

Volume 2015

Article 127

2015

Short Report On The Archeological Investigations For Haskell County's Paint Creek Water Improvements Project, Haskell County, Texas

Gregg Cestaro

Josh Haefner

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarworks.sfasu.edu/ita

Part of the American Material Culture Commons, Archaeological Anthropology Commons, Environmental Studies Commons, Other American Studies Commons, Other Arts and Humanities Commons, Other History of Art, Architecture, and Archaeology Commons, and the United States History Commons

Tell us how this article helped you.

Cite this Record

Cestaro, Gregg and Haefner, Josh (2015) "Short Report On The Archeological Investigations For Haskell County's Paint Creek Water Improvements Project, Haskell County, Texas," *Index of Texas Archaeology: Open Access Gray Literature from the Lone Star State*: Vol. 2015, Article 127. ISSN: 2475-9333 Available at: https://scholarworks.sfasu.edu/ita/vol2015/iss1/127

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Center for Regional Heritage Research at SFA ScholarWorks. It has been accepted for inclusion in Index of Texas Archaeology: Open Access Gray Literature from the Lone Star State by an authorized editor of SFA ScholarWorks. For more information, please contact cdsscholarworks@sfasu.edu.

Short Report On The Archeological Investigations For Haskell County's Paint Creek Water Improvements Project, Haskell County, Texas

Creative Commons License



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

SHORT REPORT ON THE ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS FOR HASKELL COUNTY'S PAINT CREEK WATER IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT, HASKELL COUNTY, TEXAS

Principal Investigator: Josh Haefner

Written by: Gregg Cestaro and Josh Haefner

Antiquities Permit #7302

Submitted to: HowCo and Haskell County

Hicks & Company Archeology Series #270

August 2015

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND MANAGEMENT SUMMARY	1
ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING	
Physiography	5
Geology and Soils	
METHODOLOGY	
Previous Investigations	9
Field Methodology	9
RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS	11
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	17
REFERENCES CITED	19

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1	Project Location	3
Figure 2	Project Area Geology and Soils	
Figure 3	Overview of project area with drainage ditch at center, facing north from STJH1	
Figure 4	Overview facing south along Callaway Road from SH 380	
Figure 5	Overview facing north along Callaway Road from East Road	
Figure 6	Overview of Buffalo Creek, facing west from Callaway Road	
Figure 7	East wall of BHT1. Carbon and enameled jar level at bottom of darker silt clay	
e	layer	
Figure 8	Plan view of BHT1 exposed to 80 cmbs	

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1	Shovel Test Data	13
---------	------------------	----

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A	Design Plans
Appendix B	Regulatory Correspondence
Appendix C	Shovel Test and Trench Locations

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Hicks & Company archaeologists, working on behalf of HowCo, Incorporated, and Haskell County (the County), recently conducted an intensive archaeological survey for the County's proposed Paint Creek Water Improvements Project, located east of downtown Haskell in Haskell County, Texas. According to current design plans, the proposed project consists of the installation of a new water well and approximately 3,670 meters (m) of new, 15 centimeter-diameter, waterline within a 10 meter-wide corridor (**Appendix A:** Design Plans). Depth of impacts for the waterline installation is expected to be no more than 1.25 meters below ground surface.

The project will be funded through a Texas Community Block Grant Program, as managed by the Texas Department of Agriculture, a political entity of the state of Texas, and is therefore subject to the Antiquities Code of Texas (ACT). This project was initially reviewed by the Texas Historical Commission (THC) in 2015. Following this review, the THC recommended that archeological survey was warranted for the waterline segment located along Callaway Road between State Highway (SH) 380 and East Road, a distance of approximately 1,540 m (**Figure 1**). According to the THC, this segment had never been surveyed and, being adjacent to Buffalo Creek, is located within an area of high probability for cultural resources (letter Wolfe to Howard May 6, 2015: See **Appendix B:** Regulatory Correspondence).

Totaling approximately 16 field hours, archeological investigations were conducted on June 22 and 23, 2015, and consisted of pedestrian survey of the Callaway Road segment, supplemented with 13 shovel tests, all of which were negative for cultural materials. In addition to these shovel tests, one backhoe trench was excavated just south of Buffalo Creek. No artifactual materials greater than 50 years in age, features, or archeological sites were encountered during this investigation. Based on the results of the current survey, it is recommended that no archeological historic properties (36 CFR 800.16(1)) or State Antiquities Landmarks (SALs) (13 TAC 26.12) will be affected by the proposed project and no further archeological investigations are recommended prior to construction.

Josh Haefner, as Principal Investigator, and Gregg Cestaro, as Project Archeologist, conducted the investigations and authored the report. As Geographic Information System (GIS) specialist, Jerod McCleland produced all maps and graphics. In addition to this Project Description and Management Summary, this report includes sections on Environmental Setting, Methodology, Results of the Field Investigations, and Conclusions and Recommendations. Also included, as appendices, are design plans illustrating the various design segments (**Appendix A**), regulatory correspondence (**Appendix B**), and shovel test and backhoe trench locations (**Appendix C**). All project-generated notes, forms, and photographs will be curated at the Center for Archeological Studies (CAS) in San Marcos, Texas. This report is offered in partial fulfillment of Texas Antiquities Permit #7302.

.

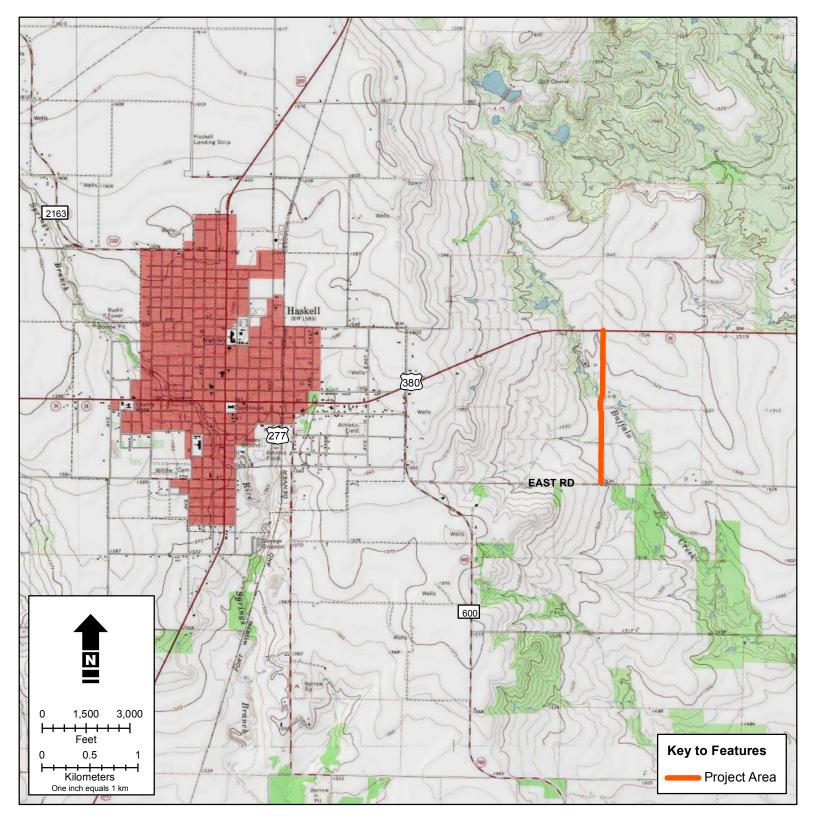
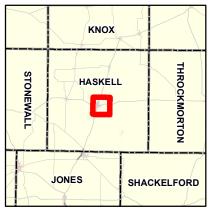




Figure 1 Project Location

USGS 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle: Haskell (USGS# 33099-B6), TX



ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

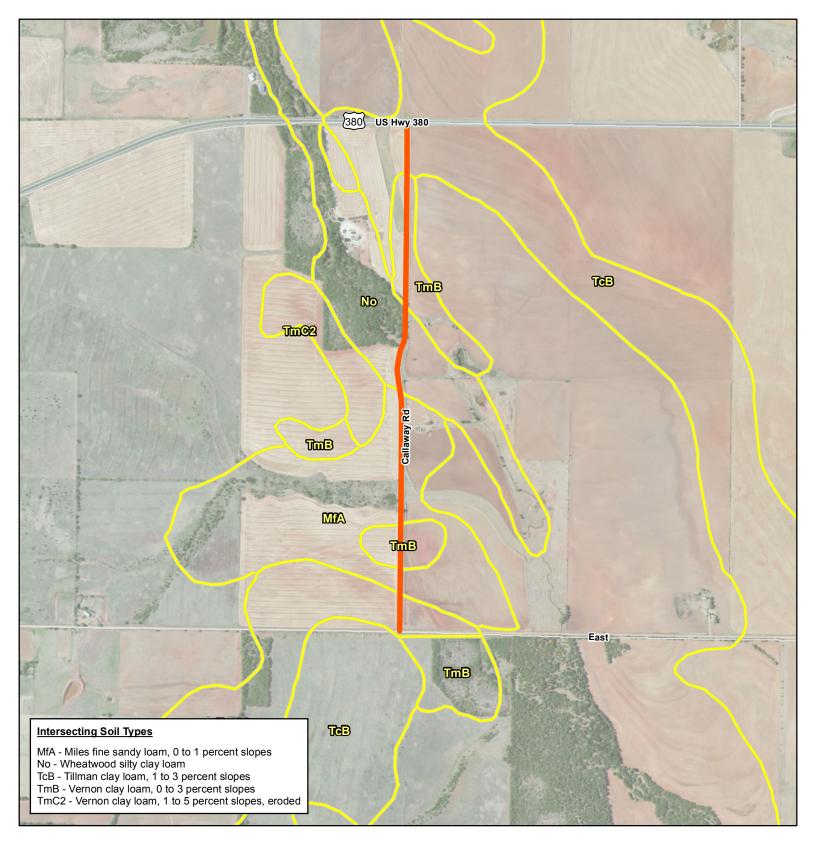
Physiography

According to the Bureau of Economic Geology, the proposed project area is located in the North Central Plains region of Texas (Wermund 2015). This area is a heavily eroded surface of the Upper Paleozoic and is characterized by meandering rivers that have eroded softer shales and sandstones, creating gently rolling hills and plains. In areas of sandstone and limestone, erosion has created steep slopes and severely dissected riverine edges. The North Central Plains rise in elevation from 900 feet to 3000 feet above sea level. Flora for the area transitions from mesquite and lotebush in the west to oak, ash and juniper stands in the east.

Geology and Soils

According to the Geologic Atlas of Texas, Wichita Falls-Lawton Sheet, the underlying geology of the proposed project area consists entirely of the Clear Fork Group (Barnes 1987). This formation is dominantly mudstone, commonly silty, brownish-red in color with calcareous nodules present in its lower parts. Dating to the Cretaceous, which long predates human arrival in the Americas, cultural deposits in such areas can be expected to be contained within overlying soils/sediment or on the surface itself.

Four soil series have been mapped as underlying the proposed project area: Vernon clay loam; Miles fine sandy loam; Wheatwood silty clay loam; and Tillman clay loam (USDA NRCS 2015b). Vernon clay loam is described as moderately deep soils that are found on gently sloping to steep plains and escarpments (USDA NRCS 2015a). These soils are derived from residuum weathered from bedrock or dense clays of Permian age. The Miles series is noted to consist of very deep, well drained soils formed in loamy materials dating from the Pleistocene to the Permian. These soils are most often located on nearly level to moderately sloping terrace pediments or dissected plains. Consisting of very deep, well drained soils formed from calcareous loamy alluvium, the Wheatwood Series is typically located on nearly level to gently sloping flood plains of rivers and wide creeks. The Tillman series is composed of very deep, well drained soils formed in loamy and clayey alluvium parented from Permian age redbed clays and claystone.



