SECTION 00987 - TELECOMMUNICATIONS

(Follow all instructions and make all edits with "Track Changes" turned on. This Section is not published in the Oregon Standard. If there are no instructions [orange text] above a subsection, paragraph, sentence, or bullet, then include it in the Project, unless the item(s) that are included in the subsection, paragraph, sentence, or bullet are not required on the Project and then they should be deleted. In general do not re-number or re-letter subsections when item(s) are deleted. Delete all orange text before preparing the final document.

The Work covered under this Section is diverse and this boilerplate may not include Specifications for all the Work or ITS elements on the Project. Modify as necessary by adding, deleting, or revising language for the specific Project requirements. Modifications to this Section, other than deleting language not required, will require ODOT Technical Resource and State Specifications Engineer approval.)

Section 00987, which is not a Standard Specification, is included in this Project by Special Provision.

Description

(In the following subsection .00, delete the language in orange parentheses that does not apply and delete the orange parentheses.)

00987.00 Scope - This Work consists of furnishing and installing fiber optic cabling for the telecommunications (of signalized intersection devices) (of Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) devices).

(In the following subsection .01, delete the standards that are not required.)

00987.01 Regulations, Standards, and Codes - Comply with the following standards where applicable:

- Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA/EIA)
  - EIA-455-3A (FOTP-3) Procedure to Measure Temperature Cycling Effects on Optical Fibers, Optical Cable, and Other Passive Fiber Optic Components
  - TIA-455-8 (FOTP-8) Measurement of Splice or Connector Loss and Reflectance Using an OTDR
  - TIA-526-7 (OFSTP-7) Measurement of Optical Power Loss of Installed Single-Mode Fiber Cable Plant
  - EIA-455-25 (FOTP-25) Impact Testing of Optical Fiber Cables
  - EIA-455-33 (FOTP-33) Fiber Optic Cable Tensile Loading and Bending Test
  - EIA-455-41 (FOTP-41) Compressive Loading Resistance of Fiber Optic Cables
  - EIA-455-81 (FOTP-81) Compound Flow (Drip) Test for Filled Fiber Optic Cable

    - EIA-455-82 (FOTP-82) Fluid Penetration Test for Fluid Blocked Fiber Optic Cable
    - EIA-455-104 (FOTP-104) Fiber Optic Cable Cyclic Flexing Test
    - EIA-455-171 (FOTP-171) Attenuation by Substitution Measurement for Short-Length Multimode Graded-Index and Single Mode Optical Fiber Cable Assemblies
    - EIA/TIA-568-B.3 Optical Fiber Cabling Components
    - EIA/TIA-758 Customer Owned Outside Plant Telecommunications Cabling
    - EIA-598-B Optical Fiber Cable Color Coding
- American National Standards Institute/Insulated Cable Engineers Association (ANSI/ICEA)
    - ANSI/ICEA S-87-640 Standard for Optical Fiber Outside Plant Communications Cable
- International Telecommunication Union - Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T)
    - G.652 (11/09) Characteristics of a single-mode optical fiber and cable Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA)
    - G.652 (11/16) Characteristics of a single-mode optical fiber and cable

(In the following subsection .02, delete the submittals that are not required.)

00987.02 Submittals - Within 30 Calendar Days after the execution of the Contract, submit the following:

- Disruption Request according to 00987.04
- Outside plant fiber optic cable according to 00987.10

(Use the following 3 bullets when splicing is required. Do not use these 3 bullets for Traffic Signal Interconnect.)

- Fiber optic jumper/patch cables according to 00987.11.
- Splice closures and installation instructions according to 00987.12
- Splice trays according to 00987.13.
- Fiber Optics Installer or Fiber Optics Technician Certification according to 00987.30.
- OSP cable installation procedure according to 00987.40(a)
- Fiber optic cable test plan according to 00987.41(a)
- Factory testing according to 00987.41(b)
- Arrival on-site testing according to 00987.41(c)
- Fiber optic cable testing according to 00987.41(d) and (f)

Include the manufacturer's name, model numbers, catalog sheets and other descriptive literature of proposed materials. Provide the catalog sheets and literature including technical data, physical properties and operational description in sufficient detail to demonstrate the Equipment meets these specifications.

