DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Planning & Engineering
Office of Project Development
700 E Broadway Avenue
Pierre, South Dakota 57501-2586
O: 605.773.3275 | F: 605.773.2614
dot.sd.gov

February 4, 2025

ADDENDUM NO. 1

RE: Item #1, February 12, 2025 Letting - NH 0100(106)409, P 8042(00), P 8042(00), PCN 01V7, 08DG, 08DH, Lincoln County - Grading, Structure's (2-12x5 Precast RCBC, (2)12x10 CIP RCBC, 196.5' Steel Girder, 2-11x5 CIP RCBC, 9x5 Precast RCBC), PCC Surfacing, Curb & Gutter, Storm Sewer, Signals, Lighting

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The following addenda to the plans shall be inserted and made a part of your proposal for the referenced project.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS: Please remove the Index of Special Provisions and replace with attached Index of Special Provisions revised 2/4/25.

Please remove the "Special Provision for Battery Backup System for Traffic Signal", dated 12/31/24, "Special Provision for Video Detection System", dated 12/31/24, and "Special provision for Optical Activated Emergency Vehicle Pre-Emption System", dated 12/31/24.

Please add the "Special Provision for Optical Activated Emergency Vehicle Preemption System", dated 2/4/25, "Special Provision for ATC Traffic Signal Controller Cabinet", dated 2/4/25, "Special Provision for Traffic Signal Heads (LED Modules)", dated 2/4/25, "Special Provision Regarding Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, dated 2/4/25 and "Fact Sheet #33" after "List of Utilities".

SDEBS BID PROPOSAL: *The electronic bid proposal for this contract has been revised to include the changes associated with this addendum. Bidders must log in to the SDEBS to retrieve and incorporate these changes into their bid.*

Quantities for Bid Items were changed:
Bid Item 670E5202 "Special Frame and Grate" changed from 2 to 5 Each
Bid Item 671E6007 "Type A7 Manhole Frame and Lid" changed from 5 to 2 Each

PLANS: Please destroy sheets A2, B3, B19, B20, B21, and E50 and replace with the enclosed sheets, dated 1/28/25 and 2/4/25.

Sheets A2 & B3: Quantities for Bid Item 670E5202 "Special Frame and Grate" changed from 2 to 0 Each for PCN 01V7 and changed from 0 to 5 Each for PCN 08DG.

Quantities for Bid Item 671E6007 "Type A7 Manhole Frame and Lid" changed from 0 to 2 Each for PCN 01V7 and changed from 5 to 0 Each for PCN 08DG.

Sheets B19 to B21: TABLE OF STORM SEWER DROP INLETS AND JUNCTION BOXES was revised.

Sheet E50: Note(s) for Type A Drainage Fabric were added.

Sincerely,

Sam Weisgram
Engineering Supervisor

SW/cj

CC: Travis Dressen, Mitchell Region Engineer
Harry Johnston, Sioux Falls Area Engineer

REV 2/4/25

INDEX OF SPECIAL PROVISIONS

PROJECT NUMBER(S): NH 0100(106)409, P 8042(00), P 8042(00)
PCN: 01V7, 08DG, 08DH

TYPE OF WORK: GRADING, STRUCTURE'S (2-12X5 PRECAST RCBC, (2)12X10 CIP RCBC, 196.5' STEEL GIRDER, 2-11X5 CIP RCBC, 9X5 PRECAST RCBC), PCC SURFACING, CURB & GUTTER, STORM SEWER, SIGNALS, LIGHTING

COUNTY: LINCOLN

The following clauses have been prepared subsequent to the Standard Specifications for Roads and Bridges and refer only to the above described improvement, for which the following Proposal is made.

The Contractor's attention is directed to the need for securing from the Department of Environment & Natural Resources, Foss Building, Pierre, South Dakota, permission to remove water from public sources (lakes, rivers, streams, etc.). The Contractor should make his request as early as possible after receiving his contract, and insofar as possible at least 30 days prior to the date that the water is to be used.

Sara Garbe is the official in charge of the Sioux Falls Career Center for Lincoln County.

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS ARE INCLUDED IN THIS PROPOSAL FORM:

Special Provision for Contract Time, dated 1/14/25.

Special Provision for Prosecution and Progress, dated 1/21/21.

Special Provision for Cooperation by Contractor and Department, dated 8/17/17.

Special Provision for Traffic Control Supervisor, dated 1/15/25.

Special Provision Regarding Combination Bids, dated 12/31/24.

Special Provision for On-The-Job Training Program, dated 3/10/16.

Special Provision Regarding Right of Entry/Work Limits, dated 1/13/25.

Special Provision Regarding Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, dated 1/8/25.

Individual Permit # NWO-2021-00187-PIE (Phase III)

Special Provision Regarding Railroad Insurance Requirements and Working on Railroad Property for Grading and Interim Surfacing with BNSF Railway Company, dated 12/20/24.

Special Provision for Contractor Furnished Mix Design for PCC Pavement, dated 8/30/18.

Special Provision for Concrete Penetrating Sealer, dated 7/30/24.

Special Provision for PI PCC Pavement Smoothness with 0.2" Blanking Band, dated 11/30/18.

Special Provision for Stud Shear Connector Field Installation (Incidental), dated 4/21/23.

Special Provision for Stud Shear Connector Field Installation (Per Each), dated 4/21/23.

Special Provision for Aggregate Column Reinforcement, dated 11/6/24.

Special Provision for Mechanically Stabilized Earth Wire Face Walls, dated 12/16/24.

Special Provision for Stainless Reinforcing Steel, dated 12/31/24.

Special Provision for Contractor Staking with Machine Control Grading Option, dated 12/31/24.

List of Utilities.

Special Provision for Optical Activated Emergency Vehicle Preemption System, dated 2/4/25.

Special Provision for ATC Traffic Signal Controller Cabinet, dated 2/4/25.

Special Provision for Traffic Signal Heads (LED Modules), dated 2/4/25.

Special Provision Regarding Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, dated 2/4/25.

Fact Sheet #33.

Special Provision for Steel Beam Guardrail AASHTO M 180 Designation, date 10/8/24.
Special Provision for Acknowledgment and Certification Regarding Article 3, Section 12 of the South Dakota Constitution, dated 8/24/23.
Special Provision for Buy America, dated 5/1/24.
Special Provision for Liability Insurance, dated 4/21/22.
Special Provision for Responsibility for Damage Claims, dated 4/21/22.
Special Provision for Restriction of Boycott of Israel, dated 1/31/20.
Special Provision for Contractor Administered Preconstruction Meeting, dated 12/18/19.
Fuel Adjustment Affidavit, DOT form 208 dated 7/15.
Standard Title VI Assurance, dated 3/1/16.
Special Provision For Disadvantaged Business Enterprise, dated 2/9/24.
Special Provision For EEO Affirmative Action Requirements on Federal and Federal-Aid Construction Contracts, dated 2/5/24.
Special Provision For Required Contract Provisions Federal-Aid Construction Contracts, Form FHWA 1273 (Rev. October 23, 2023), dated 10/18/23.

Required Contract Provisions Federal-Aid Construction Contracts, Form FHWA 1273 (Rev. 10/23/23).
Special Provision Regarding Minimum Wage on Federal-Aid Projects, dated 10/24/19.
Wage and Hour Division US Department of Labor Washington DC. - US Dept. of Labor Decision Number SD20230032, dated 3/10/23.
Special Provision for Supplemental Specifications to 2015 Standard Specifications for Roads and Bridges, dated 9/7/22.
Special Provision for Price Schedule for Miscellaneous Items, dated 12/6/23.

Special Provision Regarding Storm Water Discharge, dated 5/8/18.
General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction Activities, dated 4/1/18
https://danr.sd.gov/OfficeOfWater/SurfaceWaterQuality/stormwater/StormWaterConstruction.aspx

Special Provision for
Optical Activated Emergency Vehicle Preemption System

System Description

The required priority control system will employ data-encoded optical communication to verify the presence of authorized priority vehicles. The data-encoded optical communication will request the traffic signal controller to advance to and/or hold a desired traffic signal display selected from phases normally available.

The priority control system will consist of a matched system of optical detectors, detector cable, signal discriminators, and confirmation lights.

A code secured signal will be detected and recognized by the optical detectors at or near the intersection over a line-of-sight path of up to 2,500 feet (762 m) under clear atmospheric conditions. The signal discriminator will process the electrical signal from the detector to ensure that the communication (1) is a valid base frequency, and (2) is within user-settable range. If these conditions are met, the signal discriminator will generate a priority control request (i.e., the appropriate green lights) for the approaching priority vehicles.

The system will require no action from the vehicle operator other than to turn on a code secured emitter. The system will operate on a first-come, first-served basis. Higher priority (Command) requests will override lower priority (Advantage) requests. The system will interface with most traffic signal controllers and will not compromise normal operation or existing safety provisions.

Matched System Components

The required priority control data-encoded optical communications system will be comprised of optical detector, detector cable, signal discriminator, and conformation light. In addition, a card rack shall be available, if required. To ensure system integrity, operation, and compatibility, all components will be from the same manufacturer. The system will be compatible with NEMA (National Electrical Manufacturers Association) TS1 and TS2 controllers.

The priority control system shall be Model 721 Far Side as manufactured by Global Traffic Technologies or approved equal. The preemption and conductor cables for the detector heads shall be installed without splices from the heads to the controller cabinets.

A. Optical Detector: The detector will change the optical signal to an electrical signal. It will be located at or near the intersection. It will send the electrical signal, via the detector cable, to the discriminator.

B. Detector Cable: The detector cable will carry the electrical signal from the detector to the discriminator.

C. Signal Discriminator: The discriminator will validate the signal from the detector. Itwill be located within the controller cabinet at the intersection. It will request the controller to provide priority to the requesting vehicle.

D. Card Rack: The card rack will provide simplified installation of a signal discriminator into controller cabinets that do not already have a suitable card rack.

System Component Specifications

A. Optical Detector:

1. The required optical detector will be a lightweight, weatherproof device capable of sensing and transforming pulsed infrared energy into electrical signals for use by the discrimination equipment.

2. The optical detector will be designed for mounting at or near an intersection on mast arms, pedestals, pipes, or span wires.

3. Each optical detector will be supplied with mounting hardware to accommodate installation on span wires or mast arms using 3/4-inch NPT electrical pipe materials including a malleable Iron "T" approved for rain-tight locations, threaded nipples, and single lamp holder approved for outdoor use. The use of a PELCO AB-0155-42 Band Mount Mini-Brac or approved equal shall be used where no integrated threaded outlet exists on the mast arm. All equipment shall be securely mounted to be level/plumb and retain its alignment.

4. The optical detector design shall include adjustable tubes to enable their reorientation for span wire mounting without disassembly of the unit.

5. The optical detector will accept optical signals from one or two directions and will provide single or dual electrical output signal(s).

6. The optical detector will be available in three configurations:

   a. Uni-directional with one output channel

   b. Bi-directional with one output channel

   c. Bi-directional with two output channels

7. The optical detector will allow aiming of the two optical sensing inputs for skewed approaches or slight curves.

8. The optical detector will have a built-in terminal block to simplify wiring connections.

9. The optical detector will receive power from the discriminator and will have internal voltage regulation to operate from 18 to 37 volts DC.

10. The optical detector will respond to a clear lens code secured emitter with 0.84 (± 10%) Joules of energy output per flash at a distance of 2,500 feet (762 m) under clear atmospheric conditions. If the emitter is configured with a visible light filter, the detector will respond at a distance of 1,800 feet (549 m) under clear atmospheric conditions. The noted distances shall be comparable day and night.

11. The optical detector will deliver the necessary electrical signal to the discriminator via a detector cable up to 1,000 feet (305 m) in length.

B. Detector Cable:

1. The detector cable shall deliver sufficient power from the discriminator to the detector and will deliver the necessary quality signal from the detector to the discriminator over a nonspliced distance of 1,000 feet (305 m).

2. The detector cable will be of durable construction to satisfy the following installation methods:
   a. Direct burial
   b. Conduit and mast arm pull
   c. Exposed overhead (supported by messenger wire)

3. The outside diameter of the detector cable will not exceed 0.3 inches (7.62 mm).

4. The insulation rating of the detector cable will be 600 volts minimum.

5. The temperature rating of the detector cable will be +158°F (+70°C) minimum.

6. The conductors will be shielded with aluminized polyester and have an AWG #20 (7 x 28) stranded and individually tinned drain wire to provide signal integrity and transient protection.

7. The detector cable will have four conductors of AWG #20 (7 x 28) stranded, individually tinned copper, color-coded insulation as follows:
   a. Orange for delivery of optical detector power (+)
   b. Drain wire for optical detector power return (-)
   c. Yellow for optical detector signal #1
   d. Blue for optical detector signal #2

8. The characteristic impedance of the detector cable shall be:

   0.6 ohms/1,000'

   14.3uF/1,000'

9. The shield wrapping will have a 20% overlap to ensure shield integrity following conduit and mast arm pulls.

C. Signal Discriminator:

1. The signal discriminator, designed to be installed in the traffic controller cabinet, is intended for use directly with NEMA controllers, with the system card rack and suitable system interface equipment.

2. The discriminator will be a plug-in, two-channel, dual-priority device intended to be installed directly into a card rack located within the controller cabinet.

3. The discriminator will be powered from 115-volt (95 volts AC to 135 volts AC), 60 Hz mains and will contain an internal, regulated power supply that supports up to four optical detectors.

4. The discriminator's default range values shall be resettable by the operator using switches located on its front.

5. The discriminator will be capable of two levels of discrimination code secured optical signals, as follows:

    a. Verification of the presence of the base optical signal of either 14.03509Hz ± 0.01773Hz for Command priority, or 9.63855Hz ± 0.00836Hz for Advantage priority.

    b. Determination of when the vehicle is within the prescribed range.

6. The discriminator's card edge connector will include primary optical detector inputs and power outputs.

7. The discriminator will include one opto-isolated NPN output per channel that provides the following electrical signal to the appropriate pin on the card edge connector:

    a. 6.25Hz ± 0.1Hz 50% on/duty square wave in response to an Advantage priority call.

    b. A steady ON in response to a Command priority call.

8. The discriminator will accommodate two methods for setting intensity thresholds (emitter range) for high and low priority signals:

    a. Using an encoded emitter with range-setting capability.

    b. Using any encoded emitter while manipulating the front panel switches.

9. The discriminator will have a solid state POWER ON LED indicator that flashes to indicate unit diagnostic mode and illuminates steadily to indicate proper operation.

10. The discriminator will have internal diagnostics to test for proper operation. If a fault is detected, the discriminator will use the front panel LED indicators to display fault information.

11. The discriminator will have a Command (High) and Advantage (Low) solid state LED indicator for each channel to display active calls.

12. The discriminator will have a test switch for each channel to test proper operation of Command or Advantage priority.

13. The discriminator will properly identify a Command priority call with the presence of 10 Advantage priority code secured emitter signals being received simultaneously on the same channel.

14. The discriminator will have write-on pads to allow identification of the phase and channel.

15. The discriminator shall have the capability of functionally testing connected detector circuits and indicating via front panel LEDs nonfunctional detector circuits.

16. The signal discriminator shall have a solid state circuit board. Module units will not be allowed.

D. Card Rack:

1. The required card rack will provide simplified installation of a discriminator into controller cabinets that do not already have a suitable card rack.

2. The card rack will be factory wired to one connector, located behind the card slot, and a terminal block, located next to the discriminator slot, on the front of the card rack.

3. The card rack connector on the front will provide for all connections to the traffic controller.

4. The card rack will provide labeled terminal blocks for connecting the primary optical detectors to a discriminator.

E. Interface Cards:

1. Interface Card for Electromechanical Controllers

a. The required interface card for electromechanical controllers will provide electrical and logic interface between the discriminator and an electromechanical-type controller.

b. The inputs to the interface card for electromechanical controllers will be connected to the outputs of the discriminator.

c. The outputs of the interface card for electromechanical controllers will be connected to the Hand Control Switch or Police Panel where the dial motor and its self-generated solenoid advance pulses are disconnected from the cam/solenoid assembly and replaced by pulses generated by the action of the Hand Control Switch in the electromechanical-type controller.

d. The interface card for electromechanical controllers will decode the outputs of the discriminator(s) and advance the controller to the phase that is set for that channel by sensing the traffic controller signal indications.

e. The interface card for electromechanical controllers will have one input to disable the interface card.

f. The interface card for electromechanical controllers will include the following switches:

i. Channel 1 Green Time: 16-position rotary switch; Controls timing between advance pulses, in seconds, when in Phase 1 green

ii. Channel 2 Green Time: 16-position rotary switch; Controls timing between advance pulses, in seconds, when in Phase 2 green

iii. Channel 3 Green Time: 16-position rotary switch; Controls timing between advance pulses, in seconds, when in Phase 3 green

iv. Channel 4 Green Time: 16-position rotary switch; Controls timing between advance pulses, in seconds, when in Phase 4 green

v. NON Green Time: 16-position rotary switch; Controls timing between advance pulses, in seconds, when no indications are green

vi. Power Switch

2. Confirmation Light Card:

   a. The required confirmation light card will provide electrical and logic interface between discriminators and confirmation light switching devices at the intersection.

   b. The confirmation light card will have four inputs to allow connection to the outputs of one or two discriminators.

   c. The confirmation light card will connect to unused load switch inputs in the controller cabinet.

   d. The confirmation light card will provide 10 confirmation light patterns programmable by the user using a rotary switch.

   e. The confirmation light card will monitor green traffic signal indications for dynamic control of confirmation lights; e.g., to modify the response when proper phasing is reached.

   f. The patterns shall be as described below:

	Non-Called Direction		**Called Direction**	
Pattern Number	**Desired Green**	**Non-Desired Green**	**Desired Green**	**Non-Desired Green**
0	Off	Off	Steady On	Off
1	Off	Off	Flashing	Off
2	Flashing	Flashing	Steady On	Steady On
3	Steady On	Steady On	Flashing	Flashing
4	Flashing	Flashing	Steady On	Off
5	Steady On	Steady On	Flashing	Off
6	Flashing	Flashing	Steady On	Flashing
7	Steady On	Steady On	Flashing	Steady On
8	Off	Off	Steady On	Flashing
9	Off	Off	Flashing	Steady On
1/0	Off	Off	Flashing	Off
1/1	Off	Off	Steady On	Off
1/2	Steady On	Steady On	Flashing	Flashing
1/3	Flashing	Flashing	Steady On	Steady On
1/4	Steady On	Steady On	Flashing	Off
1/5	Flashing	Flashing	Steady On	Off
1/6	Steady On	Steady On	Flashing	Steady On
1/7	Flashing	Flashing	Steady On	Flashing
1/8	Off	Off	Flashing	Steady On
1/9	Off	Off	Steady On	Off

Reliability

A. All equipment supplied as part of the optical priority control system intended for use in the controller cabinet will meet the following electrical and environmental specifications spelled out in the NEMA Standards Publication TS2 1992, Part 2:

1. Line voltage variations per NEMA TS2 1992, paragraph 2.1.2.

2. Power source frequency per NEMA TS2 1992, paragraph 2.1.3.

3. Power source noise transients per NEMA TS2 1992, paragraph 2.1.6.1.

4. Temperature range per NEMA TS2 1992, paragraph 2.1.5.1.

5. Humidity per NEMA TS2 1992, paragraph 2.1.5.2.

6. Shock test per NEMA TS2 1992, paragraph 3.13.9.

7. Vibration per NEMA TS2 1992, paragraph 3.13.8.

B. Each piece of equipment supplied as part of the priority control system intended for use in or on priority vehicles will operate properly across the entire spectrum of combinations of environmental conditions (temperature range, relative humidity, vehicle battery voltage) per the individual component specifications.

Responsibilities

The manufacturer of the required optical priority control system and/or the manufacturer's representative will provide responsive service before, during, and after installation of the priority control system. The manufacturer and/or the manufacturer's representative will provide certified, trained technicians having traffic systems industry experience and operational knowledge of priority control systems.

Guaranteed Warranty

A. The manufacturer of the required optical priority control system will warrant that, provided the priority control system has been properly installed, operated and maintained, component parts of a matched component system (see Section II) that prove to be defective in workmanship and/or material during the first five years from the date of shipment from the manufacturer will be covered in a documented system-protection plan, plus an added five-year warranty for repair or replacement at a fixed deductible charge for a total of ten years of product coverage.

B. The protection plan will warrant that component parts of a matched component system that prove to be defective in workmanship and/or material during the first five years from the date of shipment from manufacturer will be repaired at no charge, and that extended coverage with a fixed repair deductible will be available for an additional five years.

C. In total, the warranty coverage must assure ten-year operational reliability and interface compatibility with future components designed for the system.

Certification

The manufacturer of the required priority control system will certify that all component products are designed, manufactured, and tested as a system of matched components and will meet or exceed the requirements of this specification.

* * * *

Special Provision for
ATC Traffic Signal Controller Cabinet

The control equipment specified herein shall conform, where applicable, to Advanced Transportation Controller (ATC) Cabinet Standard version ATC 5301 v02, latest revision, Traffic Control Systems, and shall also comply with the additional City requirements.

All auxiliary equipment supplied in the signal cabinet not produced by the primary controller manufacturer shall have service information and parts availability information supplied including model number, serial number, and/or part number, and the address of the manufacturer included on the cabinet layout and master parts list. The cabinet terminal facilities shall be manufactured by the same manufacturer as the controller timing unit. All other equipment may be multi-source product.

A. Controller

The traffic signal controller shall be supplied with its most up to date software/firmware available and be compatible with the City of Sioux Falls Tactics 5.4 or a method of making timing changes through the City's Traffic Network using a browser and IP address needs to be present. Contact Heath Hoftiezer (#605-367-8634) of the City of Sioux Falls for further information.

Two sets of wiring diagrams and one maintenance and operation manual shall be supplied for the traffic signal controller. The Contractor shall place all diagrams and manuals in the controller cabinet.

The Contractor shall deliver the traffic signal controller to the City of Sioux Falls for programming. The City will program the controller and contact the Contractor for pick-up. The Contractor shall install the programmed controller in the controller cabinet. Contact Heath Hoftiezer (#605-367-8634) of the City of Sioux Falls for drop-off information.

All costs to furnish and install the traffic signal controller shall be included in the contract unit price per each for "Traffic Signal Controller".

B. Traffic Signal Cabinet

The traffic signal cabinet shall be capable of accepting a power assembly using either 120 VAC or 48 VDC. 120 VAC shall be used in this instance.

The housing shall be rainproof. It shall have two front and two rear doors, each equipped with a lock and handle. The enclosure top shall be crowned to prevent standing water. The cabinet shall be approximately 67" H x 44" W x 26" D designed to fit on a NEMA P cabinet base. The enclosure, doors, lifting eyes, gasket channels, police panel door, spacer supports and all supports welded to the enclosure and doors shall be fabricated of 0.125 inch minimum thickness aluminum sheet. All exterior seams for enclosure, enclosure top and doors shall be continuously welded and shall be smooth.

The latching mechanism shall be a three-point draw roller type. The pushrods shall be turned edgewise at the outward supports and have a cross section of 0.25 in thick by 0.75 in wide, minimum. When the door is closed and latched, the door shall be locked. The locks and handles shall be on the right side of the front door and left side of the rear door. The lock and lock support shall be rigidly mounted on the door. A seal shall be provided to prevent dust or water entry through the lock opening. The locks shall be Corbin 2 type, or approved equal. One key shall be supplied with each lock. The keys shall be removable in the locked position only.

A police panel assembly shall be provided to allow limited control access. The panel door shall be equipped with a lock and master police key. The front and back of the panel shall be enclosed with a rigid metal covering so that no parts having live voltage are exposed. The panel assembly shall have a drain to prevent water from collecting within the assembly. The drain shall be channeled to the outside. The cabinet shall have one switch provided and labeled "SIGNALS ON / OFF” and one switch provided and labeled "FLASH / AUTO". The MANUAL CONTROL ENABLE ON / OFF switch and a receptacle for the INTERVAL ADVANCE cord shall be provided. An INTERVAL ADVANCE cord, six feet in length, shall be provided.

Housing ventilation shall include intake, exhaust, filtration, fans and thermostat.

The cabinet shall be equipped with four LED lights activated by door switches and equipped with fuses.

The cabinet assembly shall be capable of providing control for up to 32 output channels and management for up to 48 detector inputs.

The cabinet shall monitor the voltage and current of all signal outputs.

The cabinet shall be able to change flash operation through the use of color coded flash plugs.

Special Provision for Traffic Signal Heads (LED Modules)

1. Overview

1.1 Purpose

1.1.1 The purpose of this specification is to provide the minimum performance requirements for 200 mm (8 in) and 300 mm (12 in) Light Emitting Diode (LED) vehicle traffic signal. This specification refers to procedures and definitions as described in the **Vehicle Traffic Control Signal Heads—Light Emitting Diode (LED) Circular Supplement (VTCSH), Adopted June 27, 2005**, published by the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) and contains additional requirements to ensure optimum long-term reliability and performance.

1.2 Manufacturer's Requirements and Approvals

1.2.1 The manufacturer supplying product to this specification shall have a minimum of seven years' experience in the manufacture of LED Traffic Signals with High-Flux LEDs.

1.2.2 Manufacturers supplying products to this specification must be a registered participant and have the base part numbers being provided listed on the ***Intertek ETL LED Traffic Signal Modules Certification Program*** approved products website with unique long life module part numbers for products that carry a 15 year warranty.

1.2.3 If requested, documentation shall be provided by manufacturer demonstrating the changes made to their standard product that allows for ITE specification compliance over a 15 year warranty period.

1.2.4 All LED Traffic Signal Modules shall fully meet the "Buy American Provision of the ARRA of 2009". Certificate of Compliance shall be provided by the manufacturer prior to bid opening.

2. Physical and Mechanical Requirements

2.1 General

2.1.1 Modules shall fit into existing traffic signal housings built to the VTCSH Standard without modification to the housing, or shall be stand-alone units that incorporate a housing meeting the performance and design requirements of the VTCSH Standard.

2.1.2 Installation of a module into an existing signal housing shall not require the use of special tools. The module shall connect directly to existing electrical wiring system.

2.2 LED Signal Module

2.2.1 The LED module shall be capable of replacing the existing optical components in the signal housing.

2.2.2 The module lens shall be hard-coated or otherwise made to comply with the material exposure and weathering effects requirements of the Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) J576.

2.2.3 Tinted or Clear Lens. Unless designated otherwise in the below table, the standard lens color shall be tinted with a color similar to the colors required in Section 3.2, Chromaticity, for all Red and Yellow modules and clear for all Green modules.

	200 mm (8") Balls		300 mm (12") Balls	
	Tinted Lens Required	Clear Lens Required	Tinted Lens Required	Clear Lens Required
Red				
Yellow				
Green				

2.2.4 The LED module shall utilize high-flux LEDs rated at 1 watt or higher and havean incandescent, nonpixilated appearance when illuminated.

2.2.5 The external lens shall have a smooth outer surface to prevent the buildup of dirt/dust and shall be designed to minimize the potential for sun phantom signals.

2.2.6 All LEDs utilized to illuminate Circular signal modules shall be LEDs that have been manufactured utilizing materials that have industry acceptance as being suitable for uses in outdoor applications. At no time is the use of LEDs that utilize AlGaAs technology acceptable.

2.3 Environmental Requirements

2.3.1 All exposed components of a module shall be suitable for prolonged exposure to the environment without appreciable degradation that would interfere with function or appearance. As a minimum, selected materials shall be rated for service for a period of a minimum of 60 months in a south-facing Arizona Desert installation.

2.3.2 A module shall be rated for use throughout an ambient operating temperature range, measured at the exposed rear of the module, of -40°C (-40°F) to +74°C (+165°F).

2.3.3 A module shall be protected against dust and moisture intrusion, including rain and blowing rain, per Mil-Std-810F Method 506.4, Procedure 1.

2.4 Construction

2.4.1 A module shall be a self-contained device, not requiring on-site assembly for installation into an existing traffic signal housing. The power supply for the signal module shall be integral to the module.

2.4.2 Assembly and manufacturing processes for a module shall be designed to assure all internal LED and electronic components are adequately supported to withstand mechanical shock and vibration due to high winds and other sources.

2.5 Materials

2.5.1 Materials used for the lens and module construction shall conform to ASTM.

2.5.2 Enclosures containing either the power supply or electronic components of the signal module shall be made of UL94 flame retardant materials. The module lens is excluded from this requirement.

2.6 Module Identification

2.6.1 Each module shall be identified on the backside with the manufacturer's name, model, operating characteristics, and serial number. The operating characteristics identified shall include the nominal operating voltage and stabilized power consumption in watts and volt-amperes.

2.6.2 Modules and removable lenses shall have a prominent and permanent vertical indexing indicator; i.e., UP Arrow, or the word UP or TOP, for correct indexing and orientation in the signal housing.

2.6.3 Modules conforming to all nonoptional requirements of this specification shall have the following statement on an attached label: "Manufactured in Conformance with the ITE LED Circular Signal Supplement."

2.6.4 All modules must be labeled with the ETL-Verified label shown in Figure 1. This label designates the compliance and listing with the Intertek ETL Traffic Signal Certification Program.

3. Photometric Requirements

3.1 Luminous Intensity, Uniformity, and Distribution

3.1.1 Minimum maintained luminous intensity: When operated under the conditions defined in Sections 2.3.2 and 4.2.1, the luminous intensity values for modules shall not be less than the specified values for a minimum period of 60 months.

3.1.1.1 Calculate the vertical intensity factor ($f(I_{Vert})$) for the range from 12.5 degrees up (+12.5) to 27.5 degrees down (-27.5), using the appropriate equation:

For $Ø_{Vert}$ > -2.5 degrees:

$$f(I_{Vert}) = 0.05 + 0.9434 * e^{-\left(\frac{\theta_{Vert}+2.5}{5.3}\right)}$$

For $Ø_{Vert}$ ≤ -2.5 degrees:

$$f(I_{Vert}) = 0.26 + \left(\frac{\theta \text{Vert}}{143}\right) + 0.76 * \left[e^{-0.02\left(\theta_{Vert}+2.5\right)^2}\right]^{\left(-0.07*\theta_{Vert}\right)}$$

where: $Ø_{Vert}$ is the angle measured above or below a horizontal plane perpendicular to the face of the module lens. (Note: Angles above the horizontal plane are positive, while angles below the horizontal plane are negative.)

3.1.1.2 Calculate the horizontal intensity factor ($f(I_{Horiz})$) for the range from 27.5 degrees left to 27.5 degrees right:

$$f(I_{Horiz}) = 0.05 + \left(0.95 * e^{\left(-\frac{1}{2}*\left(\frac{\theta_{Horiz}}{11}\right)^2\right)}\right)$$

where: $Ø_{Horiz}$ is the angle measured from a vertical plane to the left or right, perpendicular to the face of the module lens.

3.1.1.3 Select the appropriate peak minimum maintained luminous intensity value for the specified module size and color peak minimum maintained luminous intensity values, at $Ø_{Vert}$ = –2.5 deg and $Ø_{Horiz}$ = 0 deg [$\mathbf{I_{(-2.5, 0)}}$], by size and color of the module are:

	$\mathbf{I_{(-2.5, 0)}}$	
Color	200 mm	300 mm
Red	165 cd	365 cd
Yellow	410 cd	910 cd
Green	215 cd	475 cd

3.1.1.3 Multiply the vertical intensity factor times the horizontal intensity factor (for the selected pair of angles). Round the result to two significant figures, and multiply the combined angular intensity factor times the peak minimum maintained luminous intensity value for the appropriate signal size and color:

$$\mathbf{I}_{(Øvert, Øhoriz, size, color)} = [f(I_{Vert})^* f(I_{Horiz})]^* I_{(-2.5, 0)}$$

The resultant value of the luminous intensity shall be rounded to the nearest whole number.