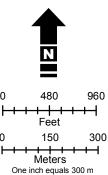
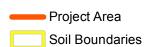


Figure 2 Project Area Geology & Soils

Key to Features



Entire view of this map is located within the Pcf - Clear Fork Group Geologic Formation

METHODOLOGY

During initial consultation between the THC and Haskell County it was noted that the "proposed project area has never been formally surveyed" and that the proposed location "is situated in a topographic location with moderate to high potential for the presence of previously unrecorded cultural resources" which warranted survey before initiation of construction (See **Appendix B**: letter from Wolf to Howard, May 6, 2015). In preparation for survey, Hicks & Company staff conducted background research utilizing the THC's Archeological Sites Atlas (the Atlas) online database in order to identify previous cultural resources survey efforts and determine locations of cultural resources within the vicinity of the proposed project.

Previous Investigations

According to the Atlas (2015b), no survey-level investigations or previously recorded sites have been previously conducted within one kilometer of the proposed project area. Located approximately 14,000 meters east of the project location, the nearest recorded site is 41HK25. Site 41HK25 is described as a moderate to heavy lithic scatter, deposited on the surface across an area approximately 3,000 square meters in size. The nearest cemetery to the project area is Willow Cemetery, located in the City of Haskell, approximately 4,300 meters to the west.

Field Methodology

During the field investigations, Hicks & Company archeologists traversed the entirety of the survey area in a single transect. A total of 13 shovel tests were excavated during the survey. In addition, a single backhoe trench was excavated just south of Buffalo Creek. Excavation intervals conformed to the minimum standards outlined by the THC and the Council of Texas Archeologists' practices and procedures (13 TAC 26.5 and 26.20) (THC 2015a), generally conforming to one excavation per 100 m, with spacing widened slightly in areas of greater than 30 percent ground surface visibility. Subsurface test locations were recorded using GPS technology with sub-meter accuracy. Shovel tests were excavated to impenetrable clays or bedrock and sediment from all shovel tests was screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth. The single conducted backhoe trench was excavated to well below the anticipated depth of impacts.

RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

On June 22 and 23, 2015, Hicks & Company archaeologists performed an intensive linear survey, supplemented by shovel testing and backhoe trenching for the segment of Haskell County's Paint Creek Water Improvements project located along the western extent of Callaway Road, a distance of approximately 1540 m. Impacts along this segment consist of the installation of new waterline to be located between the existing road limits and current property lines (see **Appendix A:** Design Plans). During survey, it was noted that much of the proposed waterline will be placed within an existing drainage ditch that runs parallel to Callaway Road, with an approximate average depth of 50 cmbs (**Figure 3**).

Field investigations initiated at the intersection of SH 380 and Callaway Road and proceeded south to the intersection of Callaway Road and East Road. During survey, variable levels of disturbance were noted, including the construction of the above-mentioned drainage ditch and, recently from plowing and harvesting of adjacent agricultural fields (**Figures 4** and **5**). In total, 13 shovel tests (STJH1-STJH6, and STGC1-STGC7) were excavated within the proposed waterline corridor (**Table 1**). These excavations noted very silty clay and sandy loams ranging from dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) to red (2.5YR 4/6) in color, with inclusions of gravel and rounded and angular igneous and sedimentary cobbles that decreased in density from the upper stratum to the lower stratum. These shovel tests terminated at depths between 10-63 centimeters below surface (cmbs) within thick clay loams, or within water inundation, a result of recent torrential rains. None of these shovel tests were positive for cultural materials and no sites or cultural features were noted within or immediately adjacent to the project area.



Figure 3: Overview of project area with drainage ditch at center, facing north from STJH1.



Figure 4: Overview facing south along Callaway Road from SH 380.



Figure 5: Overview facing north along Callaway Road from East Road.

Table 1: Shovel Test Data.							
Shovel Test	Level	Depth (cmbs)	P=Pos N=Neg	Munsell	Soil Texture Description	Inclusions	Notes
STJH1	1	0-50	Ν	10YR 3/4	Silty Clay Loam	Rootlets	Moist. Terminated at water table.
STJH2	1	0-20	N	10YR 3/4	Silty Clay Loam	Rootlets	
	2	20-60+	N	7.5YR4/6	Clay Loam		Terminated within thick clay loam.
STJH3	1	0-10	Ν	10YR 4/6	Silty Clay Loam	Rootlets	
	2	10-28	Ν	2.5YR 4/6	Clay Loam		
	3	28-63	Ν	7.5YR 5/1	Clay Loam	Grit and gravel	Terminated within thick clay loam.
STJH4	1	0-10	N	10YR 4/6	Silty Clay Loam	Rootlets	
	2	10-28	N	2.5YR 4/6	Clay Loam		
	3	28-70	N	7.5YR 5/1	Clay Loam	Grit and gravel	Terminated within thick clay loam.
STJH5	1	0-20	Ν	7.5YR 3/5	Clay Loam	Rootlets	
	2	20-45	Ν	10YR 4/3	Clay		Terminated within thick clay loam.
STJH6	1	0-10	N	10YR 4/3	Silty Clay Loam	Rootlets	Disturbed- road gravel below top- sediment.
STGC1	1	0-33	N	10YR 4/4	Silty Clay Loam	60% Grit and gravel	Quartzite and granitic gravel and cobbles.
	2	33-58	Ν	10YR 5/6	Silty Loam	20% Grit and gravel	Large cobble terminates test
STGC2	1	0-40	N	10YR 4/4	Silty Clay Loam	20% Grit and gravel	Some mottles of 10YR 4/5. Water table at 40 cmbs.
STGC3	1	0-35	N	10YR 4/4	Silty Clay Loam	10% Grit and gravel	Water table at 40 cmbs.
STGC4	1	0-38	N	10YR 4/4	Silty Clay Loam	10% Grit and gravel	Some Mottles of 10YR 4/5 sand. Water table.
STGC5	1	0-50	N	7.5YR 3/4	Silty Clay	5% Grit and gravel	Harder clay at terminus.
STGC6	1	0-35	N	7.5YR 3/4	Silty Clay Loam		Recently plowed field.
STGC7	1	0-10	Ν	7.5YR 3/4	Silty Clay Loam	5% Grit and gravel	Plowed field. Quartzite granitic gravel cobbles.

In addition to the above-described shovel tests, a single mechanical backhoe trench (BHT1), approximately 5 meters in length and oriented parallel to Callaway Road, was excavated at the southern edge of Buffalo Creek (Figure 6). Stratum 1 of BHT1, extending from 0-40 cmbs, was noted to be a reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4) silty clay with a moderate amount of gravel and rounded cobble inclusions. Initiating at a diffuse boundary, Stratum 2 was noted to be a reddish brown (2.5YR 5/4) silty clay with smaller and more granular inclusions of rounded gravel. It was in the lower part of this stratum, at 70-80 cmbs, that fragments of a highly deteriorated thinwalled metal jar with evidence of exterior enameling was noted. Also noted near this depth in the west wall were two isolated charcoal fragments (Figure 8). In order to further explore these occurrences in plan-view, sediment above this level was excavated to approximately 65 cmbs and then shovel scraped to 85 cmbs (Figure 9). This widening of BHT1 yielded no additional charcoal or artifacts and only localized oxidation surrounding the exposed carbonized wood. The jar fragments contained no distinct maker's marks or other definitively datable adornments making temporal assignment beyond early to late 20th Century impossible. A direct association between this artifact and the charcoal staining, which could well be root-burn, is spurious at best. As such, these occurrences are not considered to be an archeological feature or site. Stratum 2 terminates at a distinct and wavy boundary, 80 cmbs. Strata 3 was observed to be a red (2.5YR 5/6) sandy loam. Excavations were terminated within this stratum at 130 cmbs, well below the anticipated depths of impacts associated with the waterline installation.



Figure 6: Overview of Buffalo Creek, facing west from Callaway Road.



Figure 7: East wall of BHT1. Carbon and enameled jar level at bottom of darker silt clay layer.



Figure 8: Plan view of BHT1 exposed to 80 cmbs.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Archeological investigations for Haskell County's Paint Creek Water Improvements Project revealed no archeological sites or features greater than 50 years in age. Based on the results of the current survey, it is recommended that no archeological historic properties (36 CFR 800.16(1)) or SALs (13 TAC 26.12) will be affected by the undertaking and no further cultural resource investigations are recommended for the proposed project area prior to construction. In the event that unanticipated archeological deposits are encountered during construction, work in the immediate area will cease and THC archeological staff will be contacted to initiate postreview discovery procedures. No cultural materials were collected during the survey. All project-generated notes, forms, and photographs will be curated at CAS in San Marcos, Texas. Hicks & Company offers this draft report in partial fulfillment of Antiquities Permit #7302.

REFERENCES CITED

Barnes, V.E.

1987 *Geologic Atlas of Texas: Wichita Falls-Lawton Sheet.* Bureau of Economic Geology. The University of Texas, Austin.

Texas Historical Commission (THC)

2015a Texas Administrative Code (TAC), Chapter 26: Rules of Practice and Procedure for the Antiquities Code of Texas. http://info.sos.state.tx.us/pls/pub/readtac\$ext.ViewTAC?tac_view=4&ti=13&pt=2&ch=2 6&rl=Y.

2015b Texas Archeological Sites Atlas (the Atlas), <u>http://nueces.thc.state.tx.us/</u> (June 26, 2015).

United States Department of Agriculture: Natural Resource Conservations Service (USDA NRCS)

2015a Soil Series data https://soilseries.sc.egov.usda.gov/osdname.asp (June 5, 2015).

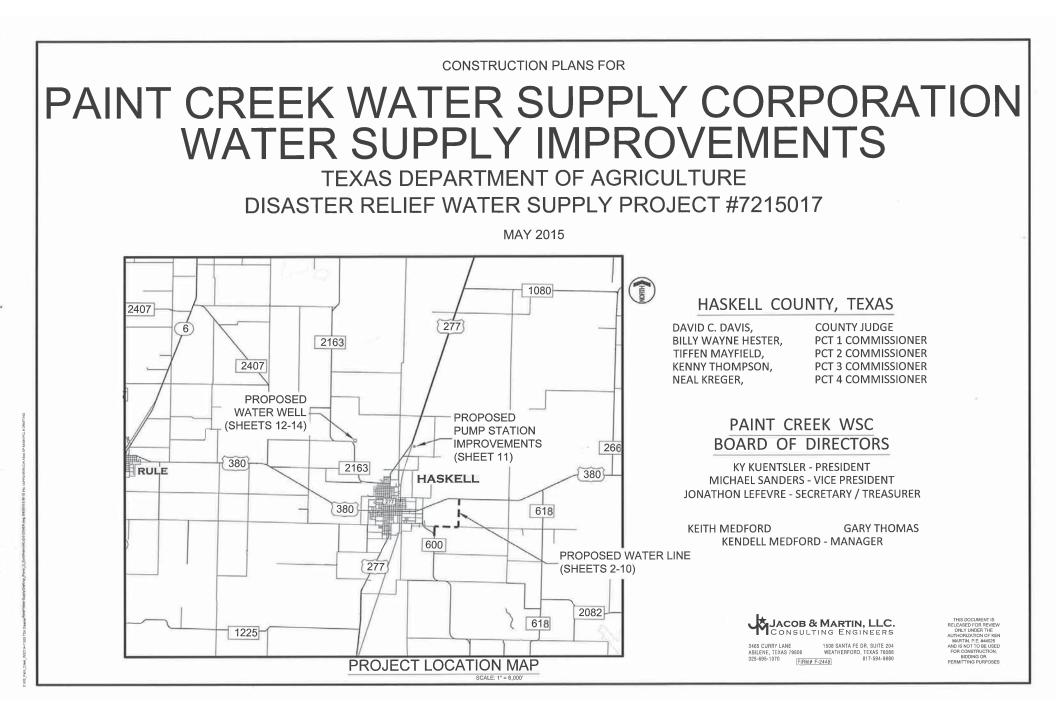
2015b Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) database for Haskell County, Texas. <u>http://SoilDataMart.nrcs.usda.gov/</u> (March 13, 2015).

