

Chapter 6
Maintenance and Repair

(Title 17, Chapter 6 adopted by ordinance 2014-31, effective November 11, 2014)

Sections:

- 17-6-1. Restoration of Surface.
- 17-6-2. Same - Bituminous, Concrete or Asphalt Street Surfaces.
- 17-6-3. Same - Concrete Surface.
- 17-6-4. Same - Concrete Base, Bituminous Wearing Surfaces.
- 17-6-5. Same - Gravel Surfaces.
- 17-6-6. Protection of Public.
- 17-6-7. Relocation and Protection of Utilities.
- 17-6-8. Approval of Method of Jetting Pipe.
- 17-6-9. Notice to Inspect; Failure to Comply with Specifications.
- 17-6-10. Agreement to Construct and Install Future Off-Site Improvements.
- 17-6-11. Forfeiture of Bonds.

17-6-1. Restoration of Surface.

- a. Duty of contractor: All street surfacing curbs, gutters sidewalks, driveways or other hard surfaces falling in the line of the work, which must be removed in the performance of the work, shall be restored in kind by the contractor, unless otherwise directed, in accordance with the specifications contained in Section 24-30, governing the various types of surfaces involved.
- b. Time: In traffic lanes of paved streets the contractor shall provide temporary gravel surfaces or cold mulch in good condition immediately after the backfill has been placed and shall complete permanent repairs on the street, sidewalk, curb, gutter, driveway and other surfaces within five days from the date of completion of the backfill except for periods when permanent paving material is not available or when weather conditions prevent permanent replacement or when an extension of time is granted by the city inspector. If temporary repair has been made on a paved street with gravel and a permanent repair cannot be made within the time specified above, due to any of the above mentioned conditions, then the contractor shall be required to replace the gravel with cold mulch as soon as possible. (R.O. 1953, Section 15-7)

17-6-2. Same - Bituminous, Concretes or Asphalts Street Surface.

- a. Temporary gravel surface: Where excavations are made in paved areas, the surface shall be replaced with a temporary gravel surface. The gravel shall be placed deep enough to provide a minimum of six inches below the bottom of the bituminous or concrete surface. Normally this will require nine inches of gravel for bituminous surfaces, and twelve inches of gravel for concrete and concrete vase asphalt wearing surfaces. The temporary gravel surface shall be maintained by blading, sprinkling, rolling, adding gravel, etc., to maintain a safe uniform surface satisfactory to the inspector until the final surface is placed. Excess material shall be removed from the premises immediately.

Material for use on temporary gravel surfaces shall be obtained from sound, tough, durable, gravel or rock meeting the following requirements for grading:

Passing 1-inch sieve	100%
Passing 3/4 inch sieve	85%-100%
Passing No. 4 sieve	45%- 65%
Passing No. 10 sieve	30%- 50%
Passing No. 200 sieve	5%- 10%

- b. Bituminous surface: The exposed edges of existing pavement shall be primed with Type Mc-1 bituminous material. The type, grade, and mixtures of the asphalt to be used for street surface replacement shall be approved by the city inspector. The thickness shall be equal to the adjacent surface thickness but not less than three inches. The complete surface shall not deviate more than one half inch between the old and new work.

17-6-3. Same - Concrete Surfaces.

The sub-base shall be sprinkled just before placing the concrete. Joints and surfaces shall be made to match the original joints and surfaces. The thickness of concrete shall be equal to the adjacent concrete but in no case less than six inches thick. The mixing, cement, water content, proportion, placement and curing of the concrete shall be approved by the city inspector. In no case shall the concrete have less compressive strength than three thousand pounds per square inch at the end of twenty-eight days.

17-6-4. Same - Concrete Base, Bituminous Wearing Surfaces.

This type of surfacing shall be constructed as above described.

17-6-5. Same - Gravel Surface.

Trenches excavated through gravel-surfaced area, such as gravel roads and gravel shoulders, unpaved driveways, etc., shall have the gravel surface restored and maintained as described in Section 24-33 except that the gravel shall be a minimum of one inch more than the thickness of the existing gravel.

17-6-6. Protection of Public.