Example: What is the minimum maintained luminous intensity value for a green, 300 mm LED signal light at 5 degrees down and 10 degrees left?

$$\mathbf{I}_{(-5, 10, 300, Green)} = [f(I_{vert = -5})^* f(I_{horiz = 10})]^* 475 \text{ cd}$$
$$\mathbf{I}_{(-5, 10, 300, Green)} = [0.953^*0.678]^*475 \text{ cd}$$
$$\mathbf{I}_{(-5, 10, 300, Green)} = 0.65^*475 = 309 \text{ cd}$$

3.1.1.4 Table 1 provides the minimum maintained luminous intensity values, over the required angular range, at 5-degree increments. Note that the horizontal limitations vary for various vertical angles (e.g.: at $Ø_{Vert}$ = +12.5 degrees, requirements are only specified from 7.5 degrees right to 7.5 degrees left, while at $Ø_{Vert}$ = -12.5 degrees, the horizontal limitations are from 27.5degrees right to 27.5 degrees left. Table 1 is provided to illustrate the minimum required values at certain specific angles within the required angular range of performance. One must use the procedure outlined above for determining the minimum maintained luminous intensity values at any specific pairs of vertical and horizontal angles within the required angular range.

3.1.2 Maximum permissible luminous intensity: When operated within the temperature range specified in Section 2.3.2, the actual luminous intensity for a module shall not exceed three times the required peak value of the minimum maintained luminous intensity for the selected signal size and color specified in Section 3.

3.1.3 Luminance uniformity: The uniformity of the signal output across the entire module lens shall not exceed a ratio of 10 to 1 between the maximum and minimum luminance values (cd/m^2).

3.2 Chromaticity

3.2.1 The measured chromaticity coordinates of modules shall conform to the following color regions, based on the 1931 CIE chromaticity diagram (see Figure 2):

Red: $y = 0.308$;
$y = 0.953 – 0.947x$;
$y = 0.290$:

Point	Red	
	x	*y*
1	0.692	0.308
2	0.681	0.308
3	0.700	0.290
4	0.710	0.290

Yellow: $y = 0.151 + 0.556x$;
$y = 0.972 – 0.976x$;
$y = 0.235 + 0.300x$:

Point	Yellow	
	x	*y*
1	0.545	0.454
2	0.536	0.449
3	0.578	0.408
4	0.588	0.411

Green: $y = 0.655 - 0.831x$
$x = 0.150$;
$y = 0.422 - 0.278x$:

Point	Green	
	x	*y*
1	0.005	0.651
2	0.150	0.531
3	0.150	0.380
4	0.022	0.416

3.2.2 The dominant wavelength for any individual color measurement of a portion of the emitting surface of a module shall be within ±3 nm of the dominant wavelength for the average color measurement of the emitting surface as a whole.

4. Electrical

4.1 General

4.1.1 All wiring and terminal blocks shall meet the requirements of the VTCSH standard. Two secured, color-coded, 600V, jacketed wires, a minimum of 20 AWG and at least 1 meter (39 in) in length, conforming to the NFPA 70, National Electrical Code, and rated for service at +105°C, shall be provided.

4.1.2 The following color scheme shall be used for all modules AC power leads: White for Common, Red for the Red ball signal, Yellow for the Yellow ball signal, and Brown for the Green ball signal.

4.1.3 The AC power leads shall exit the module via a rubber grommetted strain relief, and shall be terminated with insulated female quick-connect terminals with spade/tab adapters. The leads shall be separate at the point at which they leave the module.

4.1.3.1 All external wiring utilized in the LED traffic signal module shall be anti-capillary-type wire to prevent the wicking of moisture to the interior of the module.

4.1.4 All power supplies shall be conformal coated for additional protection.

4.2 Voltage Range

4.2.1 LED signal modules shall operate from a 60±3 Hz AC line power over avoltage range from 80 to 135 VACRMS.

4.2.2 Fluctuations in line voltage over the range of 80 to 135 VAC shall not affect luminous intensity by more than ±10 percent.

4.2.3 The module circuitry shall prevent flicker of the LED output at frequencies less than 100 Hz over the voltage range specified in Section4.2.1.

4.2.4 Low Voltage Turn-OFF: There shall be no visible illumination from the LED signal module when the applied voltage is less than 35 VAC.

4.2.5 Turn-ON and Turn-OFF Time: A module shall reach 90% of full illumination (turn-ON) within 75 msec of the application of the nominal operating voltage. The signal shall cease emitting visible illumination (turn-OFF) within 75 msec of the removal of the nominal operating voltage.

4.3 Transient Voltage Protection

4.3.1 The on-board circuitry of a module shall include voltage surge protection, to withstand high-repetition noise transients and low-repetition high-energy transients as stated in Section 2.1.8, NEMA Standard TS 2-2003.

4.3.1.1 In addition to the transient test requirements defined in the Design Qualification Testing section of this specification, all power supplies used in the circular signals supplied to this specification shall be capable of passing an additional ring-wave surge testing in accordance with the IEEE Recommended Practice on Characterization of Surges in Low-Voltage (1,000 V and less) AC Power Circuits, ANSI/IEEE C62.41.2-2002, 6KV, 100 kHz ring-wave with an output impedance of 30 ohms. The short circuit current shall be 200 amps.

4.4 Electronic Noise

The LED signal and associated on-board circuitry shall meet the requirements of the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) Title 47, Subpart B, Section 15 regulations concerning the emission of electronic noise by Class A digital devices.

4.5 Power Factor, AC Harmonics, and Power

4.5.1 Modules shall provide a power factor of 0.90 or greater when operated at nominal operating voltage and 25ºC (77ºF).

4.5.2 Total harmonic distortion induced into an AC power line by a module at nominal operating voltage, and at 25ºC (77ºF), shall not exceed 20%.

4.5.3 Typical wattages at 25º C for the LED traffic Signal Modules for the 200 mm (8") ball shall be; Red 6 watts, Yellow 7 watts, and Green 8 watts. For the 300 mm (12") balls, the typical wattage at 25º C shall be; Red 7 watts, Yellow 9 watts, and Green 7 watts.

4.6 Controller Assembly Compatibility

4.6.1 The current draw shall be sufficient to ensure compatibility and proper triggering and operation of load current switches and conflict monitors in signal controller units.

4.6.2 Off-State Voltage Decay: When the module is switched from the On-state to the Off-state, the terminal voltage shall decay to a value less than 10 VAC RMS in less than 100 milliseconds when driven by a maximum allowed load switch leakage current of 10 milliamps peak (7.1 milliamps AC).

4.7 Failed-State Impedance

The module shall be designed to detect catastrophic loss of the LED load. Upon sensing the loss of the LED load, the module shall present a resistance of at least 250 kΩ across the input power leads within 300 msec. The LED light source will be said to have failed catastrophically if it fails to show any visible illumination when energized according to Section 4.2 after 75 msec.

5. Quality Assurance

5.1 General

5.1.1 Quality Assurance Program: Modules shall be manufactured in accordance with a vendor quality assurance (QA) program. The QA program shall include two types of quality assurance: (1) design quality assurance; and (2) production quality assurance. The production quality assurance shall include statistically controlled routine tests to ensure minimum performance levels of modules built to meet this specification.

5.1.2 Record Keeping: QA process and test results documentation shall be kept on file for a minimum period of seven years.

5.1.3 Conformance: Module designs not satisfying design qualification testing and the production quality assurance testing performance requirements in Sections 5.3 and 5.4 shall not be labeled, advertised, or sold as conforming to this specification.

5.1.4 Potential suppliers must complete and submit the LED Module Supplier checklist shown in Table 2 and provide a copy of the checklist with the submission of any proposals.

5.2 Manufacturer's Serial Numbers

Each module shall be identified with the information specified in Section 2.6.1.

5.3 Production Tests and Inspections

5.3.1 Production Test Requirements: All modules tendered for sale shall undergo the following Production Testing and Inspection prior to shipment. Failure of a module to meet

the requirements of Production Testing and Inspection shall be cause for rejection. Test results shall be maintained per the requirement of Section 5.1.2.

5.3.1.1 All Production Tests shall be performed at an ambient temperature of 25ºC (77ºF) and at the nominal operating voltage of 120 VAC.

5.3.2 Luminous Intensity: All modules shall be tested for luminous intensity. A single-point measurement, with a correlation to the intensity requirements of Section 3 may be used.

5.3.3 Power Factor: All modules shall be tested for power factor per the requirements of Section 4.5.1. A commercially available power factor meter may be used to perform this measurement.

5.3.4 Current Consumption Measurement: All modules shall be measured for current flow in Amperes. The measured current values shall be compared against the design current values from design qualification measurements in Section 5.4.6.1. A measured current consumption in excess of 120% of the design qualification current value for an ambient temperature of 25ºC (77ºF) shall be cause for rejection module.

5.3.5 Visual Inspection: All modules shall be visually inspected for any exterior physical damage or assembly anomalies.

5.4 Design Qualification Testing

5.4.1 Design Qualification Test Requirements. Design qualification testing shall be performed on new module designs when a major design change has been implemented on an existing design or after every five years that a design is in service. Modules used in design qualification testing shall be representative of the manufacturer's proposed normal production. The certification of UV Stabilization, Section 5.4.5.1, shall be provided for all materials used in or on the emitting lenses. If modules are provided with both clear and tinted lenses, the tests per the stated section of the VTCSH below shall be conducted for all lens types. Refer to the Design Qualification Testing Flow Chart in the VTCSH:

Test	Section
Temperature Cycling	5.4.3.2
Moisture Resistance	5.4.3.3
Luminous Intensity	5.4.4.1
Luminance Uniformity	5.4.4.5
Chromaticity	5.4.4.6
Color Uniformity	5.4.4.7
Lens Abrasion	5.4.5.2

5.4.1.1 Test data shall be retained by the manufacturer in accordance with Section 5.1.2, or for 60 months following final production of a specific design, whichever is longer.

5.4.1.2 Six modules of each color shall be used in Design Qualification Testing. All six modules shall be subjected to the Design Qualification testing requirements as specified in Section 6.4 and Figure 2 of the VTCSH.

5.4.1.3 In order for a module design to be considered acceptable for marking with the label described in 2.6.3, all tested modules must comply with the acceptance/rejection criteria of Section 6.4 of the VTCSH and Section 5.4.3 below.

5.4.2 Conditioning: Modules shall be energized for a minimum of 24 hours, at 100% duty cycle, in an ambient temperature of +60°C (+140°F).

5.4.3 Environmental Tests:

5.4.3.1 Mechanical Vibration: Mechanical vibration testing shall be performed per MIL-STD-883, Test Method 2007, using three 4-minute cycles along each x, y, and z axis, at a force of 2.5 Gs, with a frequency sweep from 2 Hz to 120 Hz.

5.4.3.2 Temperature Cycling: Temperature cycling shall be performed per MIL-STD-883, Test method 1010. The temperature range shall include the full ambient operating temperature range specified in Section 2.3.2. A minimum of 20 cycles shall be performed with a 30-minute transfer time between temperature extremes and a 30-minute dwell time at each extreme temperature. Signals under test shall be nonoperating.

5.4.3.3 Moisture Resistance: Moisture-resistance testing shall be performed per MIL-STD-810F, Test Method 506.4, Procedure I, Rain, and Blowing Rain. The test shall be conducted on stand-alone modules without a protective housing. The rainfall rate shall be 1.7 mm/min (4 in/hr) and droplet size shall predominantly be between 0.5 mm and 4.5 mm (0.02 to 0.18 in). The modules shall be vertically oriented, such that the lens is directed toward the wind source when at a zero rotation angle. The module shall be rotated at a rate of 4 degrees per minute along the vertical axis from an orientation of –60 to +60 degrees during the test. The duration of the test shall be 30 minutes. The modules shall be energized throughout the test. The water shall be at 25° ± 5°C (77° ± 9°F). The wind velocity shall be 80 km/hr (50 mph). If the module is equipped with a remote power supply unit, then the test shall be conducted with the remote power supply unit attached to the clamping device holding the module to the test apparatus.

5.4.3.4 Environmental Tests Evaluation: At the conclusion of the Environmental Tests, all the modules will be visual inspected for damage and energized to ensure proper operation.

5.4.3.5 Acceptance/Rejection Criteria: The loosening of the lens, or any internal components, or evidence of other physical damage, such as cracking of the module lens or housing, or presence of internal moisture, or failure to operate correctly after testing, shall be considered a failure of the design.

5.4.4 Photometric and Colorimetric Tests: Three of the modules that were subjected to the Environmental Tests shall undergo Photometric and Colorimetric Tests. Unless otherwise specified, these tests shall be performed with the modules energized at nominal operating voltage.

5.4.4.1 Luminous intensity at standard temperature: The modules shall be tested for compliance with the requirements for minimum maintained luminous intensity at a temperature of 25°C (77°F). Measurements shall be made for all angular combinations specified in Table 1.

5.4.4.1.1 Luminous intensity measurements for red and green signal modules shall be made after the signal module has been operated under the test conditions for a minimum of 60 minutes at a 100% duty cycle.

5.4.4.1.2 Luminous intensity measurements for yellow signal modules shall be made after the module has been operated under the test conditions for a minimum of 60 minutes at a 12.5% duty cycle (5 seconds ON and 35 seconds OFF). Readings shall be taken at the end of the 5-second ON interval, or as close to the end of the ON interval as possible.

5.4.4.2 Luminous intensity at low voltage: The modules shall be tested for compliance with the requirements for minimum maintained luminous intensity when operated at 80 VAC at a temperature of 25°C (77°F). A single-point correlation measurement of the luminous intensity in the region from 0 to 7.5 degrees down and from 7.5 degrees left to 7.5 degrees right shall be recorded. The single-point measurement shall be correlated to the measurement made in the same direction under Section 5.4.4.1 to generate a full range of luminous intensity values at reduced voltage. The luminous intensity measurement at reduced voltage shall be made immediately following measurements for Luminous Intensity at Standard Temperature, Section 5.4.4.1, and following the same procedures as in Sections 5.4.4.1.1 and 5.4.4.1.2.

5.4.4.3 Luminous intensity at elevated voltage: The modules shall be tested for compliance with the requirements for minimum maintained luminous intensity when operated at 135 VAC at a temperature of 25°C (77°F). A single-point correlation measurement of the luminous intensity, in the region from 0 to 7.5 degrees down, and from 7.5 degrees left to 7.5 degrees right shall be recorded. The single-point measurement shall be correlated to the measurement made in the same direction under Section 5.4.4.1 to generate a full range of luminous intensity values at elevated voltage. The luminous intensity measurement at elevated voltage shall be made immediately following measurements for luminous intensity at reduced voltage, Section 5.4.4.2, and following the same procedures as in Sections 5.4.4.1.1 and 5.4.4.1.2.

5.4.4.4 Luminous intensity at high temperature: The modules shall be tested for compliance with the requirements for minimum maintained luminous intensity at a temperature of 74ºC (165ºF). The modules shall be mounted in a temperature chamber so that the lens is outside the chamber and all portions behind the lens are within the chamber at a temperature of 74ºC (165ºF). The air temperature in front of the lens shall be maintained at a minimum of 49°C (120°F) during all tests. A single-point correlation measurement of the luminous intensity, in the region from 0 to 7.5 degrees down, and from 7.5 degrees left to 7.5 degrees right shall be recorded. The single-point measurement shall be correlated to the 25°C (77°F) measurement made in the same direction under Section 5.4.4.1 to generate a full range of luminous intensity values at high temperature.

5.4.4.4.1 Luminous intensity measurements for red and green signal modules shall be made after the module has been operated under the test conditions for a minimum of 60 minutes at a 100% duty cycle.

5.4.4.4.2 Luminous intensity measurements for yellow signal modules shall be made after the module has been operated under the test conditions for a minimum of 60 minutes at a 12.5% duty cycle (5 seconds ON and 35 seconds OFF). Readings shall be taken at the end of the 5-second ON interval, or as close to the end of the ON interval as possible.

5.4.4.5 Luminance uniformity: The modules shall be tested for compliance with the requirements for luminance uniformity at a temperature of 25°C (77°F). Measurements shall be made using a luminance meter located on the physical axis of the module lens at a distance such that the selected aperture samples a spot size of 25 mm (1 inch) at the lens surface. The position of the luminance meter shall be translated from side to side and up and down, so as to sample the entire emitting surface of the module. The highest and lowest values of luminance shall be recorded. These measurements may be made immediately following measurements for luminous intensity at standard temperature and elevated voltage, Section 5.4.4.3, after returning the voltage to the nominal operating voltage (120 VAC).

5.4.4.5.1 Luminance uniformity measurements for the green and red signals must be made with the signal module operating at a 100% duty cycle. Therefore, it is necessary for the signal module under test to reach thermal equilibrium, and for the output to be stable prior to taking measurements.

5.4.4.5.2 Measurements for yellow signal modules shall be made after the module has been operated under the test conditions for a minimum of 60 minutes at a 12.5% duty cycle (5 seconds ON and 35 seconds off). Readings shall be taken at the end of the 5-second ON interval, or as close to the end of the ON interval as possible.

5.4.4.6 Chromaticity: The chromaticity of the emitted light from modules shall be measured at a temperature of 25°C (77°F). A spectro-radiometer with a maximum bandwidth of 4nm, or a colorimeter that has a measurement uncertainty of less than 2.5% over the emission spectra of the module, shall be used for this measurement. The spectro-radiometer or colorimeter shall be located on the physical axis of the module lens at a distance such that the selected aperture samples a spot size of 25 mm (1 inch) at the lens surface. The meter shall be translated from side to side and up and down, so as to sample a minimum of nine equally distributed positions about the emitting surface of the module. The colorimetric values of the emitted light at each of the nine positions shall be recorded, and an average value calculated, based on the CIE Standard 2° Observer. These measurements may be made immediately following measurements for Luminance Uniformity, Section 5.4.4.5.

5.4.4.6.1 Chromaticity measurements for the green and red signals must be made with the signal module operating at a 100% duty cycle. Therefore, it is necessary for the signal module under test to reach thermal equilibrium and for the output to be stable prior to taking measurements.

5.4.4.6.2 Measurements for yellow signal modules shall be made after the module has been operated under the test conditions for a minimum of 60 minutes at a 12.5% duty cycle (5 seconds ON and 35 seconds OFF). Readings shall be taken at the end of the 5-second ON interval, or as close to the end of the ON interval as possible. If

necessary, the ON interval may be extended to 10 seconds to permit completion of a measurement. The duty cycle between individual measurements, however, shall remain 12.5%, with a 5-second on interval.

5.4.4.7 Color uniformity: The average and nine individual sets of chromaticity values of each module under evaluation shall be plotted on the CIE 1931 Chromaticity Diagram (see Figure 2).

5.4.4.8 Photometric and Colorimetric Tests Evaluation: At the conclusion of the Photometric and Colorimetric Tests, the measurement data shall be compared to the applicable requirements of Sections 4.1 and 4.2.

5.4.4.9 Acceptance/Rejection Criteria: The failure of any module to meet the requirements for Minimum Maintained Luminous Intensity, Section 3.1.1, or Maximum Permissible Luminous Intensity Section 3.1.2, under standard and high temperatures. The requirement for Luminance Uniformity, Section 3.1.3, and/or the appropriate requirement for Chromaticity, Section 3.2, shall be considered a failure of the proposed design.

5.4.5 Lens Tests: Following the Photometric and Colorimetric Tests, the three modules shall be subjected to the following tests of the acceptability of the lens construction.

5.4.5.1 UV Stabilization: Documentation shall be provided that certifies that the loss of direct transmission through the lens shall not cause the performance of the module to fall below the photometric requirements, or deviate from the colorimetric requirements of this specification after 60 months, or greater as specified by the manufacturer, of service in accordance with Sections 2.3.1 and 2.3.4. Documentation shall be provided for hard-coat film (if used) and lens material.

5.4.5.2 Lens Abrasion Test: Abrasion resistance testing of the module lens shall be performed as follows:

a) A lens shall be mounted in the abrasion test fixture with the lens facing upwards.

b) An abrading pad meeting the requirements in paragraphs c) through f) below shall be cycled back and forth (1 cycle) for 12 cycles at 10 cm ± 2 cm per second over the whole surface of the lens.

c) The abrading pad shall be not less than 2.5 cm ± 0.1 cm square, constructed of 0000 steel wool and rubber, cemented to a rigid base shaped to the same contour as the lens. The “grain” of the pad shall be perpendicular to the direction of motion.

d) The abrading pad support shall be equal in size to the pad and the center of the support surface shall be within ± 2 mm of parallel to the lens surface.

e) The density of the abrading pad shall be such that when the pad is mounted to its support and is resting unweighted on the lens, the base of the pad shall be no closer than 3.2 mm to the lens at its closest point.

f) When mounted on its support and resting on the lens, the abrading pad shall be weighted such that a pad pressure of 14 kPa ± 1kPa exists at the center and perpendicular to the face of the lens.

g) A pivot shall be used if required to follow the contour of the lens.

h) Unused steel wool shall be used for each test.

5.4.5.3 Acceptance/Rejection Criteria: The photometric performance of a module following the lens abrasion test shall be 90% or more of the photometric performance of the same module measured prior to the lens abrasion test. A single point correlation as described in Section 5.4.4.4 may be used to determine the change in photometric performance. Failure of any module to meet the requirement for photometric performance following the lens abrasion test shall be considered a failure of the proposed design.

5.4.6 Electrical Tests: Three of the modules that were subjected to the Environmental Tests shall undergo Electrical Tests. These tests shall be performed with the modules energized at nominal operating voltage and at a standard temperature of 25°C (77°F), unless specified otherwise.

5.4.6.1 Current Consumption: The current flow, in Amperes, shall be measured at various ambient temperatures across the span of the operating temperature range specified in Section 2.3.2. The manufacturer shall provide information (charts, tables, and/or graphs) on the variation in current through 60 months of service, or greater as specified by the manufacturer, within the operating temperature range of Section 2.3.2. In addition, the current consumption at start-up shall be measured at 25°C (77°F) to establish the reference value used for Production Quality Assurance, Section 5.

5.4.6.2 Low-Voltage Turn-OFF: The modules shall be connected to a variable power supply and energized at nominal operating voltage. The applied voltage shall be reduced to a point where there is no visible illumination from the module when the background is at an average luminance of 0.1 cd/m^2 (0.01 ft-cd).

5.4.6.3 Turn-ON/Turn-OFF Times: Using a two-channel oscilloscope, the time delay between application of nominal operating voltage and the module reaching 90% of full light output, and the time delay between de-energizing the module and the light output dropping to 0% of full output, shall be measured.

5.4.6.4 Transient Voltage Immunity: The modules shall be tested for transient immunity using the procedure described in Section 2.1.8, NEMA Standard TS 2-2003.

5.4.6.5 Electronic Noise: The modules shall be tested for conformance with the requirements of a Class A digital device, as specified in FCC Title 47, Subpart B, Section 15.109(b).

5.4.6.6 Power Factor: The power factor for the modules shall be measured and recorded. A commercially available power factor meter may be used to perform this measurement.

5.4.6.7 Total Harmonic Distortion (THD): The THD induced into an AC power line by the modules shall be measured and recorded. A commercially available total harmonic distortion meter may be used to perform this measurement.

5.4.6.8 Electrical Tests Evaluation: At the conclusion of the Electrical Tests, the measurement data shall be compared to the requirements of Sections 4.2 through 4.5.

5.4.6.9 Acceptance/Rejection Criteria: The failure of any module to meet the requirements for low-voltage turn-OFF, Section 4.2.4; turn-ON/turn-OFF times, Section 4.2.5; transient voltage immunity, Section 4.3; emission of electronic noise, Section 4.4; minimum power factor, Section 4.5.1; and/or maximum total harmonic distortion, Section 4.5.2, shall be considered a failure of the proposed design.

5.4.7 Controller Assembly Compatibility Tests: Following the Electrical Tests, three modules shall be tested for compatibility with load current switches and conflict monitors presently in service. The manufacturer shall test the design for the specific type signal control unit with which the design is intended to be compatible.

5.4.7.1 Load Switch Compatibility: The modules shall be tested for compatibility and proper operation with load current switches. Each module shall be connected to a variable AC voltage supply. The AC line current into the module shall be monitored for sufficient current draw to ensure proper load switch operation while the voltage is varied from 80 to 135 VAC.

5.4.7.2 Off-State Voltage Decay Test: Each module shall be operated from a 135 VAC voltage supply. A 19.5 kΩ resistor shall be wired in series in the hot line between the module and the AC power supply. A single-pole-single-throw switch shall be wired in parallel with the 19.5 kΩ resistor. A 220 kΩ shunt resistor shall be wired between the hot line connection and the neutral line connection on the module. Conflict monitor Off-state impedance compatibility shall be tested by measuring the voltage decay across the 220 kΩ shunt resistor as follows: The single-pole-single-throw switch shall be closed, bypassing the 19.5 kΩ resistor and allowing the AC power supply to energize the module. Next, the switch shall be opened and the voltage across the 220 kΩ shunt resistor shall be measured for decay to a value equal to or less than 10 VAC RMS. The test shall be repeated 10 times with the longest decay time recorded as the final test value.

5.4.7.3 Controller Assembly Compatibility Tests Evaluation: At the conclusion of the Controller Assembly Compatibility Tests, the measurement data shall be compared to the requirements of Section 4.6.

5.4.7.4 Acceptance/Rejection Criteria: Failure of the module to draw sufficient current to ensure compatibility with the load current switches in the appropriate controller assembly, Section 4.6.1, and/or failure of the circuit voltage to decay to a value equal to or less than 10 VAC RMS within a time period equal to or less than 100 milliseconds, Section 4.6.2, shall be considered a failure of the proposed design.

5.4.8 Failed-State Impedance Test: The modules shall be tested for compliance with the requirement for provision of a Failed-State Impedance, Section 4.7. The test is conducted in two parts: First the module is energized with the LED load disconnected from the power supply to establish the failed-state impedance. Next, the requirement for the failed-state impedance is tested. The module shall be operated from a 120 VAC voltage supply.

a) Wire a 50 kΩ resistor in series with the hot line between the module and the AC power supply. A 100 kΩ shunt resistor shall be wired between the hot line connection

and the neutral line connection on the module. A single-pole-single-throw switch shall be wired in parallel with the 50 kΩ resistor. With the switch in the closed position and the LED load disconnected from the module power supply, energize the module for 300 ms to establish the failed-state impedance, Section 4.7.

b) The second part of the failed-state impedance test is conducted to ensure that the appropriate failed-state impedance is established. The switch is opened and the circuit is energized by the 120 VAC voltage supply. The voltage across the 100 kΩ shunt resistor shall be continuously monitored. The voltage shall decay to a value equal to or greater than 70 VAC RMS. For the continuous interval of 500 ms through 1,500 ms, after energizing the circuit with an open switch, the measured voltage shall be 70 VAC RMS or greater. The second part of the test shall be repeated ten times, with the minimum voltage recorded during the continuous interval of 500 ms through 1,500 ms, after energizing the circuit with an open switch, recorded as the final test value.

5.4.8.1 Failed-State Impedance Test Evaluation: At the conclusion of the Failed-State Impedance Test, the measurement data shall be compared to the requirement of Section 4.7.

5.4.8.2 Acceptance/Rejection Criteria: Failure of the voltage across the 100 kΩ shunt resistor to remain at a value equal to or greater than 70 VAC RMS for the continuous time interval of 500 ms through 1,500 ms, after energizing the circuit with an open switch, shall be considered a failure of the proposed design.

6. Warranty Requirements

6.1 Warranty

6.1.1 Manufacturers shall provide a written warranty issued by the factory located in the NAFTA country of module origin with the following minimum provisions:

6.1.2 Modules shall at the manufacturer's option be repaired or replaced if the module fails to function as intended due to workmanship or material defects within the first 15 years from the date of delivery.

6.1.3 Modules shall at the manufacturer's option be repaired or replaced if the module exhibits luminous intensities less than the minimum specified values within the first 15 years of the date of delivery.

6.1.4 Upon request, the LED lamp module manufacturer shall provide written documentation of its ability to satisfy a worst-case, catastrophic warranty claim.

6.1.4.1 A current corporate annual report duly-certified by an independent auditing firm, containing financial statements illustrating sufficient cash on hand and net worth to satisfy a worst-case, catastrophic warranty claim is an example of suitable documentation.

6.1.4.2 The documentation shall clearly disclose:

a. The country in which the factory of module origin is located.

b. The name of the company or organization that owns the factory of module origin including any and all of its parent companies and/or organizations, and their respective country of corporate citizenship.

6.1.4.3 For firms with business and/or corporate citizenship in the United States of less than seven years, the process by which the end-users/owners of the modules will be able to obtain worst-case, catastrophic warranty service in the event of bankruptcy or cessation-of-operations by the firm supplying the modules within North America, or in the event of bankruptcy or cessation-of-operations by the owner of the factory of origin, shall be clearly disclosed.

Figure 1.
Intertek ETL Verified Label

Table 1

Table 1 provides the minimum maintained luminous intensity values for the VTCSH LED Circular Signal, for the range from 12.5 degrees above to 22.5 degrees below the horizontal plane, and from 27.5 degrees left to 27.5 degrees right of the vertical plane, at 5-degree increments.

Minimum Maintained Luminous Intensity Values

Per the VTCSH LED Circular Signal Supplement, June 27, 2005

Vertical Angle	Horizontal Angle	Luminous Intensity (candela)					
		200 mm (8-inch)			300 mm (12-inch)		
		Red	Yellow	Green	Red	Yellow	Green
+12.5	2.5	17	41	22	37	91	48
	7.5	13	33	17	29	73	38
+7.5	2.5	31	78	41	69	173	90
	7.5	25	62	32	55	137	71
	12.5	18	45	24	40	100	52
+2.5	2.5	68	168	88	150	373	195
	7.5	56	139	73	124	309	162
	12.5	38	94	49	84	209	109
	17.5	21	53	28	47	118	62
	22.5	12	29	15	26	64	33
-2.5	2.5	162	402	211	358	892	466
	7.5	132	328	172	292	728	380
	12.5	91	226	118	201	501	261
	17.5	53	131	69	117	291	152
	22.5	28	70	37	62	155	81
	27.5	15	37	19	33	82	43
-7.5	2.5	127	316	166	281	701	366
	7.5	106	262	138	234	582	304
	12.5	71	176	92	157	391	204
	17.5	41	103	54	91	228	119
	22.5	21	53	28	47	118	62
	27.5	12	29	15	26	64	33
-12.5	2.5	50	123	65	110	273	143
	7.5	40	98	52	88	218	114
	12.5	28	70	37	62	155	81
	17.5	17	41	22	37	91	48
	22.5	8	21	11	18	46	24
	27.5	5	12	6	11	27	14
-17.5	2.5	23	57	30	51	127	67
	7.5	18	45	24	40	100	52
	12.5	13	33	17	29	73	38
	17.5	7	16	9	15	36	19
	22.5	3	8	4	7	18	10
-22.5	2.5	17	41	22	37	91	48
	7.5	13	33	17	29	73	38
	12.5	10	25	13	22	55	29
	17.5	5	12	6	11	27	14
-27.5	2.5	12	29	15	26	64	33
	7.5	8	21	11	18	46	24

Note 1: Luminous intensity values for equivalent left and right horizontal angles are the same.
Note 2: Tabulated values of luminous intensity are rounded to the nearest whole value.

Figure 2

Color Regions for LED Traffic Control Signal Lights:

Figure 2 illustrates the acceptable color regions for traffic control signal lights using LED emitters as the light source.