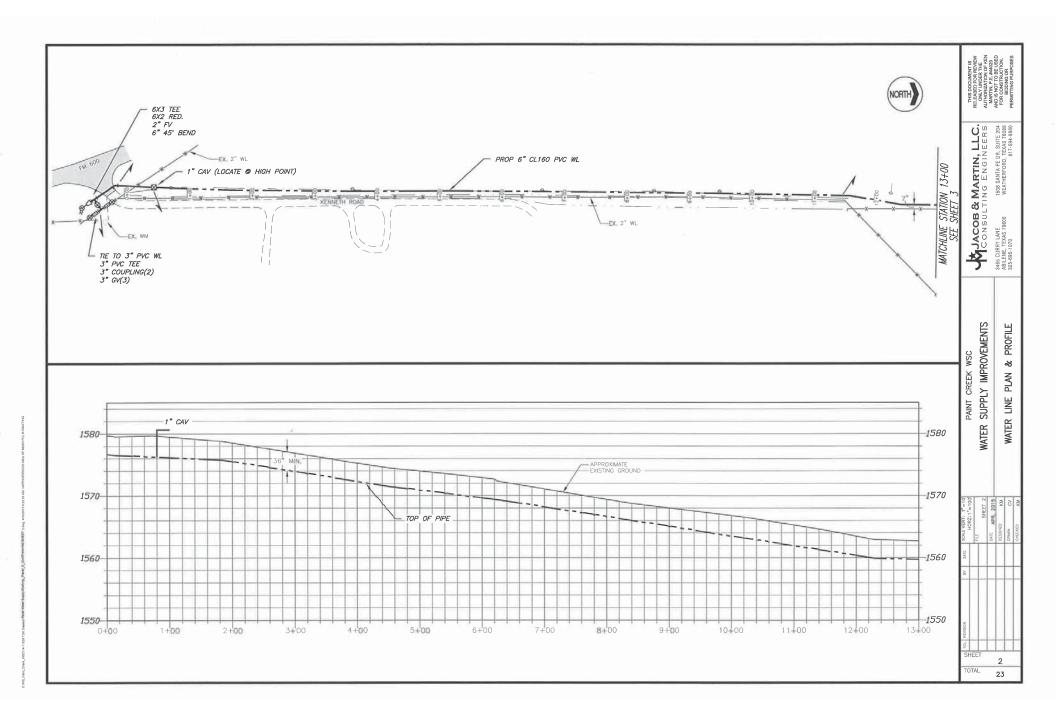
Wermund, E.G.

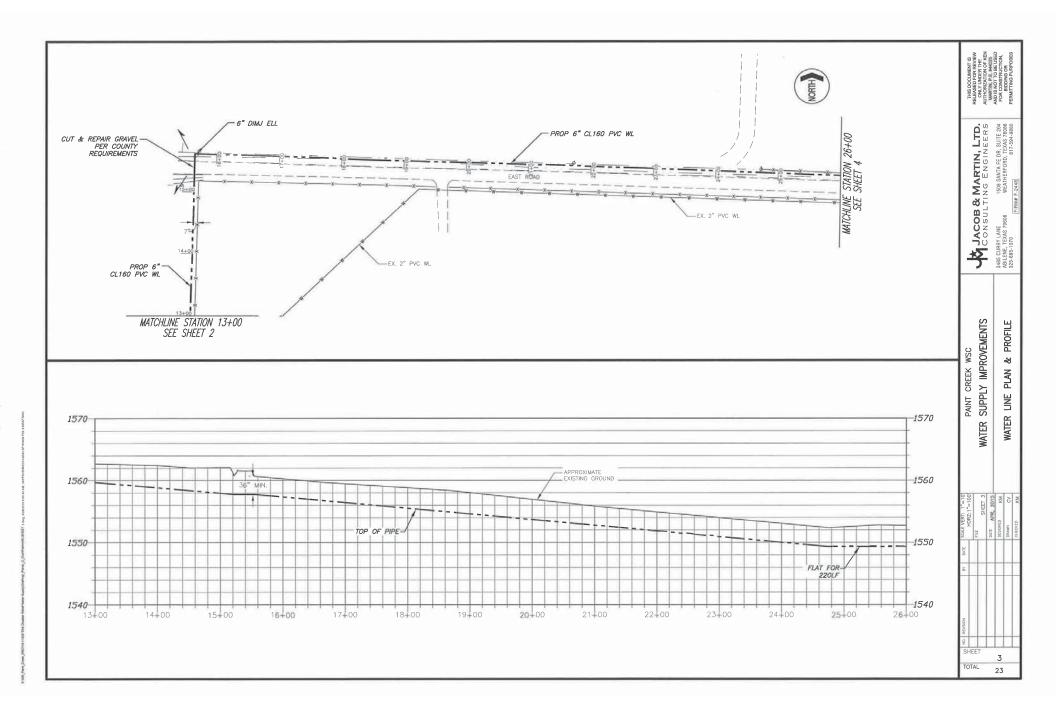
2015 Physiography of Texas. Electronic Document accessed at http://www.beg.utexas.edu/UTopia/images/pagesizemaps/physiography.pdf (June 26, 2015).

