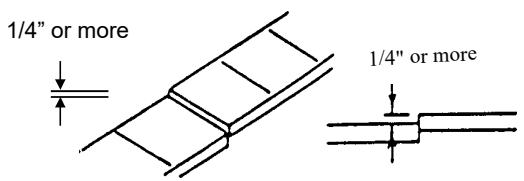
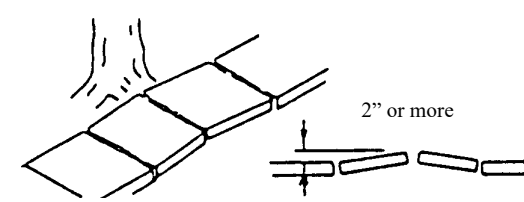
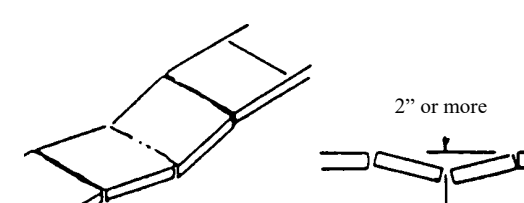
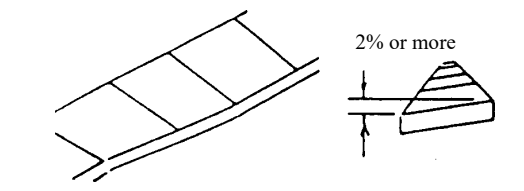
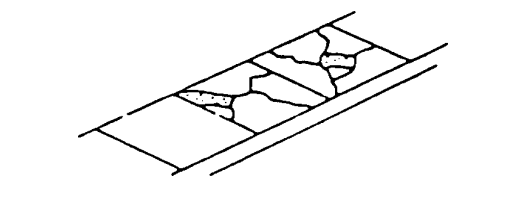
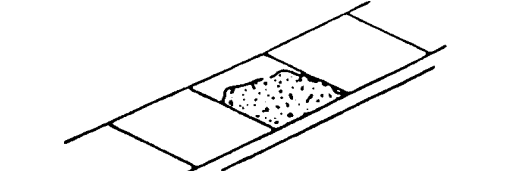


Sidewalk Inspection Criteria

Criteria listed below are guidelines for city inspections. The Engineer reserves the right to re-inspect and require action by the property owner for any issues that constitute a health or safety hazard. Adjacent property owners are responsible for the maintenance and repair of their sidewalk (Iowa Code 2019, Section 364.12). This includes the removal of tripping hazards such as cracking, buckling, or uneven sidewalk, and winter snow removal. Property owners should undertake repairs if they see their sidewalk has any of these safety issues.

 <p>1/4" or more</p> <p>1/4" or more</p>	<p>The sidewalk contains a vertical edge existing of more than 1/4 inch high.</p>
 <p>2" or more</p>	<p>The sidewalk is buckled or is raised more than two inches in an eight to ten (8' - 10') foot area from the normal line of grade of the sidewalk.</p>
 <p>2" or more</p>	<p>The sidewalk has settled and has depressions or reverse cross-slopes in areas that might trap water and silt; or the sidewalk is depressed more than two inches in an eight to ten (8' - 10') foot area from the normal line of grade of the sidewalk.</p>
 <p>2% or more</p>	<p>The sidewalk has settled and is sloped or tilted more than 2% (toward either side).</p>
	<p>The sidewalk is cracked and shows signs of differential settling. Sections are missing, distorted, or distressed. Cracks, regardless of measurement, show signs of spreading, separation or pitting (i.e. crack is proliferating to adjacent panels, or sections are missing and showing signs of spreading degradation).</p>
	<p>The sidewalk has surface deterioration that could pose a safety hazard.</p>

Sidewalk Surface Deterioration

Pitting

Pitting in sidewalk occurs over time as individual stones break up through the freeze/thaw cycle leaving a void in the sidewalk surface. This type of deterioration in small amounts may not necessarily constitute a hazardous walking surface. In large quantities, however, these defects diminish the smooth walking surface, compromise the sidewalk's structural integrity, and contribute to poor drainage which propagates further pitting and surface defects.



Scaling

Scaling is the general loss of surface mortar exposed to freezing and thawing. The aggregate is usually clearly exposed and often stands out from the concrete.

Spalling

Spalling is similar to scaling, except the expansion occurs from deeper within the concrete, causing the surface to disintegrate into larger fragments.



