Earthwork Inspector Checklist

The checklist below summarizes some important points that you should remember as an earthwork inspector.

Note that some specifications described in the following content may not be the same as the specifications followed by your agency. Always check with your State agency's standards and specifications when using these guidelines.

Checklist

- You should have a set of plans, special provisions, and a standard specification book. You should be familiar with those parts pertaining to earthwork operations.

- You should have the necessary equipment.

- Original cross-sections for roadway, borrow, and subsoil excavation may need to be taken prior to commencing excavation. It may also be required that final cross-sections for borrow pits and subsoil excavation be taken as soon as it is practical after the excavation is completed.

- Disposal of subsoil excavated material must be in accordance with the plans and specifications; be familiar with requirements for disposal.

- Substantial grading changes may require approval by the design engineer, and they should be documented.

- Typically, roadway excavation should be complete prior to using borrow material.

- See that fill used on the haul road is returned to the borrow pit, wasted, or used in the embankment.

- The embankment must be constructed in a manner to prevent ponding of water.
- Eroded materials must be reclaimed and returned to the embankment or disposed of per contract requirements.

- Density and moisture tests must be taken (as the contract requires). These tests should be performed regularly as the embankment increases. Areas of failing density must be corrected prior to adding more material to these areas.

- Be sure that quality control and quality assurance samples are taken per your agency’s requirements.

- Keep adequate records to substantiate weekly reports and pay estimates. Write accurate and complete daily reports, noting any unusual circumstances that occur.