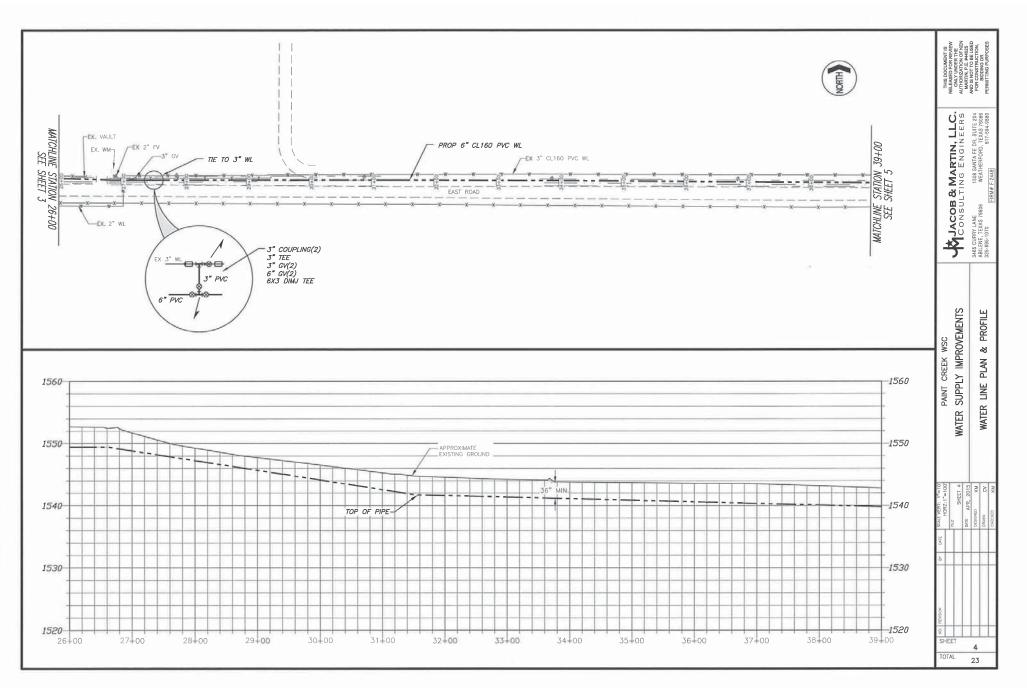
APPENDIX A

DESIGN PLANS

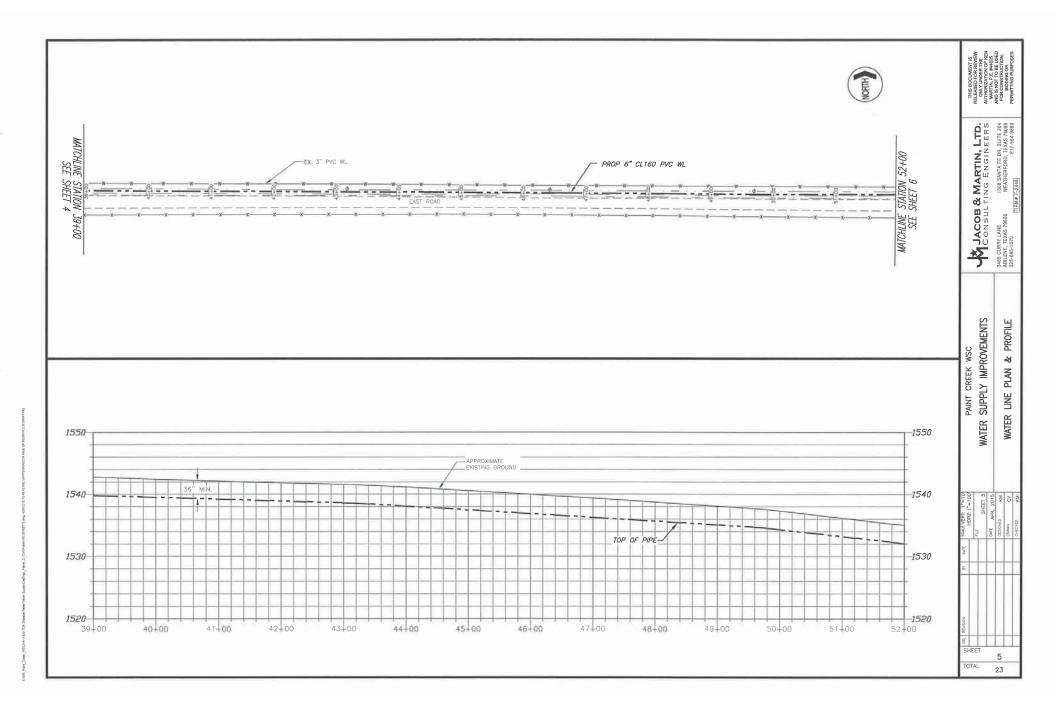


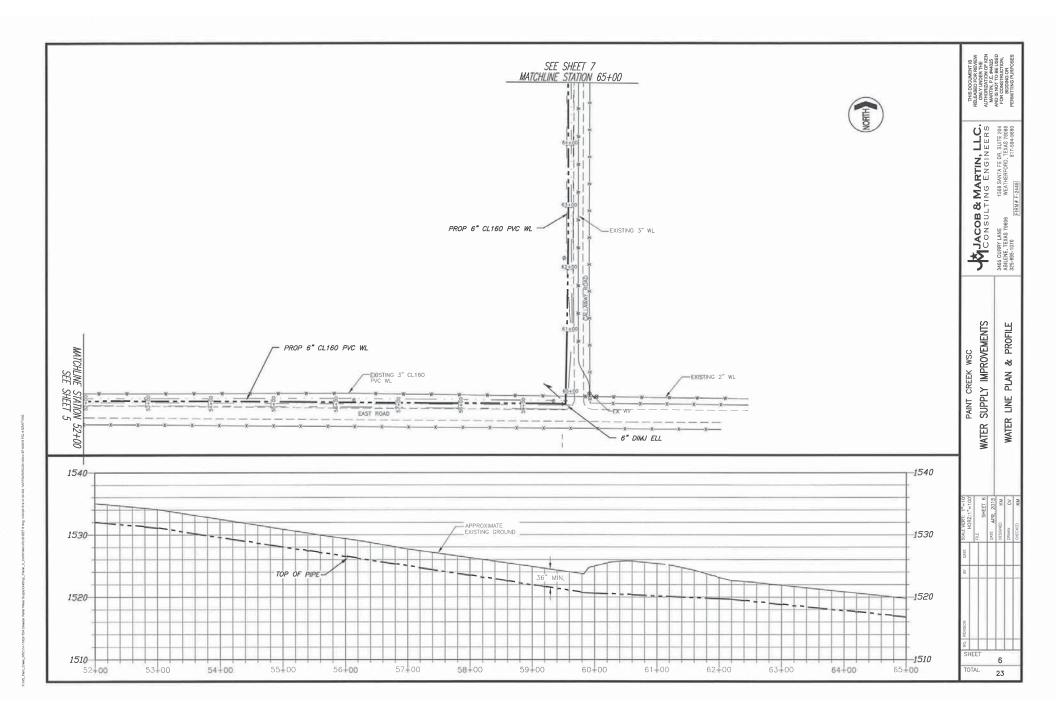


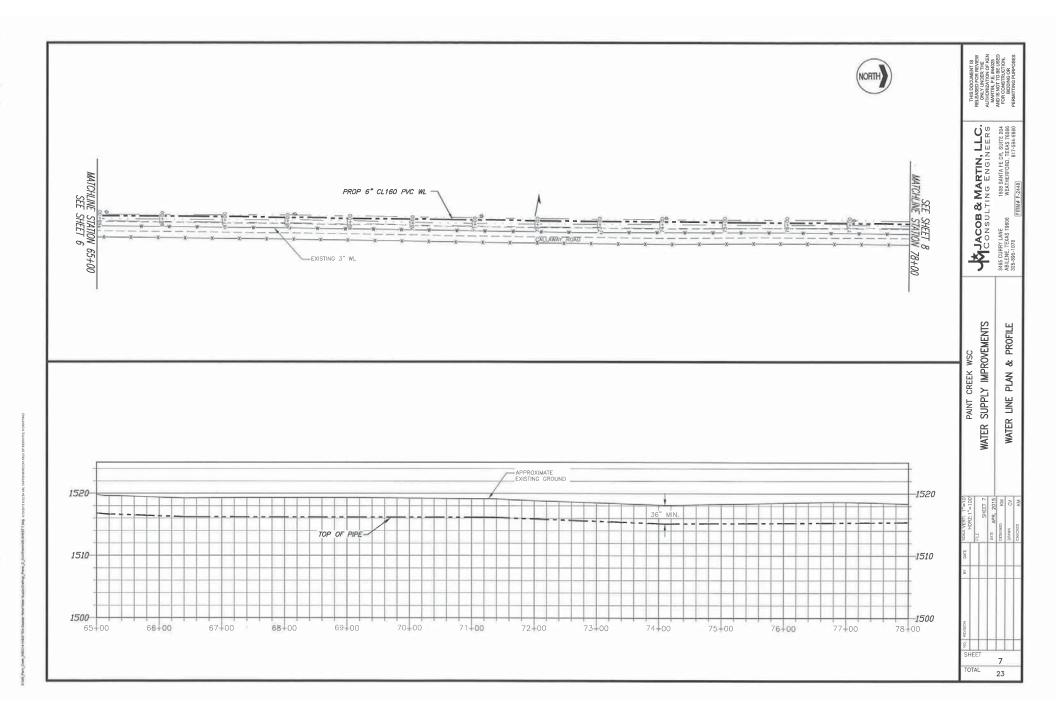


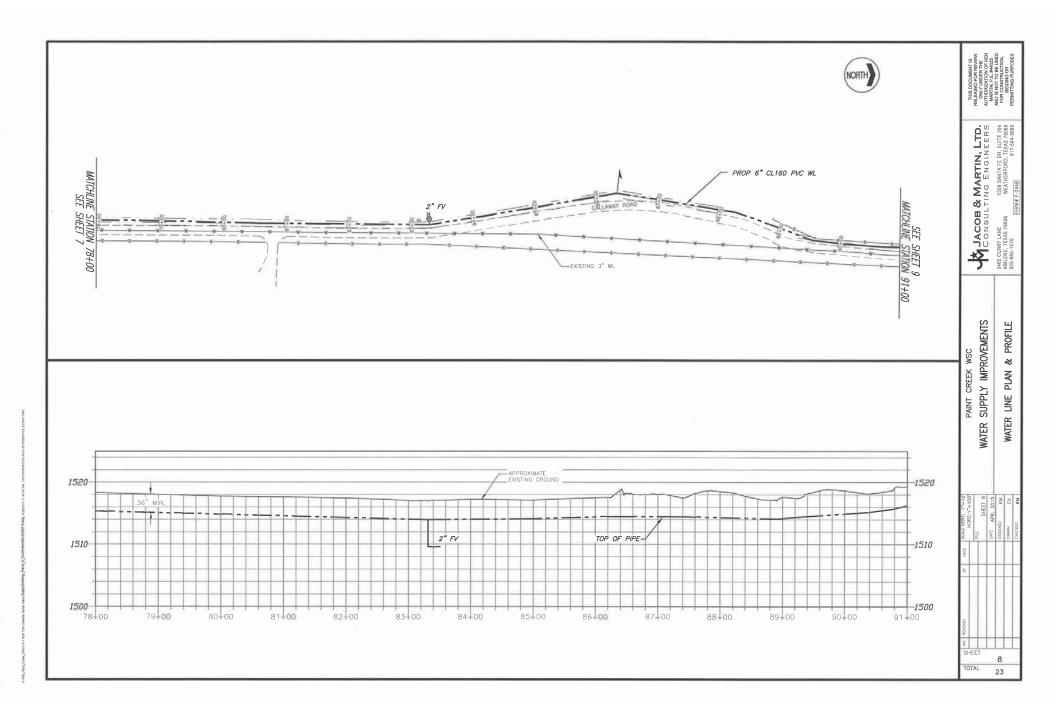


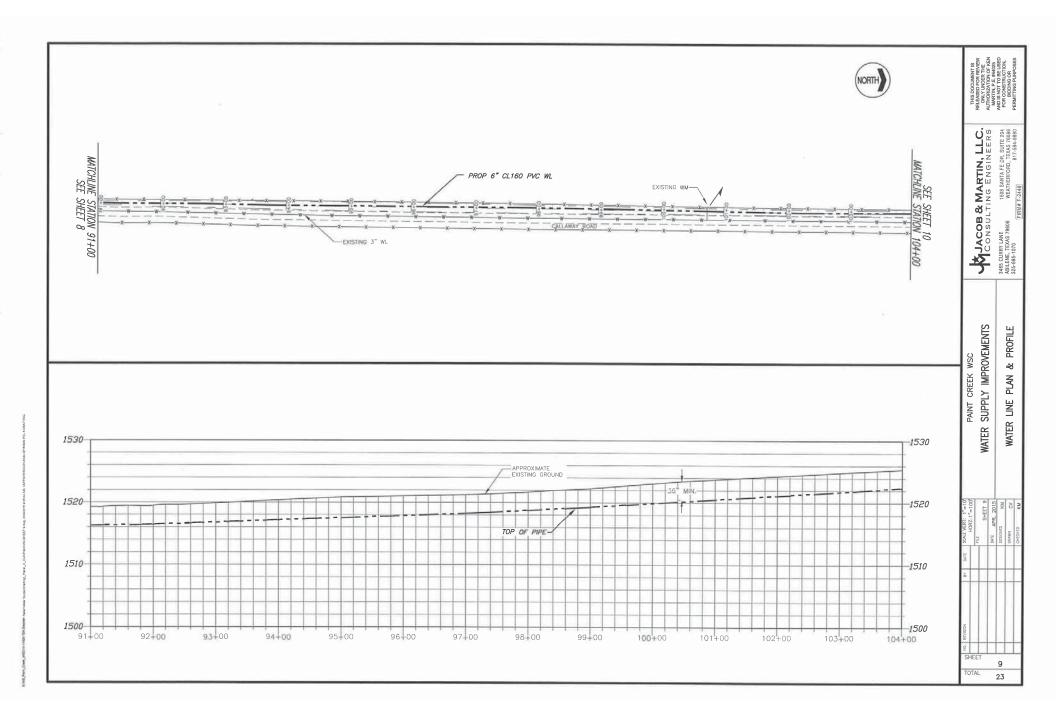
101 Creat: WSG114-11029 TDA D

