfill, when indicated on the plans or as ordered by the Engineer, shall be used for backfilling providing it meets the following soils classified by the Unified Soils Classification System ASTM D-2487 or the Indiana State Highway Standard Specification Section 211 - Special Fill and Backfill ("B" Borrow).

Group

Symbols Typical Names

GW Well-graded gravels and gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines

GP Poorly graded gravels and gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines

SW Well-graded sands and gravelly sands, little or no fines

SP Poorly graded sands and gravelly sands, little or no fines

- D. Suitable Excavated Materials as Backfill: Excavated material shall be used when earth backfill is specified on the plans or where granular backfill or flowable fill is not specifically specified, provided that such material consists of loam, clay, or other materials which, are suitable for backfilling. Unsuitable backfill or frozen backfill material shall not be used. Suitable backfill shall be the following soils, classified by the Unified Soil Classification System, ASTM D-2487:

Group

Symbols Typical Names

GW Well-graded gravels and gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines

GP Poorly graded gravels and gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines

GM Silty gravels, gravel-sand-silt mixtures

GC Clayey gravels, gravel-sand-clay mixtures

SW Well-graded sands and gravelly sands, little or no fines

SP Poorly graded sands and gravelly sands, little or no fines

SM Silty sands, sand-silt mixtures

SC Clayey sands, sand-clay mixtures

ML Inorganic silts, very fine sands, rock flour, silty or clayey fine sands

CL Inorganic clays of low to medium plasticity, gravelly clays, sandy clays, silty clays, lean clays

- E. Unsuitable Materials: Materials which are unsuitable for backfill include stones greater than 8 inches in their largest dimension, pavement, rubbish, debris, wood, metal, plastic, and the following soils, classified by the Unified Soil Classification System, ASTM D-2487:

Group

Symbols Typical Names

OL Organic silts and organic silty clays of low plasticity

MH Inorganic silts, micaceous or diatomaceous fine sands or silts, elastic silts

CH Inorganic clays of high plasticity, fat clays

OH Organic clays of medium to high plasticity

PT Peat, muck, and other highly organic soils

- F. Concrete Backfill: Concrete used for backfill around sewers, water mains, or other utility piping shall be Class B concrete.

- G. Cellular Concrete: Light weight cellular concrete may be used for filling of abandoned sewers as a grouting mixture for filling voids and as a substitute for backfill concrete in tunnels or casing pipes. The cellular concrete shall be produced by blending preformed foam with cement-sand grout slurry to produce a concrete having a fresh weight per cubic foot of not less than 75 pounds.

- H. Flowable Fill

1. Flowable fill shall be in accordance with INDOTSS Section 213 and as specified herein.

- a. Unconfined Compressive Strength (28 day): 50-150 psi
- b. Flow Test - Diameter of Spread: 8 inches \pm 1 inch

2. Design: Mix design shall be required to be submitted and approved by the WPWD or designated engineer. A trial batch

demonstration may be required. The mix design shall include a list of all ingredients, the source of all materials, the gradation of all aggregates, the names of all admixtures and dosage rates, and the batch weights. Except for adjustments to compensate for routine moisture fluctuations, minor mix design changes after the trial batch verification shall be documented and justified prior to implementation by the Contractor. A change in the source of materials or addition or deletion of admixtures or cementitious materials will require the mix design to be re-submitted for approval. The Contractor shall be required to provide test data from a laboratory which shows that the proposed mix design is in accordance with the requirements listed in this specification.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 EXISTING UTILITIES, STRUCTURES, AND PROPERTY

- A. All poles, fences, sewer, fiber optic, gas, water or other pipes, wires, conduits and manholes, railroad tracks, buildings, structures and property along the routes of water mains, force mains, and sewers shall be supported and protected from damage by the Contractor.
- B. Movable items such as mail boxes may be temporarily relocated during construction. Place movable items in their original location immediately after backfilling is completed, unless otherwise shown on the drawings. Replace movable items which are damaged during construction.
- C. The Contractor shall proceed with caution in the excavation and preparation of trenches so that the exact location of underground utilities and structures, both known and unknown, may be determined. The Contractor shall be responsible for the repair of utilities and structures when broken or otherwise damaged.
- D. Whenever, in the opinion of the WPWD, it is necessary to explore and excavate to determine the location of underground structures, the Contractor shall make explorations and excavations for such purpose.
- E. Wherever sewer, gas, water, or other pipes or conduits cross the trench, the Contractor shall support said pipes and conduits without damage to them. The manner of supporting such pipes, etc., shall be subject to the approval of the owner of the utility involved.
- F. When utility lines that have to be removed or relocated are encountered within the areas of operations, the Contractor shall notify the WPWD or

the owner of that utility in ample time for the necessary measure to be taken to prevent interruption of the service.