(Use the following subsection .04, when Existing System Disruption and Restoration is required.)

00987.04 Existing System Disruption and Restoration - Work of this Contract requires disruptions to the specified existing systems, circuits, and equipment.

Notify the Engineer 14 Calendar Days before existing Ethernet switches are impacted.

Obtain Engineer's approval before disrupting the system. Disruptions will only be considered for non-holiday weekdays between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. For each written disruption request include the following:

- System(s) to be affected
- Disruption start date and time
- Estimated duration required

(Insert the locations of the existing systems that require disruption)

Existing systems that require disruption include the following:

-
-

Do not disrupt any other communication systems not listed or approved.

Materials

00987.10 Outside Plant Fiber Optic Cable - Furnish and install outside plant (OSP) single mode fiber optic (SMFO) cable containing single mode dual window (1310 nm and 1550 nm) fibers.

(a) Optical Fiber - Meet optical, mechanical and environmental requirements for all usable fibers in buffer tubes.

(b) Fiber Characteristics and Tests - Meet the requirements in Table 00987-1 for single mode fibers:

Table 00987-1

Fiber Characteristic Table	
Parameters:	Single Mode
Type:	Step Index
Core diameter:	8.3 µm (nominal)
Cladding diameter	125 µm ± 1.0 µm
Core to cladding offset:	≤1.0 µm
Coating:	dual layer, UV-cured acrylate strippable mechanically or chemically without damaging fibers
Optical fibers:	doped silica core with concentric silica cladding
Coating diameter:	250 µm ± 15 µm

Cladding non-circularity defined as:	≤2.0% [1-(min. cladding dia÷max. cladding dia.)]x100 FOP cable: all dielectric, gel-filled or water blocking tape, duct-type
Proof/Tensile Test:	345 MPa, min
Attenuation at 1310 nm:	≤0.4 dB/km
Attenuation at 1550 nm:	≤0.4 dB/km
Design Standard:	ANSI/ICEA S-87-640
Test cable according to:	EIA-455-25 (FOTP-25) EIA-455-33 (FOTP-33 Condition II) EIA-455-41 (FOTP-41) EIA-455-81 (FOTP-81) EIA-455-82 (FOTP-82) EIA-455-104 (FOTP-104 Conditions I and II)
Test optical fiber according to:	EIA-455-3A (FOTP-3)
Attenuation at the Water Peak:	≤2.1 dB/km @ 1383 ± 3 nm
Chromatic Dispersion	
Zero Dispersion Wavelength:	1301.5 to 1321.5 nm
Zero Dispersion Slope:	≤0.092 ps/(nm^2 *km)
Maximum Dispersion:	≤3.3 ps/(nm^2 *km) for 1285 – 1330 nm ≤0.092 ps/(nm^2 *km) for 1550 nm
Cut-Off Wavelength:	<1250 nm
Mode Field Diameter	9.3 ± 0.5 µm at 1310 nm
Petermann II	10.5 ± 1.0 µm at 1550 nm

(c) Color Coding - Distinguish each fiber from others in the same tube or cable by means of color coding according to the following:

1. Blue (BL)
2. Orange (OR)
3. Green (GR)
4. Brown (BR)
5. Slate (SL)
6. White (WT)
7. Red (RD)
8. Black (BK)
9. Yellow (YL)
10. Violet (VL)
11. Rose (RS)
12. Aqua (AQ)

Target colors according to the Munsell color shades and comply with EIA/TIA-598.