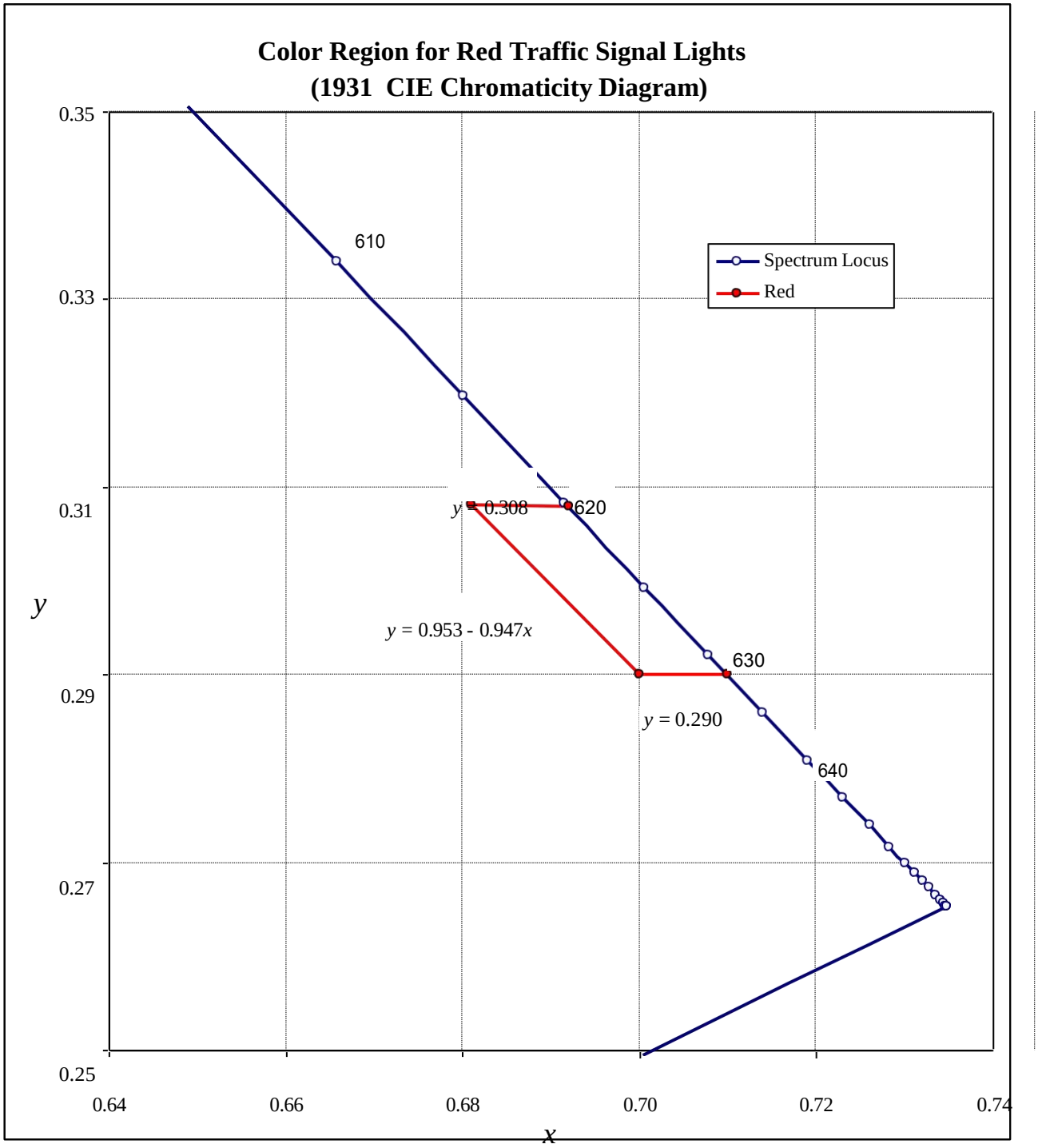


Figure 2a: Color Region for Red Traffic Control Signal Lights

Figure 2 (cont'd)

Color Regions for LED Traffic Control Signal Lights:

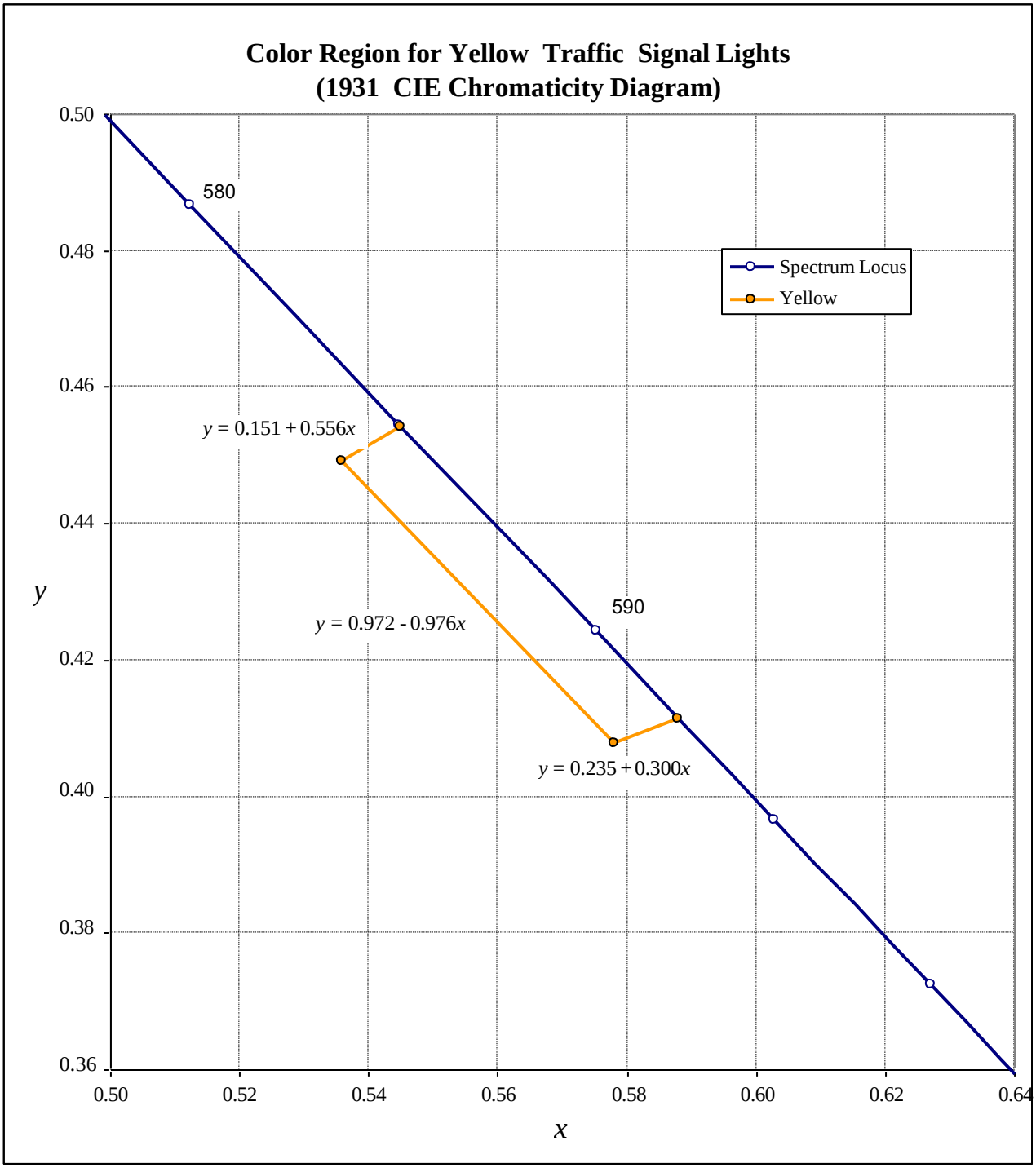


Figure -2b: Color Region for Yellow Traffic Control Signal Lights

Figure 2 (cont'd)

Color Regions for LED Traffic Control Signal Lights:

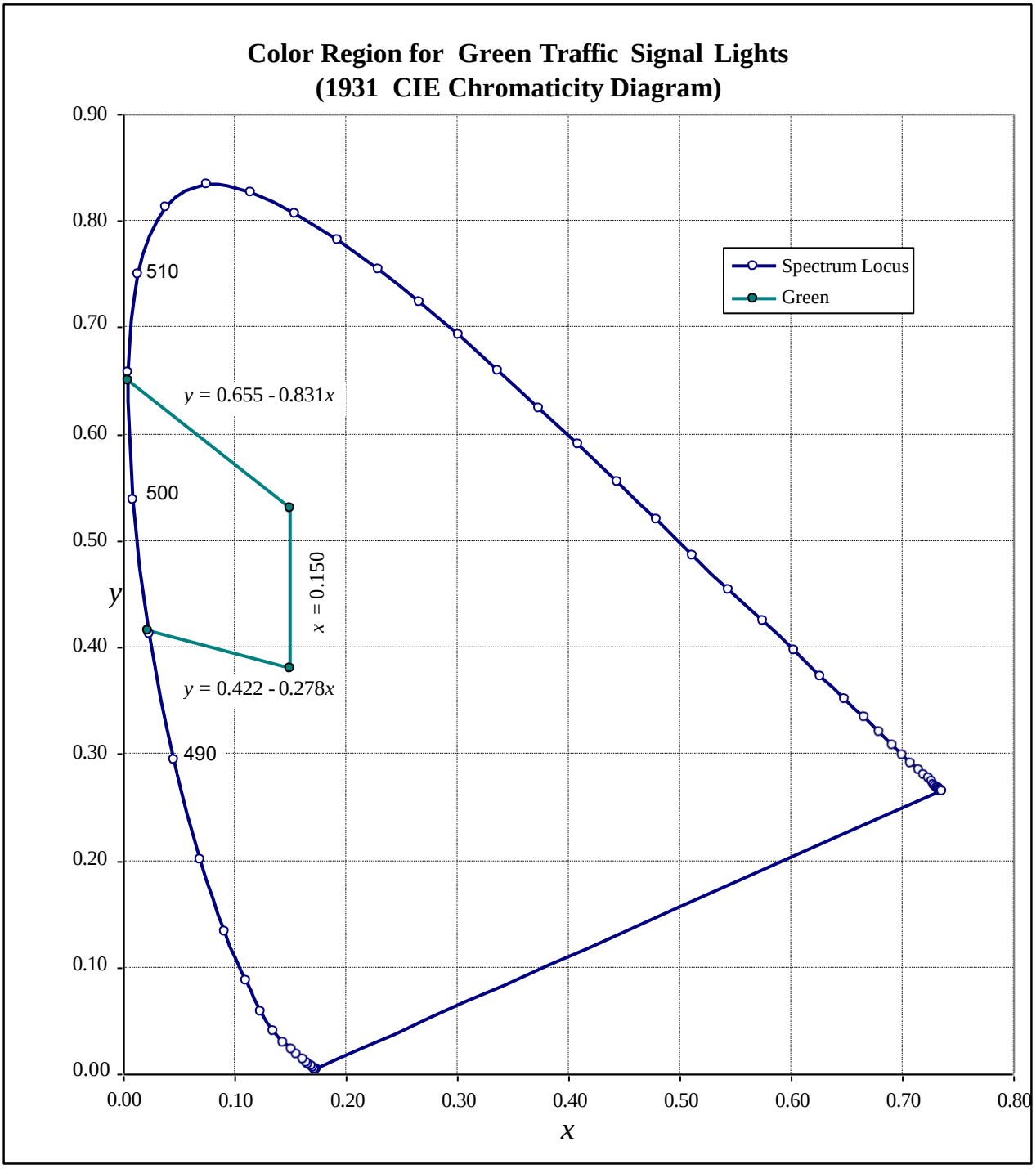


Figure 2c: Color Region for Green Traffic Control Signal Lights

LED Pedestrian Hand/Person/Countdown Modules Specification

1. Overview

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this specification is to provide the minimum performance requirements for LED pedestrian signal modules (hereafter called module or modules) with “walking person,” “upraised hand,” and “countdown digit” icons. This specification includes the following sizes (nominal message bearing surface): 406 mm x 457 mm (16 in x 18 in), 305 mm x 305 mm (12 in x 12 in), and 229 mm x 229 mm (9 in x 9 in). This specification refers to definitions and practices described in **Pedestrian Traffic Control Signal Indications (PTCSI) Part 2: Light Emitting Diode (LED) Pedestrian Traffic Signal Modules (PTCSI) Adopted March 19, 2004,** and published in the *Equipment and Materials Standards of the Instituteof Transportation Engineers (ITE)* and contains additional requirements to ensure optimum long-term reliability and performance.

1.2 Manufacturer’s Requirements and Approvals

1.2.1 Manufacturer’s supplying products to this specification must be a registered participant and have the base part numbers being provided listed on the Intertek-ETL LED Traffic Signal Modules Certification Program approved-products website. “Countdown Only” Modules do not require having the part number listed on the program website.

1.2.2 All LED Pedestrian Signal Modules shall be produced in a NAFTA-participating country.

1.2.3 All 12 x 12 and 16 x 18 products shall be CSA-approved.

2. Physical and Mechanical Requirements

2.1 General

2.1.1 Usage: Modules shall fit into pedestrian signal housings manufactured in accordance with the ITE PTCSI Standard without modification to the housing.

2.1.2 Installation requirements: Installation of a module into an existing pedestrian signal housing shall only require the removal of the existing optical unit components; i.e., lens, lamp module, gaskets, and reflector, shall be weather-tight and fit securely in the housing; and shall connect directly to existing electrical wiring. Installation shall not require special tools.

2.1.3 The sizes of the message bearing surfaces shall be in accordance with the dimensions given in Table 1.

Table 1—Dimensions of Hand/Person Signal Sizes

Message Bearing Surface Height x Width	Minimum Message Size Height x Width
229 mm x 229 mm (9" x 9")	152 mm x 89 mm (6" x 3.5")
305 mm x 305 mm (12" x 12")	297 mm x 178 mm (11" x 7")
406 mm x 457 mm (16" x 18")	297 mm x 178 mm (11" x 7")

2.1.4 All countdown display digits shall be 9 inches in height (225 mm) to allow for use in all size crosswalks to comply with MUTCD recommendations.

2.2 The LED Signal Module

2.2.1 The module shall be capable of replacing the optical component of the pedestrian indication.

2.2.2 The lens shall have a textured outer surface to reduce glare.

2.2.3 The module lens may be a replaceable part without the need to replace the complete module.

2.2.4 Icons that are printed on the lens shall be on the interior surfaces in order to prevent scratching and abrasion to the icons.

2.2.5 All icons and numbers shall have a uniform incandescent, nonpixilated appearance.

2.2.6 All LED utilized to illuminate the Hand and Person icons shall be LED that have been manufactured utilizing material that have industry acceptance as being suitable for uses in outdoor applications. At no time is the use of LED that utilizes AlGaAstechnology acceptable.

2.2.7 The configurations of the walking person icon, upraised hand icon, and countdown digits are illustrated in Figure 1, Figure 2, and Figure 3 respectively. All icons shall be the meet the minimum size requirements of Table 1.

2.2.8 The LED countdown display shall consist of two “7-segment” digits forming the time display. The countdown shall be capable of displaying the digits 0 through 99.

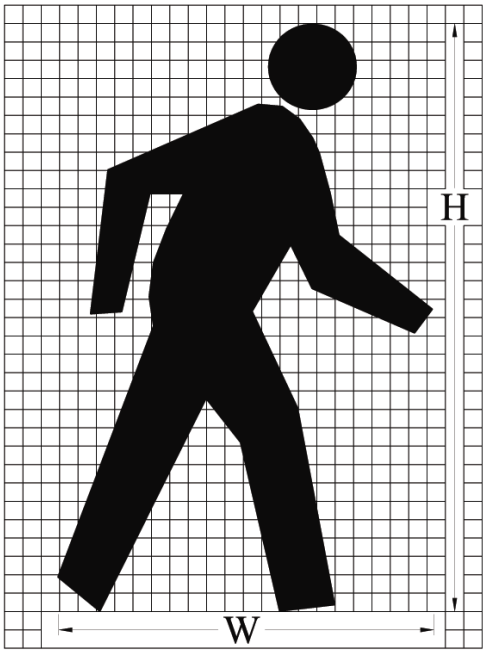


Figure 1—Walking Person icon

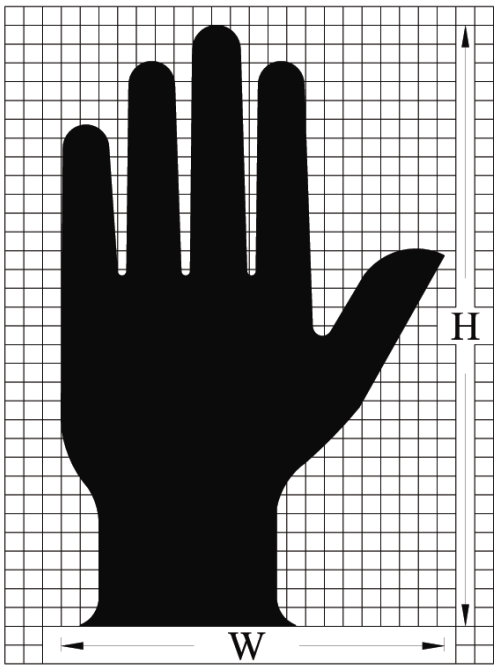


Figure 2—Upraised Hand icon

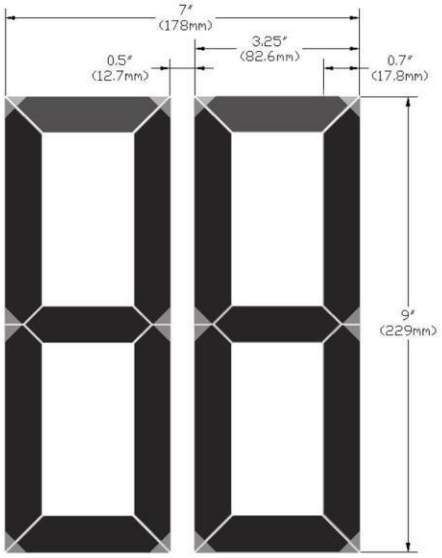


Figure 3—Countdown Display

2.3 Environmental Requirements

2.3.1 All exposed components of a module shall be suitable for prolonged exposure to the environment without appreciable degradation that would interfere with function or appearance. As a minimum, selected materials shall be rated for service for a period of a minimum of 60 months in a south-facing Arizona Desert installation.

2.3.2 A module shall be rated for use throughout an ambient operating temperature range, measured at the exposed rear of the module, of -40°C (-40°F) to +74°C (+165°F).

2.3.3 A module shall be protected against dust and moisture intrusion, including rain and blowing rain, per Mil-STD-810F Method 506.4 Procedure 1.

2.4 Construction

2.4.1 The module shall be a single, self-contained device, not requiring on-site assembly for installation into an existing traffic signal housing.

2.4.2 The assembly and manufacturing process for the module shall be designed to assure all internal LED and electronic components are adequately supported to withstand mechanical shock and vibration from high winds and other sources.

2.5 Materials

2.5.1 Materials used for the lens and module construction shall conform to ASTM specifications for the materials, where applicable.

2.5.2 Enclosures containing either the power supply or electronic components of the signal module shall be made of UL94 flame-retardant materials. The module lens is excluded from this requirement.

2.6 Module Identification

2.6.1 Each module shall be identified on the backside with the manufacturer's name, model, operating characteristics, and serial number. The operating characteristics identified shall include the nominal operating voltage and stabilized power consumption in watts and Volt-Amperes. The main module label, which includes the module's serial number (or date code) and the model number, shall be attached using polyester or vinyl self-adhesive labels. The use of paper labels is not acceptable.

2.6.2 Modules shall have a prominent and permanent vertical indexing indicator; i.e., UP Arrow, or the word UP or TOP, for correct indexing and orientation in the signalhousing.

2.6.3 Modules conforming to all requirements of this specification shall have a statement on an attached label which states conformance to the latest version of the ITE PTCSI – Part 2 LED Pedestrian Signal Specification.

2.6.4 All modules must be labeled with the ETL-Verified label shown in Figure 4. This label designates the compliance and listing with the Intertek ETL Traffic Signal Certification Program.

3. Photometric Requirements

3.1 Luminance, Uniformity, and Distribution

3.1.1 For a minimum period of 60 months, the minimum maintained luminance values for the modules under the operating conditions defined in Sections 2.3.2 and 4.2.1, when measured normal to the plane of the icon surface, shall not be less than:

- Walking Person: 2,200 cd/m^2
- Upraised Hand: 1,400 cd/m^2
- Countdown Digits: 1,400 cd/m^2

3.1.1.1 The luminance of the emitting surface, measured at angles from the normal of the surface, may decrease linearly to a value of 50% of the values listed above at an angle of 15 degrees.

3.1.1.2 The light output requirements in this specification apply to pedestrian signal heads without any visors, hooded or louvered (egg-crate). Addition of such visors may affect the light output of the signal head.

3.1.2 The uniformity of the walking person, upraised hand, and countdown digit icons' luminance shall meet a ratio of not more than 1 to 5 between the minimum and maximum luminance values, as measured in 12 mm (0.5 in) diameter spots.

3.1.3 When operating within the temperature range specified in Section 2.4.2, the average luminance of the module shall not exceed three times the maintained minimum luminance of the modules, as defined in Section 3.1.1.

3.2 Chromaticity

3.2.1 The standard colors for the LED Pedestrian Signal Module shall be White for the walking person and Portland Orange for the upraised hand and countdown digit icons. The colors for these icons shall conform to the following color regions, based on the 1931 CIE chromaticity diagram:

Walking Person—White:

Blue boundary:	$x = 0.280.$
1st Green boundary:	$0.280 \le x < 0.400$
	$y = 0.7917 \cdot x + 0.0983.$
2nd Green boundary:	$0.400 \le x < 0.450$
	$y = 0.4600 \cdot x + 0.2310.$
Yellow boundary:	$x = 0.450$
1st Purple boundary:	$0.450 \le x < 0.400$
	$y = 0.4600 \cdot x + 0.1810.$
2nd Purple boundary:	$0.400 \le x < 0.280$
	$y = 0.7917 \cdot x + 0.0483.$

	White	
Point	*x*	*y*
1	0.280	0.320
2	0.400	0.415
3	0.450	0.438
4	0.450	0.388
5	0.400	0.365
6	0.280	0.270

Upraised Hand and Countdown Digits—Portland Orange:

Yellow boundary:	$y = 0.390$
White boundary:	$0.600 \le x \le 0.680$
	$y = 0.990 - x$
Red boundary:	$y = 0.331.$

	Portland Orange	
Point	*x*	*y*
1	0.6095	0.390
2	0.600	0.390
3	0.659	0.331
4	0.669	0.331

The color regions are illustrated in Attachment 1.

3.3 Color Uniformity

3.3.1 The uniformity of the emitted colors shall be such that any color measurement within a 12 mm (0.5 in) spot on the emitting surface shall fall within the following regions around the average measured color of the entire emitting surface:

Walking Person—White: $\sqrt{(\Delta x^2)+(\Delta y^2)} \leq 0.04$;

where Δx and Δy are the differences in the chromaticity coordinates of the measured colors to the coordinates of the average color, using the CIE 1931 Chromaticity Diagram and a 2-degree Standard Observer.

Upraised Hand and Countdown Digits—Portland Orange:

The dominant wavelength for all individual color measurements shall be within ±3 nm of the dominant wavelength for the average of all the individual color measurements.

4. Electrical

4.1 General

4.1.1 All wiring shall meet the requirements of Section 13.02 of the VTCSH standard. Secured, color-coded, 600V, 18 AWG jacketed wires, 1 meter (39 in) in length, conforming to the NFPA 70, National Electrical Code, and rated for service at +105°C, shall be provided.

4.1.2 The following color scheme shall be used for the module's AC power leads: Orange for the upraised hand, Blue for the walking person, and White for common. A "countdown only" module shall contain an orange wire for connection to the hand, a blue wire for connection to the person, and a white wire for common connection.

4.1.3 For modules containing a Hand and Person Overlay display as well as a Countdown Timer display: Three wires (orange, blue, white) shall be provided for electrical connection. The countdown portion of the LED module shall be internally wired to the incoming Hand/Person power.

4.1.4 The AC power leads shall exit the module via a rubber grommetted strain relief and shall be terminated with insulated female quick-connect terminals with spade/tab adapters. The leads shall be separate at the point at which they leave the module.

4.1.4.1 All external wiring utilized in the modules shall be anti-capillary-type wire to prevent the wicking of moisture to the interior of the module.

4.1.5 The Hand and Person Icons shall utilize separate power supplies. On countdown products, the countdown module must have its own power supply but may take the incoming AC power from the hand/person AC signal lines. All power supplies shall be located inside the signal module.

4.1.5.1 All power supplies shall be conformal coated for additional protection.

4.2 Voltage Range

4.2.1 LED signal modules shall operate from a 60±3 Hz AC line power over a voltage range from 80 to 135 VAC RMS. Nominal operating voltage for all measurements shall be 120 ± 3 VAC RMS, unless otherwise specified.

4.2.2 Fluctuations in line voltage over the range of 80 to 135 VAC shall not affect luminous intensity by more than ±10 percent.

4.2.3 The module circuitry shall prevent flicker of the LED output at frequencies less than 100 Hz over the voltage range specified in Section4.2.1.

4.2.4 Low-Voltage Turn-OFF: There shall be no visible illumination from the LED signal module when the applied voltage is less than 35 VAC.

4.2.5 Turn-ON and Turn-OFF Time: A module shall reach 90% of full illumination (turn-ON) within 75 msec of the application of the nominal operating voltage. The signal shall cease emitting visible illumination (turn-OFF) within 75 msec of the removal of the nominal operating voltage.

4.2.6 Default Condition: Applies to modules that have both the walking person and the hand as one module: For abnormal conditions when nominal voltage is applied to the unit across the two-phase wires or simultaneously to both upraised hand and walking person icons, the pedestrian signal unit shall default to the upraised hand symbol. For units that contain a countdown module, the countdown shall display 0 then blank.

4.3 Transient Voltage Protection

4.3.1 The on-board circuitry of the module shall include voltage surge protection to withstand high-repetition noise transients and low-repetition high-energy transients as stated in Section 2.1.8, NEMA Standard TS 2-2003.

4.4 Electronic Noise

4.4.1 The LED signal and associated on-board circuitry shall meet the requirements of the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) Title 47, Subpart B, Section 15 regulations concerning the emission of electronic noise by Class A digital devices.

4.5 Power Factor (PF), AC Harmonics, and Power

4.5.1 Modules shall provide a power factor of 0.90 or greater when operated at nominal operating voltage and 25ºC (77ºF).

4.5.2 Total harmonic distortion induced into an AC power line by a module at nominal operating voltage and 25ºC (77ºF) shall not exceed 20%.

4.5.3 Typical Power at 25ºC (77ºF) for the Pedestrian Signal Modules shall be the values shown in Table 2.

Table 2—Nominal Power of Pedestrian Signals

Size	Description	Wattage @ 25ºC		
		Hand	Person	Countdown[1]
9 x 9	Person Only	N/A	6	N/A
9 x 9	Hand Only	6	N/A	N/A
12 x 12	Overlay H & P	8	6	N/A
12 x 12	Person Only	N/A	7	N/A
12 x 12	Hand Only	8	N/A	N/A

[1] Wattage shown is for the countdown module when the digit “18” is displayed.

12 x 12	Countdown Timer	N/A	N/A	5
16 x 18	Overlay H & P	8	6	N/A
16 x 18	Side by Side H & P	8	7	N/A
16 x 18	H & P Overlay w/Countdown	9	7	5

4.6 Controller Assembly Compatibility

4.6.1 The current draw for hand and person icons shall be sufficient to ensure compatibility and proper triggering and operation of load current switches and conflict monitors in signal controller units.

4.6.2 OFF-State Voltage Decay: When the hand or person icon is switched from the ON-state to the OFF-state the terminal voltage shall decay to a value less than 10 VAC RMS in less than 100 milliseconds when driven by a maximum allowed load switch leakage current of 10 milliamps peak (7.1 milliamps AC).

4.7 Countdown Drive Circuitry

4.7.1 The countdown portion of the signal shall have a high off-state input impedance so as not to provide a load indication to conflict monitors and interfere with the monitoring of the pedestrian signal. The input impedance of the countdown circuitry shall maintain a voltage reading above 25 VAC to the conflict monitor for up to four units connected on the same channel.

4.7.2 The countdown timer drive circuitry shall not be damaged when subjected to defective load switches providing a half wave signal input.

4.7.3 The countdown module shall be compatible with all traffic signal controllers that are fully compliant to NEMA TS-1, NEMA TS-2, Type 170, and Type 2070 traffic signal controller specifications.

4.7.4 The countdown module shall have an internal conflict monitor circuit preventing any possible conflicts between the Hand/Person signal indications and the Countdown Timer display. It shall be impossible for the display to countdown during a solid Hand indication.

4.8 Countdown Functionality

4.8.1 Per MUTCD Manual 2003 edition, with revisions 1 and 2 incorporated dated December 2007, Section 4E.07: “Countdown displays should ONLY be used during the “Clearance Cycle.” They should NOT be used during the walk interval nor during the yellow change interval of a concurrent vehicular phase.”

4.8.2 The countdown timer module shall have a micro-processor capable of recording the pedestrian crossing timing when connected to a traffic controller. It shall be capable of displaying the digits 0 through 99.

4.8.3 When connected, the module shall blank out the display during the initial cycle while it records the countdown time using the Walk (Person) and D/Walk (Flashing Hand) signal indications. The hand and person icons shall be displayed as normal during this cycle.

4.8.4 The countdown timer module shall continuously monitor the traffic controller for any changes to the pedestrian phase time and reprogram itself automatically, if needed.

4.8.5 The countdown module shall register the time for the walk and clearance intervals individually and shall begin counting down at the beginning of the pedestrian clearance interval. The countdown module shall display the numerals in a continuous display and shall not flash during the countdown.

4.8.6 When the flashing Hand becomes solid, the module shall display 0 for one second and then blank-out. The display shall remain dark until the beginning of the next countdown.

4.8.7 In the event of a preemption sequence, the countdown module shall skip the preempted clearance time and reach 0 at the same time as the flashing Hand becomes solid and then remain dark until the next cycle.

4.8.8 In the cycle following a preemption call, the signal shall display the correct time and not be affected by the reduced previous cycle. The countdown shall remain synchronized with the signal indications and always reach 0 at the same time as the flashing Hand becomes solid.

4.8.9 The countdown timer shall be capable of displaying two consecutive complete Pedestrian Phases outputted by the traffic controller (no steady Hand signal between cycles). **NOTE:** When a controller is programmed with the option to serve a second consecutive pedestrian phase (walk followed by flashing don't walk) if a pedestrian activates a pedestrian button during the clearance interval, and the controller is set to allow a second consecutive phase, the countdown will blank out during the walk, and restart counting down the correct time during the flashing don't walk, just as in a regular PED phase.

4.8.10 The countdown module shall not display an erroneous or conflicting time when subjected to defective load switches. Should there be a short power interruption during the PED clearance interval, or if voltage is applied to both the hand and person simultaneously, the display will go to 0 then blank.

4.8.11 The countdown module shall have accessible dip-switches for the user selectable options. The unit shall have a removable plug on the rear allowing easy access to control the user selectable functions. The unit shall be shipped from the factory with the specified default setting.

4.8.11.1 Switch 1: Blank Cycle Following a Timing Change—Factory default is "OFF." When this switch is "OFF," the unit will allow the time to be displayed normally during the cycle following a truncated timing such as a preemption call. The countdown shall be capable of displaying the correct time and not affected by the previous reduced cycle. The unit will require two consecutive reduced cycles of identical value to validate and record a new time setting. If the timing is extended, the unit will record it immediately. In the "ON" position when a change in timing is detected, the unit will blank out during the following cycle while the new cycle time is measured and recorded, if confirmed.