- G. The Contractor shall so conduct the work that no equipment, material, or debris will be placed or allowed to fall upon private property in the vicinity of the work unless he shall have first obtained the property owner's written consent thereto and shall have shown said written consent to the Town.
- H. All excavated material shall be piled in a manner that will avoid obstructing sidewalks and driveways. Hydrants under pressure, valve pit covers, valve boxes, curb stop boxes, fire and police call boxes, or other utility controls shall be left unobstructed and accessible until the work is completed. Gutters shall be kept clear or other satisfactory provisions made for street drainage, and natural watercourses shall not be obstructed.
- I. All streets, alleys, pavements, parkways, and private property shall be thoroughly cleaned of all surplus materials, earth, and rubbish placed thereon by the Contractor.

3.2 CLEARING

- A. Clear and remove logs, stumps, brush, vegetation, rubbish, and other perishable matter from the project site as required to perform work.
- B. Do not remove or damage trees that do not interfere with the work. Completely remove trees required to be removed, including stumps and roots. Properly treat damaged trees which can be saved.
- C. Debris from the tree removal, including trunk, branches, leaves, roots and stumps, shall not be buried or burned on the job site, but must be completely hauled away and disposed of at the Contractor's expense.
- D. Clear and remove trees, logs, stumps, brush, vegetation, rubbish, and other perishable matter from the existing and proposed right of way.

3.3 STRIPPING AND STOCKPILING OF TOPSOIL

- A. Strip topsoil and vegetation from the excavated areas. Clean topsoil may be stockpiled for reuse as the upper 6 inches of the areas to be seeded.

3.4 PAVEMENT AND WALK REMOVAL

- A. Remove existing pavement and walks from the excavated areas. Remove excavated asphaltic and concrete materials from the job site as these materials are excavated.
- B. The width of pavement removed along the normal trench for the installation of pipe and structures shall not be less than two (2) feet on either side of the trench and be in accordance with Standard Detail P-18. Remove all existing pavement when the excavation requires the removal of 75% or more of the total existing pavement width. If over 50% of one travel lane is disturbed, restoration must be extended to the centerline of the roadway..
- C. Remove walks completely when excavation is along the length of a walk and requires the removal of part of the walk. Remove walks to existing joints in the walks when excavation crosses walks. If there are no joints in an existing walk, the width of walk removed shall not exceed the width of the trench by more than 12 inches on each side of the trench.
- D. Use methods to remove pavement and walks that will assure the breaking or cutting of pavement and walks along straight lines. The face of the remaining pavement and walk surfaces shall be approximately vertical.
- E. All concrete sidewalk and asphalt multiuse path removed must be replaced per the WPWD Standards Section 02500 and Standard Details P-10, P-11, and P-16. All restoration work is subject to inspection by WPWD.

3.5 EXCAVATING

- A. General: After stripping of topsoil and vegetation, perform excavations of every description regardless of material encountered within the grading limits of the project to lines and grades as indicated on the drawings or as otherwise specified.
 - 1. Materials removed below the depths indicated shall be replaced to the indicated excavation grade with satisfactory bedding materials placed and compacted. The Contractor will minimize over excavation.
- B. Dewatering: Keep excavations free from water until the water mains, force mains, sewers, structures, and appurtenances to be constructed in the excavations are completed and will safely withstand forces from water. Provide sufficient dewatering equipment and make satisfactory arrangements for the disposal of the water without undue interference with other work, damage to property, or damage to the environment.