The color formulation needs to be compatible with the fiber coating and the buffer tube filling compound, be heat stable, not fade, smear, be susceptible to migration, and it must not affect the transmission characteristics of the optical fibers and not cause the fibers to stick together.

(d) Cable Construction - Furnish fiber optic cables with the following components:

(1) Buffer Tubes - Furnish clearance in the loose buffer tubes with fibers and the inside of the tube to allow for expansion without constraining the fiber. The fibers are to be loose or suspended within the tubes. Do not adhere the fibers to the inside of the

buffer tube. Do not exceed a maximum of 12 fibers in each buffer tube. Furnish the number of fibers per cable as shown.

Extrude loose buffer tubes from a material having a coefficient of friction sufficiently low to allow free movement of the fibers. Furnish material that is tough and abrasion resistant to furnish mechanical and environmental protection of the fibers, yet designed to permit safe intentional “scoring” and breakout, without damaging or degrading the internal fibers.

Furnish buffer tube filling compound that is a water blocking tape or gel based filling compound with anti-oxidant additives to prevent water intrusion and migration homogenous hydrocarbon. Furnish filling compound that is non-toxic, dermatologically safe to exposed skin, as well as chemically and mechanically compatible with all cable components, non-nutritive to fungus, non-hygroscopic and electrically non-conductive. Furnish filling compound free from dirt and foreign matter and be readily removable with conventional nontoxic solvents.

Strand buffer tubes around a central member by a method, such as reverse oscillation stranding process that will prevent stress on the fibers when the cable jacket is placed under strain.

(2) Central Member - Furnish a central member that functions as an anti-buckling element that is a glass reinforced plastic rod with similar expansion and contraction characteristic as the optical fibers and buffer tubes. To ensure the proper spacing between buffer tubes during stranding, a symmetrical linear overcoat of polyethylene may be applied to the central member to achieve the optimum diameter.

(3) Filler Rods - Fillers may be included in the cable to maintain the symmetry of the cable cross section. Furnish filler rods that are solid medium or high-density polyethylene. Filler rods are to be the same diameter as the outer diameter of the buffer tubes.

(4) Stranding - Strand completed buffer tubes around the over-coated central member using stranding methods, lay lengths and positioning such that the cable meets mechanical, environmental and performance specifications. A polyester binding is to be applied over the stranded buffer tubes to hold them in place. Apply binders with sufficient tension to secure the buffer tubes to the central member without crushing the buffer tubes. Furnish a binder that is non-hygroscopic, non-wicking, and dielectric with low shrinkage.

(5) Core and Cable Flooding - Furnish a cable core that contains a water blocking tape material to prevent water ingress and migration. Furnish water blocking tape material that is either a polyolefin-based compound, which fills the cable core interstices, or an absorbent polymer, which fills voids and swells to block the ingress of water. The flooding compound or material needs to be homogeneous, non-hygroscopic, non-conductive, and non-nutritive to fungus. Furnish compound or material that is nontoxic, dermatologically safe and compatible with other cable components.

(6) Tensile Strength Member - Furnish tensile strength by high tensile strength aramid yarns or fiberglass, which are helically stranded evenly around the cable, core and not adhere to other cable components.

(7) Ripcord - Furnish cable that contains at least one ripcord under the jacket for easy sheath removal.

(8) Outerjacket - Furnish jacket that is free of holes, splits, and blisters and be medium or high density polyethylene, or medium density cross linked polyethylene with minimum nominal jacket thickness of 1 mm ± 0.076 mm. Apply jacketing material directly over the tensile strength members and water blocking materials and not adhere to the aramid strength material. The polyethylene needs to contain carbon black to provide ultraviolet light protection and not promote the growth of fungus.

Mark the jacket or sheath with the manufacturer's name, the words "Optical Cable", the number of fibers, "SM", year of manufacture, and sequential measurement markings every meter. The marking is to be of contrasting color to the cable jacket.