4.8.11.2 Switch 2: Disables Auto-sync Mode—Factory default setting is "OFF." When this switch is in the "OFF" position, the auto-sync is enabled. When the clearance interval begins and the initial flash of the hand is not in sync with the walk signal, the unit will measure the offset and reduce the duration of the first secondby

the value of the offset. This will ensure the countdown reached 0 at the same time as the flashing hand becomes solid. In the “ON” position there is no time correction when the flashing hand is in offset with the walk signal. The duration of the first second will not be reduced and the hand will appear solid shortly before the countdown reaches 0.

4.8.11.3 Switch 3: Countdown Starts with Flashing Hand Signal—Factory default setting is “ON.” When this switch is “ON,” the countdown begins when the hand signal is turned on. With this switch “ON” and the auto-sync mode enabled, a short power interruption will have no effect on the countdown display. With switch 3 in the “OFF” position, the countdown begins when the walk signal is turned off. This eliminates the effect of an offset hand signal. When switch 3 is in the “OFF” position, the auto-sync switch 2 has no effect on the countdown. In this mode if the power to the walk signal is interrupted, the unit will interpret this as the start of the clearance interval and will display the countdown time for 2 seconds before the operation is cancelled. The countdown will resume with the normal ending of the walk signal.

4.8.11.4 Switch 4: Stores Time Value in Memory (Immediate. Restart)—Factory default setting is “OFF.” When this switch is in the “OFF” position and power is removed from the unit, the time value stored in the unit is erased. The unit will need to run a dark cycle before it can display the countdown again. In the “ON” position, the countdown timing is stored in memory. Following a power interruption, the unit will restart with the stored value and not remain dark during the learning cycle. If the value is different after restart, it will be recorded and displayed correctly at the following cycle.

4.8.11.5 Switch 5: All LEDs “ON” (Test Mode)—Factory default setting is “OFF.” With this switch in the “ON” position, all LEDs are turned on simultaneously. With both switches 4 and 5 in the “ON” position, the LED test mode will also scan the seven individual segments of both digits.

4.8.11.6 The countdown shall be disabled when all switches are placed in the “ON” position.

5. Quality Assurance

5.1 General

5.1.1 Quality Assurance Program: Modules shall be manufactured in accordance with a vendor quality assurance (QA) program. The QA program shall include two types of quality assurance: (1) design quality assurance; and (2) production quality assurance. The production quality assurance shall include statistically controlled routine tests to ensure minimum performance levels of modules built to meet this specification.

5.1.2 Record Keeping: QA process and test results documentation shall be kept on file for a minimum period of seven years.

5.1.3 Conformance: Module designs not satisfying design qualification testing and the production quality assurance testing performance requirements in Sections 5.3 and 5.4 should not be labeled, advertised, or sold as conforming to this specification.

5.1.4 Potential suppliers must complete and submit the LED Module Supplier checklist shown in Table 3 and provide a copy of the checklist with the submission of any proposals.

5.2 Manufacturer's Serial Numbers

Each module shall be identified with the information specified in Section 2.6.

5.3 Production Tests and Inspections

5.3.1 Production Test Requirements: All modules shall undergo the following Production Testing and Inspection prior to shipment. Failure of a module to meet the requirements of Production Testing and Inspection shall be cause for rejection. Test results shall be maintained per the requirement of Section 5.1.2.

5.3.1.1 All Production Tests shall be performed at an ambient temperature of 25ºC (77ºF) and at the nominal operating voltage of 120VAC.

5.3.2 Production Luminance Test: Hand/Person/Digit icons shall be tested for maintained minimum luminance. Any measurement with a correlation to the luminance requirements of Section 3.1.1 may be used. Modules that do not meet the maintained minimum luminance requirements as per Section 3.1.1 shall be rejected.

5.3.3 Power Factor: Hand/Person icons shall be tested for power factor per the requirements of Section 4.5.1. A commercially available power factor meter may be used to perform this measurement. Failure of a module to meet the requirements for power factor, Section 4.5.1, shall be cause for rejection of the module.

5.3.4 Current Consumption Measurement: Hand/Person icons shall be measured for current flow in Amperes. The measured current values shall be compared against the design current values from design qualification measurements in Section 5.4.5.1. A measured current consumption in excess of 120% of the design qualification current value for an ambient temperature of 25ºC (77ºF) shall be cause for rejection of the module.

5.3.5 Visual Inspection: All modules shall be visually inspected for any exterior physical damage or assembly anomalies. Careful attention shall be paid to the surface of the lensto ensure there are no scratches (abrasions), cracks, chips, discoloration, or other defects. The presence of any such defects shall be cause for rejection of the module.

5.4 Design Qualification Testing

5.4.1 Design Qualification testing shall be performed on the hand/person icons of new module designs, and when a major design change has been implemented on existing hand/person pedestrian signal designs. Modules used in design qualification testing shall be representative of the manufacturer's proposed normal production.

5.4.1.1 Testing shall be performed once every five years or when the module design or LED technology has been changed. Test data shall be retained by the module manufacturer in accordance with Section 5.1.2 or for 60 months following final production of a specific design, whichever is longer.

5.4.1.2 Six modules shall be used in Design Qualification Testing. All six modules shall be subjected to Conditioning, Section 5.4.2, followed by the Environmental Testing, Section 5.4.3. Following the Environmental Testing, three modules shall undergo Photometric and Colorimetric Tests, Section 5.4.4. The remaining three modules shall undergo the Electrical Tests, Section 5.4.5, and

Controller Compatibility Tests, Section 5.4.5.11. Tests shall be conducted in the order described herein, unless otherwise specified.

5.4.1.3 In order for a module design to be considered acceptable for marking with the label described in 2.7.1, all tested modules must comply with the acceptance/rejection criteria for the Environmental Tests, Section 5.4.3; Photometric and Colorimetric Tests, Section 5.4.4; Electrical Tests, Section 5.4.5; and Controller Assembly Compatibility Tests, Section 5.4.5.11.

5.4.2 Conditioning: Modules shall be energized for a minimum of 24 hours, at 100% duty cycle, in an ambient temperature of +60°C (+140°F).

5.4.3 Environmental Testing:

5.4.3.1 Mechanical Vibration Testing: Three modules shall be tested per MIL-STD-883, Test Method 2007, using three 4-minute cycles along each x, y, and z axis, at a force of 2.5 Gs, with a frequency sweep from 2 Hz to 120 Hz.

5.4.3.2 Temperature Cycling: Temperature cycling shall be performed per MIL-STD-883, Test method 1010. The temperature range shall be per Section 2.3.2. A minimum of 20 cycles shall be performed with a 30-minute transfer time between temperature extremes and a 30-minute dwell time at each temperature. Modules under test shall be nonoperating.

5.4.3.3 Moisture Resistance: Moisture resistance testing shall be performed on a sample of three modules per MIL-STD-810F, Procedure I, Rain, and Blowing Rain. The test shall be conduced on a stand-alone unit, without a protective housing. The rainfall rate shall be 1.7 mm/min (4 in/hr) and droplet size shall predominantly be between 0.5 mm and 4.5 mm. The module shall be rotated through 120 degrees and the duration of the test shall be 30 minutes. The module shall be energized throughout the test. The water shall be at 25°C. The wind velocity shall be 80 km/hr (50 mph). Any evidence of internal moisture into the module shall be cause for rejection.

5.4.3.4 UV Stabilization: Documentation may be provided that clearly demonstrates that the external lens complies with the requirements of Section 2.5.1.

5.4.3.5 Environmental Tests Evaluation: At the conclusion of the Environmental Tests, all the modules will be visually inspected for damage.

5.4.3.6 Acceptance/Rejection Criteria: The loosening of the lens, or any internal components, or evidence of other physical damage, such as cracking of the module lens or housing, presence of internal moisture after testing, a change in haze of >15%, if the module extinguished itself shall be considered a failure for the proposed design.

5.4.4 Photometric and Colorimetric Tests: Three of the modules that were subjected to the Environmental Tests shall undergo Photometric and Colorimetric Tests. Unless otherwise specified, these tests shall be performed with the modules energized at nominal operating voltage (120 VAC).

5.4.4.1 Maintained Minimum Luminance: The sample set shall be tested for maintained minimum luminance at both 25°C and 74°C. Prior to making

measurements, each module shall be operated at a 100% duty cycle for a minimum of 60 minutes at the test temperature.

5.4.4.2 For elevated temperature testing at 74°C, the modules to be tested shall be mounted in a temperature-testing chamber so that the external surface of the emitting lens is outside the chamber and all portions behind the lens are within the chamber at a temperature of 74ºC (165ºF). The air temperature in front of the lens of the module shall be maintained at a minimum of 49°C (120°F) during the elevated temperature testing.

5.4.4.2.1 Measurements shall be made using a luminance meter located on the physical axis of the module lens at a distance such that the selected aperture samples a spot size of 12 mm (0.5 inch) at the lens surface. The position of the luminance meter shall be translated from side to side and up and down, so as to sample nine points across the emitting surface of the module.

5.4.4.2.2 The luminance values for the nine points shall be recorded and the average value calculated.

5.4.4.2.3 Modules for which the calculated average value of luminance does not meet the requirements of Section 3.1.1 shall be rejected.

5.4.4.3 Luminance Uniformity: The sample set shall be tested in accordance with the requirements of Section 3.1.2, using the recorded values of luminance, at a testing temperature of 25°C. The highest and lowest values of luminance shall be recorded and compared. Modules not meeting requirements of Section 3.1.2 shall be rejected.

5.4.4.3.1 Maximum Luminance: The sample set shall be tested in accordance with the requirements of Section 3.1.3, using the recorded values of luminance, at testing temperatures of 25°C and 74°C. Modules for which the calculated average value of the luminance exceeds the limit established in Section 3.1.3, at either or both temperature levels, shall be rejected.

5.4.4.4 Chromaticity: From the sample set, two modules shall be measured for chromaticity per the requirements of Section 3.2. Prior to making measurements, each module shall be operated at a 100% duty cycle for a minimum of 60 minutes at +25°C (+77°F). Color measurements shall be made using a spectro-radiometer with a maximum bandwidth of 4 nm, or a colorimeter that has a measurement uncertainty of less than 2.5% over the emission bandwidth of the icon under measurement.

5.4.4.4.1 Measurements shall be made by locating the instrument on the axis normal to the emitting surface of the icon, at a distance such that the meter samples a spot size of 12 mm (0.5 inch) at the lens surface. The position of the instrument shall be translated from side to side and up and down, so as to sample nine points across the emitting surface of the module.

5.4.4.4.2 The chromaticity coordinates of the emitted light at the nine points shall be recorded and the average value calculated. In addition, the dominant wavelengths for the nine sampled points of the hand icon shall be calculated and recorded.

5.4.4.4.3 Modules for which the calculated average chromaticity coordinates do not meet the requirements of Section 3.2 shall be rejected.

5.4.4.4.4 Color Uniformity: The sample set shall be tested in accordance with the requirements of Section 3.3, using the recorded values of the chromaticity coordinates (walking person—white icon) or the dominant wavelengths (hand—portland orange icon), from Section 5.4.4.4. Modules not meeting requirements of Section 3.3 shall be rejected.

5.4.4.5 Photometric and Colorimetric Tests Evaluation: At the conclusion of the Photometric and Colorimetric Tests, the measurement data shall be compared to the requirements of Sections 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3.

5.4.4.6 Acceptance/Rejection Criteria: The failure of any module to meet all of the requirements for maintained minimum luminance, Section 3.1.1; and maximum permissible luminance, Section 3.1.3; at 25°C and/or 74°C, and the requirements for luminance uniformity, Section 3.1.2; Chromaticity, Section 3.2; and Color Uniformity, Section 3.3; at 25°C, shall be considered a failure of the proposed design.

5.4.5 Electrical

5.4.5.1 Current Consumption: The sample set shall be measured for current flow in Amperes. The measured current values shall be used for quality comparison of Production Quality Assurance current measurements on production modules.

5.4.5.2 Temperature vs. Power Consumption: The sample set shall be tested to measure the change in power consumption in Watts versus the change in temperature over the specified operating temperature range. This data shall be recorded and may be made available to all end users.

5.4.5.3 Power Consumption vs. Long-Term Life: If the rated power consumption of the module at 25°C (77ºF) and 74ºC (165ºF) will change more than 10% over time, the manufacturer may provide documentation showing the projected power consumption in Watts of the module over a period of 60 months from the date of installation. This documentation may include data for the following temperature points: 0°C (32ºF), 25°C (77ºF), 50ºC (122ºF), and 74ºC (165ºF).

5.4.5.4 Power Factor (PF): The sample set shall be measured for power factor per the requirements of Section 4.5.1. A commercially available power factor meter may be used to perform this measurement. The PF shall be calculated separately for each of the icons for the module.

5.4.5.5 Total Harmonic Distortion (THD): The sample set shall be measured for total harmonic distortion per the requirements of Section 4.5.2. A commercially available total harmonic distortion meter may be used to perform this measurement. The THD shall be measured for each of the icons for the module.

5.4.5.6 Low Voltage Turn-OFF: The sample set shall be measured to ensure compliance with the low voltage turn-off requirement of Section 4.2.4. To test for this condition, each icon must first be fully illuminated at the nominal operating voltage. The applied voltage shall then be reduced to the point where there is no visible illumination. This point must be greater than 35 VAC RMS AC.

5.4.5.7 Turn-ON and Turn-OFF Times: The sample set shall be measured to ensure compliance with the turn-on and turn-off requirements of Section 4.2.5. The measurement shall be conducted using a two-channel oscilloscope to measure the time delay between when the module is energized at 120 VAC RMS and when the light output reaches 90% of full output. A photo-multiplier tube shall be used to measure the light output of the module. The same apparatus shall be used to measure the time delay between when the module is de-energized and when the light output reaches 0% of full output. The time in msec shall be plotted in the X axis and light output shall be plotted in the Y axis.

5.4.5.7.1 A module not reaching 90% nominal light output within 75 msec at startup, or still showing light output 75 msec after being de-energized, shall be deemed to have failed this test.

5.4.5.8 Electronic Noise: From the sample set, a sample of 2 modules shall be tested. The modules shall be tested for conformance with the requirements of a Class A digital device, as specified in FCC Title 47, Subpart B, Section 15.109(b).

5.4.5.9 Nondestructive Transient Immunity: The sample set shall be tested for transient immunity using the procedure described in Section 2.1.8, NEMA Standard TS 2-2003. Failure to meet these requirements shall be cause for rejection.

5.4.5.10 Electrical Tests Evaluation: At the conclusion of the Electrical Tests, the measurement data shall be compared to the requirements of Sections 4.2 through 4.5.

5.4.5.10.1 Acceptance/Rejection Criteria: The failure of any module to meet the applicable requirements of Sections 4.2 through 4.5 shall be considered a failure of the proposed design.

5.4.5.11 Controller Assembly Compatibility: Due to the low load current draw and high off-state impedance of modules, testing shall be performed to ensure the module design is compatible and operates properly with load current switches and conflict monitors in NEMA and Type 170 traffic signal control units.

Before performing the following tests, the manufacturer should ascertain which type of signal controller unit(s) the procuring traffic authority customer has in use and tailor these tests to meet the requirements of that type and model of controller unit(s).

5.4.5.11.1 Load Switch Compatibility: The sample set shall be tested for compatibility and proper operation with load current switches. Each module shall be connected to a variable AC voltage supply. The AC line current into the module shall be monitored for sufficient current draw to ensure proper load switch operation while the voltage is varied from 80 VAC RMS to 135 VAC RMS. Failure of the current draw to ensure proper load current switch operation shall be cause for rejection.

5.4.5.11.2 Signal Conflict Monitor (MMU) Compatibility: The sample set shall be tested for compatibility and proper operation with signal conflict monitors. Each module shall be operated from a 135 VAC RMS supply. A 19.5 kΩ resistor shall be wired in series in the hot line between the module and the AC power supply. A single-pole-single-throw switch shall be wired in parallel across the 19.5 kΩ resistor. A 220 kΩ shunt resistor shall be wired between the hot line connection and the neutral line connection on the module. Conflict monitor compatibility shall be tested by measuring the voltage decay across the 220 kΩ shunt resistor as follows: The single-pole-single-throw switch shall be closed, shorting out the 19.5 kΩ resistor, allowing the AC power supply to illuminate the module. Next, the switch shall be opened, and the voltage across the 220 kΩ shunt resistor shall be measured for a decay to a value equal to or less than 10 VAC RMS within a time period equal to or less than 100 milliseconds. This test shall be repeated a sufficient number of times to ensure that testing occurs at the peak of the AC line voltage cycle.

A voltage decay across the 220 kΩ shunt resistor to a value greater than 10 VAC RMS or a decay time to 10 VAC RMS greater then 100 milliseconds shall be cause for rejection.

5.4.5.11.3 Controller Assembly Compatibility Evaluation: At the conclusion of the Controller Assembly Compatibility Tests, the measurement data shall be compared to the requirements of the specific make and model Controller Assembly with which the module design is intended to operate.

5.4.5.11.4 Acceptance/Rejection Criteria: Failure of the module to draw sufficient current to ensure compatibility with the load current switches in the appropriate Controller Assembly, Section 4.6.1, and/or failure of the circuit voltage to decay to a value equal to or lessthan 10 VAC RMS within a time period equal to or less than 100 milliseconds, Section 4.6.2, shall be considered a failure of the proposed design.

6.1 Warranty Requirements

6.2 Warranty

6.2.1 Manufacturers shall provide a written warranty issued by the factory located in the NAFTA country of module origin with the following minimum provisions:

6.2.2 Modules shall at the manufacturer's option be repaired or replaced if the module fails to function as intended due to workmanship or material defects within the first 60 months from the date of delivery.

6.2.3 Modules shall at the manufacturer's option be repaired or replaced if the module exhibits luminous intensities less than the minimum specified values within the first 60 months of the date of delivery.

6.2.4 Upon request, the LED lamp module manufacturer shall provide written documentation of its ability to satisfy a worst-case, catastrophic warranty claim.

6.2.4.1 A current corporate annual report duly-certified by an independent auditing firm, containing financial statements illustrating sufficient cash on hand and net worth to satisfy a worst-case, catastrophic warranty claim is an example of suitable documentation.

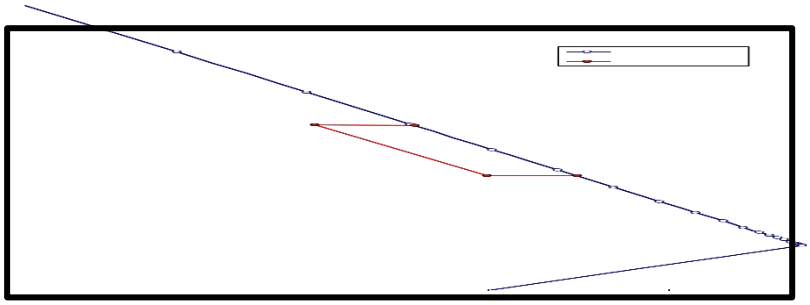
6.2.4.2 The documentation shall clearly disclose:

a) The country in which the factory of module origin is located.

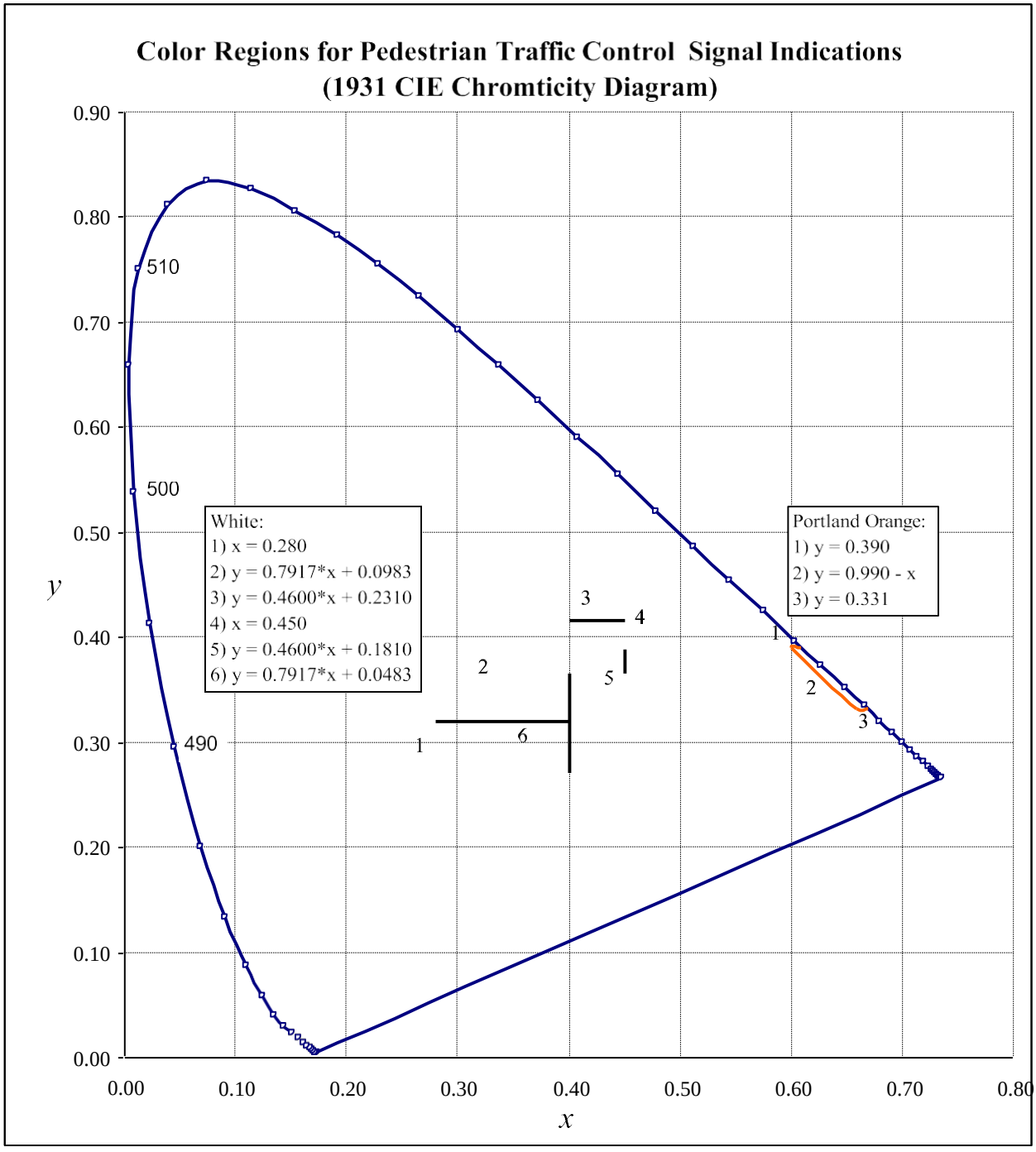
b) The name of the company or organization that owns the factory of module origin, including any and all of its parent companies and/or organizations, and their respective country of corporate citizenship.

6.2.4.3 For firms with business and/or corporate citizenship in the United States of less than seven years, the process by which the end-users/owners of the modules will be able to obtain worst-case, catastrophic warranty service in the event of bankruptcy or cessation-of-operations by the firm supplying the modules within North America, or in the event of bankruptcy or cessation-of-operations by the owner of the factory of origin, shall be clearly disclosed.

Figure 4.
Intertek ETL Verified Label



ATTACHMENT 1



LED Vehicle Arrow Signal Module Specification

1. Overview

1.1 Purpose

1.1.1 The purpose of this specification is to provide the minimum performance requirements for ***Omni-Directional*** 300 mm (12 in) Light Emitting Diode (LED) vehicle arrow traffic signals. This specification refers to procedures and definitions as described in the **Vehicle Traffic Control Signal Heads—Light Emitting Diode (LED) Vehicle Arrow Traffic Signal Supplement (VTCSH), Adopted July 1, 2007,** published by the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) and contains additional requirements to ensure optimum long-term reliability and performance.

1.2 Manufacturer's Requirements and Approvals

1.2.1 The manufacturer supplying product to this specification shall have a minimum of seven years' experience in the manufacture of LED Traffic Signals with High-Flux LED's.

1.2.2 Manufacturers supplying products to this specification must be a registered participant and have the base part numbers being provided listed on the ***Intertek ETL LED Traffic Signal Modules Certification Program*** approved products website With unique long life module part numbers for products that carry a 15 year warranty.

1.2.3 If requested, documentation shall be provided by manufacturer demonstrating the changes made to their standard product that allows for ITE specification compliance over a 15 year warranty period.

1.2.2 All LED Traffic Signal Modules shall fully meet the "Buy American Provision of the ARRA of 2009". Certificate of Compliance shall be provided by the manufacturer prior to bid opening.

2. Physical and Mechanical Requirements

2.1 General

2.1.1 Modules shall fit into existing traffic signal housings built to the VTCSH Standard without modification to the housing, or shall be stand-alone units that incorporate a housing meeting the performance and design requirements of the VTCSH Standard.

2.1.2 Installation of a module into an existing signal housing shall not require the use of special tools. The module shall connect directly to the existing electrical wiring system.

2.2 LED Signal Module

2.2.1 A module shall be designed as replacement for the existing optical components or signal module in a signal housing, or shall provide a complete replacement of the signal head.

2.2.2 The module lens shall be hard-coated or otherwise made to comply with the material exposure and weathering effects requirements of the Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) J576.

2.2.3 Tinted or Clear Lens: Unless designated otherwise in the below table the standard lens color shall be tinted with a color similar to the colors required in Section 3.2, Chromaticity, for all Red and Yellow modules and clear for all Green modules.

	300 mm (12") Arrows	
	Tinted	Clear
Red		
Yellow		
Green		

2.2.4 The module lens shall have a convex smooth exterior surface to minimize the buildup of dust and dirt.

2.2.5 The general configuration of the arrow icon is illustrated in Figure 2. The arrow should be oriented in the direction of its intended use. LED vehicle arrow traffic signal modules shall be manufactured for use as omni-directional arrows.

2.2.6 All LEDs utilized to illuminate arrow traffic signal modules shall be LEDs that have been manufactured utilizing materials that have industry acceptance as being suitable for uses in outdoor applications. At no time is the use of LEDs that utilize AlGaAs technology acceptable.

2.3 Environmental Requirements

2.3.1 All exposed components of a module shall be suitable for prolonged exposure to the environment, without appreciable degradation that would interfere with function or appearance. As a minimum, selected materials shall be rated for service for a period of a minimum of 60 months in a south-facing Arizona Desert installation.

2.3.2 A module shall be rated for use throughout an ambient operating temperature range, measured at the exposed rear of the module, of -40°C (-40°F) to +74°C (+165°F).

2.3.3 A module shall be protected against dust and moisture intrusion, including rain and blowing rain per Mil-Std-810F Method 506.4, Procedure 1.

2.4 Construction

2.4.1 A module shall be a self-contained device, not requiring onsite assembly for installation into an existing traffic signal housing. The power supply for the module shall be integral to the signal module.

2.4.2 Assembly and manufacturing processes for the module shall be designed to assure all internal LED and electronic components are adequately supported to withstand mechanical shock and vibration due to high winds and other sources.

2.5 Materials

2.5.1 Materials used for the lens and module construction shall conform to ASTM specifications for the materials where applicable. All lenses shall be hard-coated to protect the lens from abrasion.

2.5.2 Enclosures containing either the power supply or electronic components of the module shall be made of UL94 flame-retardant materials. The lens is excluded from this requirement.

2.6 Module Identification

2.6.1 Each module shall be identified on the backside with the manufacturer's name, model, operating characteristics, and serial number. The operating characteristics identified shall include the nominal operating voltage and stabilized power consumption, in watts and volt-amperes.

2.6.2 Omni-directional modules shall be clearly marked with the phrase "Suitable for mounting in any orientation."

2.6.3 Modules conforming to all nonoptional requirements of this specification shall have the following statement on an attached label: "Manufactured in Conformance with the ITE LED Vehicle Arrow Traffic Signal Supplement."

2.6.4 All modules must be labeled with the ETL Verified label shown in Figure 1. This label designates the compliance and listing with the Intertek ETL Traffic Signal Certification Program.

3. Photometric Requirements

3.1 Luminous Intensity, Uniformity, and Distribution

3.1.1 Minimum maintained luminous intensity: When operated under the conditions defined in Sections 2.3.2 and 4.2.1, the luminous intensity values for modules shall not be less than the values calculated using the method described below for a minimum period of 60 months.

3.1.1.1 For omni-directional LED vehicle arrow traffic signal modules, calculate the intensity factor ($f(I_{OD})$) for the range from 27.5 degrees up to 27.5 degrees down, and for 27.5 degrees left to 27.5 degrees right using the following equation:

$$f\left(I_{OD}\right)=1.02*e^{\left(-0.0038*\theta_{OD}{}^{2}\right)}$$

where: $Ø_{OD} = \cos^{-1}(\cos(Ø_{Vert})*\cos(Ø_{Horiz}))$, $Ø_{Vert}$ is the angle measured above or below a horizontal plane perpendicular to the face of the module lens, and $Ø_{Horiz}$ is the angle measured to the left or right from a vertical plane perpendicular to the face of the module lens. All angles are measured in degrees. Round the result to two significant figures.

3.1.1.1.1 Multiply the intensity factor ($f(I_{OD})$) by the appropriate peak minimum maintained luminous intensity value for the specified module color: Red—58.4 cd, Yellow—145.6 cd, and Green—76.0 cd. Round the resultant value of the luminous intensity to the first decimal place.

3.1.1.1.2 For the region where $Ø_{Vert}$ is between 2.5 degrees up and 2.5 degrees down, and $Ø_{Horiz}$ is between 2.5 degrees left and 2.5 degrees right, the values shall be the same as those calculated for $Ø_{Vert}$ = 2.5 degrees and $Ø_{Horiz}$ = 2.5 degrees.

3.1.1.1.3 There are no requirements for the region where $Ø_{OD}$ > 30 degrees.

3.1.1.2 Table 1 provides the minimum maintained luminous intensity values for omni-directional modules, over the required angular range.

3.1.2 Maximum permissible luminous intensity: When operated within the temperature range specified in Section 2.3.2, the actual luminous intensity for a module shall not exceed three times the required peak value of the minimum maintained luminous intensity for the selected signal color.

3.1.3 Luminance uniformity: The uniformity of the signal output across the emitting section of the module lens (i.e., the arrow icon) shall not exceed a ratio of 10 to 1 between the maximum and minimum luminance values (cd/m^2).

3.2 Chromaticity

3.2.1 Color regions: The measured chromaticity coordinates of modules shall conform to the color regions specified in the VTCSH LED Circular Signal Supplement.

3.2.2 Color uniformity: The uniformity of the emitted color of a module shall conform to the requirements specified in the VTCSH LED Circular Signal Supplement.

4. Electrical

4.1 General

4.1.1 All wiring and terminal blocks shall - coded, 600V, jacketed wires, a minimum of 20 AWG and at least 1 meter (39 in) in length, conforming to the NFPA 70, National Electrical Code, and rated for service at +105°C, shall be provided.

4.1.2 The following color scheme shall be used for all modules AC power leads: White for Common, Red for the Red arrow signal, Yellow for the Yellow arrow signal, and Brown for the Green arrow signal.

4.1.3 The AC power leads shall exit the module via a rubber grommetted strain relief, and shall be terminated with insulated female quick-connect terminals with spade/tab adapters. The leads shall be separate at the point at which they leave the module.

4.1.3.1 All external wiring utilized in the LED traffic signal module shall be anti-capillary-type wire to prevent the wicking of moisture to the interior of the module.

4.1.4 All power supplies shall be conformal-coated for additional protection.

4.2 Voltage Range

4.2.1 The modules shall operate from a 60±3 Hertz AC power line over a voltage range from 80 to 135 VAC RMS.

4.2.2 Fluctuations in line voltage over the range of 80 to 135 VAC RMS shall not affect luminous intensity by more than ±10 percent.