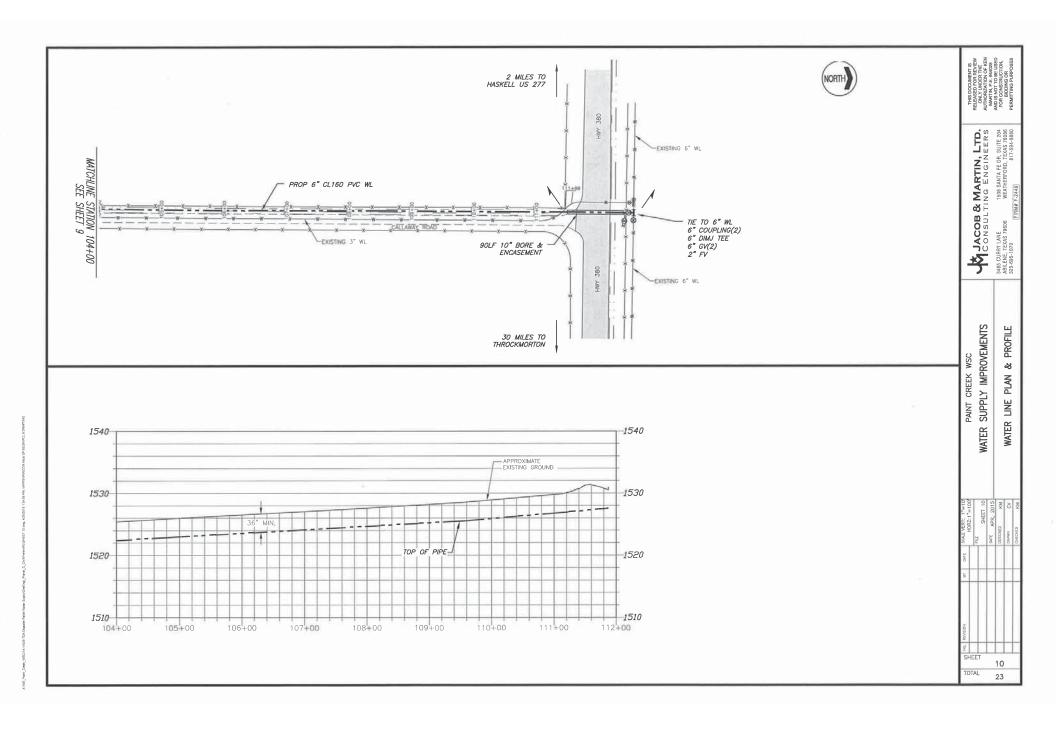


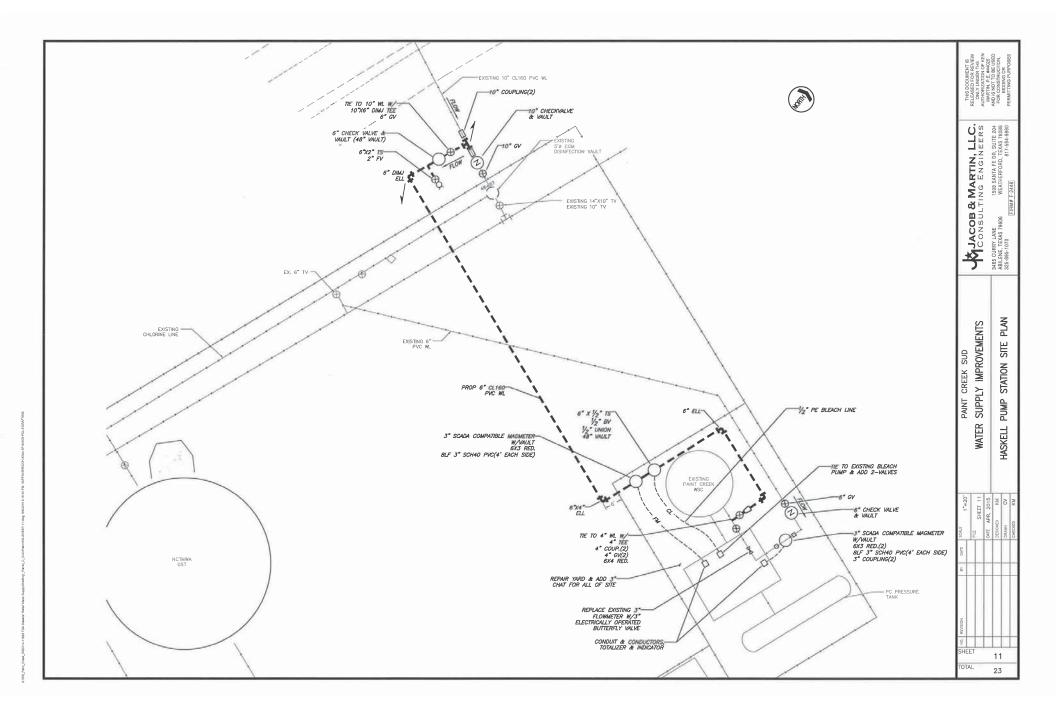


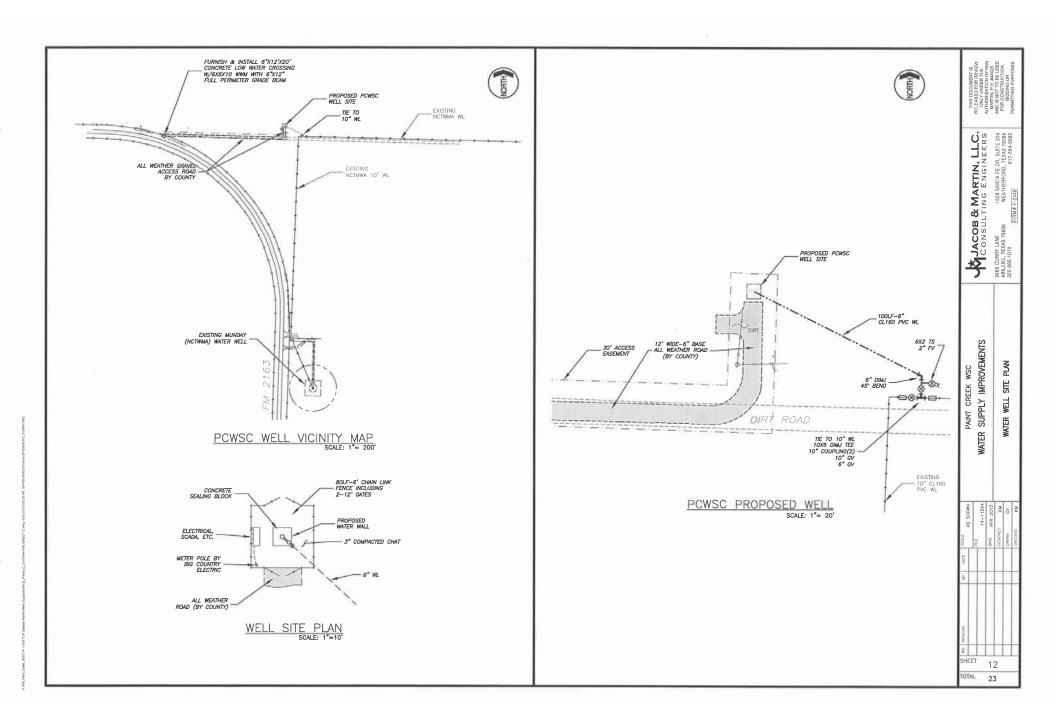


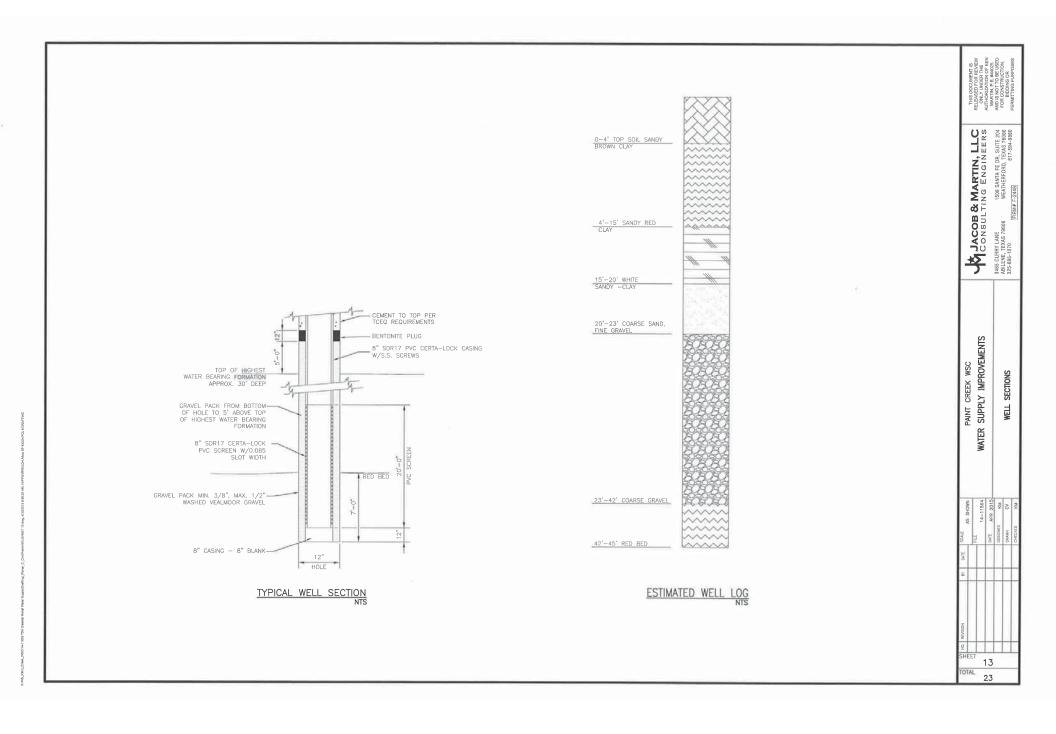


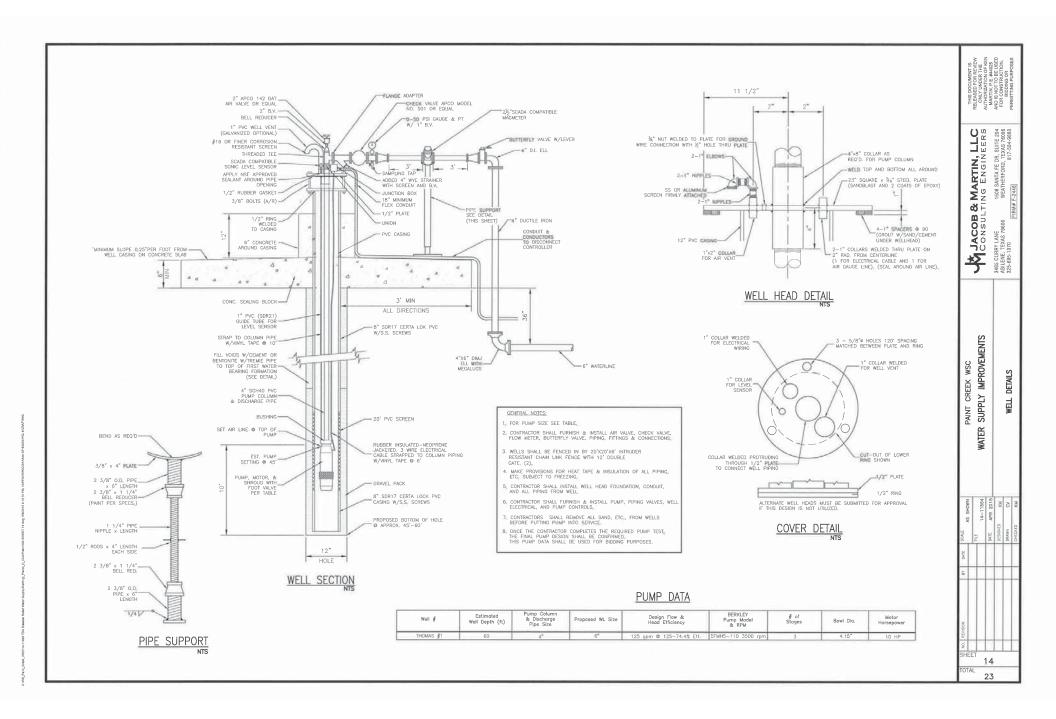


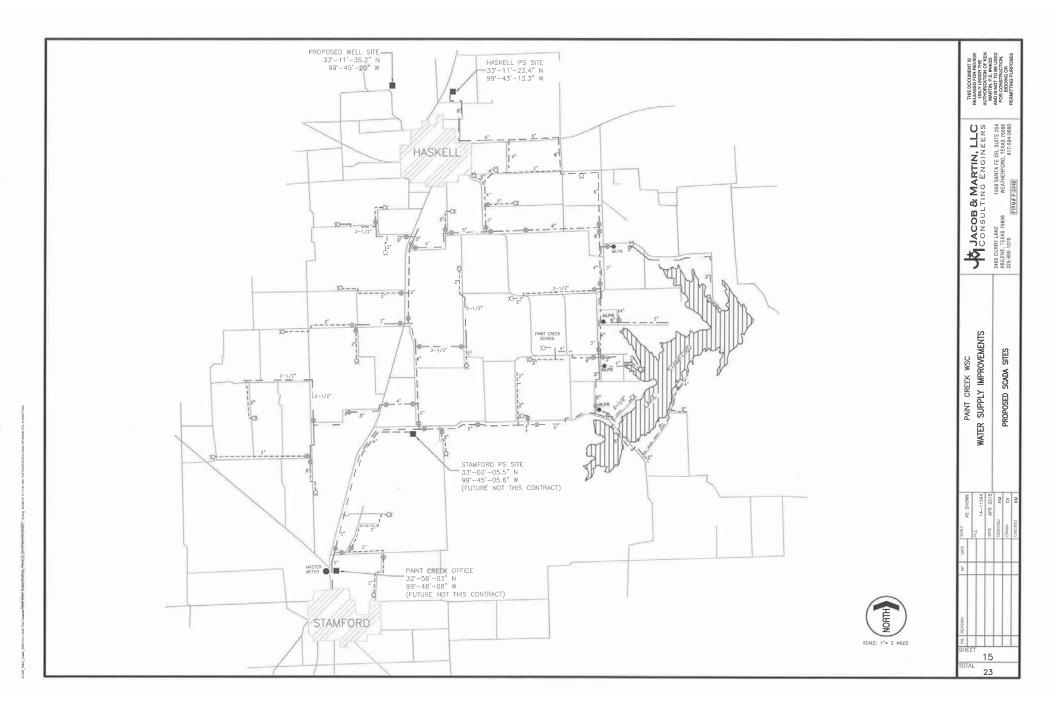


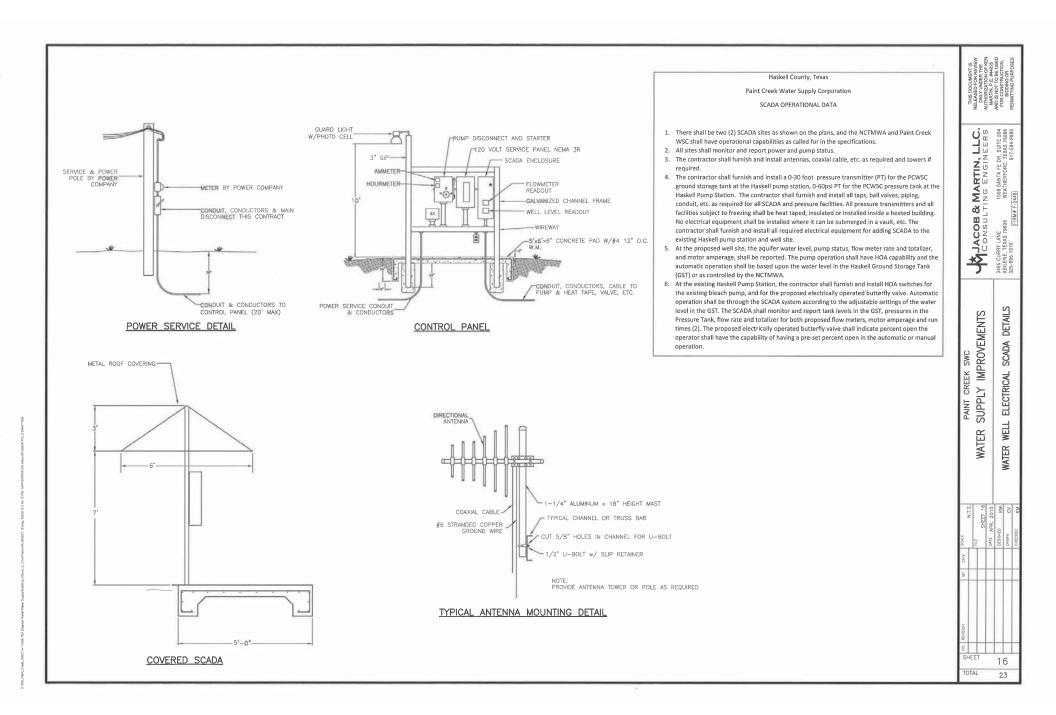