(e) Packaging and Shipping Requirements - Pack completed cable on reels for shipment. Wrap cable in weather and temperature resistant covering. Seal both ends of cable to prevent ingress of moisture. Secure each cable end to the reel to prevent the cable from coming loose during transit. Have at least 6 feet of cable length accessible for testing purposes.

Label each cable reel with a durable, weatherproof label showing manufacturer's name, cable type, actual length of cable on the reel, Contractor's name, contract number, and reel number. Include a shipping record in a weatherproof envelope showing the above information and include the date of manufacturer, cable characteristics (size, attenuation, bandwidth), factory test results, cable identification number and any other pertinent information.

Minimum hub diameter of reel needs to be at least thirty times the cable diameter. Fiber optic cable is to be continuous length on each reel. Mark reel indicating direction reel should be rolled to prevent loosening of cable.

Furnish installation procedures and technical support information at delivery.

(Use the following subsection .11 when splicing is required. Do not use this subsection for Traffic Signal Interconnect.)

00987.11 Fiber Optic Jumpers/Patch Cable - Furnish a minimum of 2 duplex or 4 simplex jumper cables in each cabinet that has new or modified fiber optic cable installation. Use jumpers of simplex or duplex design. Use duplex jumpers of duplex round cable construction. Use jumpers that are at least 6 feet in length, sufficient to avoid stress and allow orderly routing. Use an outer jacket of duplex jumpers that is yellow in color. Use the two inner simplex jackets that are contrasting colors to provide easy visual identification of polarity. Store jumpers within the cabinets. The Agency will connect at the time of commissioning.

Use connectors that are ceramic ferrule for single mode fiber with ultra-physical contact (UPC) polishing, type as shown. Furnish connector body housing that is glass-reinforced

polymer. The associated coupler is to be of the same material as the connector housing. Each connector is not to exceed 0.75 dB loss as specified by EIA/TIA-568-B.3.

(Use the following subsection .12 when splicing is required. Do not use this subsection for Traffic Signal Interconnect. Delete the language in orange parentheses that does not apply and delete all orange parentheses. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate quantity of cables, splice trays and the diameter of cables.)

00987.12 In Handhole Splice Closures - Enclose the fiber optic field splices in splice closures, complete with splice organizer trays, brackets, clips, cable ties, seals and sealant, as needed. Furnish splice closures suitable for (aerial) (or) (direct burial) application. Supply the Manufacturer's installation instructions to the Engineer prior to the installation of any splice closures. Furnish splice closures that meet the following requirements:

- Non-filled thermoplastic case
- Rodent proof, waterproof, re-enterable and moisture proof
- Expandable from ___ cables per end to __ cables per end by using adapter plates if necessary
- Cable entry ports that accommodate ___ inch to ___ inch diameter cables
- Multiple grounding straps
- Accommodate up to ___ splice trays
- Suitable for butt or through cable entry configurations
- Place no stress on finished splices within the splice trays

Attach the splice closure to the inside wall of the handhole.

(Use the following subsection .13 when splicing is required. Do not use this subsection for Traffic Signal Interconnect.)

00987.13 Splice Trays - Furnish splice trays that accommodate a minimum of 12 fusion splices and allow for a minimum bend radius of 1-3/4 inches. Loop individual fibers one full turn within the splice tray to allow for future splicing. Do not apply stress on the fiber when it is located in its final position. Secure buffer tubes near the entrance of the splice tray. Secure buffer tubes with channel straps.

Furnish splice trays of the same manufacturer as the splice closure or fiber distribution panel depending on use.

00987.14 Warning Tags - Furnish warning tags with a long life material, orange in color, and marked in a permanent and consistent manner with black lettering.

Include the text “CAUTION FIBER OPTIC CABLE” on all warning tags and show the cable fiber count.

Attach warning tags to fiber optic cables using UV-resistant zip ties according to the manufacturer’s recommendations. Do not affix in a manner that causes damage to the fiber.