4.2.3 To prevent the appearance of flicker, the module circuitry shall drive the LEDs at frequencies greater than 100 Hz, when modulated or at DC over the voltage range specified in Section 4.2.1.

4.2.4 Low Voltage Turn-OFF: There shall be no visible illumination from the module when the applied voltage is less than 35 VACRMS.

4.2.5 Turn-ON and Turn-OFF Time: A module shall reach 90% of full illumination (turn-ON) within 75 msec of the application of the nominal operating voltage. The signal shall cease emitting visible illumination (turn-OFF) within 75 msec of the removal of the nominal operating voltage.

4.3 Transient Voltage Protection

4.3.1 The on-board circuitry of a module shall include voltage surge protection to withstand high-repetition noise transients and low-repetition high-energy transients as stated in Section 2.1.8, NEMA Standard TS 2-2003.

4.3.1.1 In addition to the transient test requirements defined in the Design Qualification Testing section of this specification, all power supplies used in the circular signals supplied to this specification shall be capable of passing an additional ring-wave surge testing in accordance with the IEEE Recommended Practice on Characterization of Surges in Low-Voltage (1,000 V and less) AC Power Circuits, ANSI/IEEE C62.41.2-2002, 6KV, 100 kHz ring-wave with an output impedance of 30 ohms. The short circuit current shall be 200 Amps.

4.4 Electronic Noise

The LED signal and associated on-board circuitry shall meet the requirements of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Title 47, Subpart B, Section 15 regulations concerning the emission of electronic noise by Class A digital devices.

4.5 Power Factor (PF), AC Harmonics, and Power

4.5.1 Modules shall provide a power factor of 0.90 or greater when operated at nominal operating voltage and at 25ºC (77ºF).

4.5.2 Total harmonic distortion induced into an AC power line by a module at nominal operating voltage, and at 25ºC (77ºF), shall not exceed 20%.

4.5.3 Typical power at 25ºC for the arrows modules shall be 6 watts for all colors.

4.6 Controller Assembly Compatibility

4.6.1 The current draw shall be sufficient to ensure compatibility and proper triggering and operation of load current switches and conflict monitors in signal controller units.

4.6.2 Off-State Voltage Decay: When the module is switched from the On-state to the Off-state the terminal voltage shall decay to a value less than 10 VAC RMS in less than 100 milliseconds when driven by a maximum allowed load switch leakage current of 10 milliamps peak (7.1 milliamps AC).

4.7 Failed State Impedance

The module shall be designed to detect catastrophic loss of the LED load. Upon sensing the loss of the LED load, the module shall present a resistance of at least 250 kΩ across the input power leads within 300 msec. The LED light source will be said to have failed catastrophically if it fails to show any visible illumination when energized according to Section 4.2.1 after 75 msec.

5. Quality Assurance

5.1 General

5.1.1 Quality Assurance Program: Modules shall be manufactured in accordance with a vendor quality assurance (QA) program. The QA program shall include two types of quality assurance: (1) design quality assurance and (2) production quality assurance. The production quality assurance shall include statistically controlled routine tests to ensure minimum performance levels of modules built to meet this specification.

5.1.2 Record Keeping: QA process and test results documentation shall be kept on file, and available for viewing, for a minimum period of seven years.

5.1.3 Conformance: Module designs not satisfying design qualification testing and the production quality assurance testing performance requirements in Sections 5.3 and 5.4 shall not be labeled, advertised, or sold as conforming to this specification.

5.1.4 Potential suppliers must complete and submit the LED Module Supplier checklist shown in Table 2 and provide a copy of the checklist with the submission of any proposals.

5.2 Manufacturer's Serial Numbers

Each module shall be identified with the information specified in Section 2.6.1.

5.3 Production Tests and Inspections

5.3.1 Production Test Requirements: All modules tendered for sale shall undergo the following Production Testing and Inspection prior to shipment. Failure of a module to meet the requirements of Production Testing and Inspection shall be cause for rejection. Test results shall be maintained per the requirement of Section 5.1.2.

5.3.1.1 All Production Tests shall be performed at an ambient temperature of 25ºC (77ºF) and at the nominal operating voltage of 120VAC.

5.3.2 Luminous Intensity: All modules shall be tested for luminous intensity. A single point measurement with a correlation to the intensity requirements of Sections 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 may be used. The purchaser may specify additional measurements. Failure of a module to meet the requirements for Minimum Maintained Luminous Intensity, Section 3.1.1; or Maximum Permissible Luminous Intensity, Section 3.1.2; shall be cause for rejection of the module.

5.3.3 Power Factor: All modules shall be tested for power factor per the requirements of Section 4.5.1. A commercially available power factor meter may be used to perform this measurement. Failure of a module to meet the requirements for power factor, Section 4.5.1, shall be cause for rejection of the module.

5.3.4 Current Consumption Measurement: All modules shall be measured for current flow in Amperes. The measured current values shall be compared against the design current values from design qualification measurements in Section 5.4.6.1. A measured current consumption in excess of 120% of the design qualification current value for an ambient temperature of 25ºC (77ºF) shall be cause for rejection of the module.

5.3.5 Visual Inspection: All modules shall be visually inspected for any exterior physical damage or assembly anomalies. Careful attention shall be paid to the surface of the lensto ensure there are no scratches (abrasions), cracks, chips, discoloration, or other defects. The presence of any such defects shall be cause for rejection of the module.

5.4 Design Qualification Testing

5.4.1 Design Qualification Test Requirements. Design qualification testing shall be performed on new module designs, when a major design change has been implemented on an existing design, or after every five years that a design is in service. Modules used in design qualification testing shall be representative of the manufacturer's proposed normal production. The certification of UV Stabilization, Section 5.4.5.1, shall be provided for all materials used in or on the emitting lenses. If modules are provided with both clear and tinted lenses, the tests per the stated section of the VTCSH below shall be conducted for all lens types. Refer to the Design Qualification Testing Flow Chart in the VTCSH:

Test	**Paragraph**
Temperature Cycling	5.4.3.2
Moisture Resistance	5.4.3.3
Luminous Intensity	5.4.4.1
Luminance Uniformity	5.4.4.5
Chromaticity 5.4.4.6	
Color Uniformity	5.4.4.7
Lens Abrasion	5.4.5.2

5.4.1.1 Test data shall be retained by the manufacturer in accordance with Section 5.1.2 or for 60 months following final production of a specific design, whichever is longer.

5.4.1.2 Six modules shall be used in Design Qualification Testing. All six modules shall be subjected to Conditioning, Section 5.4.2, followed by the Environmental Tests, Section 5.4.3. Following the Environmental Tests, three modules shall undergo Photometric and Colorimetric Tests, Section 5.4.4, followed by the Lens Abrasion Test, Section 5.4.5. The remaining three modules shall undergo the Electrical Tests, Section 5.4.6, the Controller Assembly Compatibility Tests, Section 5.4.7, and the Failed-State Impedance Test, Section 5.4.8. Tests shall be conducted in the order described herein, unless otherwise specified. Figure 2 provides a flow chart for the Design Qualification Testing.

5.4.1.3 In order for a module design to be considered acceptable for marking with the label described in 2.6.4, all tested modules must comply with the acceptance/rejection criteria for the Environmental Tests, Section 5.4.3; Photometric and Colorimetric Tests, Section 5.4.4; Lens Tests, Section 5.4.5; Electrical Tests, Section 5.4.6; Controller Assembly Compatibility Tests, Section 5.4.7; and the Failed-State Impedance Test, Section 5.4.8.

5.4.2 Conditioning: Modules shall be energized for a minimum of 24 hours at 100% duty cycle in an ambient temperature of +60°C (+140°F).

5.4.3 Environmental Tests:

5.4.3.1 Mechanical Vibration: Mechanical vibration testing shall be performed per MIL-STD-883, Test Method 2007, using three 4-minute cycles along each x, y, and z axis, at a force of 2.5 Gs, with a frequency sweep from 2 Hz to 120 Hz.

5.4.3.2 Temperature Cycling: Temperature cycling shall be performed per MIL-STD-883, Test method 1010. The temperature range shall include the full ambient operating temperature range specified in Section 2.3.2. A minimum of 20 cycles shall be performed with a 30-minute transfer time between temperature extremes and a 30-minute dwell time at each extreme temperature. Signals under test shall be nonoperating.

5.4.3.3 Moisture Resistance: Moisture resistance testing shall be performed per MIL-STD-810F, Test Method 506.4, Procedure I, Rain, and Blowing Rain. The test shall be conducted on stand-alone modules, without a protective housing. The rainfall rate shall be 1.7 mm/min (4 in/hr) and droplet size shall predominantly be between 0.5 mm and 4.5 mm (0.02 to 0.18 in). The modules shall be vertically oriented, such that the lens is directed towards the wind source when at a zero rotation angle. The module shall be rotated at a rate of 4 degrees per minute along the vertical axis, from an orientation of -60 to +60 degrees during the test. The duration of the test shall be 30 minutes. The modules shall be energized throughout the test. The water shall be at 25° ± 5°C (77° ± 9°F). The wind velocity shall be 80 km/hr (50 mph). If the module is equipped with a remote power supply unit, then the test shall be conducted with the remote power supply unit attached to the clamping device holding the module to the test apparatus.

5.4.3.4 Environmental Tests Evaluation: At the conclusion of the Environmental Tests, all the modules will be visual inspected for damage and energized to insure proper operation.

5.4.3.5 Acceptance/Rejection Criteria: The loosening of the lens, or any internal components, or evidence of other physical damage, such as cracking of the module lens or housing, or presence of internal moisture, or failure to operate correctly after testing shall be considered a failure for the proposed design.

5.4.4 Photometric and Colorimetric Tests: Three of the modules that were subjected to the Environmental Tests shall undergo Photometric and Colorimetric Tests. Unless otherwise specified, these tests shall be performed with the modules energized at nominal operating voltage.

5.4.4.1 Luminous intensity at standard temperature: The modules shall be tested for compliance with the requirements for minimum maintained luminous intensity at a temperature of 25°C (77°F). Measurements shall be made for all angular combinations specified in Table 1 or 3, as appropriate, or at other angles, as specified by the purchaser.

5.4.4.1.1 Luminous intensity measurements for red and green signal modules shall be made after the module has been operated under the test conditions for a minimum of 60 minutes at a 100% duty cycle.

5.4.4.1.2 Luminous intensity measurements for yellow signal modules shall be made after the module has been operated under the test conditions for a minimum of 60 minutes at a 12.5% duty cycle

(5 seconds ON and 35 seconds OFF). Readings shall be taken at the end of the 5-second ON interval, or as close to the end of the ON interval as possible.

5.4.4.2 Luminous intensity at low voltage: The modules shall be tested for compliance with the requirements for minimum maintained luminous intensity when operated at 80 VAC at a temperature of 25°C (77°F). A single-point measurement of the luminous intensity shall be recorded, and correlated to the measurement made in the same direction under Section 6.4.4.1 to generate a full range of luminous intensity values at reduced voltage. For omni-directional modules, the single point measurement shall be taken in the region from 7.5 degrees up to 7.5 degrees down and from 7.5 degrees left to 7.5 degrees right. The luminous intensity measurement at reduced voltage shall be made immediately following measurements for luminous intensity at standard temperature, Section 5.4.4.1.

5.4.4.3 Luminous intensity at elevated voltage: The modules shall be tested for compliance with the requirements for minimum maintained luminous intensity when operated at 135 VAC at a temperature of 25°C (77°F). A single point measurement of the luminous intensity shall be recorded and correlated to the measurement made in the same direction under Section 5.4.4.1 to generate a full range of luminous intensity values at elevated voltage. The single point measurement shall be taken in the region described in Section 5.4.4.2. The luminous intensity measurement at elevated voltage shall be made immediately following measurements for luminous intensity at reduced voltage, Section 5.4.4.2.

5.4.4.4 Luminous intensity at high temperature: The modules shall be tested for compliance with the requirements for minimum maintained luminous intensity at a temperature of 74ºC (165ºF). The modules shall be mounted in a temperature chamber so that the signal module lens is outside the chamber and all portions behind the lens are within the chamber at a temperature of 74ºC (165ºF). The air temperature in front of the lens of the signal shall be maintained at a minimum of 49°C (120°F) during all tests. A single-point measurement of the luminous intensity shall be recorded and correlated to the 25°C (77°F) measurement made in the same direction under Section 5.4.4.1 to generate a full range of luminous intensity values at high temperature. The single point measurement shall be taken in the region described in Section 5.4.4.2.

5.4.4.4.1 Luminous intensity measurements for red and green modules shall be made after the module has been operated under the test conditions for a minimum of 60 minutes at a 100% duty cycle.

5.4.4.4.2 Luminous intensity measurements for yellow modules shall be made after the module has been operated under the test conditions for a minimum of 60 minutes at a 12.5% duty cycle (5 seconds ON and 35 seconds OFF). Readings shall be taken at the end of the 5-second ON interval, or as close to the end of the ON interval as possible.

5.4.4.5 Luminance uniformity: The modules shall be tested for compliance with the requirements for luminance uniformity at a temperature of 25°C (77°F). Measurements shall be made using a luminance meter located on the physical axis of the module lens at a distance such that the selected aperture samples a circular spot with a diameter of 12 mm (0.5 inch) at the lens surface. The position of the luminance meter shall be translated from side to side and up and down, so as to

sample the entire emitting surface of the module. The highest and lowest values of luminance shall be recorded. Luminance measurements may be made immediately following measurements for luminous intensity at standard temperature and elevated voltage, Section 5.4.4.3, after returning the voltage to the nominal operating voltage (120 VAC).

5.4.4.5.1 Luminance uniformity measurements for the green and red signals must be made with the signal module operating at a 100% duty cycle. Therefore, it is necessary for the signal module under test to reach thermal equilibrium, and for the output to be stable prior to taking measurements.

5.4.4.5.2 Measurements for yellow signal modules shall be made after the module has been operated under the test conditions for a minimum of 60 minutes at a 12.5% duty cycle (5 seconds ON and 35 seconds OFF). Readings shall be taken at the end of the 5-second ON interval, or as close to the end of the ON interval as possible.

5.4.4.6 Chromaticity: The chromaticity of the emitted light from modules shall be measured at a temperature of 25°C (77°F). A spectro-radiometer with a maximum bandwidth of 4 nm, or a colorimeter that has a measurement uncertainty of lessthan 2.5% over the emission spectra of the module, shall be used for this measurement. The spectro-radiometer or colorimeter shall be located on the physical axis of the module lens at a distance such that the selected aperture samples a circular spot with a diameter of 12 mm (0.5 inch) at the lens surface. The meter shall be translated from side to side and up and down, so as to sample a minimum of nine equally distributed positions about the emitting surface of the module. The colorimetric values of the emitted light at each of the nine positions shall be recorded, and an average value calculated, based on the CIE Standard 2° Observer. These measurements may be made immediately following measurements for Luminance Uniformity, Section 5.4.4.5.

5.4.4.6.1 Chromaticity measurements for the green and red signals must be made with the signal module operating at a 100% duty cycle. Therefore, it is necessary for the signal module under test to reach thermal equilibrium, and for the output to be stable prior to taking measurements.

5.4.4.6.2 Measurements for yellow signal modules shall be made after the module has been operated under the test conditions for a minimum of 60 minutes at a 12.5% duty cycle (5 seconds ON and 35 seconds OFF). Readings shall be taken at the end of the 5-second ON interval, or as close to the end of the ON interval as possible. If necessary, the ON interval may be extended to 10 seconds to permit completion of a measurement. The ON interval between measurements, however, shall remain 5 seconds.

5.4.4.7 Color uniformity: The average and nine individual sets of chromaticity values of each module under evaluation shall be plotted on the CIE 1931 Chromaticity Diagram (see Figure 1, VTCSH LED Circular Signal Supplement).

5.4.4.8 Photometric and Colorimetric Tests Evaluation: At the conclusion of the Photometric and Colorimetric Tests, the measurement data shall be compared to the applicable requirements of Sections 3.1 and 3.2.

5.4.4.9 Acceptance/Rejection Criteria: The failure of a module to meet any of the following: the requirements for Minimum Maintained Luminous Intensity, Section 3.1.1; or Maximum Permissible Luminous Intensity, Section 3.1.2; under standard and high temperatures. The requirement for Luminance Uniformity, Section 3.1.3; or the appropriate requirement for Chromaticity, Section 3.2; shall be considered a failure of the proposed design.

5.4.5 Lens Tests: Following the Photometric and Colorimetric Tests, the three modules shall be subjected to the following tests of the acceptability of the lens construction.

5.4.5.1 UV Stabilization: Documentation shall be provided that certifies that the loss of direct transmission through the lens shall not cause the performance of the module to fall below the photometric requirements, or deviate from the colorimetric requirements of this specification after 60 months, or greater as specified by the manufacturer, of service in accordance with 2.3.1 and 2.3.4. Documentation shall be provided for hard-coat film (if used) and lens material.

5.4.5.2 Lens Abrasion Test: Abrasion resistance testing of the module lens shall be performed as follows:

a) A lens shall be mounted in the abrasion test fixture with the lens facing upwards.

b) An abrading pad meeting the requirements in paragraphs c) through f) below shall be cycled back and forth (1 cycle) for 12 cycles at 10 cm ± 2 cm per second over the whole surface of the lens.

c) The abrading pad shall be not less than 2.5 cm ± 0.1 cm square, constructed of 0000 steel wool and rubber, cemented to a rigid base shaped to the same contour as the lens. The “grain” of the pad shall be perpendicular to the direction of motion.

d) The abrading pad support shall be equal in size to the pad and the center of the support surface shall be within ± 2 mm of parallel to the lens surface.

e) The density of the abrading pad shall be such that when the pad is mounted to its support and is resting unweighted on the lens, the base of the pad shall be no closer than 3.2 mm to the lens at its closest point.

f) When mounted on its support and resting on the lens, the abrading pad shall be weighted such that a pad pressure of 14 kPa ± 1 kPa exists at the center and perpendicular to the face of the lens.

g) A pivot shall be used if required to follow the contour of the lens.

h) Unused steel wool shall be used for each test.

5.4.5.3 Acceptance/Rejection Criteria: The photometric performance of a module following the lens abrasion test shall be 90% or more of the photometric performance of the same module measured prior to the lens abrasion test. A single point correlation as described in 5.4.4.2 may be used to determine the change in photometric performance. The single point measurement shall be made at an ambient temperature of 25°C (77°F) and nominal voltage of 120 VAC. Failure of any module to meet the requirement for photometric performance following the lens abrasion test shall be considered a failure of the proposed design.

5.4.6 Electrical Tests: Three of the modules that were subjected to the Environmental Tests shall undergo Electrical Tests. These tests shall be performed with the modules energized at nominal operating voltage and at a standard temperature of 25°C (77°F), unless specified otherwise.

5.4.6.1 Current Consumption: The current flow in amperes shall be measured at various ambient temperatures across the span of the operating temperature range specified in Section 2.3.1. The manufacturer shall provide information (charts, tables, and/or graphs) on the variation in current through 60 months of service, or greater as specified by the manufacturer, within the operating temperature range of 2.3.2. In addition, the current consumption at startup shall be measured at 25°C (77°F) to establish the reference value used for Production Quality Assurance, Section 5.

5.4.6.2 Low-Voltage Turn-OFF: The modules shall be connected to a variable power supply and energized at nominal operating voltage. The applied voltage shall be reduced to a point where there is no visible illumination from the module when the background is at an average luminance of 0.1 cd/m^2 (0.01 ft-cd).

5.4.6.3 Turn-ON/Turn-OFF Times: Using a two-channel oscilloscope, the time delay between application of nominal operating voltage and the module reaching 90% of full light output, and the time delay between de-energizing the module and the light output dropping to 0% of full output, shall be measured.

5.4.6.4 Transient Voltage Immunity: The modules shall be tested for transient immunity using the procedure described in Section 2.1.8, NEMA Standard TS 2-2003.

5.4.6.5 Electronic Noise: The modules shall be tested for conformance with the requirements of a Class A digital device, as specified in FCC Title 47, Subpart B, Section 15.109(b).

5.4.6.6 Power Factor: The power factor for the modules shall be measured and recorded. A commercially available power factor meter may be used to perform this measurement.

5.4.6.7 Total Harmonic Distortion (THD): The total harmonic distortion induced into an AC power line by the modules shall be measured and recorded. A commercially available total harmonic distortion meter may be used to perform this measurement.

5.4.6.8 Electrical Tests Evaluation: At the conclusion of the Electrical Tests, the measurement data shall be compared to the requirements of Sections 4.2 through 4.5.

5.4.6.9 Acceptance/Rejection Criteria: The failure of any module to meet the requirements for low-voltage turn-OFF, Section 4.2.4; turn-ON/turn-OFF times, Section 4.2.5; transient voltage immunity, Section 4.3; emission of electronic noise, Section 4.4; minimum power factor, Section 4.5.1; and/or maximum total harmonic distortion, Section 4.5.2; shall be considered a failure of the proposed design.

5.4.7 Controller Assembly Compatibility Tests: Following the Electrical Tests, three modules shall be tested for compatibility with load current switches and conflict monitors

presently in service. The manufacturer shall test the design for the specific type signal control unit with which the design is intended to be compatible.

5.4.7.1 Load Switch Compatibility: The modules shall be tested for compatibility and proper operation with load current switches. Each module shall be connected to a variable AC voltage supply. The AC line current into the module shall be measured for sufficient current draw to ensure proper load switch operation while the voltage is varied from 80 to 135 VAC.

5.4.7.2 Off-State Voltage Decay Test: Each module shall be operated from a 135 VAC voltage supply. A 19.5 kΩ resistor shall be wired in series in the hot line between the module and the AC power supply. A single-pole-single-throw switch shall be wired in parallel with the 19.5 kΩ resistor. A 220 kΩ shunt resistor shall be wired between the hot line connection and the neutral line connection on the module. Conflict monitor Off-state impedance compatibility shall be tested by measuring the voltage decay across the 220 kΩ shunt resistor as follows: The single-pole-single-throw switch shall be closed, bypassing the 19.5 kΩ resistor and allowing the AC power supply to energize the module. Next, the switch shall be opened and the voltage across the 220 kΩ shunt resistor shall be measured for decay to a value equal to or less than 10 VAC RMS. The test shall be repeated 10 times with the longest decay time recorded as the final test value.

5.4.7.3 Controller Assembly Compatibility Tests Evaluation: At the conclusion of the Controller Assembly Compatibility Tests, the measurement data shall be compared to the requirements of Section 4.6.

5.4.7.4 Acceptance/Rejection Criteria: Failure of the module to draw sufficient current to ensure compatibility with the load current switches in the appropriate Controller Assembly, Section 4.6.1, and/or failure of the circuit voltage to decay to a value equal to or less than 10 VAC RMS within a time period equal to or less than 100 milliseconds, Section 4.6.2, shall be considered a failure of the proposed design.

5.4.8 Failed-State Impedance Test: The modules shall be tested for compliance with the requirement for provision of a failed-state impedance, Section 4.7. The test is conducted in two parts: first the module is energized with the LED load disconnected from the power supply to establish the failed-state impedance. Next, the requirement for the failed-state impedance is tested. The module shall be operated from a 120 VAC voltage supply.

a) Wire a 50 kΩ resistor in series with the hot line between the module and the AC power supply. A 100 kΩ shunt resistor shall be wired between the hot line connection and the neutral line connection on the module. A single-pole-single-throw switch shall be wired in parallel with the 50 kΩ resistor. With the switch in the closed position and the LED load disconnected from the module power supply, energize the module for 300 ms to establish the failed-state impedance, Section 4.7.

b) The second part of the failed-state impedance test is conducted to ensure that the appropriate failed-state impedance is established. The switch is opened and the circuit is energized by the 120 VAC voltage supply. The voltage across the 100 kΩ shunt resistor shall be continuously monitored. The voltage shall decay to a value equal to or greater than 70 VAC RMS. For the continuous interval of

500 ms through 1,500 ms, after energizing the circuit with an open switch, the measured voltage shall be 70 VAC RMS or greater. The second part of the test shall be repeated 10 times with the minimum voltage recorded during the continuous interval of 500 ms through 1,500 ms, after energizing the circuit with an open switch, recorded as the final test value.

5.4.8.1 Failed-State Impedance Test Evaluation: At the conclusion of the Failed-State Impedance Test, the measurement data shall be compared to the requirement of Section 4.7.

5.4.8.2 Acceptance/Rejection Criteria: Failure of the voltage across the 100 kΩ shunt resistor to remain at a value equal to or greater than 70 VAC RMS for the continuous time interval of 500 ms through 1,500 ms, after energizing the circuit with an open switch, shall be considered a failure of the proposed design.

6. Warranty Requirements

6.1 Warranty

6.1.1 Manufacturers shall provide a written warranty issued by the factory located in the NAFTA country of module origin with the following minimum provisions:

6.1.2 Modules shall at the manufacturer's option be repaired or replaced if the module fails to function as intended due to workmanship or material defects within the first 15 years from the date of delivery.

6.1.3 Modules shall at the manufacturer's option be repaired or replaced if the module exhibit luminous intensities less than the minimum specified values within the first 15 years of the date of delivery.

6.1.4 Upon request, the LED lamp module manufacturer shall provide written documentation of its ability to satisfy a worst-case, catastrophic warranty claim.

6.1.4.1 A current corporate annual report duly-certified by an independent auditing firm, containing financial statements illustrating sufficient cash on hand and net worth to satisfy a worst-case, catastrophic warranty claim is an example of suitable documentation.

6.1.4.2 The documentation shall clearly disclose:

a) The country in which the factory of module origin is located.

b) The name of the company or organization that owns the factory of module origin including any and all of its parent companies and/or organizations, and their respective country of corporate citizenship.

6.1.4.3 For firms with business and/or corporate citizenship in the United States of less than seven years, the process by which the end users/owners of the modules will be able to obtain worst-case, catastrophic warranty service in the event of bankruptcy or cessation of operations by the firm supplying the modules within North America, or in the event of bankruptcy or cessation of operations by the owner of the factory of origin, shall be clearly disclosed.

Figure 1.
Intertek ETL Verified Label

Table 1

Table 1 provides the minimum maintained luminous intensity values for the VTCSH Omni-directional LED Vehicle Arrow Traffic Signal, for the range from 27.5 degrees above to 27.5 degrees below the horizontal plane, and from 27.5 degrees left to 27.5 degrees right of the vertical plane, at 5-degree increments.

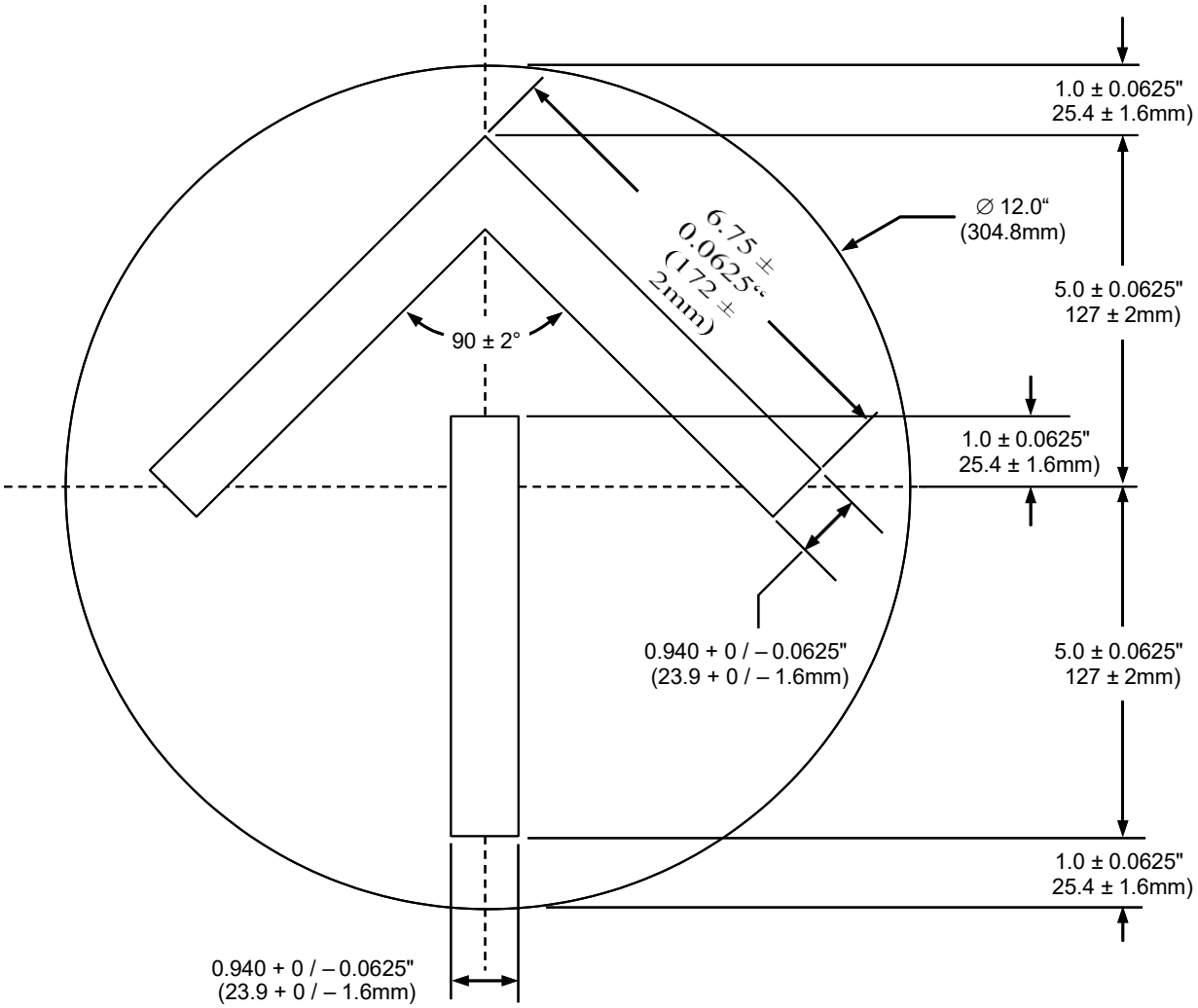
Minimum Maintained Luminous Intensity Value
Per VTCSH LED Vehicle Arrow Traffic Signal, July 1, 2007
(Omni-directional—suitable for mounting in any orientation)

Vertical Angle (deg)	Horizontal Angle (deg)	Omni-directional Angle (deg)	Luminous Intensity (candela)		
			300 mm (12 in) Arrow Signal		
			Red	Yellow	Green
27.5	7.5	28.4	2.8	6.9	3.6
	2.5	27.6	3.3	8.2	4.3
22.5	17.5	28.2	2.9	7.2	3.8
	12.5	25.6	5.0	12.4	6.4
	7.5	23.7	7.1	17.7	9.2
	2.5	22.6	8.5	21.2	11.1
17.5	22.5	28.2	2.9	7.2	3.8
	17.5	24.6	6.0	15.0	7.8
	12.5	21.4	10.5	26.1	13.6
	7.5	19.0	15.1	37.7	19.7
	2.5	17.7	18.2	45.3	23.7
12.5	22.5	25.6	5.0	12.4	6.4
	17.5	21.4	10.5	26.1	13.6
	12.5	17.6	18.3	45.7	23.9
	7.5	14.5	26.7	66.5	34.7
	2.5	12.7	32.1	80.1	41.8
7.5	27.5	28.4	2.8	6.9	3.6
	22.5	23.7	7.1	17.7	9.2
	17.5	19.0	15.1	37.7	19.7
	12.5	14.5	26.7	66.5	34.7
	7.5	10.6	38.9	97.0	50.6
	2.5	7.9	47.0	117.1	61.1
2.5	27.5	27.6	3.3	8.2	4.3
	22.5	22.6	8.5	21.2	11.1
	17.5	17.7	18.2	45.3	23.7
	12.5	12.7	32.1	80.1	41.8
	7.5	7.9	47.0	117.1	61.1
	2.5	3.5	56.8	141.6	73.9

Note 1: Luminous intensity values for equivalent up and down vertical angles are the same.
Note 2: Luminous intensity values for equivalent left and right horizontal angles are the same.
Note 3: Tabulated values of luminous intensity are rounded to the first decimal place.