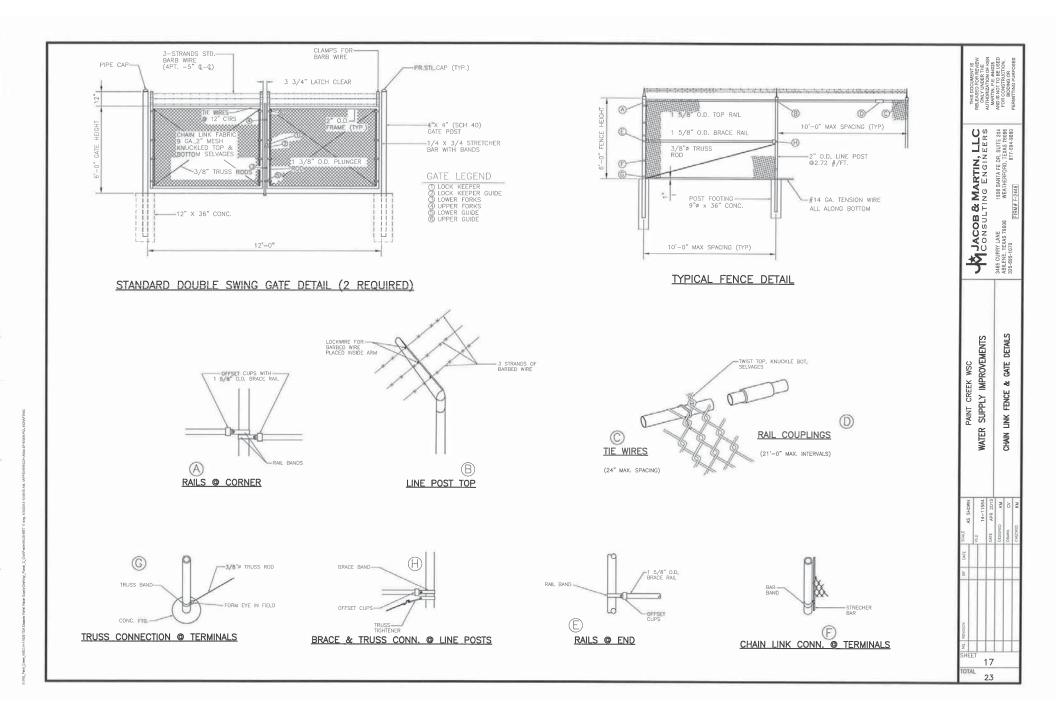


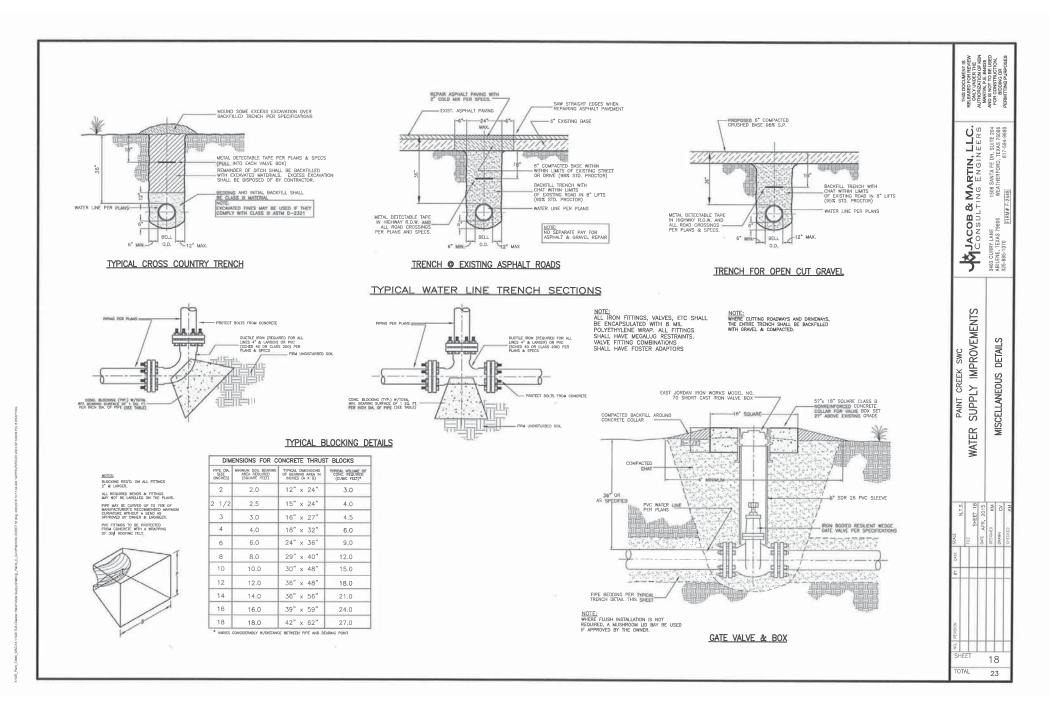


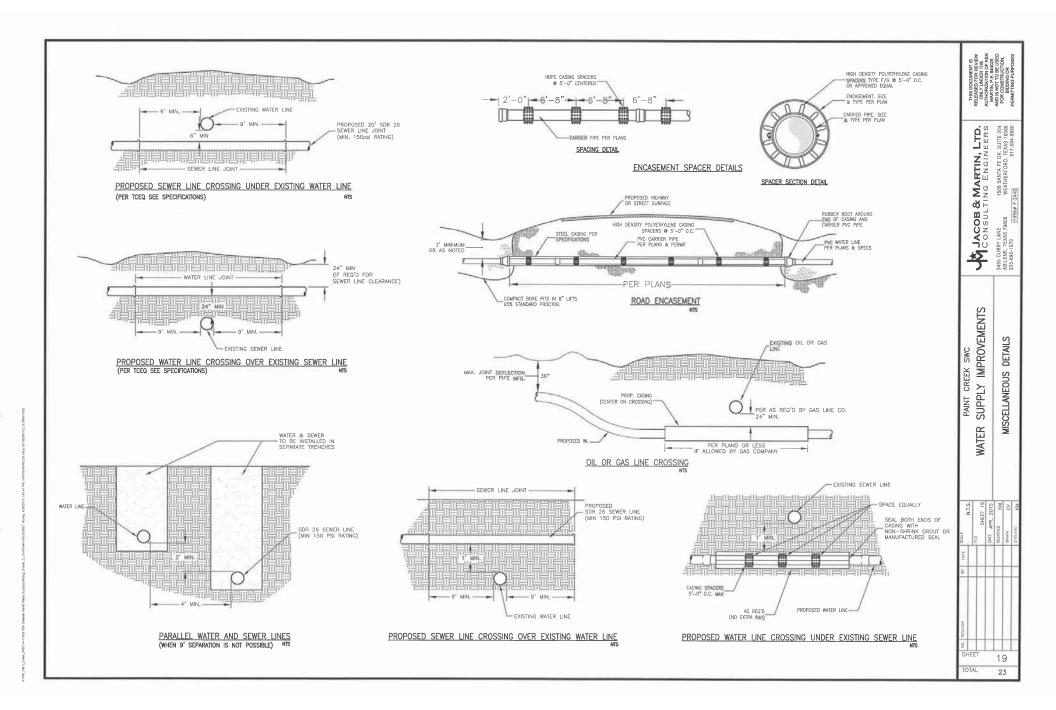


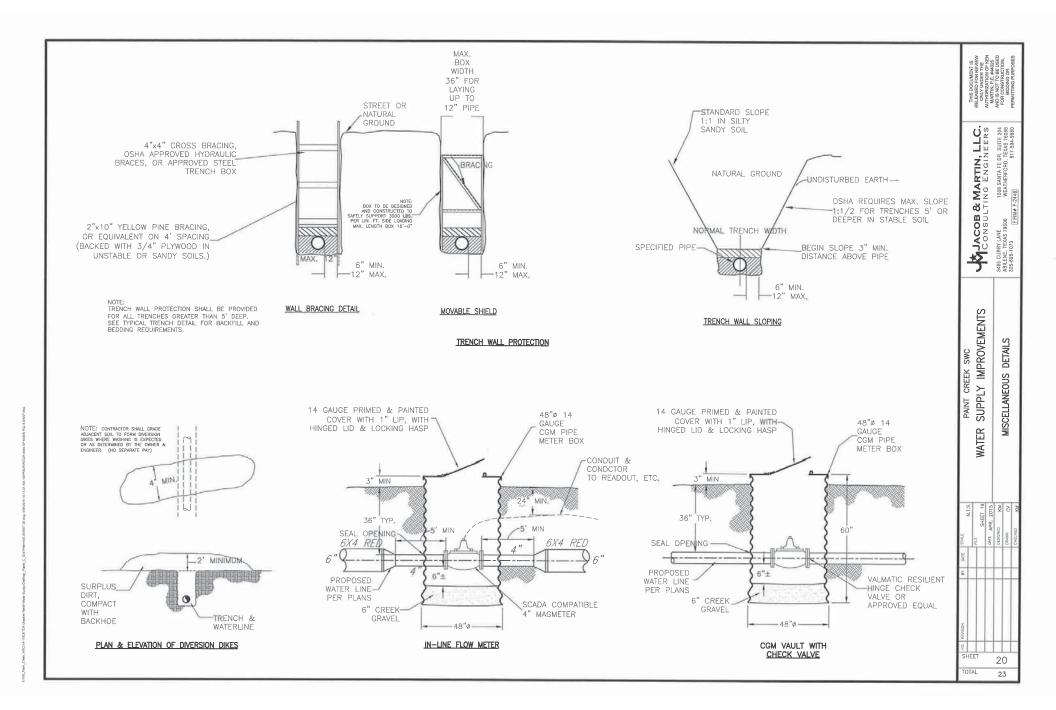


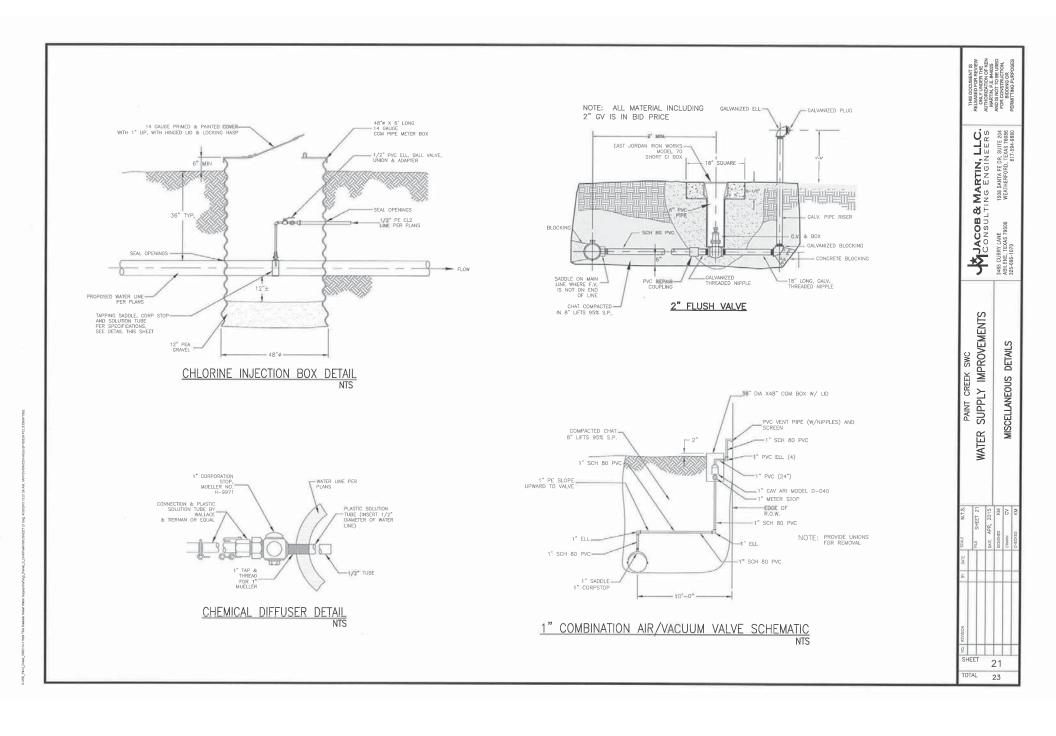












TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM GENERAL CONSTRUCTION NOTES