1. Operate dewatering equipment ahead of pipe laying and keep the water level below the pipe invert until the pipe is secured by backfill.
- C. Trenching: Trees, boulders, and other surface encumbrances, located so as to create a hazard to employees involved in excavation work or in the vicinity thereof at any time during operations, shall be removed or made safe before excavating is begun.
1. Do not open more than 100 feet of trench in advance of the installed pipe, unless otherwise directed or permitted by the WPWD or designee. Excavate the trench within 6 inches of full depth for a distance of at least 30 feet in advance of the pipe laying, unless otherwise directed or permitted.
 2. Contractor shall be responsible for the determination of the angle of repose of the soil in which the trenching is to be done. Excavate all slopes to at least the angle of repose except for areas where solid rock allows for line drilling or presplitting, or where shoring or trench box is to be used.
 3. Sides, slopes, and faces of all excavations shall meet accepted engineering requirements by scaling, benching, barricading, rock bolting, wire meshing, or other equally effective means. Give special attention to slopes which may be adversely affected by weather or moisture content.
 4. Flatten the trench sides when an excavation has water conditions, silty materials, loose boulders, and areas where erosion, deep frost action, and slide planes appear.
 5. Shoring, sheeting, trench box, or other means shall be used to support sides of trenches in hard or compact soil when the trench is more than 5 feet in depth and 8 feet or more in length. Sides of trenches shall include embankments adjacent to trenches. In lieu of shoring, the sides of the trench above the 5-foot level may be sloped to preclude collapse, but shall not be steeper than a 1-foot rise to each 1/2-foot horizontal. Provide a bench of 4 feet minimum at the toe of the sloped portion of the trench wall when the outside diameter of the pipe to be installed is greater than 6 feet.
 6. Use diversion ditches, dikes, or other suitable means to prevent surface water from entering an excavation and to provide adequate drainage of the area adjacent to the excavation. Do not allow water to accumulate in an excavation. If possible, the grade should be away from the excavation.
 7. Excavations shall be inspected by a competent Contractor's representative after every rainstorm or other hazard-increasing

- occurrence, and the protection against slides and cave-ins shall be increased, if necessary.
8. Do not store excavated or other material nearer than 4 feet from the edge of any excavation. Store and retain materials as to prevent materials from falling or sliding back into the excavation. Install substantial stop log or barricades when mobile equipment is utilized or allowed adjacent to excavations.
 9. The width of trenches in earth for water main pipe, sewers, basin connections, house connections, and other drains up to and including 33 inches in internal diameter shall provide a clearance of not less than 8 inches or more than 10 inches on each side of the pipe. Trenches for pipe larger than 33 inches in internal diameter shall provide a clearance of not less than 10 inches or more than 14 inches on each side of the pipe.
 10. The maximum clear width of trenches in earth for manholes shall be the greatest external width of the structure plus the space necessary for the construction and removal of the forms and construction of masonry work.
 11. The design of the water main, force main, and/or sewer pipe and structures is predicated upon the width of trench specified in this Article. The Contractor shall be responsible for the provision and installation, at his own expense, of such remedial measures as may be directed by the WPWD or designee; should the trench width limits specified in this Article be exceeded.
 12. Test the air in excavations in locations where oxygen deficiency or gaseous conditions are possible. Establish controls to assure acceptable atmospheric conditions. Provide adequate ventilation and eliminate sources of ignition when flammable gases are present. Attended emergency rescue equipment, such as breathing apparatus, a safety harness and line, and basket stretcher, shall be readily available where adverse atmospheric conditions may exist or develop in an excavation.
 13. Provide walkways or bridges with guardrails where employees or equipment are required or permitted to cross over excavations.
 14. Provide ladders where employees are required to be in trenches 4 feet deep or more. Ladders shall extend from the floor of the trench to at least 3 feet above the top of the excavation. Locate ladders to provide means of exit without more than 25 feet of lateral travel.
 15. Provide adequate barriers and physically protect all remotely located excavations. Barricade or cover all wells, pits, shafts, and similar excavations. Backfill temporary wells, pits, shafts, and similar excavations upon completion of exploration and similar operations.

- D. Quicksand: Carry on the work with utmost vigor and proceed with the work expeditiously when running sand, quicksand, or other bad or treacherous ground is encountered. Install bedding to support the pipe as directed.
- E. Blasting: Removal of rock from the excavation may be facilitated by the use of controlled explosives.
 - 1. Blasting supervision and Blasting Monitoring and Control Programs shall meet the requirements of this Section.
 - 2. Storage procedures for explosives shall be developed by the Contractor and submitted to the Engineer before explosives are brought to the job site.

3.6 SHEETING

- A. The Contractor shall be responsible for construction means, methods, techniques, and procedures, and for providing a safe place for the performance of the work by the Contractor, Subcontractors, suppliers and their employees, and for access use, work, or occupancy by all authorized persons.
- B. The Contractor shall be solely responsible for all obligations prescribed as employer obligations under Chapter XVII of Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1926, otherwise known as "Safety and Health Regulations for Construction."
- C. Adequate supporting systems, such as sheeting, shoring, piling, cribbing, and bracing shall be furnished and installed by the Contractor as required to protect existing buildings, utilities, and property from damage during the progress of the work.