Figure 2

Configuration of LED Vehicle Arrow Traffic Signal Icon:



7.1 LED Pedestrian Hand/Man Retrofit Module

The LED Pedestrian Retrofit Module shall consist of a dual signal display overlay utilizing the international symbols of the “Hand” and walking “Person.” The “Hand” symbol shall be Portland Orange and walking “Person” shall be white. The “Hand” symbol shall be “filled” and the walking “Person” shall be “filled.” The entire assembly shall fit into existing 12-inch pedestrian signal housings replacing the existing signal lens. Any additional hardware required shall be provided with the retrofit module.

7.2 Construction Requirements

Each traffic signal face shall consist of a number of signal sections assembled and rigidly fastened together.

The design of the signal shall be such that with the aid of simple tools and the addition of certain standard parts, it shall be possible to make an assembly consisting of one, two, three, four, or more signal sections. It shall further be possible with the addition of certain standard bracket assemblies and accessories to assemble signal faces into two-way, three-way, four-way, or more traffic signal head configurations.

All signal heads shall have tunnel visors and backplates as specified in the plans and detail.

All signal heads doors and visors and backplates shall have a black powder coat finish. The housing shall be Highway Yellow, of best quality and meeting Government Specification T-TE-489B.

7.3 Signal Head Backplates

All backplates will be aluminum, all one-piece construction, with a black powder coat finish. All backplates shall be louvered. All backplates will be factory drilled for mounting on the traffic signal heads and will include all mounting hardware.

All vehicle signal heads shall have backplates with retro-reflective borders. The borders shall include a 3’ wide, yellow, super/very high intensity (Type XI conforming to ASTM D4956), sheeting strip on the perimeter face.

7.4 Method of Measurement

Measurement of these items shall be by actual count of signal heads satisfactorily furnished complete.

7.5 Basis of Payment

Payment for signal heads of the various types will be at their respective contract unit price per each. This payment will be full compensation for furnishing signal heads, backplates, and visors.

7.6 Traffic Signal Mounting Bracket

This specification provides the requirements for furnishing traffic signal mounting brackets. The type and quantity required shall be in accordance with these provisions, the standard plate details shown in the plans, and the proposal.

7.7 General

Any available rigid mast arm signal mounting bracket may be utilized provided that it is:

1. Capable of supporting the weight of the signal head.
2. Capable of withstanding the appropriate gust and wind loadings.
3. Capable of retaining signal location and aiming adjustments.
4. Adjustable about two axes as shown in Section B-B and C-C of Plate Number 635.01.
5. Approved by the engineer.

The traffic signal mounting brackets to be furnished shall be the manufacturer's "standard" mounting brackets to mount and support the various combinations of signals as indicated on Detail Plate Number 635.01. An acceptable system and component for mast arm mounting is the Stellar Series "Astro-Brac" as furnished by PELCO. The "Astro-Brac" mounting hardware shall have a threaded solid pipe instead of the ribbed pipe, and the bracket shall have a 42" stainless steel strap. Catalog cuts and/or shop drawings of all mounting brackets shall be provided to the City Traffic Engineer for approval with each bid.

Each mounting fitting in contact with a signal section shall have serrations to match those of the signal sections and shall have 1 1/2" I.P.S. threads for attachment to the signal section.

On side of post mounting bracket assemblies, Plate No. 635.01, the top horizontal spacer pipe must have a minimum of 3" of threaded end to provide for proper vertical alignment of heads.

7.8 Materials

Brackets shall be 1 1/2" standard pipe or rigid conduit, or cast, molded, or extruded metal. All brackets shall be finished of the best quality synthetic resin enamel of Highway Yellow.

Locknuts shall be 2 1/2" OD and made of steel ferrous material.

Post Top Base Requirements

Shall be of sufficient load-bearing capacity to provide support for any combination of signals meeting MUTCD Standards with minimum physical properties as follows:

Square cast aluminum with natural finish and minimum weight of 20 lbs.

Upper end shall be threaded to receive a 4" NPT pipe shaft.

Shall be of such design that it may be fastened to a foundation by means of 3/4" anchor bolts located 90 degrees apart on the bottom of the base. There shall be slots in the bottom of the base 1 1/2" wide and 2 1/2" long measured along the circumference of the bolt circle, allowing a proper fit even if the bolts are placed slightly off center.

Shall accommodate bolt circles of minimum of 12" and a maximum of 14 1/2".

Shall be equipped with a removable aluminum door. Door opening shall be free of burrs and sharp edges and be no less than 8 1/2" square. The door shall be attached to the base using one socket button head screw to prevent unauthorized entry.

Shall be fabricated free of voids, pits, molding sand, and excessive foundry grinding marks. All design radii shall be smooth and intact.

Shall be fabricated from new aluminum billet. No scrap materials shall be used. Minimum requirements as follows:

Aluminum Alloy	319
Tensile Strength, KSI	34
Yield Strength, KSI	19
Elongation (% in 2")	2.5
Brinell Hardness	65
Shearing Strength, KSI	23

7.10 Method of Measurement and Payment

Measurement and payment of these items shall be by actual count of signal bases and poles satisfactorily furnished and installed complete.

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

SPECIAL PROVISION REGARDING SECTION 404 OF THE CLEAN WATER ACT

Project # NH 0100(106)409; PCN 01V7
Minnehaha County

FEBRUARY 4, 2025
NATIONWIDE PERMIT NO 33
Temporary Construction, Access, and Dewatering - for Borrow Pit #5 Haul Route

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The above referenced project is authorized by the Department of the Army Nationwide Permit Section (33), found in the December 27, 2021 Federal Register (86 FR 73522), Reissuance and Modification of Nation Wide Permits.

The following general conditions must be adhered to in order for any authorization by a nationwide permit to be valid:

Please refer to the attached ***Fact Sheet Nationwide Permit 33 and 2021 Nationwide Permits Regional Conditions***

The above authorization permits placement of temporary fill in the drainage crossings within the Borrow Pit #5 haul route identified on plan sheet B33a.

Nationwide Permit 33

Temporary Construction, Access, and Dewatering

Expires March 14, 2026

33. Temporary Construction, Access, and Dewatering. Temporary structures, work, and discharges of dredged or fill material, including cofferdams, necessary for construction activities or access fills or dewatering of construction sites, provided that the associated primary activity is authorized by the Corps of Engineers or the U.S. Coast Guard. This NWP also authorizes temporary structures, work, and discharges of dredged or fill material, including cofferdams, necessary for construction activities not otherwise subject to the Corps or U.S. Coast Guard permit requirements. Appropriate measures must be taken to maintain near normal downstream flows and to minimize flooding. Fill must consist of materials, and be placed in a manner, that will not be eroded by expected high flows. The use of dredged material may be allowed if the district engineer determines that it will not cause more than minimal adverse environmental effects.

Following completion of construction, temporary fill must be entirely removed to an area that has no waters of the United States, dredged material must be returned to its original location, and the affected areas must be restored to pre-construction elevations. The affected areas must also be revegetated, as appropriate.

This permit does not authorize the use of coffer dams to dewater wetlands or other aquatic areas to change their use. Structures left in place after construction is completed require a separate section 10 permit if located in navigable waters of the United States. (See 33 CFR part 322.)

Notification: The permittee must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer prior to commencing the activity if the activity is conducted in navigable waters of the United States (i.e., section 10 waters) (see general condition 32). The preconstruction notification must include a restoration plan showing how all temporary fills and structures will be removed and the area restored to pre-project conditions. (Authorities: Sections 10 and 404)

Nationwide Permit General Conditions

Note: To qualify for NWP authorization, the prospective permittee must comply with the following general conditions, as applicable, in addition to any regional or case-specific conditions imposed by the division engineer or district engineer. Prospective permittees should contact the appropriate Corps district office to determine if regional conditions have been imposed on an NWP. Prospective permittees should also contact the appropriate Corps district office to determine the status of Clean Water Act Section 401 water quality certification and/or Coastal Zone Management Act consistency for an NWP. Every person who may wish to obtain permit authorization under one or more NWPs, or who is currently relying on an existing or prior permit authorization under one or more NWPs, has been and is on notice that all of the provisions of 33 CFR 330.1 through 330.6 apply to every NWP authorization. Note especially 33 CFR 330.5 relating to the modification, suspension, or revocation of any NWP authorization.

1. Navigation. (a) No activity may cause more than a minimal adverse effect on navigation.

(b) Any safety lights and signals prescribed by the U.S. Coast Guard, through regulations or otherwise, must be installed and maintained at the permittee's expense on authorized facilities in navigable waters of the United States.

(c) The permittee understands and agrees that, if future operations by the United States require the removal, relocation, or other alteration, of the structure or work herein authorized, or if, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Army or his or her authorized representative, said structure or work shall cause unreasonable obstruction to the free navigation of the navigable waters, the permittee will be required, upon due notice from the Corps of Engineers, to remove, relocate, or alter the structural work or obstructions caused thereby, without expense to the United States. No claim shall be made against the United States on account of any such removal or alteration.

2. Aquatic Life Movements. No activity may substantially disrupt the necessary life cycle movements of those species of aquatic life indigenous to the waterbody, including those species that normally migrate through the area, unless the activity's primary purpose is to impound water. All permanent and temporary crossings of waterbodies shall be suitably culverted, bridged, or otherwise designed and constructed to maintain low flows to sustain the movement of those aquatic species. If a bottomless culvert cannot be used, then the crossing should be designed and constructed to minimize adverse effects to aquatic life movements.

3. Spawning Areas. Activities in spawning areas during spawning seasons must be avoided to the maximum extent practicable. Activities that result in the physical destruction (e.g., through excavation, fill, or downstream smothering by substantial turbidity) of an important spawning area are not authorized.

4. Migratory Bird Breeding Areas. Activities in waters of the United States that serve as breeding areas for migratory birds must be avoided to the maximum extent practicable.

5. Shellfish Beds. No activity may occur in areas of concentrated shellfish populations, unless the activity is directly related to a shellfish harvesting activity authorized by NWPs 4 and 48, or is a shellfish seeding or habitat restoration activity authorized by NWP 27.

6. Suitable Material. No activity may use unsuitable material (e.g., trash, debris, car bodies, asphalt, etc.). Material used for construction or discharged must be free from toxic pollutants in toxic amounts (see section 307 of the Clean Water Act).

7. Water Supply Intakes. No activity may occur in the proximity of a public water supply intake, except where the activity is for the repair or improvement of public water supply intake structures or adjacent bank stabilization.

8. Adverse Effects From Impoundments. If the activity creates an impoundment of water, adverse effects to the aquatic system due to accelerating the passage of water, and/or restricting its flow must be minimized to the maximum extent practicable.

9. Management of Water Flows. To the maximum extent practicable, the pre-construction course, condition, capacity, and location of open waters must be maintained for each activity, including stream channelization, storm water management activities, and temporary and permanent road crossings, except as provided below. The activity must be constructed to withstand expected high flows. The activity must not restrict or impede the passage of normal or high flows, unless the primary purpose of the activity is to impound water or manage high flows. The activity may alter the pre-construction course, condition, capacity, and location of open waters if it benefits the aquatic environment (e.g., stream restoration or relocation activities).

10. Fills Within 100-Year Floodplains. The activity must comply with applicable FEMA-approved state or local floodplain management requirements.

11. Equipment. Heavy equipment working in wetlands or mudflats must be placed on mats, or other measures must be taken to minimize soil disturbance.

12. Soil Erosion and Sediment Controls. Appropriate soil erosion and sediment controls must be used and maintained in effective operating condition during construction, and all exposed soil and other fills, as well as any work below the ordinary high water mark or high tide line, must be permanently stabilized at the earliest practicable date. Permittees are encouraged to perform work within waters of the United States during periods of low-flow or no-flow, or during low tides.

13. Removal of Temporary Structures and Fills. Temporary structures must be removed, to the maximum extent practicable, after their use has been discontinued.

Temporary fills must be removed in their entirety and the affected areas returned to pre-construction elevations. The affected areas must be revegetated, as appropriate.

14. Proper Maintenance. Any authorized structure or fill shall be properly maintained, including maintenance to ensure public safety and compliance with applicable NWP general conditions, as well as any activity-specific conditions added by the district engineer to an NWP authorization.

15. Single and Complete Project. The activity must be a single and complete project. The same NWP cannot be used more than once for the same single and complete project.

16. Wild and Scenic Rivers. (a) No NWP activity may occur in a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System, or in a river officially designated by Congress as a "study river" for possible inclusion in the system while the river is in an official study status, unless the appropriate Federal agency with direct management responsibility for such river, has determined in writing that the proposed activity will not adversely affect the Wild and Scenic River designation or study status.

(b) If a proposed NWP activity will occur in a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System, or in a river officially designated by Congress as a "study river" for possible inclusion in the system while the river is in an official study status, the permittee must submit a pre-construction notification (see general condition 32). The district engineer will coordinate the PCN with the Federal agency with direct management responsibility for that river. Permittees shall not begin the NWP activity until notified by the district engineer that the Federal agency with direct management responsibility for that river has determined in writing that the proposed NWP activity will not adversely affect the Wild and Scenic River designation or study status.

(c) Information on Wild and Scenic Rivers may be obtained from the appropriate Federal land management agency responsible for the designated Wild and Scenic River or study river (e.g., National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service). Information on these rivers is also available at: http://www.rivers.gov/.

17. Tribal Rights. No activity or its operation may impair reserved tribal rights, including, but not limited to, reserved water rights and treaty fishing and hunting rights.

18. Endangered Species. (a) No activity is authorized under any NWP which is likely to directly or indirectly jeopardize the continued existence of a threatened or endangered species or a species proposed for such designation, as identified under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), or which will directly or indirectly destroy or adversely modify designated critical habitat or critical habitat proposed for such designation. No activity is authorized under any NWP which "may affect" a listed species or critical habitat, unless ESA section 7 consultation addressing the consequences of the proposed activity on listed species or critical habitat has been completed. See 50 CFR

402.02 for the definition of "effects of the action" for the purposes of ESA section 7 consultation, as well as 50 CFR 402.17, which provides further explanation under ESA section 7 regarding "activities that are reasonably certain to occur" and "consequences caused by the proposed action."

(b) Federal agencies should follow their own procedures for complying with the requirements of the ESA (see 33 CFR 330.4(f)(1)). If pre-construction notification is required for the proposed activity, the Federal permittee must provide the district engineer with the appropriate documentation to demonstrate compliance with those requirements. The district engineer will verify that the appropriate documentation has been submitted. If the appropriate documentation has not been submitted, additional ESA section 7 consultation may be necessary for the activity and the respective federal agency would be responsible for fulfilling its obligation under section 7 of the ESA.

(c) Non-federal permittees must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer if any listed species (or species proposed for listing) or designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed such designation) might be affected or is in the vicinity of the activity, or if the activity is located in designated critical habitat or critical habitat proposed for such designation, and shall not begin work on the activity until notified by the district engineer that the requirements of the ESA have been satisfied and that the activity is authorized. For activities that might affect Federally-listed endangered or threatened species (or species proposed for listing) or designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation), the pre-construction notification must include the name(s) of the endangered or threatened species (or species proposed for listing) that might be affected by the proposed activity or that utilize the designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation) that might be affected by the proposed activity. The district engineer will determine whether the proposed activity "may affect" or will have "no effect" to listed species and designated critical habitat and will notify the non-Federal applicant of the Corps' determination within 45 days of receipt of a complete pre-construction notification. For activities where the non-Federal applicant has identified listed species (or species proposed for listing) or designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation) that might be affected or is in the vicinity of the activity, and has so notified the Corps, the applicant shall not begin work until the Corps has provided notification that the proposed activity will have "no effect" on listed species (or species proposed for listing or designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation), or until ESA section 7 consultation or conference has been completed. If the non-Federal applicant has not heard back from the Corps within 45 days, the applicant must still wait for notification from the Corps.

(d) As a result of formal or informal consultation or conference with the FWS or NMFS the district engineer may add species-specific permit conditions to the NWPs.

(e) Authorization of an activity by an NWP does not authorize the "take" of a threatened or endangered species as defined under the ESA. In the absence of separate authorization (e.g., an ESA Section 10 Permit, a Biological Opinion with "incidental take"

provisions, etc.) from the FWS or the NMFS, the Endangered Species Act prohibits any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to take a listed species, where "take" means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. The word “harm” in the definition of “take" means an act which actually kills or injures wildlife. Such an act may include significant habitat modification or degradation where it actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding or sheltering.

(f) If the non-federal permittee has a valid ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) incidental take permit with an approved Habitat Conservation Plan for a project or a group of projects that includes the proposed NWP activity, the non-federal applicant should provide a copy of that ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit with the PCN required by paragraph (c) of this general condition. The district engineer will coordinate with the agency that issued the ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit to determine whether the proposed NWP activity and the associated incidental take were considered in the internal ESA section 7 consultation conducted for the ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit. If that coordination results in concurrence from the agency that the proposed NWP activity and the associated incidental take were considered in the internal ESA section 7 consultation for the ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit, the district engineer does not need to conduct a separate ESA section 7 consultation for the proposed NWP activity. The district engineer will notify the non-federal applicant within 45 days of receipt of a complete pre-construction notification whether the ESA section 10(a)(1)(B) permit covers the proposed NWP activity or whether additional ESA section 7 consultation is required.

(g) Information on the location of threatened and endangered species and their critical habitat can be obtained directly from the offices of the FWS and NMFS or their world wide web pages at http://www.fws.gov/ or http://www.fws.gov/ipac and http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/esa/ respectively.

19. Migratory Birds and Bald and Golden Eagles. The permittee is responsible for ensuring that an action authorized by an NWP complies with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act. The permittee is responsible for contacting the appropriate local office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to determine what measures, if any, are necessary or appropriate to reduce adverse effects to migratory birds or eagles, including whether "incidental take" permits are necessary and available under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act or Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act for a particular activity.

20. Historic Properties. (a) No activity is authorized under any NWP which may have the potential to cause effects to properties listed, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places until the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) have been satisfied.

(b) Federal permittees should follow their own procedures for complying with the requirements of section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (see 33 CFR

330.4(g)(1)). If pre-construction notification is required for the proposed NWP activity, the Federal permittee must provide the district engineer with the appropriate documentation to demonstrate compliance with those requirements. The district engineer will verify that the appropriate documentation has been submitted. If the appropriate documentation is not submitted, then additional consultation under section 106 may be necessary. The respective federal agency is responsible for fulfilling its obligation to comply with section 106.

(c) Non-federal permittees must submit a pre-construction notification to the district engineer if the NWP activity might have the potential to cause effects to any historic properties listed on, determined to be eligible for listing on, or potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, including previously unidentified properties. For such activities, the pre-construction notification must state which historic properties might have the potential to be affected by the proposed NWP activity or include a vicinity map indicating the location of the historic properties or the potential for the presence of historic properties. Assistance regarding information on the location of, or potential for, the presence of historic properties can be sought from the State Historic Preservation Officer, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, or designated tribal representative, as appropriate, and the National Register of Historic Places (see 33 CFR 330.4(g)). When reviewing pre-construction notifications, district engineers will comply with the current procedures for addressing the requirements of section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The district engineer shall make a reasonable and good faith effort to carry out appropriate identification efforts commensurate with potential impacts, which may include background research, consultation, oral history interviews, sample field investigation, and/or field survey. Based on the information submitted in the PCN and these identification efforts, the district engineer shall determine whether the proposed NWP activity has the potential to cause effects on the historic properties. Section 106 consultation is not required when the district engineer determines that the activity does not have the potential to cause effects on historic properties (see 36 CFR 800.3(a)). Section 106 consultation is required when the district engineer determines that the activity has the potential to cause effects on historic properties. The district engineer will conduct consultation with consulting parties identified under 36 CFR 800.2(c) when he or she makes any of the following effect determinations for the purposes of section 106 of the NHPA: no historic properties affected, no adverse effect, or adverse effect.

(d) Where the non-Federal applicant has identified historic properties on which the proposed NWP activity might have the potential to cause effects and has so notified the Corps, the non-Federal applicant shall not begin the activity until notified by the district engineer either that the activity has no potential to cause effects to historic properties or that NHPA section 106 consultation has been completed. For non-federal permittees, the district engineer will notify the prospective permittee within 45 days of receipt of a complete pre-construction notification whether NHPA section 106 consultation is required. If NHPA section 106 consultation is required, the district engineer will notify the non-Federal applicant that he or she cannot begin the activity until section 106

consultation is completed. If the non-Federal applicant has not heard back from the Corps within 45 days, the applicant must still wait for notification from the Corps.

(e) Prospective permittees should be aware that section 110k of the NHPA (54 U.S.C. 306113) prevents the Corps from granting a permit or other assistance to an applicant who, with intent to avoid the requirements of section 106 of the NHPA, has intentionally significantly adversely affected a historic property to which the permit would relate, or having legal power to prevent it, allowed such significant adverse effect to occur, unless the Corps, after consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), determines that circumstances justify granting such assistance despite the adverse effect created or permitted by the applicant. If circumstances justify granting the assistance, the Corps is required to notify the ACHP and provide documentation specifying the circumstances, the degree of damage to the integrity of any historic properties affected, and proposed mitigation. This documentation must include any views obtained from the applicant, SHPO/THPO, appropriate Indian tribes if the undertaking occurs on or affects historic properties on tribal lands or affects properties of interest to those tribes, and other parties known to have a legitimate interest in the impacts to the permitted activity on historic properties.

21. Discovery of Previously Unknown Remains and Artifacts. Permittees that discover any previously unknown historic, cultural or archeological remains and artifacts while accomplishing the activity authorized by an NWP, they must immediately notify the district engineer of what they have found, and to the maximum extent practicable, avoid construction activities that may affect the remains and artifacts until the required coordination has been completed. The district engineer will initiate the Federal, Tribal, and state coordination required to determine if the items or remains warrant a recovery effort or if the site is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

22. Designated Critical Resource Waters. Critical resource waters include, NOAA-managed marine sanctuaries and marine monuments, and National Estuarine Research Reserves. The district engineer may designate, after notice and opportunity for public comment, additional waters officially designated by a state as having particular environmental or ecological significance, such as outstanding national resource waters or state natural heritage sites. The district engineer may also designate additional critical resource waters after notice and opportunity for public comment.

(a) Discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States are not authorized by NWPs 7, 12, 14, 16, 17, 21, 29, 31, 35, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 49, 50, 51, 52, 57 and 58 for any activity within, or directly affecting, critical resource waters, including wetlands adjacent to such waters.

(b) For NWPs 3, 8, 10, 13, 15, 18, 19, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, and 54, notification is required in accordance with general condition 32, for any activity proposed by permittees in the designated critical resource waters including wetlands adjacent to those waters. The district engineer may authorize activities under these NWPs only

after she or he determines that the impacts to the critical resource waters will be no more than minimal.

23. Mitigation. The district engineer will consider the following factors when determining appropriate and practicable mitigation necessary to ensure that the individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects are no more than minimal:

(a) The activity must be designed and constructed to avoid and minimize adverse effects, both temporary and permanent, to waters of the United States to the maximum extent practicable at the project site (i.e., on site).

(b) Mitigation in all its forms (avoiding, minimizing, rectifying, reducing, or compensating for resource losses) will be required to the extent necessary to ensure that the individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects are no more than minimal.

(c) Compensatory mitigation at a minimum one-for-one ratio will be required for all wetland losses that exceed 1/10-acre and require pre-construction notification, unless the district engineer determines in writing that either some other form of mitigation would be more environmentally appropriate or the adverse environmental effects of the proposed activity are no more than minimal, and provides an activity-specific waiver of this requirement. For wetland losses of 1/10-acre or less that require pre-construction notification, the district engineer may determine on a case-by-case basis that compensatory mitigation is required to ensure that the activity results in only minimal adverse environmental effects.

(d) Compensatory mitigation at a minimum one-for-one ratio will be required for all losses of stream bed that exceed 3/100-acre and require pre-construction notification, unless the district engineer determines in writing that either some other form of mitigation would be more environmentally appropriate or the adverse environmental effects of the proposed activity are no more than minimal, and provides an activity-specific waiver of this requirement. This compensatory mitigation requirement may be satisfied through the restoration or enhancement of riparian areas next to streams in accordance with paragraph (e) of this general condition. For losses of stream bed of 3/100-acre or less that require pre-construction notification, the district engineer may determine on a case-by-case basis that compensatory mitigation is required to ensure that the activity results in only minimal adverse environmental effects. Compensatory mitigation for losses of streams should be provided, if practicable, through stream rehabilitation, enhancement, or preservation, since streams are difficult-to-replace resources (see 33 CFR 332.3(e)(3)).

(e) Compensatory mitigation plans for NWP activities in or near streams or other open waters will normally include a requirement for the restoration or enhancement, maintenance, and legal protection (e.g., conservation easements) of riparian areas next to open waters. In some cases, the restoration or maintenance/protection of riparian areas may be the only compensatory mitigation required. If restoring riparian areas involves planting vegetation, only native species should be planted. The width of the

required riparian area will address documented water quality or aquatic habitat loss concerns. Normally, the riparian area will be 25 to 50 feet wide on each side of the stream, but the district engineer may require slightly wider riparian areas to address documented water quality or habitat loss concerns. If it is not possible to restore or maintain/protect a riparian area on both sides of a stream, or if the waterbody is a lake or coastal waters, then restoring or maintaining/protecting a riparian area along a single bank or shoreline may be sufficient. Where both wetlands and open waters exist on the project site, the district engineer will determine the appropriate compensatory mitigation (e.g., riparian areas and/or wetlands compensation) based on what is best for the aquatic environment on a watershed basis. In cases where riparian areas are determined to be the most appropriate form of minimization or compensatory mitigation, the district engineer may waive or reduce the requirement to provide wetland compensatory mitigation for wetland losses.

(f) Compensatory mitigation projects provided to offset losses of aquatic resources must comply with the applicable provisions of 33 CFR part 332.

(1) The prospective permittee is responsible for proposing an appropriate compensatory mitigation option if compensatory mitigation is necessary to ensure that the activity results in no more than minimal adverse environmental effects. For the NWPs, the preferred mechanism for providing compensatory mitigation is mitigation bank credits or in-lieu fee program credits (see 33 CFR 332.3(b)(2) and (3)). However, if an appropriate number and type of mitigation bank or in-lieu credits are not available at the time the PCN is submitted to the district engineer, the district engineer may approve the use of permittee-responsible mitigation.

(2) The amount of compensatory mitigation required by the district engineer must be sufficient to ensure that the authorized activity results in no more than minimal individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects (see 33 CFR 330.1(e)(3)). (See also 33 CFR 332.3(f).)

(3) Since the likelihood of success is greater and the impacts to potentially valuable uplands are reduced, aquatic resource restoration should be the first compensatory mitigation option considered for permittee-responsible mitigation.

(4) If permittee-responsible mitigation is the proposed option, the prospective permittee is responsible for submitting a mitigation plan. A conceptual or detailed mitigation plan may be used by the district engineer to make the decision on the NWP verification request, but a final mitigation plan that addresses the applicable requirements of 33 CFR 332.4(c)(2) through (14) must be approved by the district engineer before the permittee begins work in waters of the United States, unless the district engineer determines that prior approval of the final mitigation plan is not practicable or not necessary to ensure timely completion of the required compensatory mitigation (see 33 CFR 332.3(k)(3)). If permittee-responsible mitigation is the proposed option, and the proposed compensatory mitigation site is located on land in which another federal agency holds an easement, the district engineer will coordinate with that federal agency

to determine if proposed compensatory mitigation project is compatible with the terms of the easement.

(5) If mitigation bank or in-lieu fee program credits are the proposed option, the mitigation plan needs to address only the baseline conditions at the impact site and the number of credits to be provided (see 33 CFR 332.4(c)(1)(ii)).

(6) Compensatory mitigation requirements (e.g., resource type and amount to be provided as compensatory mitigation, site protection, ecological performance standards, monitoring requirements) may be addressed through conditions added to the NWP authorization, instead of components of a compensatory mitigation plan (see 33 CFR 332.4(c)(1)(ii)).

(g) Compensatory mitigation will not be used to increase the acreage losses allowed by the acreage limits of the NWPs. For example, if an NWP has an acreage limit of 1/2-acre, it cannot be used to authorize any NWP activity resulting in the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of waters of the United States, even if compensatory mitigation is provided that replaces or restores some of the lost waters. However, compensatory mitigation can and should be used, as necessary, to ensure that an NWP activity already meeting the established acreage limits also satisfies the no more than minimal impact requirement for the NWPs.

(h) Permittees may propose the use of mitigation banks, in-lieu fee programs, or permittee-responsible mitigation. When developing a compensatory mitigation proposal, the permittee must consider appropriate and practicable options consistent with the framework at 33 CFR 332.3(b). For activities resulting in the loss of marine or estuarine resources, permittee-responsible mitigation may be environmentally preferable if there are no mitigation banks or in-lieu fee programs in the area that have marine or estuarine credits available for sale or transfer to the permittee. For permittee-responsible mitigation, the special conditions of the NWP verification must clearly indicate the party or parties responsible for the implementation and performance of the compensatory mitigation project, and, if required, its long-term management.

(i) Where certain functions and services of waters of the United States are permanently adversely affected by a regulated activity, such as discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States that will convert a forested or scrub-shrub wetland to a herbaceous wetland in a permanently maintained utility line right-of-way, mitigation may be required to reduce the adverse environmental effects of the activity to the no more than minimal level.

24. Safety of Impoundment Structures. To ensure that all impoundment structures are safely designed, the district engineer may require non-Federal applicants to demonstrate that the structures comply with established state or federal, dam safety criteria or have been designed by qualified persons. The district engineer may also require documentation that the design has been independently reviewed by similarly qualified persons, and appropriate modifications made to ensure safety.

25. Water Quality. (a) Where the certifying authority (state, authorized tribe, or EPA, as appropriate) has not previously certified compliance of an NWP with CWA section 401, a CWA section 401 water quality certification for the proposed discharge must be obtained or waived (see 33 CFR 330.4(c)). If the permittee cannot comply with all of the conditions of a water quality certification previously issued by certifying authority for the issuance of the NWP, then the permittee must obtain a water quality certification or waiver for the proposed discharge in order for the activity to be authorized by an NWP.

(b) If the NWP activity requires pre-construction notification and the certifying authority has not previously certified compliance of an NWP with CWA section 401, the proposed discharge is not authorized by an NWP until water quality certification is obtained or waived. If the certifying authority issues a water quality certification for the proposed discharge, the permittee must submit a copy of the certification to the district engineer. The discharge is not authorized by an NWP until the district engineer has notified the permittee that the water quality certification requirement has been satisfied by the issuance of a water quality certification or a waiver.

(c) The district engineer or certifying authority may require additional water quality management measures to ensure that the authorized activity does not result in more than minimal degradation of water quality.

26. Coastal Zone Management. In coastal states where an NWP has not previously received a state coastal zone management consistency concurrence, an individual state coastal zone management consistency concurrence must be obtained, or a presumption of concurrence must occur (see 33 CFR 330.4(d)). If the permittee cannot comply with all of the conditions of a coastal zone management consistency concurrence previously issued by the state, then the permittee must obtain an individual coastal zone management consistency concurrence or presumption of concurrence in order for the activity to be authorized by an NWP. The district engineer or a state may require additional measures to ensure that the authorized activity is consistent with state coastal zone management requirements.