Excavation operations shall be conducted in such a manner that a minimum amount of interference of interruption of street traffic will result. Inconvenience to residents and businesses fronting on public streets shall be minimized. Suitable adequate and sufficient barricades shall be available and used where necessary to prevent accidents involving property or persons. Barricades shall be in place until all contractor equipment is removed from the site and the excavation has been backfilled and proper temporary gravel surface is in place as specified in Section 24-32. From sunset to sunrise all barricades and excavations shall be clearly outlined by acceptable warning lights, lanterns or flares. Police and fire departments shall be notified at least twenty-four hours in advance of any planned excavation requiring street closure or detour. (R.O. 1953, Section 15-8).

17-6-7. Relocation and Protection of Utilities.

The holder of a street excavation permit shall not interfere with any existing utility without the written consent of the administrative authority and the owner of the utility. If it becomes necessary to relocate an existing utility, this shall be done by its owner. No utility owned by the city shall be moved to accommodate the permitted, unless the cost of such work is borne by the permitted. The cost of moving privately owned utilities shall be similarly borne by the permitted, unless it makes other arrangements with the person owning the utility. The permitted shall support and protect, by timbers or otherwise, all pipes, conduits, poles, wires or other apparatus which may be in any way affected by the excavation work and do everything necessary to support, sustain and protect them under, over, along or across such work. In case any pipes, conduits, poles, wires, or apparatus should be damaged, and for this purpose pipe coating or other encasement or devices are to be considered as part of a substructure, they shall be repaired by the agency or person owning them and the expense of such repairs shall be charged to the permitted. It is the intent of this section that the permitted shall assume all liability is a contractual obligation of the permitted. The only exception will be such instances where damage is exclusively due to the negligence of the owning utility. The city shall not be make a party to any action because of this section. The permitted shall inform itself as to the existence and location of all underground utilities and protect the same against damage.

17-6-8. Approval of method of jetting pipe.

Jetting pipe by means of water under pressure, or compressed air, is permitted only when approved by the city inspector.

17-6-9. Notice to Inspect; Failure to Comply with Specifications.

The city department of inspections shall be notified at least four hours in advance of excavating and backfilling of an excavation so that an inspector can check the work. Failure to observe and comply with the specifications in Section 24-30 may result in the refusal of permits.

17-6-10. Agreement to Construct and Install Future Off-Site Improvements.

Any person, persons or corporation who applies for a residential or commercial building permit for construction of any facilities upon a vacant unimproved lot or lots situated on an existing street within Grantsville City limits shall, prior to receiving a building permit, enter into an agreement with Grantsville City providing for the future construction and installation of required improvements of curb, future and sidewalks on the said existing streets at such time as the installation and construction of said offsite improvements become feasible as determined by the Grantsville City Council. The costs of construction and installation of said improvements shall be paid by the landowner of said lot or lots at the time the City Council determines the improvements to be feasible pursuant to the agreement which shall be covenant running with the land, and upon the agreement being recorded in the office of the County Recorder of Tooele County, said agreement shall constitute a lien upon the land described in said agreement.

17-6-11. Bond Forfeiture.

The bond provided for in Section 24-29 of this Chapter shall be forfeited to the City if a project is not restored in a satisfactory manner as provided by the Grantsville City Ordinances, within 3 months after the date of the commencement of the bonded project. The bond may be held by the City for up to one-year following the completion of the bonded project. If during the one-year period, the City determines that the restoration was defective in any regard the City shall give the contractor notice of the defect. If the contractor fails to remedy the defect within 30 days after receipt of notice, the bond shall be forfeited to the City. When the City is assured that the project has been completed satisfactorily, or the one year period has elapsed the City shall notify the contractor of its intention to release the bond. If the contractor fails to redeem the bond within sixty days after receiving notice, the bond shall be forfeited to the City and shall revert to the Street Department Fund. Any forfeited bonds shall be used to restore all defective work and any excess amounts shall be tendered to the contractor after completion of the work. Anyone dissatisfied with a decision which forfeits a bond or a directive to restore defective work may appeal said decision to the City Council who may hear the appeal, or may appoint a hearing examiner to hear the matter and make written findings to the City Council who will decide the matter based upon said written findings. (Section 24-42 adopted by Ordinance Number 83-13 November 2, 1983.)