Attach warning tags to the cables in at least two locations in junction boxes and handholes, and at least one location in cabinets.

00987.15 Labels - Use labels to identify cables and jumpers and patch cords at all termination points, junction boxes, handholes, and cabinets. Use labels to identify all communications equipment and devices in junction boxes, handholes, and cabinets. Use yellow or white colored labels with permanent black lettering. Mechanically imprint labels, do not use handwritten labels.

Use tubular plastic labels on cables and jumpers and patch cords. Label duplex jumpers to provide a visual distinction between the two fibers. Provide labels with the following information:

- Owner
- Number of fibers
- Fiber number
- Cable origin
- Cable destination

Labor

00987.30 ~~**Fiber Optic Work**~~**Personnel Qualifications** - Individuals performing fiber optic installation are to possess either a Fiber Optics Installer or Fiber Optics Technician Certification recognized by the Electronics Technicians Association (ETA) or a Fiber Optics for ITS certificate from the International Municipal Signal Association (IMSA). Submit a copy of certification to the Engineer prior to performing any work.

Construction

00987.40 Fiber Optic Cable Installation and Setup:

(a) OSP Cable Installation - Submit a fiber optic cable installation plan including the manufacturer's recommended procedures for pulling fiber optic cable for review 30 Calendar Days of execution of the Contract. Use mechanical aids to install cable. Place tension measuring device or breakaway swivel between ends of cable grip and pull rope to ensure tension does not exceed 80 percent of recommended tension or 500 pounds, whichever is less. Use cable grips with a ball bearing swivel for installing fiber optic cable to prevent cable from twisting during installation.

During installation, maintain a minimum bend radius of 20 times the outside diameter of the cable per EIA/TIA-568-B.3. Do not stress the cable beyond the minimum bend radius. Install fiber optic cable using cable pulling lubricant as recommended by the manufacturer. Use a non-abrasive pull tape. Station personnel at each splice vault and hand hole to lubricate the cable and prevent kinking or other damage. Install fiber optic cable without splices, except as specifically allowed for on the plans, as described herein, or as directed. Divide slack equally on each side of splice closures. Following installation of cable in conduit, seal all entrances in cabinets, junction boxes and vaults with duct sealing compound to keep out moisture, foreign materials, and rodents.

(Use the following subsection .40(b) when splicing is required. Do not use this subsection for Traffic Signal Interconnect.)

(b) Splicing - Use fusion type splices for all optical fibers that do not exceed a maximum optical attenuation of 0.3 dB per splice as required by EIA/TIA-568-B.3. Place completed splices in a splice tray. Place splice tray in a splice closure unless using a splice enclosure. Protect all splices with a thermal shrink sleeve.

(Use the following subsection .40(c) when splicing is required. Do not use this subsection for Traffic Signal Interconnect.)

(c) Cable Terminations - At the splice closure, the cable jacket of the SMFO cable is to be removed exposing the aramid yarn, filler rods, and buffer tubes. The exposed length of the buffer tubes needs to be at least the length recommended by the splice closure manufacturer which allows the tubes to be secured to the splice trays. Secure each buffer tube to the splice tray in which it is to be spliced. Remove the remainder of the tube to expose sufficient length of the fibers in order to properly install in the splice tray.

Splice and secure fiber optic cable with tie wraps and route to its appropriate fiber distribution unit location.

When applicable, the moisture blocking gel is to be removed from the exposed buffer tubes and fibers. The transition from the buffer tube to the bundle of jacketed fibers is to be treated by an accepted procedure for sleeve tubing, shrink tube and silicone blocking of the transition to prevent future gel leak. Follow manufacturer's installation instructions to ensure that throughout the specified temperature range gel will not flow from the end of the buffer tube if using gel filled fiber optic cable. Strip and prepare the cable for splicing.

All fibers of the fiber distribution panel are to be labeled within the cabinet.