27. Regional and Case-By-Case Conditions. The activity must comply with any regional conditions that may have been added by the Division Engineer (see 33 CFR 330.4(e)) and with any case specific conditions added by the Corps or by the state, Indian Tribe, or U.S. EPA in its CWA section 401 Water Quality Certification, or by the state in its Coastal Zone Management Act consistency determination.

28. Use of Multiple Nationwide Permits. The use of more than one NWP for a single and complete project is authorized, subject to the following restrictions:

(a) If only one of the NWPs used to authorize the single and complete project has a specified acreage limit, the acreage loss of waters of the United States cannot exceed the acreage limit of the NWP with the highest specified acreage limit. For example, if a road crossing over tidal waters is constructed under NWP 14, with associated bank

stabilization authorized by NWP 13, the maximum acreage loss of waters of the United States for the total project cannot exceed 1/3-acre.

(b) If one or more of the NWPs used to authorize the single and complete project has specified acreage limits, the acreage loss of waters of the United States authorized by those NWPs cannot exceed their respective specified acreage limits. For example, if a commercial development is constructed under NWP 39, and the single and complete project includes the filling of an upland ditch authorized by NWP 46, the maximum acreage loss of waters of the United States for the commercial development under NWP 39 cannot exceed 1/2-acre, and the total acreage loss of waters of United States due to the NWP 39 and 46 activities cannot exceed 1 acre.

29. Transfer of Nationwide Permit Verifications. If the permittee sells the property associated with a nationwide permit verification, the permittee may transfer the nationwide permit verification to the new owner by submitting a letter to the appropriate Corps district office to validate the transfer. A copy of the nationwide permit verification must be attached to the letter, and the letter must contain the following statement and signature:

"When the structures or work authorized by this nationwide permit are still in existence at the time the property is transferred, the terms and conditions of this nationwide permit, including any special conditions, will continue to be binding on the new owner(s) of the property. To validate the transfer of this nationwide permit and the associated liabilities associated with compliance with its terms and conditions, have the transferee sign and date below."

_____
(Transferee)

_____
(Date)

30. Compliance Certification. Each permittee who receives an NWP verification letter from the Corps must provide a signed certification documenting completion of the authorized activity and implementation of any required compensatory mitigation. The success of any required permittee-responsible mitigation, including the achievement of ecological performance standards, will be addressed separately by the district engineer. The Corps will provide the permittee the certification document with the NWP verification letter. The certification document will include:

(a) A statement that the authorized activity was done in accordance with the NWP authorization, including any general, regional, or activity-specific conditions;

(b) A statement that the implementation of any required compensatory mitigation was completed in accordance with the permit conditions. If credits from a mitigation bank or in-lieu fee program are used to satisfy the compensatory mitigation requirements, the certification must include the documentation required by 33 CFR 332.3(l)(3) to confirm that the permittee secured the appropriate number and resource type of credits; and

(c) The signature of the permittee certifying the completion of the activity and mitigation.

The completed certification document must be submitted to the district engineer within 30 days of completion of the authorized activity or the implementation of any required compensatory mitigation, whichever occurs later.

31. Activities Affecting Structures or Works Built by the United States. If an NWP activity also requires review by, or permission from, the Corps pursuant to 33 U.S.C. 408 because it will alter or temporarily or permanently occupy or use a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) federally authorized Civil Works project (a "USACE project"), the prospective permittee must submit a pre-construction notification. See paragraph (b)(10) of general condition 32. An activity that requires section 408 permission and/or review is not authorized by an NWP until the appropriate Corps office issues the section 408 permission or completes its review to alter, occupy, or use the USACE project, and the district engineer issues a written NWP verification.

32. Pre-Construction Notification. (a) *Timing*. Where required by the terms of the NWP, the prospective permittee must notify the district engineer by submitting a pre-construction notification (PCN) as early as possible. The district engineer must determine if the PCN is complete within 30 calendar days of the date of receipt and, if the PCN is determined to be incomplete, notify the prospective permittee within that 30 day period to request the additional information necessary to make the PCN complete. The request must specify the information needed to make the PCN complete. As a general rule, district engineers will request additional information necessary to make the PCN complete only once. However, if the prospective permittee does not provide all of the requested information, then the district engineer will notify the prospective permittee that the PCN is still incomplete and the PCN review process will not commence until all of the requested information has been received by the district engineer. The prospective permittee shall not begin the activity until either:

(1) He or she is notified in writing by the district engineer that the activity may proceed under the NWP with any special conditions imposed by the district or division engineer; or

(2) 45 calendar days have passed from the district engineer's receipt of the complete PCN and the prospective permittee has not received written notice from the district or division engineer. However, if the permittee was required to notify the Corps pursuant to general condition 18 that listed species or critical habitat might be affected or are in the vicinity of the activity, or to notify the Corps pursuant to general condition 20 that the activity might have the potential to cause effects to historic properties, the permittee

cannot begin the activity until receiving written notification from the Corps that there is "no effect" on listed species or "no potential to cause effects" on historic properties, or that any consultation required under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (see 33 CFR 330.4(f)) and/or section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (see 33 CFR 330.4(g)) has been completed. If the proposed activity requires a written waiver to exceed specified limits of an NWP, the permittee may not begin the activity until the district engineer issues the waiver. If the district or division engineer notifies the permittee in writing that an individual permit is required within 45 calendar days of receipt of a complete PCN, the permittee cannot begin the activity until an individual permit has been obtained. Subsequently, the permittee's right to proceed under the NWP may be modified, suspended, or revoked only in accordance with the procedure set forth in 33 CFR 330.5(d)(2).

(b) *Contents of Pre-Construction Notification*: The PCN must be in writing and include the following information:

(1) Name, address and telephone numbers of the prospective permittee;

(2) Location of the proposed activity;

(3) Identify the specific NWP or NWP(s) the prospective permittee wants to use to authorize the proposed activity;

(4) (i) A description of the proposed activity; the activity's purpose; direct and indirect adverse environmental effects the activity would cause, including the anticipated amount of loss of wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and other waters expected to result from the NWP activity, in acres, linear feet, or other appropriate unit of measure; a description of any proposed mitigation measures intended to reduce the adverse environmental effects caused by the proposed activity; and any other NWP(s), regional general permit(s), or individual permit(s) used or intended to be used to authorize any part of the proposed project or any related activity, including other separate and distant crossings for linear projects that require Department of the Army authorization but do not require pre-construction notification. The description of the proposed activity and any proposed mitigation measures should be sufficiently detailed to allow the district engineer to determine that the adverse environmental effects of the activity will be no more than minimal and to determine the need for compensatory mitigation or other mitigation measures.

(ii) For linear projects where one or more single and complete crossings require pre-construction notification, the PCN must include the quantity of anticipated losses of wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and other waters for each single and complete crossing of those wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and other waters (including those single and complete crossings authorized by an NWP but do not require PCNs). This information will be used by the district engineer to evaluate the cumulative adverse environmental effects of the proposed linear project, and does not change those non-PCN NWP activities into NWP PCNs.

(iii) Sketches should be provided when necessary to show that the activity complies with the terms of the NWP. (Sketches usually clarify the activity and when provided results in a quicker decision. Sketches should contain sufficient detail to provide an illustrative description of the proposed activity (e.g., a conceptual plan), but do not need to be detailed engineering plans);

(5) The PCN must include a delineation of wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and other waters, such as lakes and ponds, and perennial and intermittent streams, on the project site. Wetland delineations must be prepared in accordance with the current method required by the Corps. The permittee may ask the Corps to delineate the special aquatic sites and other waters on the project site, but there may be a delay if the Corps does the delineation, especially if the project site is large or contains many wetlands, other special aquatic sites, and other waters. Furthermore, the 45-day period will not start until the delineation has been submitted to or completed by the Corps, as appropriate;

(6) If the proposed activity will result in the loss of greater than 1/10-acre of wetlands or 3/100-acre of stream bed and a PCN is required, the prospective permittee must submit a statement describing how the mitigation requirement will be satisfied, or explaining why the adverse environmental effects are no more than minimal and why compensatory mitigation should not be required. As an alternative, the prospective permittee may submit a conceptual or detailed mitigation plan.

(7) For non-federal permittees, if any listed species (or species proposed for listing) or designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation) might be affected or is in the vicinity of the activity, or if the activity is located in designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation), the PCN must include the name(s) of those endangered or threatened species (or species proposed for listing) that might be affected by the proposed activity or utilize the designated critical habitat (or critical habitat proposed for such designation) that might be affected by the proposed activity. For NWP activities that require pre-construction notification, Federal permittees must provide documentation demonstrating compliance with the Endangered Species Act;

(8) For non-federal permittees, if the NWP activity might have the potential to cause effects to a historic property listed on, determined to be eligible for listing on, or potentially eligible for listing on, the National Register of Historic Places, the PCN must state which historic property might have the potential to be affected by the proposed activity or include a vicinity map indicating the location of the historic property. For NWP activities that require pre-construction notification, Federal permittees must provide documentation demonstrating compliance with section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act;

(9) For an activity that will occur in a component of the National Wild and Scenic River System, or in a river officially designated by Congress as a “study river” for possible

inclusion in the system while the river is in an official study status, the PCN must identify the Wild and Scenic River or the "study river" (see general condition 16); and

(10) For an NWP activity that requires permission from, or review by, the Corps pursuant to 33 U.S.C. 408 because it will alter or temporarily or permanently occupy or use a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers federally authorized civil works project, the pre-construction notification must include a statement confirming that the project proponent has submitted a written request for section 408 permission from, or review by, the Corps office having jurisdiction over that USACE project.

(c) *Form of Pre-Construction Notification*: The nationwide permit pre-construction notification form (Form ENG 6082) should be used for NWP PCNs. A letter containing the required information may also be used. Applicants may provide electronic files of PCNs and supporting materials if the district engineer has established tools and procedures for electronic submittals.

(d) *Agency Coordination*: (1) The district engineer will consider any comments from Federal and state agencies concerning the proposed activity's compliance with the terms and conditions of the NWPs and the need for mitigation to reduce the activity's adverse environmental effects so that they are no more than minimal.

(2) Agency coordination is required for: (i) all NWP activities that require pre-construction notification and result in the loss of greater than 1/2-acre of waters of the United States; (ii) NWP 13 activities in excess of 500 linear feet, fills greater than one cubic yard per running foot, or involve discharges of dredged or fill material into special aquatic sites; and (iii) NWP 54 activities in excess of 500 linear feet, or that extend into the waterbody more than 30 feet from the mean low water line in tidal waters or the ordinary high water mark in the Great Lakes.

(3) When agency coordination is required, the district engineer will immediately provide (e.g., via e-mail, facsimile transmission, overnight mail, or other expeditious manner) a copy of the complete PCN to the appropriate Federal or state offices (FWS, state natural resource or water quality agency, EPA, and, if appropriate, the NMFS). With the exception of NWP 37, these agencies will have 10 calendar days from the date the material is transmitted to notify the district engineer via telephone, facsimile transmission, or e-mail that they intend to provide substantive, site-specific comments. The comments must explain why the agency believes the adverse environmental effects will be more than minimal. If so contacted by an agency, the district engineer will wait an additional 15 calendar days before making a decision on the pre-construction notification. The district engineer will fully consider agency comments received within the specified time frame concerning the proposed activity's compliance with the terms and conditions of the NWPs, including the need for mitigation to ensure that the net adverse environmental effects of the proposed activity are no more than minimal. The district engineer will provide no response to the resource agency, except as provided below. The district engineer will indicate in the administrative record associated with each pre-construction notification that the resource agencies' concerns were

considered. For NWP 37, the emergency watershed protection and rehabilitation activity may proceed immediately in cases where there is an unacceptable hazard to life or a significant loss of property or economic hardship will occur. The district engineer will consider any comments received to decide whether the NWP 37 authorization should be modified, suspended, or revoked in accordance with the procedures at 33 CFR 330.5.

(4) In cases of where the prospective permittee is not a Federal agency, the district engineer will provide a response to NMFS within 30 calendar days of receipt of any Essential Fish Habitat conservation recommendations, as required by section 305(b)(4)(B) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act.

(5) Applicants are encouraged to provide the Corps with either electronic files or multiple copies of pre-construction notifications to expedite agency coordination.

District Engineer's Decision

1. In reviewing the PCN for the proposed activity, the district engineer will determine whether the activity authorized by the NWP will result in more than minimal individual or cumulative adverse environmental effects or may be contrary to the public interest. If a project proponent requests authorization by a specific NWP, the district engineer should issue the NWP verification for that activity if it meets the terms and conditions of that NWP, unless he or she determines, after considering mitigation, that the proposed activity will result in more than minimal individual and cumulative adverse effects on the aquatic environment and other aspects of the public interest and exercises discretionary authority to require an individual permit for the proposed activity. For a linear project, this determination will include an evaluation of the single and complete crossings of waters of the United States that require PCNs to determine whether they individually satisfy the terms and conditions of the NWP(s), as well as the cumulative effects caused by all of the crossings of waters of the United States authorized by an NWP. If an applicant requests a waiver of an applicable limit, as provided for in NWPs 13, 36, or 54, the district engineer will only grant the waiver upon a written determination that the NWP activity will result in only minimal individual and cumulative adverse environmental effects.

2. When making minimal adverse environmental effects determinations the district engineer will consider the direct and indirect effects caused by the NWP activity. He or she will also consider the cumulative adverse environmental effects caused by activities authorized by an NWP and whether those cumulative adverse environmental effects are no more than minimal. The district engineer will also consider site specific factors, such as the environmental setting in the vicinity of the NWP activity, the type of resource that will be affected by the NWP activity, the functions provided by the aquatic resources that will be affected by the NWP activity, the degree or magnitude to which the aquatic resources perform those functions, the extent that aquatic resource functions will be lost as a result of the NWP activity (e.g., partial or complete loss), the duration of the adverse effects (temporary or permanent), the importance of the aquatic resource

functions to the region (e.g., watershed or ecoregion), and mitigation required by the district engineer. If an appropriate functional or condition assessment method is available and practicable to use, that assessment method may be used by the district engineer to assist in the minimal adverse environmental effects determination. The district engineer may add case-specific special conditions to the NWP authorization to address site-specific environmental concerns.

3. If the proposed activity requires a PCN and will result in a loss of greater than 1/10-acre of wetlands or 3/100-acre of stream bed, the prospective permittee should submit a mitigation proposal with the PCN. Applicants may also propose compensatory mitigation for NWP activities with smaller impacts, or for impacts to other types of waters. The district engineer will consider any proposed compensatory mitigation or other mitigation measures the applicant has included in the proposal in determining whether the net adverse environmental effects of the proposed activity are no more than minimal. The compensatory mitigation proposal may be either conceptual or detailed. If the district engineer determines that the activity complies with the terms and conditions of the NWP and that the adverse environmental effects are no more than minimal, after considering mitigation, the district engineer will notify the permittee and include any activity-specific conditions in the NWP verification the district engineer deems necessary. Conditions for compensatory mitigation requirements must comply with the appropriate provisions at 33 CFR 332.3(k). The district engineer must approve the final mitigation plan before the permittee commences work in waters of the United States, unless the district engineer determines that prior approval of the final mitigation plan is not practicable or not necessary to ensure timely completion of the required compensatory mitigation. If the prospective permittee elects to submit a compensatory mitigation plan with the PCN, the district engineer will expeditiously review the proposed compensatory mitigation plan. The district engineer must review the proposed compensatory mitigation plan within 45 calendar days of receiving a complete PCN and determine whether the proposed mitigation would ensure that the NWP activity results in no more than minimal adverse environmental effects. If the net adverse environmental effects of the NWP activity (after consideration of the mitigation proposal) are determined by the district engineer to be no more than minimal, the district engineer will provide a timely written response to the applicant. The response will state that the NWP activity can proceed under the terms and conditions of the NWP, including any activity-specific conditions added to the NWP authorization by the district engineer.

4. If the district engineer determines that the adverse environmental effects of the proposed activity are more than minimal, then the district engineer will notify the applicant either: (a) that the activity does not qualify for authorization under the NWP and instruct the applicant on the procedures to seek authorization under an individual permit; (b) that the activity is authorized under the NWP subject to the applicant's submission of a mitigation plan that would reduce the adverse environmental effects so that they are no more than minimal; or (c) that the activity is authorized under the NWP with specific modifications or conditions. Where the district engineer determines that mitigation is required to ensure no more than minimal adverse environmental effects, the activity will be authorized within the 45-day PCN period (unless additional time is

required to comply with general conditions 18, 20, and/or 31), with activity-specific conditions that state the mitigation requirements. The authorization will include the necessary conceptual or detailed mitigation plan or a requirement that the applicant submit a mitigation plan that would reduce the adverse environmental effects so that they are no more than minimal. When compensatory mitigation is required, no work in waters of the United States may occur until the district engineer has approved a specific mitigation plan or has determined that prior approval of a final mitigation plan is not practicable or not necessary to ensure timely completion of the required compensatory mitigation.

Further Information

1. District engineers have authority to determine if an activity complies with the terms and conditions of an NWP.

2. NWPs do not obviate the need to obtain other federal, state, or local permits, approvals, or authorizations required by law.

3. NWPs do not grant any property rights or exclusive privileges.

4. NWPs do not authorize any injury to the property or rights of others.

5. NWPs do not authorize interference with any existing or proposed Federal project (see general condition 31).

US Army Corps of Engineers®
Omaha District

2021 Nationwide Permits
Regional Conditions
Omaha District
State of South Dakota

The following Nationwide Permit (NWP) regional conditions will be used in the State of South Dakota. The issuance of the NWPs was announced in the January 13, 2021, issue of the Federal Register (86 FR 2744) and December 27, 2021, issue of the Federal Register (86 FR 73522). Regional conditions are placed on NWPs to ensure projects result in no more than minimal adverse impacts to the aquatic environment and to address local resources concerns.

A. PRECONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO ALL NWPs OR LIMITED REVOCATION OF NWPs

For all NWPs, permittees must notify the Corps in accordance with General Condition 32 Preconstruction Notification (PCN) requirements for regulated activities located within or comprised of the following:

1. Wetlands Classified as Peatlands:

For the purposes of this condition, peatlands are permanently or seasonally waterlogged areas with a surface accumulation of peat (organic matter) 30 centimeters (12 inches) or more thick. Under cool, anaerobic, and acidic conditions, the rate of organic matter accumulation exceeds organic decay. Any peat-covered areas, including fens, bogs, and muskegs, are all peatlands.

a. PCN required for NWP 3, 5, 20, 27, 30, 32, and 38.

b. All NWPs not listed above are revoked for use in peatlands.

2. Waters Adjacent to Natural Springs:

PCN required for any regulated activity located within 100 feet of the water source in natural spring areas. For the purpose of this condition, a spring water source is defined as any location where there is flow emanating from a distinct point at any time during the growing season.

Springs do not include seeps and other groundwater discharge areas where there is no distinct point source of waters. Springs do not include drain tile outlets.

B. REQUIRED BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES APPLICABLE TO SOUTH DAKOTA

1. Suitable Material:

Permittees are reminded of General Condition No. 6 which prohibits use of unsuitable material. A list of materials prohibited or restricted as fill material in waters of the United States can be found at:
http://www.nwo.usace.army.mil/Media/FactSheets/FactSheetArticleView/tabid/2034/Article/12320/ prohibited-restricted-materials.aspx

2. Culvert Countersink Depth:

For all NWPs in jurisdictional streams and a stable stream bed, culvert stream crossings shall be installed with the culvert invert set below the natural stream channel flow line according to the table below. This regional condition does not apply in instances where the lowering of the culvert invert would allow a headcut to migrate upstream of the project into an unaffected stream reach or result in lowering the elevation of the stream reach.

Culvert Type	Drainage Area	Minimum Distance Culvert Invert Shall Be Lowered Below Stream Flow Line
All culvert types	< 100 acres	Not required
Pipe diameter <8.0 ft	100 to 640 acres	1/2-ft
Pipe diameter <8.0 ft	>640 acres	1-ft
Pipe diameter > 8.0 ft	All drainage sizes	20% of pipe diameter
Box culvert	All drainage sizes	1-ft

a. The stream flow line shall be defined as the longitudinal average of the low flow stream channel.

b. The slope of the culvert should be parallel to the slope of the stream flow line.

c. The culvert invert depression depth shall be measured at the culvert inlet for culverts installed at a slope less than the slope of the stream flow line.

d. Riprap inlet and outlet protection shall be placed to match the height of the culvert invert.

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA	PROJECT	SHEET	TOTAL SHEETS
	NH 0100(106)409 & P 8042(00)	A2	A9

REV DATE: 2/4/2025
INITIAL: JHU

Section B – Grading (continued)

Bid Item Number	Item	Quantity				Unit
		PCN 01V7 Veterans	PCN 08DG Southeastern	PCN 08DH Sycamore	Total	
600E0300	Type III Field Laboratory	1	-	-	1	Each
620E0010	Type 1 Right-of-Way Fence	1,424	889	692	3,005	Ft
620E0020	Type 2 Right-of-Way Fence	747	-	2,560	3,307	Ft
620E0510	Type 1 Temporary Fence	124	-	-	124	Ft
620E0520	Type 2 Temporary Fence	-	-	439	439	Ft
620E1020	2 Post Panel	11	13	41	65	Each
620E1030	3 Post Panel	4	-	-	4	Each
628E1500	Concrete Barrier End Protection	4	-	-	4	Each
628E1510	Concrete Barrier End Protection Module Set or Repair Kit	2	-	-	2	Each
650E0059	Modified Type B66 Concrete Curb and Gutter	-	4,106	2,136	6,242	Ft
650E0100	Type B610 Concrete Curb and Gutter	480	-	-	480	Ft
650E0360	Type BL66 Concrete Curb and Gutter	-	4,143	2,516	6,659	Ft
650E0400	Type BL610 Concrete Curb and Gutter	368	-	-	368	Ft
650E1100	Type F610 Concrete Curb and Gutter	18,837	-	-	18,837	Ft
650E1400	Type FL610 Concrete Curb and Gutter	17,136	-	-	17,136	Ft
650E4700	Type P10 Concrete Gutter	316	-	-	316	Ft
650E6060	6" Concrete Valley Gutter	-	60	-	60	SqYd
651E0060	6" Concrete Sidewalk	8,105	34,139	17,081	59,325	SqFt
651E7000	Type 1 Detectable Warnings	256	96	-	352	SqFt
670E1200	Type B Frame and Grate	169	29	26	224	Each
670E2200	Type C Frame and Grate	9	-	-	9	Each
670E5202	Special Frame and Grate	-	5	-	5	Each
670E5340	4' x 11' Precast Concrete Type S Drop Inlet Lid	-	4	-	4	Each
670E5400	Precast Drop Inlet Collar	109	19	10	138	Each
671E6007	Type A7 Manhole Frame and Lid	2	-	-	2	Each
700E0110	Class A Riprap	170.2	-	-	170.2	Ton
700E0210	Class B Riprap	357.6	154.5	127.3	639.4	Ton
831E0110	Type B Drainage Fabric	690	218	163	1,071	SqYd
900E1150	Right of Way Marker	108	-	-	108	Each
998E0100	Railroad Protective Insurance	Lump Sum	-	-	Lump Sum	LS

Section C – Traffic Control

Bid Item Number	Item	Quantity				Unit
		PCN 01V7 Veterans	PCN 08DG Southeastern	PCN 08DH Sycamore	Total	
260E6010	Granular Material	-	1,500.0	2,000.0	3,500.0	Ton
634E0110	Traffic Control Signs	73.0	248.5	73.0	394.5	SqFt
634E0120	Traffic Control Miscellaneous	Lump Sum	Lump Sum	Lump Sum	Lump Sum	LS
634E0135	Traffic Control Supervisor	Lump Sum	Lump Sum	Lump Sum	Lump Sum	LS
634E0275	Type 3 Barricade	10	-	-	10	Each
634E0420	Type C Advance Warning Arrow Board	-	1	-	1	Each
634E0560	Remove Pavement Marking, 4" or Equivalent	-	500	-	500	Ft
634E0640	Temporary Pavement Marking	-	800	-	800	Ft
634E1002	Detour and Restriction Signing	1,149.3	55.0	-	1,204.3	SqFt
634E1020	Temporary Business Signing	591.7	-	-	591.7	SqFt
634E1215	Contractor Furnished Portable Changeable Message Sign	2	2	-	4	Each
634E2000	Longitudinal Pedestrian Barricade	-	30	-	30	Ft
634E2020	Temporary Curb Ramp	-	1	-	1	Each
634E2025	Longitudinal Pedestrian Barrier	-	50	-	50	Ft
634E2050	Temporary Sidewalk	-	100	-	100	SqFt

Section D – Erosion & Sediment Control

Bid Item Number	Item	Quantity				Unit
		PCN 01V7 Veterans	PCN 08DG Southeastern	PCN 08DH Sycamore	Total	
110E1690	Remove Sediment	8.0	2.1	0.8	10.9	CuYd
110E1695	Remove Sediment Filter Bag	3,473	932	360	4,765	Ft
110E1700	Remove Silt Fence	8,884	1,488	1,920	12,292	Ft
120E6300	Water for Vegetation	19,569.9	1,903.3	2,505.7	23,978.9	MGal
230E0010	Placing Topsoil	193,150	14,845	9,637	217,632	CuYd
730E0100	Cover Crop Seeding	150.0	-	-	150.0	Bu
730E0206	Type D Permanent Seed Mixture	2,195	1,665	2,192	6,052	Lb
730E0212	Type G Permanent Seed Mixture	1,663	170	224	2,057	Lb
731E0100	Fertilizing	7,388	654	861	8,903	Lb
732E0100	Mulching	168.2	10.5	13.8	192.5	Ton
732E0300	Bonded Fiber Matrix	9.4	2.6	3.4	15.4	Ton
734E0044	Soil Stabilizer	20.0	-	-	20.0	Acre
734E0154	12" Diameter Erosion Control Wattle	844	-	-	844	Ft
734E0165	Remove and Reset Erosion Control Wattle	212	-	-	212	Ft
734E0180	Sediment Filter Bag	3,473	932	360	4,765	Ft
734E0325	Surfacing Roughening	8.6	-	-	8.6	Acre
734E0602	Low Flow Silt Fence	34,587	5,602	7,180	47,369	Ft
734E0604	High Flow Silt Fence	950	350	500	1,800	Ft
734E0610	Mucking Silt Fence	2,466	413	532	3,411	CuYd
734E0620	Repair Silt Fence	8,884	1,488	1,920	12,292	Ft
734E0680	Flocculent Housing Unit	2	-	-	2	Each
734E0683	500K Gallon Treatment Flocculent Bag	2	-	-	2	Each
734E0845	Sediment Control at Inlet with Frame and Grate	109	19	10	138	Each
734E0847	Sediment Control at Type S Reinforced Concrete Drop Inlet	-	48	-	48	Ft
734E5000	Dewatering	80	-	-	80	Hour
734E5010	Sweeping	80	20	20	120	Hour
900E1310	Concrete Washout Facility	3	1	1	5	Each
900E1320	Construction Entrance	8	2	2	12	Each

SECTION B ESTIMATE OF QUANTITIES CONTINUED

Bid Item Number	Item	Quantity				Unit
		PCN 01V7 Veterans	PCN 08DG Southeastern	PCN 08DH Sycamore	Total	
600E0300	Type III Field Laboratory	1	-	-	1	Each
620E0010	Type 1 Right-of-Way Fence	1,424	889	692	3,005	Ft
620E0020	Type 2 Right-of-Way Fence	747	-	2,560	3,307	Ft
620E0510	Type 1 Temporary Fence	124	-	-	124	Ft
620E0520	Type 2 Temporary Fence	-	-	439	439	Ft
620E1020	2 Post Panel	11	13	41	65	Each
620E1030	3 Post Panel	4	-	-	4	Each
628E1500	Concrete Barrier End Protection	4	-	-	4	Each
628E1510	Concrete Barrier End Protection Module Set or Repair Kit	2	-	-	2	Each
650E0059	Modified Type B66 Concrete Curb and Gutter	-	4,106	2,136	6,242	Ft
650E0100	Type B610 Concrete Curb and Gutter	480	-	-	480	Ft
650E0360	Type BL66 Concrete Curb and Gutter	-	4,143	2,516	6,659	Ft
650E0400	Type BL610 Concrete Curb and Gutter	368	-	-	368	Ft
650E1100	Type F610 Concrete Curb and Gutter	18,837	-	-	18,837	Ft
650E1400	Type FL610 Concrete Curb and Gutter	17,136	-	-	17,136	Ft
650E4700	Type P10 Concrete Gutter	316	-	-	316	Ft
650E6060	6" Concrete Valley Gutter	-	60	-	60	SqYd
651E0060	6" Concrete Sidewalk	8,105	34,139	17,081	59,325	SqFt
651E7000	Type 1 Detectable Warnings	256	96	-	352	SqFt
670E1200	Type B Frame and Grate	169	29	26	224	Each
670E2200	Type C Frame and Grate	9	-	-	9	Each
670E5202	Special Frame and Grate	-	5	-	5	Each
670E5340	4' x 11' Precast Concrete Type S Drop Inlet Lid	-	4	-	4	Each
670E5400	Precast Drop Inlet Collar	109	19	10	138	Each
671E6007	Type A7 Manhole Frame and Lid	2	-	-	2	Each
700E0110	Class A Riprap	170.2	-	-	170.2	Ton
700E0210	Class B Riprap	357.6	154.5	127.3	639.4	Ton
831E0110	Type B Drainage Fabric	690	218	163	1,071	SqYd
900E1150	Right of Way Marker	108	-	-	108	Each
998E0100	Railroad Protective Insurance	Lump Sum	-	-	Lump Sum	LS

GENERAL GEOLOGY AND SOIL BORINGS

The project alignment traverses glacial terrain typical of eastern South Dakota. Included within this terrain may be areas of loess, shale, sand, gravel, glacial till and boulder till. As is the case with most glacial terrain, the materials throughout the project can vary greatly in a short distance. To obtain copies of the soil borings report for Veterans Parkway, the Contractor will contact the SD DOT Geotechnical Engineering Activity in Pierre at 605.773.3401. To obtain copies of the soil borings report and recommendations for the borrow pits, Southeastern Avenue and Sycamore Avenue, the Contractor will contact Kent Ode at HDR by calling 605-977-7740.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXCAVATION

Large glacial boulders may be encountered sporadically within the project limits. Very large boulders could require more effort to excavate. Most of the material encountered should be able to be excavated using conventional methods associated with normal Unclassified Excavation. Muck Excavation will be required at the areas shown in the plans or as directed by the Engineer.

COORDINATION WITH LANDOWNERS

The Contractor will coordinate with landowners and tenants prior to start of grading operations regarding 2025 crop planting. Contact information is available from HDR.

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
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SOUTH DAKOTA
2-4-25

GRADING OPERATIONS

Compaction of earth embankment will be per the Specified Density Method. Water for Embankment is estimated at the rate of 10 gal/cu yd of embankment.

There is approximately 6 inches of topsoil available and considered suitable for topping inslopes, ditches, and backslopes. This thickness of topsoil is considered to hold true for the right-of-way area outside the backslopes and inslopes of the present grade.

The estimated cubic yards of excavation and/or embankment required to construct outlet ditches, ditch blocks, and approaches are included in the earthwork balance notes on the profile sheets.

Special ditch grades and other sections of the roadway different than the typical section(s) will be constructed to the limits shown on the cross sections. If significant changes to the cross sections are necessary during construction, the Engineer will contact the Designer for the proposed change.

Generally, all shallow inlet and outlet ditches as noted on the plan sheets will be cut with a 10-foot wide bottom with 4:1 backslopes. However, the Engineer may direct the Contractor to adjust the ditch width for proper alignment with the drainage structure.