Popping (pop-outs)

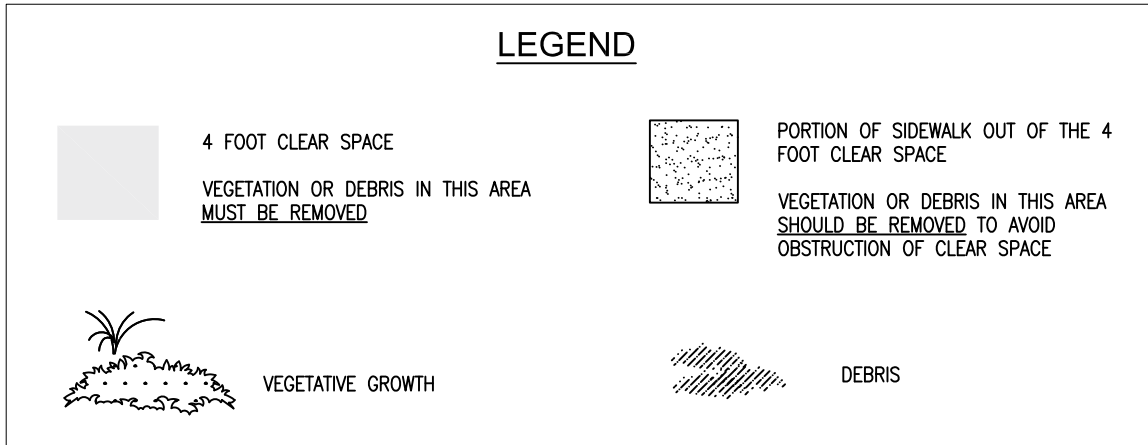
A pop-out is a conical fragment that breaks out of the surface of the concrete leaving a hole that may vary in size generally from 1/4 inch to 2 inches, but up to as much as 1 foot in diameter. Usually a fractured aggregate particle will be found at the bottom of the hole, with part of the aggregate still adhering to the point of the pop-out cone.

Additional Sidewalk Conditions

- *Settled areas that trap water* — sidewalk panels with depressions, reverse cross-slopes, or other indentations that cause the sidewalk path to be lower than the curb; these depressions cause silt and water to settle on the walkway path and might require replacement.
- *Obstacles* — objects located on the sidewalk, in setbacks, or on properties adjacent to the sidewalk that obstruct passage space. Obstacles commonly include trash receptacles, parked cars, and private mailboxes.
- *Sidewalks of materials other than specified by the municipality* — the use of materials other than those specified by the municipality in the construction of sidewalks and driveway aprons. Materials not approved for sidewalk construction can erode or fail quickly, cause excessive slippage, or be inappropriate to the atmosphere of a particular area.
- Any safety issue that the engineer believes merits attention



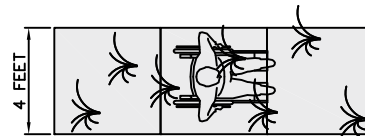
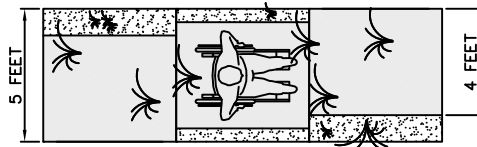
SIDEWALK OBSTRUCTION AND DEBRIS CATEGORIES



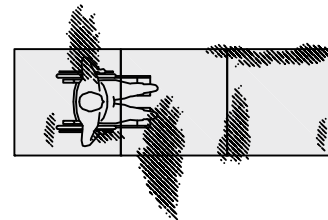
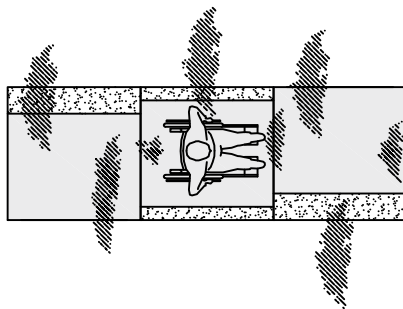
On a **5 foot** sidewalk, there must be a continuous clear width of minimum 4 feet. Any growth or debris on this 4 foot path must be removed.

On a **4 foot** sidewalk, no portion of the path can be obstructed with weeds or debris. Any obstruction reduces the travel path below the 4 foot minimum.

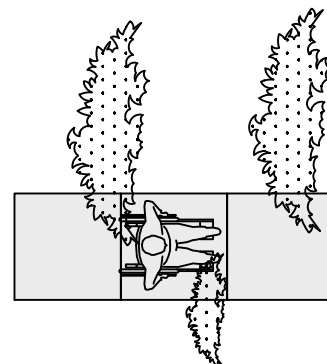
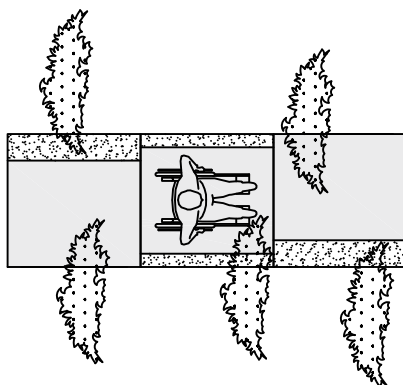
**CATEGORY 1:
SURFACE, JOINT,
AND CRACK
VEGETATION**



**CATEGORY 2:
SURFACE DEBRIS
OR SEDIMENT
BUILD-UP**



**CATEGORY 3:
ENCROACHING
VEGETATION**



* Guidelines and inspection criteria were developed based on the following documents and standards:

1. Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act
2. PROWAG (Proposed Accessibility Guidelines for Pedestrian Facilities in the public Right-of-way)
3. *A Guide for Maintaining Pedestrian Facilities for Enhanced Safety*; US DOT Federal Highway Administration
4. Iowa Statewide Urban Design and Specifications (SUDAS)