3.7 STORAGE AND REMOVAL OF EXCAVATED MATERIAL

- A. Suitable excavated material required for filling and backfilling operations may be stockpiled in on-site locations, at the discretion of the WPWD or designee, until the material is ready to be placed.
- B. Remove unsuitable materials from the job site as unsuitable materials are excavated. Remove surplus suitable materials from the job site as trenches are backfilled.

3.8 TEMPORARY PLUGS

Prevent foreign matter from entering pipe while it is being installed. Do not place debris, tools, clothing, or other material in the pipe. Close the open ends of pipe by securing watertight plugs when pipe laying is not in progress. Remove any earth or other material that enters pipe, lateral pipe, or appurtenances through any open pipe end.

3.9 BACKFILLING WATER MAIN AND FORCE MAIN TRENCHES

- A. Backfilling of water main and force main trenches shall meet the requirements of ANSI/AWWA C600, unless otherwise specified in this Section.
- B. Do not backfill trenches and excavations until all utilities have been inspected by the WPWD or designee and until all underground utilities and piping systems are installed in accordance with the requirements of the specifications and the drawings. Required hydrostatic tests may be applied to the line either before and after the trench is backfilled, subject to approval of the WPWD or designee.
- C. Place and tamp bedding and backfill in a manner which will not damage pipe coating, wrapping, or encasement.
- D. Material from the trench subgrade to the centerline of the pipe shall be Class II bedding. Place bedding by hand or approved mechanical methods in layers of 8 inches loose depth. Compact bedding by hand tamping or with a power operated hand vibrating compactor. Deposit bedding in the trench for its full width on each side of the pipe simultaneously.
- E. Place pipe cover material from the centerline of the pipe to 12 inches over the pipe. Compact pipe cover material to the density required to allow backfill over the pipe cover material to be compacted to the density specified in this Article.
- F. Do not use the following materials for backfill:
 - 1. Unsuitable materials;
 - 2. Frozen materials;
 - 3. Materials which are too wet or too dry to be compacted to the densities specified in this Article.

- G. Where the edge of the trench is within 5 feet of the existing roadway pavement, it shall be backfilled with Flowable Backfill. Where the trench is located within existing pavement or any trench specifically indicated on the drawings shall be backfilled with Flowable Backfill. Where the edge of the trench is within 5 feet or crosses a proposed roadway pavement, it shall be backfilled with Flowable Backfill. Place Flowable Backfill in lifts. In all areas, cuts and trenches shall be backfilled with Flowable backfill to within 1 ½” inches of the existing asphalt paved surface. The remainder of the trench is to be filled with crushed stone and compacted in place, prior to opening the street to traffic. The Contractor shall add crushed stone and grade until sufficient settlement has taken place and final restoration is made.

3.10 BACKFILLING SANITARY SEWER AND STORM SEWER TRENCHES

- A. Do not backfill trenches and excavations until all utilities have been inspected by the WPWD or designee and until all underground utilities and piping systems are installed in accordance with the requirements of the specifications and the drawings.
- B. Place and tamp bedding and backfill in a manner which will not damage pipe coating, wrapping, or encasement.
- C. Bedding procedures for sanitary sewers and storm sewers shall be as specified in Manufacturer’s recommendation, or WPWD specifications. The more stringent specification will apply..
- D. If bedding does not cover the pipe, place pipe cover material from the top of bedding to 12 inches over the pipe. Compact pipe cover material to the density required to allow backfill over the pipe cover material to be compacted to the density specified in this Article.
- E. Do not use the following materials for backfill:
 - 1. Unsuitable materials;
 - 2. Frozen materials;
 - 3. Materials which are too wet or too dry to be compacted to the densities specified in this Article.
- F. Where the edge of the trench is within 5 feet of or crosses the existing roadway pavement, it shall be backfilled with Flowable Backfill. Backfill any trench specifically indicated on the drawings with Flowable Backfill.