TYPE III FIELD LABORATORY

The lab will be equipped with an internet connection such as DSL, cable modem, or other approved service. The internet connection will be provided with a multi-port wireless router. The internet connection will be a minimum speed of 5 Mbps unless limited by job location and approved by the DOT. Prior to installing the wireless router, the Contractor will submit the wireless router's technical data to the Area Office to check for compatibility with the state's computer equipment. The internet connection is intended for state personnel usage only. The Contractor's personnel are prohibited from using the internet connection unless pre-approved by the Project Engineer. These items will be incidental to the contract unit price per each for "Type III Field Laboratory".

UTILITIES

The Contractor will be aware that the existing utilities shown in the plans were surveyed prior to the design of this project and might have been relocated or replaced by a new utility facility prior to construction of this project, might be relocated or replaced by a new utility facility during the construction of this project, or might not require adjustment and may remain in its current location. The Contractor will contact each utility owner and confirm the status of all existing and new utility facilities. The utility contact information is provided elsewhere in the plans or bidding documents.

The Contractor will notify the East River Electric representative a minimum of 48 hours prior to conducting any work in the vicinity of East River Electric facilities. The East River Electric contact information is listed in the SUBSURFACE UTILITY LOCATION sheets. The Contractor will maintain access to the East River Electric substation at all times during construction. Section C plans included quantity for granular material that can be used for temporary access.

Northern Natural Gas (NNG pipeline) at station 330+28:

- A Northern representative MUST be onsite any time that excavation of any kind is to occur within 25-feet of Northern Natural Gas pipelines. Please notify Northern via the South Dakota 811 Digger's Hotline with 48-hours of notice any time that any such excavation is to occur.
- Heavy Vehicle Crossings: As a guideline, all vehicular crossings over the NNG pipeline have the following load restrictions (per . axle) without additional protection:
  - o >24" Cover – 6,000 lbs.
  - o ≥36" Cover – 14,000 lbs.
- NNG engineering requests vehicle specifications for all construction equipment exceeding 80,000 lbs. gross vehicle weight or exceeding the specified load restrictions that will be anticipated to cross NNG facilities. NNG engineering shall recommend appropriate crossing protection methods, if required. Potential crossing protection methods include use of timber/steel plate matting, temporary bridge structures, or pipeline reinforcement.
- Any damages or modifications to NNG's facilities shall be repaired or modified at the expense of the encroaching party. An estimate can be provided by NNG for any modifications or repairs as required.

A Sprint fiber line is located along the east side of the BNSF railroad tracks. The contractor will contact Bryce Roth at 605-303-2367 (broth@cogent.co.com) if stripping topsoil or removing dirt more than 18 inches within five feet of the existing fiber.

Subsurface utility explorations were done for this project. The findings can be found in the SUBSURFACE UTILITY LOCATIONS table elsewhere in the plans. The table is provided to aid the Contractor during construction. All information in the table is approximate and will be verified by the Contractor prior to construction in those areas.

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA	PROJECT	SHEET	TOTAL SHEETS
	NH 0100(106)409 & P 8042(00)	B19	B156

Plotting Date: 2/4/2025

REV DATE: 2/4/2025
INITIAL: JHU

TABLE OF STORM SEWER DROP INLETS AND JUNCTION BOXES

Station	Offset		Inlet Type	Top of Curb Elevation	Floor Elevation	Class M6 Concrete	Reinforcing Steel	Precast Drop Inlet Collar	Frame and Grate / Lid								
									Type B Frame and Grate Left Flange	Type B Frame and Grate No Flange	Type B Frame and Grate Right Flange	Type B Frame and Grate Right & Left Flange	Type B	Type C	4' x 11' Precast Concrete Type S Drop Inlet Lid	Type A7	Special
				Elev.	Elev.	(CuYd)	(Lb)	(Each)	(Each)	(Each)	(Each)	(Each)	(Each)	(Each)	(Each)	(Each)	(Each)
01V7 (Veterans Parkway)																	
376+62.00	53.67	L	DOT 5.5x5.5 Type B	1458.64	1450.56	4.80	767	1					1				
379+15.00	65.67	L	DOT 2x3 Type B	1456.63	1451.90	0.90	178	1					1				
380+96.00	65.67	L	DOT 2x3 Type B	1454.71	1449.30	1.10	197	1					1				
382+00.00	65.67	L	DOT 2x3 Type B	1454.07	1448.70	1.10	196	1					1				
382+50.00	65.67	L	3 Grate Type B (W=2')	1453.98	1448.38	2.60	503	1	1	1	1						
383+02.00	65.67	L	2 Grate type B (W=2')	1454.17	1448.64	1.80	363	1	1		1						
384+92.00	53.67	L	DOT 2x3 Type B	1456.05	1450.60	1.10	199	1					1				
362+10.00	48.72	R	3 Grate Type B (W=2')	1478.21	1472.93	2.50	483	1	1	1	1						
364+22.00	51.81	R	3 Grate Type B (W=2')	1473.49	1467.75	2.70	515	1	1	1	1						
366+33.00	53.67	R	3 Grate Type B (W=2')	1470.84	1465.15	2.70	505	1	1	1	1						
368+48.00	53.67	R	DOT 3x4 Type B	1468.17	1462.36	1.90	290	1					1				
370+59.00	53.67	R	DOT 3x4 Type B	1465.62	1459.57	2.00	299	1					1				
372+12.00	63.89	R	DOT 3x4 Type B	1463.87	1457.57	2.00	308	1					1				
373+65.00	65.67	R	DOT 4x4 Type B	1461.92	1455.68	2.40	389	1					1				
375+18.00	65.67	R	DOT 4x4 Type B	1459.21	1452.60	2.50	406	1					1				
376+62.00	65.67	R	DOT 4x4 Type B	1458.41	1451.80	2.50	406	1					1				
379+15.00	53.67	R	DOT 2x3 Type B	1457.03	1452.49	0.90	172	1					1				
380+96.00	53.67	R	DOT 2x3 Type B	1455.43	1450.00	1.10	198	1					1				
382+00.00	53.67	R	DOT 2x3 Type B	1454.79	1449.40	1.10	197	1					1				
382+50.00	53.67	R	3 Grate Type B (W=2')	1454.70	1449.08	2.60	504	1	1	1	1						
382+96.00	53.67	R	2 Grate type B (W=2')	1454.78	1448.79	2.00	383	1	1		1						
384+92.00	53.67	R	DOT 2x3 Type B	1456.05	1450.60	1.10	199	1					1				
390+39.00	53.67	L	DOT 2x3 Type B	1456.91	1451.50	1.10	197	1					1				
390+89.00	53.67	L	3 Grate Type B (W=2')	1456.82	1450.96	2.70	518	1	1	1	1						
390+45.00	93.00	L	DOT 5x5 JB	1453.93	1450.23	4.00	703									1	
391+05.00	75.50	L	DOT 5x5 JB	1455.66	1449.92	4.50	858									1	
391+39.00	53.67	L	2 Grate type B (W=2')	1456.91	1452.50	1.50	312	1	1		1						
393+36.57	53.67	L	2 Grate type B (W=2')	1458.20	1451.45	2.10	418	1	1		1						
395+32.00	53.67	L	2 Grate type B (W=2')	1460.12	1454.40	1.90	368	1	1		1						
397+98.00	53.67	L	2 Grate type B (W=2')	1466.19	1460.74	1.90	362	1	1		1						
390+39.00	53.67	R	DOT 2x3 Type B	1456.91	1451.50	1.10	197	1					1				
390+89.00	53.67	R	3 Grate Type B (W=2')	1456.82	1450.96	2.70	518	1	1	1	1						
391+39.00	53.67	R	2 Grate type B (W=2')	1456.91	1452.51	1.50	312	1	1		1						
393+36.57	53.67	R	2 Grate type B (W=2')	1458.20	1450.82	2.30	447	1	1		1						
395+32.00	53.67	R	2 Grate type B (W=2')	1460.12	1454.40	1.90	368	1	1		1						
397+98.00	53.67	R	2 Grate type B (W=2')	1466.19	1460.74	1.90	362	1	1		1						
404+00.00	53.67	L	DOT 2x3 Type B	1470.13	1464.83	1.10	194	1					1				
406+00.00	53.67	L	2 Grate type B (W=2')	1466.24	1460.82	1.80	361	1	1		1						
409+55.00	53.67	L	2 Grate type B (W=2')	1457.36	1451.99	1.80	357	1	1		1						
413+11.50	53.67	L	2 Grate type B (W=2')	1449.23	1444.00	1.70	349	1	1		1						
404+00.00	53.67	R	DOT 2x3 Type B	1470.13	1464.79	1.10	195	1					1				
406+00.00	53.67	R	2 Grate type B (W=2')	1466.24	1460.29	2.00	382	1	1		1						

Top of wall elevation and wall height will be adjusted by the Contractor based on the paving operation.
Type A7 Frame and Lid will be Neenah R-1733 or equal; Special Frame and Lid will be Neenah R-1772 or equal.

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
REG. NO. 5524
JAMES H. UNRUH
SOUTH DAKOTA
2-4-25

HDR

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA	PROJECT	SHEET	TOTAL SHEETS
	NH 0100(106)409 & P 8042(00)	B20	B156

REV DATE: 2/4/2025
INITIAL: JHU

Plotting Date: 2/4/2025

TABLE OF STORM SEWER DROP INLETS AND JUNCTION BOXES

Station	Offset		Inlet Type	Top of Curb Elevation Elev.	Floor Elevation Elev.	Class M6 Concrete (CuYd)	Reinforcing Steel (Lb)	Precast Drop Inlet Collar (Each)	Frame and Grate / Lid									
									Type B Frame and Grate Left Flange (Each)	Type B Frame and Grate No Flange (Each)	Type B Frame and Grate Right Flange (Each)	Type B Frame and Grate Right & Left Flange (Each)	Type B (Each)	Type C (Each)	4' x 11' Precast Concrete Type S Drop Inlet Lid (Each)	Type A7 (Each)	Special (Each)
01V7 (Veterans Parkway)																		
409+55.00	53.67	R	2 Grate type B (W=2')	1457.36	1451.46	2.00	379	1	1		1							
413+11.50	53.67	R	2 Grate type B (W=2')	1449.23	1443.37	1.80	379	1	1		1							
414+40.00	53.67	L	2 Grate type B (W=2')	1447.83	1442.55	1.80	350	1	1		1							
415+70.00	53.67	L	2 Grate type B (W=2')	1447.14	1441.83	1.80	350	1	1		1							
417+00.00	53.67	L	2 Grate type B (W=2')	1446.46	1441.11	1.80	351	1	1		1							
418+30.00	53.67	L	2 Grate type B (W=3')	1445.78	1440.09	2.40	521	1	1		1							
419+60.00	53.67	L	2 Grate type B (W=3')	1445.06	1439.37	2.40	521	1	1		1							
421+17.00	53.67	L	DOT 3x4 Type B	1443.79	1437.75	2.00	298	1					1					
414+40.00	53.67	R	2 Grate type B (W=2')	1447.83	1442.55	1.80	350	1	1		1							
415+70.00	53.67	R	2 Grate type B (W=2')	1447.14	1441.83	1.80	350	1	1		1							
417+00.00	53.67	R	2 Grate type B (W=2')	1446.46	1441.11	1.80	351	1	1		1							
418+30.00	53.67	R	2 Grate type B (W=3')	1445.78	1440.09	2.40	521	1	1		1							
419+60.00	53.67	R	2 Grate type B (W=3')	1445.06	1438.75	2.60	550	1	1		1							
421+17.00	53.67	R	DOT 3x4 Type B	1443.79	1437.23	2.00	317	1					1					
422+74.00	58.09	R	DOT 2x3 Type B	1442.38	1438.00	0.90	168	1					1					
422+74.00	53.67	L	DOT 2x3 Type B	1442.49	1437.29	1.10	191	1					1					
424+31.00	53.67	L	DOT 2x3 Type B	1441.37	1436.42	1.00	184	1					1					
424+81.00	53.67	L	3 Grate Type B (W=2')	1441.29	1436.10	2.30	481	1	1	1	1							
425+31.00	53.67	L	DOT 2x3 Type B	1441.38	1436.42	1.00	184	1					1					
424+31.00	65.67	R	DOT 2x3 Type B	1440.65	1435.84	1.00	180	1					1					
424+81.00	65.67	R	3 Grate Type B (W=2')	1440.57	1435.52	2.20	475	1	1	1	1							
425+31.00	65.67	R	DOT 2x3 Type B	1440.66	1435.85	1.00	180	1					1					
610+15.00	50.16	R	2 Grate type B (W=3')	1456.28	1451.08	2.20	495	1	1		1		1					
712+62.00	41.67	R	DOT 3x4 Type B	1440.11	1430.43	3.10	431	1					1					
Total 01V7 Veterans Parkway						**212.7**	**38,903**	**109**	**50**	**18**	**50**	**0**	**51**	**9**	**0**	**2**	**0**	

Top of wall elevation and wall height will be adjusted by the Contractor based on the paving operation.
Type A7 Frame and Lid will be Neenah R-1733 or equal; Special Frame and Lid will be Neenah R-1772 or equal.

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
REG. NO. 5524
JAMES H. UNRUH
SOUTH DAKOTA
2-4-25

HDR

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA	PROJECT	SHEET	TOTAL SHEETS
	NH 0100(106)409 & P 8042(00)	B21	B156

REV DATE: 2/4/2025
INITIAL: JHU

Plotting Date: 2/4/2025

TABLE OF STORM SEWER DROP INLETS AND JUNCTION BOXES

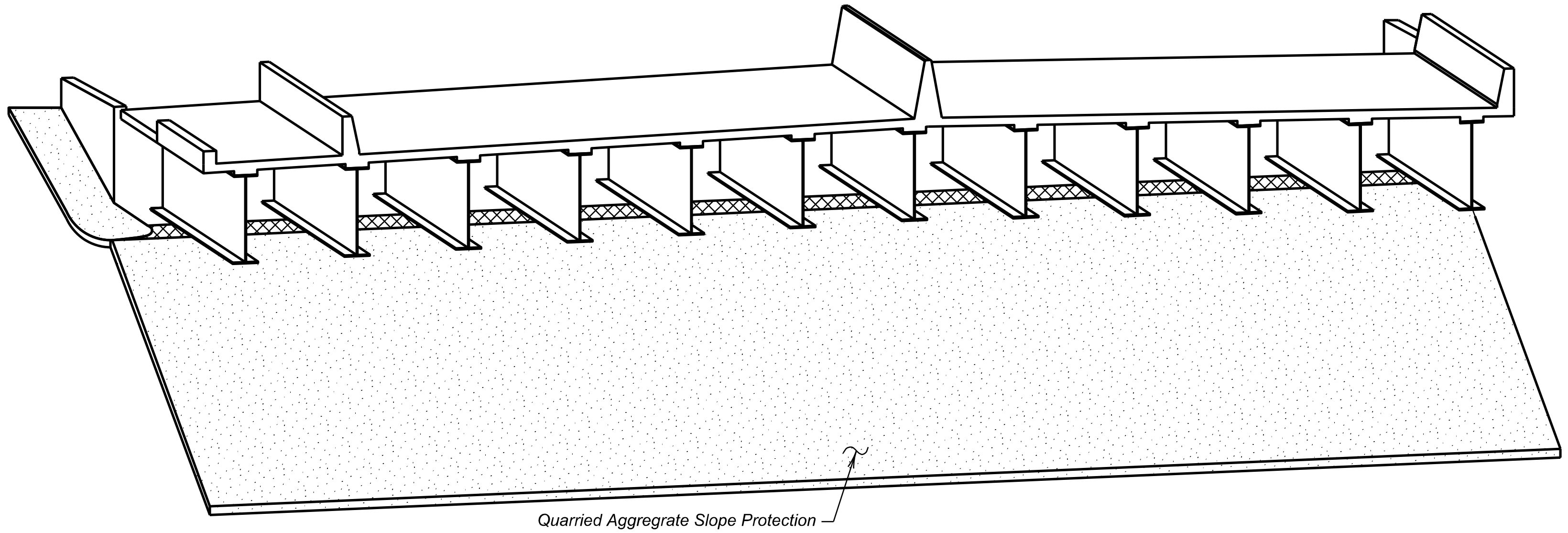
Station	Offset		Inlet Type	Top of Curb Elevation Elev.	Floor Elevation Elev.	Class M6 Concrete (CuYd)	Reinforcing Steel (Lb)	Precast Drop Inlet Collar (Each)	Frame and Grate / Lid								
									Type B Frame and Grate Left Flange (Each)	Type B Frame and Grate No Flange (Each)	Type B Frame and Grate Right Flange (Each)	Type B Frame and Grate Right & Left Flange (Each)	Type B (Each)	Type C (Each)	4' x 11' Precast Concrete Type S Drop Inlet Lid (Each)	Type A7 (Each)	Special (Each)
08DG (Southeastern Avenue)																	
603+94.24	33.50	L	DOT 2x3 Type B	1452.88	1449.70	0.50	133	1					1				
603+93.66	33.50	R	DOT 2x3 Type B	1452.88	1449.96	0.50	125	1					1				
604+49.78	33.50	L	DOT 2x3 Type B	1453.25	1449.91	0.60	138	1					1				
604+49.92	34.25	R	2 Grate type B (W=2')	1453.25	1450.17	1.10	249	1	1		1						
606+99.99	33.67	L	2 Grate type B (W=2')	1454.22	1450.64	1.20	277	1	1		1						
606+00.00	38.60	R	2 Grate type B (W=2')	1454.22	1450.99	1.20	260	1	1		1						
608+14.88	39.00	L	2 Grate type B (W=2')	1455.62	1452.16	1.10	267	1	1		1						
608+14.92	41.31	R	2 Grate type B (W=3')	1455.35	1451.85	1.60	414	1	1		1						
613+69.32	94.70	L	4'x4' SF JB Type I	1456.00	1449.86	3.40	215										1
614+75.00	50.00	L	DOT 2x3 Type B	1455.89	1451.75	0.90	161	1					1				
614+74.97	37.74	R	DOT 2x3 Type B	1455.42	1452.18	0.70	135	1					1				
615+25.17	51.15	L	DOT 4x11 Type S	1455.14	1451.53	2.80	552								1		
615+24.06	39.32	R	DOT 4x11 Type S	1455.32	1451.97	2.70	535								1		
615+68.03	44.23	L	2 Grate type B (W=2')	1455.33	1451.36	1.30	294	1	1		1						
615+68.20	35.04	R	2 Grate type B (W=2')	1455.44	1452.15	1.20	261	1	1		1						
615+68.01	45.82	R	4'x4' SF JB Type I	1455.56	1450.10	2.70	200										1
619+32.58	37.99	R	4'x4' SF JB Type I	1461.06	1453.58	3.60	246										1
619+43.53	65.39	L	4'x4' SF JB Type I	1461.17	1455.21	2.90	211										1
624+47.81	63.06	L	4'x4' SF JB Type I	1460.27	1455.63	2.50	181										1
624+56.78	33.00	R	DOT 4x4 Type B	1460.29	1454.04	2.10	390	1									
625+36.93	36.50	L	DOT 4x11 Type S	1459.98	1455.79	3.30	591								1		
625+37.10	36.50	R	DOT 4x11 Type S	1459.98	1454.14	4.00	701								1		
625+73.87	33.50	L	DOT 2x3 Type B	1460.06	1456.08	0.80	156	1					1				
625+74.27	34.14	R	DOT 4x3 Type B	1460.03	1454.92	1.60	259	1					1				
626+23.63	33.50	L	DOT 2x3 Type B	1460.37	1456.33	0.80	158	1					1				
626+23.79	38.63	R	DOT 4x3 Type B	1460.26	1455.25	1.50	255	1					1				
627+97.55	40.50	L	3 Grate Type B (W=2')	1461.63	1456.70	2.30	463	1	1	1	1						
627+97.50	43.50	R	3 Grate Type B (W=4')	1461.55	1456.19	3.80	860	1	1	1	1						
Total 08DG (Southeastern Avenue)						**52.7**	**8,687**	**19**	**9**	**2**	**9**	**0**	**9**	**0**	**4**	**0**	**5**
08DH (Sycamore Avenue)																	
703+06.95	33.50	L	3 Grate Type B (W=2')	1435.44	1431.80	1.80	395	1	1	1	1						
703+06.87	33.01	R	3 Grate Type B (W=3')	1435.44	1431.46	2.60	637	1	1	1	1						
704+50.00	33.50	L	2 Grate type B (W=2')	1436.50	1432.92	1.30	277	1	1		1						
704+50.22	33.50	R	2 Grate type B (W=2')	1436.50	1432.49	1.30	295	1	1		1						
706+50.00	33.50	L	2 Grate type B (W=2')	1437.75	1433.98	1.30	283	1	1		1						
706+49.03	33.50	R	2 Grate type B (W=2')	1437.75	1433.56	1.40	301	1	1		1						
714+78.34	33.50	L	3 Grate Type B (W=2')	1438.14	1434.24	1.80	412	1	1	1	1						
714+78.33	33.00	R	3 Grate Type B (W=3')	1438.13	1431.08	4.00	820	1	1	1	1						
716+93.00	33.50	L	3 Grate Type B (W=2')	1435.49	1432.06	1.70	379	1	1	1	1						
716+93.00	33.50	R	3 Grate Type B (W=2')	1435.49	1431.61	1.90	411	1	1	1	1						
Total 08DH (Sycamore Avenue)						**19.1**	**4,210**	**10**	**10**	**6**	**10**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Top of wall elevation and wall height will be adjusted by the Contractor based on the paving operation.
Type A7 Frame and Lid will be Neenah R-1733 or equal; Special Frame and Lid will be Neenah R-1772 or equal.

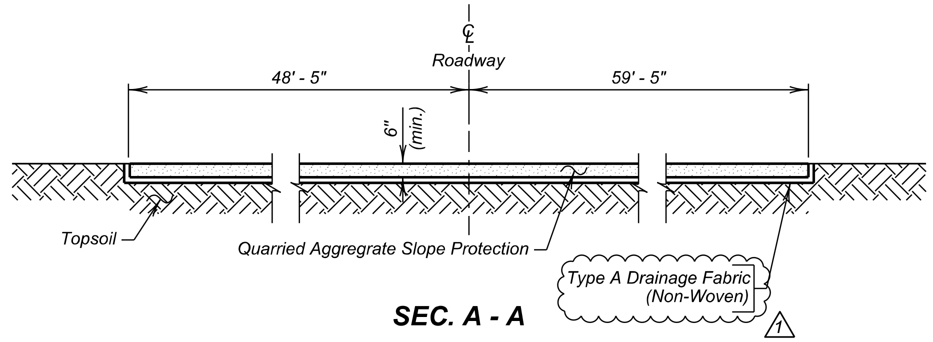
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
REG. NO. 5524
JAMES H. UNRUH
SOUTH DAKOTA
2-4-25

HDR

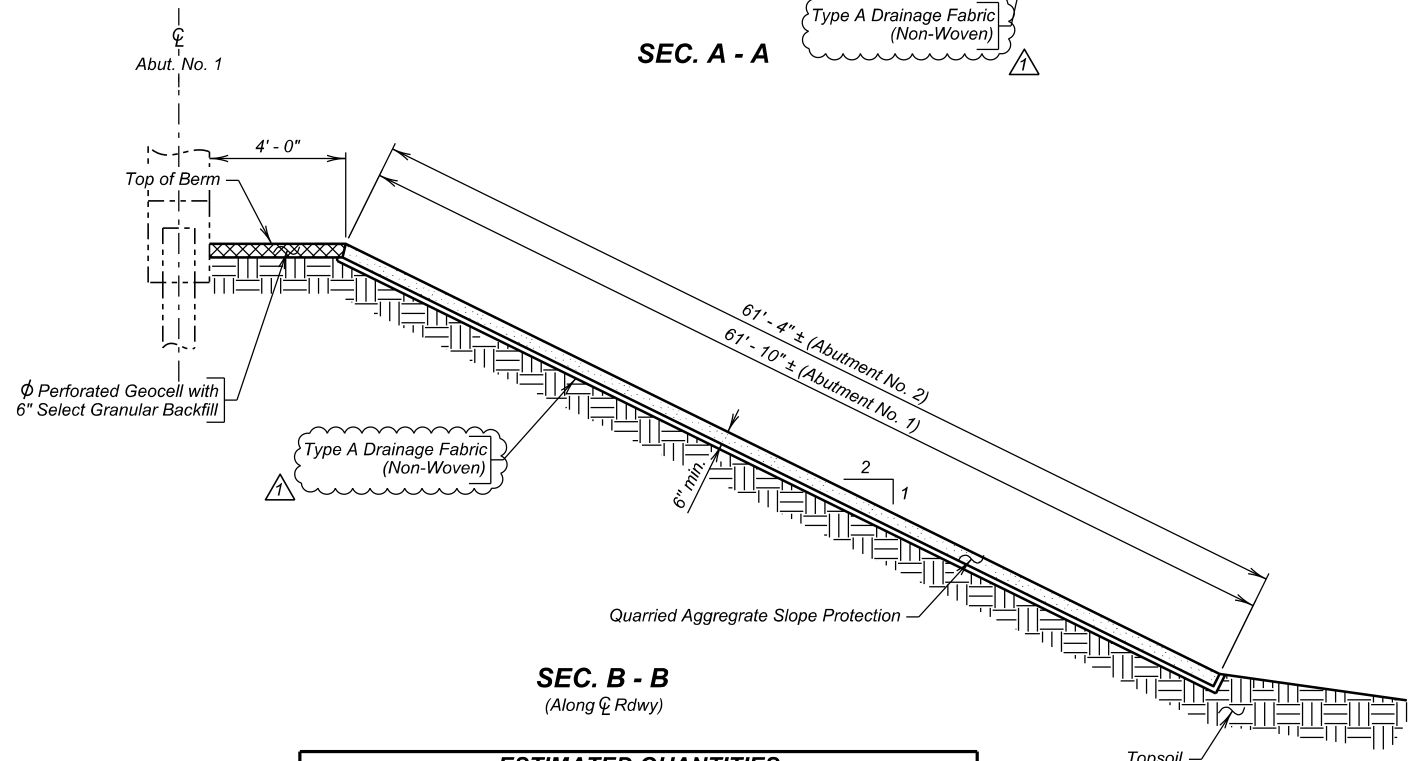
STATE OF	PROJECT	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
S.D.	NH 0100(106)409 & P 8042(00)	E50	E84



ISOMETRIC VIEW
(Abutment No. 1 shown)



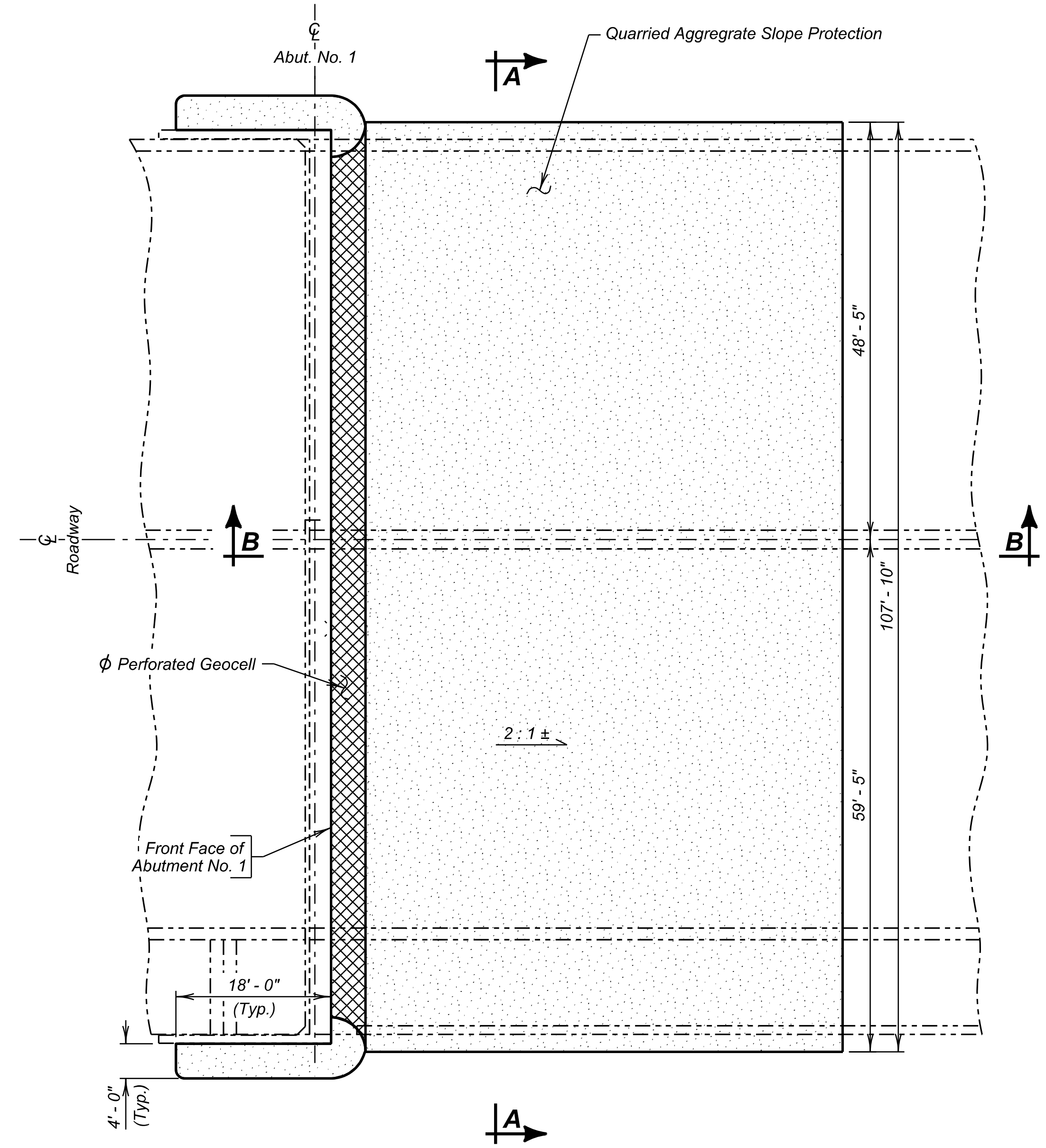
SEC. A - A



SEC. B - B
(Along ℄ Rdwy)

ESTIMATED QUANTITIES (For Two Abutments)		
ITEM	UNIT	QUANTITY
Bridge Berm Slope Protection, Quarried Aggregate	Sq. Yd.	1514.8

⚠1 For informational purposes only, the estimated area of Type A Drainage Fabric is 1606 Sq. Yd.



PLAN
(Shown adjacent to Abut. No. 1, Abut No. 2 similar by opposite hand except as shown.)

NOTE:
ϕ See DETAILS OF BRIDGE END BACKFILL (A) sheet.

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER REG. NO. 14443 LUKE P. ROGERS SOUTH DAKOTA 01/28/2025

⚠1 **CONSTRUCTION CHANGE**

SLOPE PROTECTION DETAILS
FOR
196' - 6" STEEL GIRDER BRIDGE

2 - 44' - 0" RDWY'S & 10' - 0" SIDEWALK — 0° SKEW
OVER BNSF RAILROAD — SEC 13-T100N-R50W
STA. 350 + 76.36 TO 352 + 72.86 — NH 0100(106)409
STR. NO. 42-115-015 — HL-93

LINCOLN COUNTY
S. D. DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION
OCTOBER 2024

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⚠1 LPR 01/28/2025

DESIGNED BY	CK. DES. BY	DRAFTED BY	
BMW	LPR	SEM	
LINC01V7	01V7AM33		BRIDGE ENGINEER