Make a transition with flexible tubing, to isolate each fiber to protect the individual coated fibers. The final transition from bundle to individual fiber tube is to be secured with an adhesive heat shrink sleeve.

00987.41 Fiber Optic Testing:

(Use the following subsection .41(a) when splicing is required. Do not use this subsection for Traffic Signal Interconnect.)

(a) Test Plan - Prior to beginning testing, submit for approval copies of installation and test plan detailing methods of installation and testing for all materials, equipment, and systems. At the same time, submit the associated schedule of activities. Notification of approval or rejection will be made within 28 Calendar Days. If the test plan is rejected, submit a revised test plan within 28 Days. Do not begin testing until receiving approval of the test plan by the Engineer. Submit all test results, including results of failed tests or re-tests to the Engineer. Supply all test equipment.

Provide 48 hours notice of intent to proceed prior to commencing each functional or subsystem test. In the notice, provide location(s) of test(s). Conduct environmental tests of field equipment as part of the functional tests. Subsystem testing and inspections are

to include visual inspection from damaged or incorrect installation, adjustments, alignments, and measurement of parameters and operating conditions.

(b) Factory Testing - Documentation of compliance with the fiber specifications as listed herein is to be supplied by the original equipment manufacturer. Before shipment, but while on the shipping reel, test 100 percent of all fibers for attenuation. Maintain copies of the results on file by the manufacturer with a file identification number, attached to the cable reel in a waterproof envelope, and submitted to the Contractor and Engineer.

(c) Arrival On-Site Testing - Physically inspect each cable upon delivery. Attenuation test 100 percent of the fibers to confirm that the cable meets the requirements at wavelengths of both 1310 nm and 1550 nm with the Optical Time Domain Reflectometer (OTDR) test equipment. The failure of any single fiber in the cable is cause for rejection of the entire reel. Record test results and compare and file with the copy accompanying the shipping reel in a waterproof envelope. Do not install the cable until completion of this test sequence and the Engineer provides written approval. Submit copies of traces and test results to the Engineer. If the tests are unsatisfactory, the reel of cable is considered unacceptable and all records corresponding to that reel are to be marked accordingly. Replace the unsatisfactory reels of cable with new reels of cable. Test the new reels of cable to demonstrate acceptability. Submit copies of the test results to the Engineer.

(d) Fiber Optic Cable Testing - Testing is to include the tests on elements of the passive fiber optic components: (1) at the factory; (2) after delivery to the project site, but prior to installation; (3) after installation, but prior to connection to any other portion of the system. Provide all personnel, Equipment, instrumentation, and Materials necessary to perform all on-site testing.

Provide documentation of all test results to the Engineer at most 3 Days after the test is completed. At least 21 Calendar Days prior to the arrival of cable on site, provide detailed field testing procedures. In the procedures include the test involved and method by which tests are to be conducted. Include in the notification the model, manufacturer, configuration, calibration, and alignment procedures for all proposed test equipment

(Use the following subsection .41(e) when splicing is required. Do not use this subsection for Traffic Signal Interconnect.)

(e) Outdoor Splices - Verify insertion loss quality of each splice prior to sealing splice closure.

(f) Cable Verification:

(1) OTDR Testing - Once the cabling system has been installed and is ready for splicing, test all fiber links with the OTDR test equipment for attenuation at wavelengths of both 1310 nm and 1550 nm. Index matching gel is not allowed in connectors during testing. Record, date and compare test results and file with previous copies. Submit hard copy printout of traces and test results to the Engineer. Use OTDR test equipment capable of recording and displaying anomalies of at least 0.02 dB. Calibrate the OTDR with traceability to a national metrology unit such as the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

(Use the following subsection .41(f)(2) splicing is required. Do not use this subsection for Traffic Signal Interconnect.)