- G. Trenches Not Requiring Special Backfill: Backfill trenches not requiring granular backfill with suitable excavated material. Place and compact backfill to produce an adequate foundation for the applicable paved or unpaved surface treatment. Fill and restore any settlement of the backfill. In paved areas, backfill shall be maintained to subbase elevation. In unpaved areas, backfill shall be mounded above finish grade to allow for settlement. Grade unpaved area to be restored 6 inches below finish grade after settlement of backfill and immediately before restoration of vegetated areas. Place 6 inches of topsoil over area to be restored.
- H. Trenches in Traveled Pavements: All cuts and trenches in paved streets or other paved areas shall be backfilled with flowable fill material.

3.11 MAINTAINING TRAFFIC

- A. Before closing any thoroughfare, the Contractor shall notify and, if necessary, obtain a permit or permits from the duly constituted public authority having jurisdiction, state, county, city/town, school corporation, and public safety agencies.
- B. The Contractor shall notify the Town of his intention to close a particular street 72 hours in advance of the proposed closing. The Contractor shall place all proper detour signs and barricades prior to the actual street closing.
- C. During the construction, the Contractor shall be responsible for maintaining and protecting the pedestrian and vehicular traffic at all times on all streets involved and providing access to all residential and commercial establishments adjacent to the construction area. The Contractor shall furnish and maintain signage, barricades, flares, etc., in accordance with the latest version of the Indiana Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices. The signage, barricades, etc., must be in good condition.
- D. The Contractor shall conduct his work in such a manner as not to unduly or unnecessarily restrict or impede normal traffic through the streets of the community. Insofar as it is practicable, do not locate excavated material and spoil banks in such manner as to obstruct traffic. Keep the traveled way of all street, roads, and alleys clear and unobstructed insofar as is possible. Do not use streets, roads, or alleys for the storage of construction materials, equipment supplies, or excavated earth, except when and where necessary. If required by duly constituted public authority, the Contractor shall, at his own expense, construct bridges or other temporary crossing structures over trenches so as not to unduly restrict traffic. Such structures shall be of adequate strength and proper construction and shall be maintained by the Contractor in such manner as

not to constitute an undue traffic hazard. Private driveways shall not be closed, except when and where necessary, and then only upon due advance notice to the WPWD and Homeowner, and for the shortest practicable period of time, consistent with efficient and expeditious construction. The Contractor shall be liable for any damage to persons or property resulting from his work.

3.12 WALKS AND PASSAGEWAYS

The Contractor, when required, shall make provisions at cross streets for the free passage of vehicles and foot passengers, either by bridging or otherwise, and shall not obstruct the sidewalks, gutters, or streets, nor prevent in any manner the flow of water in the latter, but shall use all proper and necessary means to permit the free passage of surface water along the gutters. The Contractor shall immediately cart away all offensive matter, exercising such precaution as may be directed by WPWD or designee. All material excavated must be so disposed of as to inconvenience the public and adjacent tenants as little as possible and to prevent injury to trees, sidewalks, fences, and adjacent property of all kinds. The Contractor may be required to erect suitable barriers to prevent such inconvenience or injury.

3.13 WARNING LIGHTS

The Contractor shall place sufficient warning lights on or near the work and keep them illuminated during periods of reduced visibility (from twilight in the evening until sunrise) and will be held responsible for any damages that any party or the Town may sustain in consequences of neglecting the necessary precaution in prosecuting this work.

3.14 CLEANUP AND MAINTENANCE

- A. Cleanup the job site as backfilling is completed. Remove excess earth, rock, bedding, materials, and backfill materials. Remove unused piping materials, structure components, and appurtenances. Restore items moved, damaged, or destroyed during construction. Grade area to be restored. Leave backfill mounded over trenches which are not backfilled with Special Backfill. Cleanup and restoration specified in this paragraph shall be completed within 1,000 feet of excavation.
- B. Restoration of grass, bushes, trees, and other plants shall be completed by Contractor to original or better condition.
- C. Restoration of pavement and walks shall be specified in Section 02500, Paving and Surfacing. A temporary driving surface, such as crushed stone, shall be compacted in place in the trench area as backfilling is complete. Cold-mix asphalt patching material may be used as a temporary

driving surface at the Contractor's option or when specifically called for in the plans or specifications. Temporary pavement shall not be more than 1,000 feet behind the excavation. When no existing pavement remains after excavation, a temporary compacted aggregate surfacing may be provided instead of the permanent pavement or a temporary cold-mix asphalt pavement.

- D. Maintain the job site until the work has been completed and accepted. Fill trenches which settle when settlement is visible. Restore items damaged by construction or improper restoration. Keep dust conditions to minimum by the use of water.

END OF SECTION 02222