- . This water distribution system must be constructed in accordance with the urrent Texa This water distribution system must be constructed in accordance with the current Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Rules and Regulations for Public Water Systems 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Chapter 290 Subchapter D). When conflicts are noted with local standards, the more stringent requirement shall be applied. Construction for public water systems must always, at a minimum, meet TCEQ's "Rules and Regulations for Public Water Swaters.
- 2. An appointed engineer shall notify in writing the local TCEQ's Regional Office when construction will start. Please keep in mind that upon completion of the water works project, the engineer or over shall notify the commission's Water Supply Division, in writing, as to its completion and attent to the fact that the work has been completed essentially according to plans and change orders on file with the commission as required in go 702 (529,03,0%)(3).
- All newly installed pipes and related products must conform to American National Standards Institute/National Sanitation Foundation (ANSI/NSI) Standard 61-G and must be certified by an organization accredited by ANSI, as required by 30 TAC \$290-44(a)(s)).
- 4. Plastic pipe for use in public water systems must bear the National Sanitation Foundation Scal of Approval (NSF pw-G) and have an ASTM design pressure rating of at least 150 psi or a standard dimension ratio of 26 or less, as required by 30 TAC §29.04(a)(2).
- No pipe which has been used for any purpose other than the conveyance of drinking water be accepted or relocated for use in any public drinking water supply, as required by 30 TAC 6290.44(s)(3)
- Water transmission and distribution lines shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. However, the top of the water line must be located below the fost line and in no case shall the top of the water line be less than 24 inches below ground surface, as required by 30 TAC \$390 44(0/4).
- Pursuant to 30 TAC §290.44(a)(5), the hydrostatic leakage rate si allowed or recommended by the most current AWWA formulas for ductile iron pipe. Include the formulas in the notes on the plans. las for PVC pipe, cast iron and
- The hydroxinic loakage rate for polyviny levels helicité (TVC) pipe and appurtenances shall not exceed the amount allowed or recommended by formulas in America Water Works Association (AWWA) C-605 as required in 30 TAC \$250.44(6)(5). Please ensure that the formula for this calculation is correct and most current formula is in use; $Q = \frac{LD\sqrt{P}}{148,000}$

Where:

- Q = the quantity of makeup water in gallons per hour,
 L = the length of the pipe section being tested, in feet,
 D = the normal diameter of the pipe in inches, and
 P = the average test pressure during the hydrostatic test in pounds per square inch (psi). January 10, 2014

The hydrostatic leakage rate for ductile from (DI) pipe and appurtenances shall not exceed the amount allowed or recommended by formulas in America Water Works Association (AWWA) C-600 as required in g0 TAC §290.44(a)(5). Please ensure that the formula for this calculation is correct and most current formula is in use;

 $L = \frac{3D_{R}}{148,000}$

- L = the quantity of makeup water in gallons per hour,
 S the length of the pipe section being tested, in feet,
 D = the nominal diameter of the pipe in infect, ex, and
 P = the average test pressure during the hydrostatic test in pounds per square inch (psi).
- 8. Projects constructed on or after January 4, 2014 must comply with changes to the Safe Drinking Water Act that reduce the maximum allowable lead content of pipes, pipe fittings, plumbing fittings, and fatures to 0.25 percent.
- 9. The system must be designed to maintain a minimum pressure of 35 psi at all points within the distribution network at flow rates of at least 1.5 gallons per minute per connection. When the system is intended to provide frefighting capability, it must also be designed to maintain a minimum pressure of 20 psi under combined fire and drinkling water flow conditions as
- required by 30 TAC §290.44(d).
- 10. The contractor shall install appropriate air release devices in the distribution system at all points where topography or other factors may create air looks in the lines. All yean openings to the atmosphere shall be evered with 45-meets or finer, corrosion resistant screening material or an acceptable equivalent as required by 30 TAC \$290.44(d)(1).
- Pursuant to 30 TAC \$290.44(d)(4), accurate water meters shall be provided. Service connections and meter locations should be shown on the plans.
- Pursuant to 30 TAC §290.44(d)(5), sufficient valves and blowoffs to make repairs. The engineering report shall establish criteria for this design.
- 13. Pursuant to 30 TAC \$200.44(d)(c), the system shall be designed to afford effective circulation of water with a minimum of doud ends, All doad-end mains shall be provided with acceptable fluxh values and distance priping. All doad-end lines leas that two incides in diameter will not require fluxh valves if they end at a customer service. Where dead ends are necessary as a stage in the growth of the specim, they shall be located and arranged to ultimately connect the ends to
- 14. The contractor shall maintain a minimum separation distance in all directions of nine feet between the proposed waterline and wastewater collection facilities including maniholes and saytic tank draineds. If this distance ermote be maintained, the contractor monitomediately notify the project engineer for further direction. Separation distances, installation methods, and materials utilized must need 50 50 (50 60, 40, 40).

Revised: January 10, 2014

Where:

z_0 . Furnamenta to go 70.46 [second-qcO(z)], the supersative distances from a petable vectorizet on the starsh matches of calmout shall be a minimum of neiner CM Where the minime form segmention distances ensume the achieves the petable vectorizes shall be enceased in a piper of the site stars of the piper shall be starshowed by the perabet of the starshowed starshowed and the perabet of the starshowed starshowed and the probability of the starshowed starshowed and the probability of the starshowed 16 Pursuant to 30 TAC §290 44(e)(6), fire hydrants shall not be installed within nine feet vertically or horizontally of any wast of construction. water line, wastewater lateral, or wastey 17. Pursuant to 30 TAC §290.44(e)(7), suction mains to pumping equipment shall not cross wastewater mains, wastewater laterals, or wastewater service lines. Raw water supply lines shall not be installed within five feet of any tile or concrete wastewater main, wastewater lateral, or wastewater service line. Pursuant to 30 TAC \$290.44(c)(8), waterlines shall not be installed closer than ten feet to septic tank drainfields.

19. Pursuant to 30 TAC \$290.44()(1), the contractor shall not place the pipe in water or where it can be flooded with water or sewage during its storage or installation.

20. Pursuant to 30 TAC \$990.44(f)(2), when waterlines are laid under any flowing or intermittent stream or semi-permanent body of water the water main shall be installed in a separate watertight pipe causement. Uvales must be provided on each side of the crossing with facilities to allow the underwater portion of the system to be isolated and tested.

THIS DOCUMENT IS RELEASED FOR REVIEW ONLY UNDER THE AUTHORIZATION OF KEN MARTIN, P.E. #44025 AND IS NOT TO BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION, BODIE OF CONSTRUCTION,

U^S E 204 6086

SUIT

E H

SANTA FE C THERFORD,

1508 WEA

LANE (AS 7)

ENE,

3465 ABIL 325-

БN

PROJECT

MARTIN, LL(

CONSULTING

IMPROVEMENTS

SUPPLY

WATER

22

23

SWC CREEK

PAINT

a). The contractor shall disjected the new seture main in nonclines with AWWA Barneled C-4gg, and the main shall be callered for microbiological analysis to check the effective straight and markers. Samples shall be callered for microbiological analysis to check the effectiveness of the disjective procedure which shall be repeated if contamination perturbes, a minimum of contamination perturbes, a minimum of contamination perturbes, a minimum of contamination perturbes and the straight of the design engines. The societaries with a straight and the design engines in a noncritice with perturbation of the design engines. The noncritice with perturbation of the design engines in a noncritice with perturbation of the design engines. The design engines are social as a straight of the design engines. The design engines are social as a straight of the design engines. The design engines are social as a straight of the design engines. The design engines are social as a straight of the design engines. The design engines are social as a straight of the design engines. The design engines are social as a straight of the design engines. The design engines are social as a straight of the design engines. The design engines are social as a straight of the design engines. The design engines are social as a straight of the design engines. The design engines are social as a straight of the design engines. The design engines are social as a straight of the design engines. The design engines are social as a straight of the design engines. The design engines are social as a straight of the design engines. The design engines are social as a straight of the design engines. The design engines are social as a straight of the design engines are social as a straight of the design engines. The design engines are social

Revised: January 10, 2014

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

- 1. CONTRACTOR TO FIELD VERIFY SIZE AND LOCATION OF ALL UTILITIES PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. (TEXAS ONE CALL SYSTEM 1-800-545-6005). CONTRACTOR SHALL PROTECT ALL EXISTING UTILITIES WHICH ARE TO REMAIN, BURED UTILITIES SHOWN ON THE PLANS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED BY ON GROUND INFORMATION AS WELL AS COORDINATION WITH UTILITY COMPARISE. LOCATIONS MAY NOT BEE EXACT AND OTHER UTILITIES MAY EXAST.
- WORKS SHALL BE CONDUCTED IN A WAY AS TO MINIMIZE INTERFERENCE WITH TRAFFIC. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE ADVANCED WARNING CONSTRUCTION SIGNING AND TYPE III BARRICADES WITH "ROAD CLOSED" SIGNS, LOCATED AT THE START OF CONSTRUCTION. ALL SIGNING AND BARRICADES PROVIDED SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TEXAS MANUAL ON UNIFORM TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES (TMUTCD). 2.
- PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION, ALL PARTIES THAT MEET THE DEFINITION OF OPERATOR AS DEFINED BY THE TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (TCEO) PRIOR ID COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION, ALL PARTIES THAT MEET THE DEFINITION OF OPERATION AS DEFINED BY THE TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL CUDALITY ((CQ) TPDES CONSTRUCTION SETERATION FROM TRADING FROM TRADUCTION OF OPERATION AS DEFINIT AND TRADING OF OTHE AND AND AND/OR A CONSTRUCTION STEE NOTICE (CSN). A COPY OF THE NOT OR THE CSN SHALL BE PROVIDED TO THE CITY. THE NOT/CSN FORMS AND PERMIT REQUIREDWENTS MAY BE DETAINED FROM TCES AT #WAYER CONSTRUCTION. QUESTIONS CONCERNING THESE REQUIREMENTS MAY BE ADDRESSED TO TCEQ SMALL BUSINESS LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM AT BOOL 447-2827.
- 4. ALL EXCAVATION GREATER THAN 5 FEET DEEP SHALL COMPLY WITH O.S.H.A. TRENCH SAFETY STANDARDS.
- 5. ALL MATERIAL INSTALLATION SHALL FULLY COMPLY WITH TAC TCEQ CHAPTER 217 FOR NO EXTRA PAYMENT. CHAPTER 217 REQUIREMENTS SHALL TAKE PRIORITY OVER ALL OTHER SPECIFICATIONS, PLANS AND CONTRACT DOCUMENTS.
- 6. ALL MATERIAL FOR THIS PROJECT SHALL BE FURNISHED BY THE CONTRACTOR. ALL MATERIAL FOR THIS PROJECT SHALL BE INSTALLED BY THE CONTRACTOR.
- 7. CONTRACTOR SHALL CONTACT A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE GAS COMPANY BEFORE COMPLETING GAS LINE CROSSINGS.
- 8. NO CHANGE IN THE WORK PERFORMED SHALL BE AUTHORIZED WITHOUT APPROVAL OF THE ENGINEER.
- 9. ALL CITY PAVED AND GRAVEL STREETS SHALL BE CUT AND REPAIRED WITHOUT ADDITIONAL PAY.
- 10. ALL DRIVEWAYS WITHIN TXDOT RIGHT OF WAY SHALL BE SLICK BORED. ALL TXDOT ROAD SHALL BE BORED AND ENCASED AS INDICATED ON THE PLAN SHEETS.
- 11. ALL FENCES SHALL BE PROTECTED AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE. IF AN EXISTING FENCE MUST BE CUT OR ALTERED AS A RESULT OF THE WORK THE FENCE SHALL BE REPARED TO ORGINAL OR BETTER CONDITION. IF THE FENCE MUST REMAIN CUT AND UNAWINED TEMPORARY TERCINE SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED BY THE CONTRACTOR. ALL FENCE ALTERNIONS SHALL BE CONDINIATE WITH THE PROFERITY OWNER TO ENSURE THAT LIVESTICK WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO LEAVE THE PROPERTY AS A RESULT OF THE CONSTRUCTION OPERATION
- 12. ALL BRUSH CLEARING REQUIRED ON THIS PROJECT SHALL BE CONSIDERED SUBSIDIARY TO THE PROJECT.
- 13. WHERE BRUSH CLEARING IS REQUIRED CONTRACTOR SHALL HAUL OFF AND DISPOSE OF CUT BRUSH OR CHIP PER THE DIRECTION OF THE PROPERTY OWNER.
- 14. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL FULLY COMPLY WITH ALL TCED REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO SEPARATION DISTANCES AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 217.13 OF THE ATC DESIGN CRITERIA FOR SEWERAGE SYSTEMS
- 15. ALL PIPE AND ACCESSORIES SHALL BE LAID, JOINTED TESTED FOR DEFECTS AND LEAKAGE WITH PRESSURE, AND DISINFECTED ACCORDING TO AWWA CM651-05. CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN APPROPRIATE BACKFLOW PREVENTION ACCORDING TO AWWA C651-05 SECTION 4.3.9.
- 16. ALL ABANDONED FIRE HYDRANTS SHALL BE REMOVED & DISPOSED OF BY THE CONTRACTOR.
- 17. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONTROL EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION PER THE APPLICABLE PERMITS, LAWS, AND REGULATIONS.