(2) Power Meter and Light Source Testing - At the conclusion of the OTDR testing, 100 percent of the fiber links are to be tested end to end with a power meter and light source, according to FOTP-171 and in the same wavelength specified for the OTDR tests. Conduct tests in one direction. Calculate the insertion. Record test results, compared, and filed with the other recordings of the same links. Submit test results to the Engineer. Use a power meter that was calibrated with traceability to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

(3) Test Failures -

(Use the following paragraph when splicing is required. Do not use this subsection for Traffic Signal Interconnect.)

If the link loss measured from the power meter and light source exceeds the calculated link loss, or the actual location of the fiber ends does not agree with the expected location of the fiber ends (as would occur with a broken fiber), the FO link will be rejected. Replace the unsatisfactory segments of cable, or splices with a new segment of cable or splice. Complete the OTDR testing, power meter and light source testing for the repair to determine acceptability. Submit copies of the test results to the Engineer. The removal and replacement of a segment of cable will be interpreted as the removal and replacement of a single continuous length of cable connecting two splices, two connectors. The removal of only the small section containing the failure and therefore introducing new unplanned splices is not allowed.

(Use the following paragraph when splicing is NOT required. Use this paragraph for Traffic Signal Interconnect.)

If the attenuation measured after installation does not match the attenuation measured on-site before installation then the fiber optic link will be rejected. Replace the unsatisfactory segments of cable with a new segment of cable. Complete the OTDR testing for the repair to determine acceptability. Submit copies of the test results to the Engineer. The removal and replacement of a segment of cable will be interpreted as the removal and replacement of a single continuous length of cable. The removal of only the small section containing the failure and therefore introducing new unplanned splices is not allowed.

(4) Allowed Loss - Evaluate fiber optic cable tests based on the following maximum allowable loss per EIA/TIA-568-B.3:

- Fiber on-reel: 0.40 dB/km at 1310nm and 0.30 dB/km at 1550nm
- Installed fiber: 0.40 dB/km at 1310nm and 0.30 dB/km at 1550nm
- Per connector: 0.75 dB bi-directional average

(Use the following bullet when splicing is required. Do not use this bullet for Traffic Signal Interconnect.)

- Per splice: 0.30 dB bi-directional average

Losses exceeding the above limits are only allowed with written approval from the Engineer.

Measurement

00987.80 Measurement - No measurement of quantities will be made for Work performed under this Section.

Payment

00987.90 Payment - The accepted quantities of Work performed under this Section will be paid for at the Contract unit price, per unit of measurement, for the following items:

(Delete pay item(s) from the list that are not included in the Schedule of Items, but do not change the alpha characters next to the pay items. Also delete the paragraph that begins with "Item (x) includes…" for the corresponding pay item(s) that are being deleted. Select the appropriate unit of measurement, delete the one that does not apply, and delete all orange parentheses. Delete pay item (c) when splicing is NOT required.)

Pay Item	Unit of Measurement
(a) Telecommunications, Material	Lump Sum
(b) Telecommunications, Installation	Lump Sum
(c) Telecommunications, Splicing and Testing	Lump Sum

Item (a) includes furnishing outside plant fiber optic cable, fiber optic jumpers, fiber optic patch cable, splice closures, splice trays, and all other Incidental items necessary to complete the Work.

(Use the following paragraph when splicing is NOT required. Use this paragraph for Traffic Signal Interconnect.)

Item (b) includes installation and testing of all materials as shown or specified.

(Use the following paragraph when splicing is required. Do not use this paragraph for Traffic Signal Interconnect.)

Item (b) includes installation of all materials as shown or specified.

(Use the following paragraph when splicing is required.)

Item (c) includes fiber optic cable splicing and fiber optic testing as shown or specified.

Payment will be payment in full for furnishing and placing all Materials, and for furnishing all Equipment, labor, and Incidentals necessary to complete the Work as specified.

No separate or additional payment will be made for required submittals and documentation.

No separate or additional payment will be made for replacement of disturbed earthwork, base, and surfacing.