- CONTRACTOR SHALL MINIMIZE DAMAGE TO EXISTING LANDSCAPING ON PRIVATE PROPERTY. EXISTING LANDSCAPING SHALL BE REPAIRED TO ITS ORIGINAL CONDITION INCLUDING THE REPLACEMENT OF EXISTING LAWN AREAS WITH THE SAME TYPE OF LAWN AS WAS REMOVED.
- ALL ABOVE GROUND STRUCTURES SHALL BE PROTECTED BY THE CONTRACTOR FROM DAMAGE DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PROCESS. ANY DAMAGE DONE ON PRIVATE PROPERTY SHALL BE REPLACED OR REPARED TO ORIGINAL OR BETTER CONDITIONS.
- 20. WATER SERVICE WATER LINES SHALL BE 1"OR 3/4" SDR 9 HOPE UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE. ALL EXISTING ASPHALT & CONCRETE PAVEMENT SHALL BE SAW CUT. NO EXTRA PAYMENT SHALL BE PAID FOR PAVEMENT & BASE REPAIR.
- 21. NO EXTRA PAYMENT WILL BE MADE FOR SPECIAL PROVISIONS REQUIRED TO MEET TCEQ REGULATIONS WHEN WATER & SEWER LINES CROSS OR WHEN THEY ARE LAID PARALLEL PER DETAILS & PER TCEQ REGS.

STANDARD EMERGENCY CONDITIONS:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

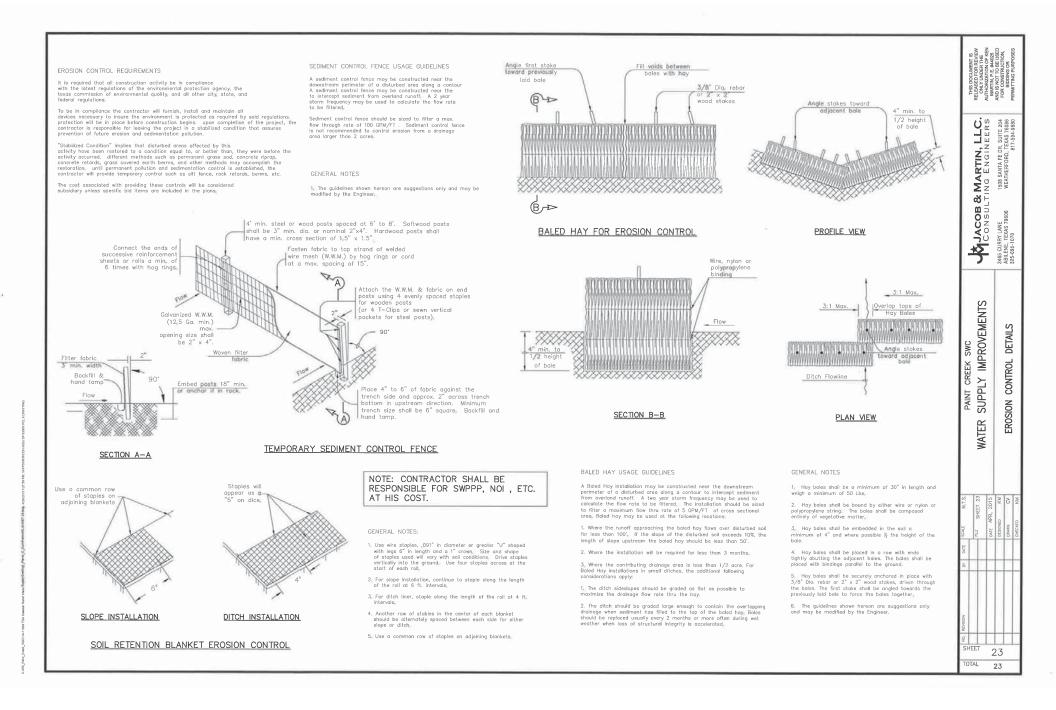
NO ACTIVITY WHICH MAY AFFECT PROPERTIES LISTED OR PROPERTIES ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES OR ELIGIBLE FOR DESIGNATION AS A STATE ARCHEOLOGICAL LANDMARK IS AUTHORIZED UNTL THE OWNER HAS COMPLED WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE NATIONAL HISTORG PRESERVATION AT AND THE ANTIUNITES CODE OF TEXAS. THE OWNER HAS PREVIOUSLY CORONNATED WITH THE APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND IMPACTS TO KNOWN CULTURAL OR ARCHEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS HAVE BEEN AVIOED OR MITIGATED, HOWEVER, THE CONTRACTOR MAY ENCOUNTER UNANTICIPATED CULTURAL OR ARCHEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS HAVE BEEN AVIOED OR MITIGATED, HOWEVER, THE

IF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES OR HISTORIC STRUCTURES WHICH MAY QUALIFY FOR DESIGNATION AS A STATE ARCHEOLOGICAL LANDMARK ACCORDING IF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES OR HISTORIC STRUCTURES WHICH MAY QUALIFY FOR DESIGNATION AS A STATE ARCHEOLOGICAL LANDMARK ACCORDING TO THE CRITERIA IN 33 TAC \$\$411.6-41.10, OR THAT MAY BE LIGIBLE FOR LISTING ON THE NATIONAL RECIFIER OF HISTORIC PLACES IN ACCORDANCE WITH 36 CFR PART 800, ARE DISCOVERED AFTER CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS ARE BEGUN, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MIMEDIATELY CASE OPERATIONS IN THAT PARTICULAR AREA AND NOTPY THE OWNER, THE TWDB, AND THE TEXAS ANTIOUTIES COMMITTEE, P.O. BOX 12276, CAPTIOL STATION, AUSTIN, TEXAS 78711–2276. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL TAKE REASONABLE STEPS TO PROTECT AND PRESERVET THE DISCOVERES UNTIL THEY HAVE BEEN INSPECTED BY THE OWNER'S REPRESENTATION AREA ON THE TWOB. THE OWNER WILL PROMPTLY COORDINATE WITH STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER AND OTHER APPROPRIATE AGENCIES TO OBTIAN ANY NECESSARY APPROVALS OF PERMIST SO LANGEL THE WORK TO CONTINUE. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOT RESUME WORK IN THE AREA OF THE DISCOVERY UNTIL AUTHORIZED TO DO SO BY THE OWNER.

ENDANGERED SPECIES

NO ACTIVITY IS AUTHORIZED THAT IS LIKELY TO JEOPARDIZE THE CONTINUED EXISTENCE OF A THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES AS LISTEN OR PROPOSED FOR LISTING UNDER THE FEDERAL ENDANCERED SPECIES ACT (ESA), AND/OR STATE OF TEXAS PARKS AND WILDLIFE CODE NEDMANGERED SPECIES, OR TO DESTROY OR ADVERSELY MODIFY THE HABITAT OF SUCH SPECIES

IF A THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES IS ENCOUNTERED DURING CONSTRUCTION, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IMMEDIATELY CEASE WORK IN THE AREA OF THE ENCOUNTER AND NOTIFY THE OWNER, WHO WILL IMMEDIATELY IMPLEMENT ACTIONSIN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ESA AND APPLICABLE STATE STATUTES. THESE ACTIONS SHALL INCLUDE REPORTING THE ENCOUNTER TO THE TWOB, U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, AND THE TEXAS PARKS AND WILDLIFE DEPARTMENT, OBTINNING ANY MECESSARY APPROVALS OR PERMITS TO EVAGEL THE WORK TO CONTINUE, OR IMPLEMENT ON WITCHING STATE LONGY. THE SOUTHOR'S SHALL INTO THE STANCE CONSTRUCTION. IN THE AREA OF THE ENCOUNTER UNTIL AUTHORIZED TO DO SO BY THE OWNER.



APPENDIX B

REGULATORY CORRESPONDENCE

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

real places telling real stories

May 6, 2015

Kay Howard PO Box 64780 Lubbock, TX 79464

Re: Project review under the Antiquities Code of Texas and the National Historic Preservation Act: Haskell County Contract 7215017- Paint Creek Water Improvements (CDBG; Track #201507361)

Dear Ms. Howard:

Thank you for your correspondence describing the above referenced project. This letter serves as comment on the proposed undertaking from the State Historic Preservation Officer, the Executive Director of the Texas Historical Commission.

The review staff, led by Tiffany Osburn, has examined our records. According to our maps, portions of the proposed project area have never been surveyed by a professional archeologist and may contain cultural resources. We recommend that a professional archeologist survey the portions of the proposed project that fall along Callaway Road. Survey should include shovel testing in areas with the potential for alluvial deposition regardless of surface visibility. If there is a potential for deeply buried cultural deposits within the depth of impacts, deeper subsurface investigations (such as backhoe trenching) may be required.

The work should meet the minimum archeological survey standards posted on-line at <u>www.thc.state.tx.us</u>. A report of investigations should be produced in conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation, and submitted to this office for review. You may obtain lists of most professional archeologists in Texas on-line at: <u>www.c-tx-arch.org</u> or <u>www.rpanet.org</u>. Please note that other potentially qualified archeologists not included on these lists may be used.

If the survey is being performed on public land or within a public easement your contract archeologist must obtain an Antiquities Permit from our office before any investigations are undertaken. An Antiquities Permit can be issued as soon as we have a completed permit application.



Thank you for your cooperation in this federal review process, and for your efforts to preserve the irreplaceable heritage of Texas. If you have any questions concerning our review or if we can be of further assistance, please contact Tiffany Osburn at 512/463-8883 or tiffany.osburn@thc.state.tx.us.

Sincerely,

William a. Mant for

Mark Wolfe, State Historic Preservation Officer

MW/to

APPENDIX C

SHOVEL TEST AND TRENCH LOCATIONS

